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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

Rev. Dr. Bruce Hargrave, Russia-U.S. Methodist Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas, offered the following prayer:

O God, Who knows all things, knows all hearts, is in control of all things and Who allows each of us to have a measure of power and position, we acknowledge Your gifts to us and give You thanks. We thank You for the bountiful blessings You have poured out upon our country, its people, and each of us in this House.

O God, in these times of great challenge, we confess that in a rush to get things done we sometimes forget to seek Your guidance and wisdom. Forgive us, we pray.

We need Your wisdom, guidance and direction today, and ask You to grant it to each of us bountifully.

O God, lead each of us to a common goal of doing our best, doing the best for our fellow Americans, and doing the best we can to promote love for all mankind, peace for all mankind, and justice for all mankind.

We humbly ask all of this in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPUANO). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1325

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the 1-minute speech of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) will appear in the RECORD at this point.

There was no objection.

HONORING DR. BRUCE HARGRAVE

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am honored to introduce Dr. Bruce Hargrave, a pastor and friend from my hometown—Rockwall, TX—who offered the Opening Prayer today.

Dr. Hargrave currently serves as Vice President of Development for the United Methodist Theological Seminary in Moscow, Russia.

From 2003 to 2008, he was the Associate Pastor at First United Methodist Church of Rockwall. During his time there and with his help, the church increased its mission initiatives, including developing in conjunction with the General Board of Higher Education & Ministry, the construction of the only United Methodist Seminary on the continent of Africa. His effective pastoral work over the past 38 years is evident in the success of the churches he has led, all showing growth in membership and attendance, as well as an increase in giving to missions.

Along with his pastoral work, Dr. Hargrave worked for the Garland, TX, Community Hospital Psychiatric and Addiction Medicine Unit from 1993 to 1997. While there he served as Director of the Behavioral Medicine Clinic for Tenet Health Corporation and Hunt County Family Services in Greenville, TX, as well as Provider Relations Director and Associate Clinical Supervisor.

Dr. Hargrave received a Bachelor of Science in Philosophy from Dallas Baptist University. He earned his Master of Divinity in Pastoral Ministry from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Ft. Worth, TX, before completing his education at Luther-Rice University in Lithonia, Georgia with a Doctorate of Ministry in Administration.

Dr. Hargrave's faith in God is reflected in his career, one which has been spent in service to the betterment of others. I am honored to welcome Dr. Bruce Hargrave today as our guest Chaplain in the U.S. House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

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

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend my fellow Democratic colleagues for their commitment to reforming the health care system with the goal of reducing costs and improving access to quality health care for all Americans.

Health care premiums are increasing at an alarming rate; in fact, in the last 10 years, they have doubled. Currently, over $1,000 of the average American family's annual health care premium goes to support uninsured Americans, and still we have over 46 million Americans who don't have access to health

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care, and 20 percent of them are children.

I believe that we must work creatively to build on the best of what works in the current system while fostering competition among private plans and providing patients with quality choices.

We can and we must ensure that all Americans have affordable and quality health care. And I urge all of my colleagues to work together towards this goal.

CONGRATULATING THE LADY EAGLES

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Lady Eagles from the Bald Eagle Area School District in Pennsylvania for winning the state championship softball title on Friday, June 12. It was the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association's Class AA title game against the Brandywine Heights Area School District, and both are outstanding teams.

Led by pitcher Megan Shaw, the Lady Eagles won by a score of 2–0 against the Lady Bullets in a match where the Bullets had a better record with 27 wins and no losses. The Eagles' record was 23 wins and 3 losses.

This is a story about heart and determination after the Lady Eagles lost last year in the state finals. They have won 2 years out of 4 and are fierce competitors. Scoring runs were by Brooke Klinefelter and Taylor Parsons, with help from two other hitters, Lily Glunt and Jasa Mitchell; one bunted, and the second gave a base hit to bring in Parsons.

Coach Dave Breon can be justifiably proud of these high school girls and the hard work that got them to the finals and made them state champions. Great job, Lady Eagles.

YET ANOTHER TAX ON THE PEOPLE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, with the banner cry, ''they never found a tax they didn't like,'' the taxacrats want to tax energy consumption.

Here's the plan: Tax American energy and use the tax to pay for the national health care program. In fact, Duke Energy has already asked for a 13.5 percent rate increase on its customers to pay for this new oppressive tax. You see, taxes on American energy companies will be passed on to the rest of us. And so it begins.

Families and businesses are already struggling during these new times of change. The stimulus bill has only made things worse. So the government is going to automatically raise the cost of everything that comes from energy, which is almost everything. And the consumer pays, while our small manufacturing companies go out of business because of these new energy taxes. And now we learn the new energy tax plan, which was supposed to save planet Earth, will have little or no effect on the climate. Bummer.

So why punish American energy companies that pass the pain on to citizens? Here's the reason: The government economic philosophy of 2009 is: if something moves, regulate it; if it keeps moving, tax it; and if it stops moving, nationalize it.

And that's just the way it is.

□ 1330

BRINGING ATTENTION TO NORTH KOREAN PRISONERS EUNA LEE AND LAURA LING

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue to bring attention to Ms. Ling and Ms. Lee, who are being held today by North Korea. I realize that we have had over the years Six-Party Talks and that engagement is important.

I am not advocating war. I am advocating a resolution to the holding of two innocent Americans, one a mother, both renowned journalists, both loved by their family members. I believe it is important for North Korea to be part of the world community and imagine the concerns that would be expressed by anyone holding a North Korean.

I look forward to working as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee with the administration for the best approach and ongoing continuing discussions, discussing nuclear nonproliferation, along with the release of these two hostages. But we must make a statement and act to have the release of Ms. Ling and Ms. Lee, and we must do it now.

A RESPONSIBLE CENTRIST HEALTH BILL

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

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, centrists in the House have put forward a health care reform bill that defends your relationship with your doctor, lowers the cost of insurance, and extends coverage to Americans who don't have it. It is a better bill than the Senate bill, which has $1 trillion in cost.

CBO says that bill will cover 31 million Americans, but another 15 million will lose coverage under the legislation, giving a net of just 16 million Americans getting coverage. At a cost of $1 trillion, that means it costs $62,500 per patient over 10 years.

Our centrist plan covers more people at much less cost while finally guaranteeing the rights of your medical treatment against any government restriction.

This House is suffering trillion-dollar sticker shock from the Senate bill. Our centrist health care reform bill is more responsible and will not break the Treasury.

YOUNG ADULT HEALTHCARE COVERAGE ACT OF 2009

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

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of my first piece of legislation, the Young Adult Healthcare Coverage Act of 2009, or, as I like to call it, the young invincibles bill. I am the mother of five young invincibles, and this legislation will cover adults ages 19–29.

This bipartisan, no-cost bill provides these young adults with the option to access their parents' health insurance. This is important, because young adults have the highest uninsured rate of any group in the country at 31 percent.

The result is extreme measures, such as borrowing leftover prescription drugs from a friend, setting their own broken bones, or trips to the emergency room that cost the American taxpayer millions. Thirty States have already enacted similar legislation. This bill will create a nationwide uniform standard.

I thank Congressman LEONARD LANCE and others who are cosponsoring this bill, and I ask our colleagues to join us.

A BETTER SOLUTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION

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

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, by 2035, the Heritage Foundation estimates that Chairman WAXMAN's legislation will cause a 90 percent increase in electricity rates and a 55 percent rise in residential natural gas prices. Experts predict that this will result in substantial numbers of United States jobs going to countries like China and India that have not adopted a national energy tax.

At a time when the national unemployment rate is soaring, approaching 10 percent in the next several months, and the Kentucky unemployment rate is getting dangerously high, we can't afford to enact this legislation that will create additional hardships.

Energy prices are a major factor in determining the cost of living and the cost of doing business in a particular location. The fact is that Kentucky is one of the lowest energy cost States in the Nation and depends on electricity produced from coal.

I recently met with plant managers and business leaders in Carroll County, Kentucky, who reiterated that the low cost of energy in the Commonwealth was a major reason they chose to base their businesses in the county, creating many jobs.

This energy tax will drive those businesses away or out of business, losing American jobs, because it is not considering the long-term economic impact, let alone the lack of environmental veracity. A familiar positive story that we hear throughout our Commonwealth is low energy creates jobs.

ABC NEWS IS BECOMING OBAMA NEWS

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, the national health care program that is advertised by the administration, they estimate it will cost $1 trillion just to insure one-third of the uninsured in this country. So it is going to cost $3 trillion if you add all of those people to the health care rolls, money that we just don't have.

The thing that bothers me is ABC News over the next week is going to be advertising a 2-hour infomercial that is going to take place by the President at the White House in the next week. They are doing this at the White House. ABC is actually moving into the White House to advertise this for the President.

You know, the President is on television every single day, and it is pretty obvious that CBS, NBC and CNN are all very supportive of the President. They are advocating everything he is talking about. But ABC is going overboard. They are absolutely flipping by going to the White House and supporting and advertising for the President's program.

I think this is just dead wrong. It is okay to be supportive of the President, but I don't think ABC should become Obama news.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGETOWN MILL

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

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the International Paper Mill in Georgetown, South Carolina, for recently reaching a safety milestone of logging 4 million safe work hours without any employees missing work due to injuries sustained on the job.

This is not an easy task with nearly 700 employees working at the paper mill daily, and it is obvious that the team in Georgetown has been working hard to develop new ways to proactively prevent accidents.

''Our goal is to leave work every day in the same or better condition than we arrived, for ourselves and for our families,'' said Debbie Feck, mill manager.

Recently, employees at the mill implemented a new personalized safety process focusing on people acting, caring and thinking safely, or PACTS for short. They see this as a great way to focus on safety, but also realize that there is no single action that can create the ultimate safe environment, and everyone must work together to achieve this goal.

Congratulations to the Georgetown Mill team. I speak for myself and everyone in the First District when I say we are proud of you and encourage the team to keep working toward those safety milestones.

SUPPORTING DISSIDENT IRANIANS IN THEIR QUEST FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, for the fifth day in a row, hundreds of thousands of Iranian citizens have taken to the streets on behalf of free elections and democracy. Sadly, the response by the Iranian government has been more oppression and violence against its own people, deaths confirmed, hundreds of citizens beaten, and foreign journalists intimidated and banned from the streets. We are witnessing a Tiananmen in Tehran.

While I respect the fact the President of the United States has denounced the violence, that he has said the protestors had a right to be ''heard and respected,'' this administration has not yet expressed the unqualified support of the American people for those who are courageously taking to the streets on behalf of self-government and free elections in Iran.

Yesterday, I introduced House Resolution 549, a resolution that would give voice to countless Americans who want our Nation to support the dissidents in Iran who are struggling for their own freedom.

The American cause is freedom. In this cause, America must never be silent. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important resolution and bring it to the floor this week.

UNACCEPTABLE ATTACK ON GOVERNOR PALIN'S DAUGHTER

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

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, the late Senator Daniel Moynihan published a paper on defining deviancy down in which society lowers its standards whereby unacceptable conduct becomes acceptable.

I recently heard from a number of my constituents about the abusive attack on Governor Sarah Palin's 14-year-old daughter. I also read about this and was just as upset as they were. Governor Palin and her 14-year-old daughter had attended a Yankees game and David Letterman told a totally inappropriate joke about them.

I recall that last year, David Shuster made an inappropriate comment about Chelsea Clinton, the daughter of Bill and Hillary Clinton. The president of NBC apologized and suspended Shuster from the network. The Palin family received a belated apology a week later.

I hope the host, David Letterman, realizes that children should not be the targets of sexually charged jokes. We must not allow the unacceptable to become the acceptable.

DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP AND RESEARCH ACT

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

Mr. HERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to protect the doctor-patient relationship. President Obama and many congressional Democrats have been pushing for government-run health care. Looking at the results of government-run plans across the world, it is a mistake we simply cannot afford. Government-run health care will be bad for doctors, bad for patients, and bad for the taxpayers.

That is why I introduced legislation to ensure that Washington bureaucrats do not use comparative effectiveness research to make health care decisions for you based on cost. The Doctor-Patient Relationship and Research Act focuses on the two most important people in the health care system, the patient and their doctor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting Americans from government-run health care.

PUTTING PATIENTS AND DOCTORS IN CONTROL

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

Mr. BOUSTANY. Last week, congressional Democrats unveiled several sweeping overhauls of American health care. Each of their plans includes a government-run bureaucracy that would put red tape between patients and their doctors.

I saw this firsthand as a doctor when patients with government-run Medicaid coverage often after heart surgery had difficulties finding doctors for follow-up care. A failure to get follow-up care after heart surgery is a great way to guarantee a poor quality result for patients and higher cost for taxpayers. Far too often, patients in our current government-run programs lack real access to a doctor, leaving them out of the system.

Today, House Republicans put forward a commonsense plan to revitalize the American health care system and improve quality. Our plan puts patients and their doctors back in control of their health care destiny. Our plan makes health care more affordable and more accessible, with patients able to see a doctor of their choice.

We all agree improving our system will make America more competitive and give families peace of mind. Let's work together to put the doctor and patient back in control.

RETURNED TARP FUNDS MUST BE USED TO PAY DOWN DEFICIT

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

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, last week, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the repayment of TARP funds from 10 banks totaling $68.3 billion returned to the TARP program. The TARP repayment news is a promising sign that our beleaguered financial system is beginning to stabilize and taxpayer funds are being returned.

While many of my colleagues and I have called for these repayments to be applied to help pay down the national debt, Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner has indicated that the returned funds would ''free up resources'' for future bailout loans.

I respectfully disagree with the Secretary's position that these moneys should be reused in the future. The repaid taxpayer funds should only be used to pay down the ever-growing national debt.

I call on Congress to pass H.R. 2119, legislation I am cosponsoring that would require the Treasury to apply returned TARP funds to debt reduction.

CONGRATULATING ROLANDO M. OCHOA ON RECEIVING HIS DOCTOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I rise today to congratulate my friend Rolando Ochoa, vice president and branch manager of the Sunny Isles branch of BankUnited, upon earning a Doctor of Business Administration from Nova Southeastern University in South Florida.

As part of the program, Dr. Ochoa completed a grueling program of at least 68 credit hours in difficult disciplines. Although already greatly respected for his career in the banking industry, Rolando Ochoa has continued to deepen his knowledge of business and the banking industry. His admirable pursuit of excellence in his field will be of great assistance to our South Florida community.

On Saturday, Dr. Ochoa will graduate from Nova Southeastern, having been granted his doctorate. It is my privilege and honor to congratulate you, Dr. Rolando Ochoa, on this great achievement. I know that your dedication to excellence will continue to serve our community well.

□ 1345

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2847, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution H. Res. 552 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 552

Resolved, That during further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, no further general debate shall be in order. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII and House Resolution 544, and except as provided in section 2, no further amendment shall be in order except: (1) amendments numbered 3, 6, 19, 22, 25, 31, 35, 41, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 71, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102, 111, 114, and 118 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009, pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVIII, which may be offered only by the Member who submitted it for printing or a designee, and (2) not to exceed 10 of the following amendments if offered by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee: amendments numbered 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009, pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVIII. Each amendment listed in this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except that an amendment may be offered only at the appropriate point in the reading. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. The chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees each may offer one pro forma amendment to the bill for the purpose of debate. Such amendment may be repeated, but only after consideration of an amendment listed in the first section of this resolution.

SEC. 3. The Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee. The Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill (as described in clause 9 of rule XVIII).

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend from Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART. All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 552.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H. Res. 552 provides for further consideration of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice and Science Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2010, under a structured rule.

Madam Speaker, I know it's safe to say that this has been a memorable appropriations process for both sides, and we're only getting started on this bumpy ride.

Appropriation bills often generate very emotional responses on all sides, and this year is no different. The process is time-consuming and stressful, and my colleagues on Rules know that we were not meeting well after 1 a.m. this morning simply because we like each other's company.

The rule we rise to consider today came about as a result of concern from the Appropriations Committee that we were unlikely to get an agreement from the minority for a set and reasonable schedule to consider these spending bills.

Without such an agreement, there was a very real fear on our side that the process could have degenerated into a drawn-out battle, jeopardizing our party's commitment to getting each of the 12 appropriations bills completed on time this year.

At all costs, our party wanted to avoid a repeat of a disastrous 2-month stalemate that shut down the government in 1995 and 1996. And while it's sometimes tempting for the party in the minority to blow up the process, as leaders in the House, we're determined to legislate in a way that seeks common ground and makes everybody proud.

Moreover, we have in recent years detected a trend where more and more amendments are given to us each year on appropriations bills, often for no other reason than political gamesmanship or stunts.

There was not a single amendment to this bill in fiscal year 2003, but this year we had 127 amendments filed on the bill as of the Tuesday deadline. That suggested to us that we were in for what potentially could have been a repetitive chain of deleterious and ill-considered amendments, none of which would have allowed us to get any closer to our goal of getting these bills completed and signed into law by the President.

When it became clear this week that the minority was not ready to agree to a clear and firm schedule for finishing the work on the appropriations bills, we decided we had no alternative but to go ahead with a clear and concise plan.

Our proposal sets out a best balancing act between doing the people's business and still giving both parties ample opportunity to shape the bills with amendments and discussion.

Under the schedule, we will set aside a structured rule that provides for no additional amendments, other than the ones previously agreed to by the Rules Committee. Each of those amendments shall be debatable for 10 minutes.

I firmly believe that, given the refusal of the minority to agree to a schedule for getting the work done, this represents a workable compromise that will allow us to vote on the appropriations bills in a timely and efficient way.

More importantly, it allows us to move each of these appropriations bills in the next 6 weeks while, at the same time, making progress on other crucial legislation facing Congress, such as health care, climate change and supporting our troops.

I hope my colleagues on both sides will join me this morning in supporting this rule.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I'd like to thank my friend, the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) for the time.

And I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I sincerely believe the majority will come to regret this decision to close down the deliberative process of the House on appropriations bills.

Yesterday, the House passed an already unorthodox rule that broke the precedent. It was restrictive. And pursuant to that rule, 127 amendments were filed by Members of this House.

After debate on the first Republican amendment, the first one, the majority decided to halt consideration of the legislation, and called an emergency meeting of the Rules Committee, which began at 10:45 p.m. last night.

In response to that first Republican amendment, the majority is now bringing forth this rule that will block consideration of most of the amendments that were made in order under the previous rule proposed by the majority and passed by this House. So all those Members who followed the rule previously passed and filed their amendments by the deadline will be left without the chance to represent the interests of their constituents.

I think this rule is unjust. I think it's unnecessary. I think the majority's making a big mistake.

During yesterday's late-night meeting, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee cited the large number of amendments that were preprinted pursuant to the previous rule as a reason for shutting down the appropriations process. He went on to cite what he considers to be his obligation to move the appropriations bills on schedule. As a matter of fact, he was kind enough to hand out to the members of the Rules Committee this copy of a proposed schedule.

I understand his concern. But the reason, precisely, for the high number of amendments that were filed yesterday was because the majority had abandoned the use of the traditional open appropriations rule, and they had required Members to pre-print their amendments, and that forced Members to submit all of the amendments that they conceivably thought they might wish to introduce, to consider, rather, even if they eventually did not plan to offer them.

Under the previous rule, Members were also barred from making germane amendments to their amendments, changes to their amendments, so Members submitted duplicative amendments to cover all possible angles.

Members have an obligation to their constituents to represent them on appropriations bills and to represent the interests of their communities.

Now, yes, even though over 120 amendments were set for debate, the reality, Madam Speaker, is that we never would have considered all of those amendments. Members were hedging their bets. They were submitting duplicative amendments that, in most instances, they didn't plan to actually offer for debate.

Mr. BURTON, for example, came before the Rules Committee last night. We were there till almost 2 in the morning, and he testified that he had submitted a number of amendments, but he only was going to ask for one of the amendments to be actually debated.

So I ask, Madam Speaker, if the majority really believed that the minority was using dilatory tactics, why did they stop debate after the first minority amendment and call for an emergency Rules meeting?

They should have followed the advice of my colleague on the Rules Committee, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and allowed debate to continue last night and proceeded to work through the amendments. Instead, after one minority amendment, they halted the floor process so that the Rules Committee could meet late last night.

Now, by the time the meeting was over at almost 2 a.m., the House could have actually considered already a number of the amendments, and most likely could have agreed by unanimous consent, which is the tradition on appropriations bills, to limit time on remaining amendments and the debate time.

If, after debating for a reasonable amount of time, the majority sincerely came, then, to the conclusion that the minority was using dilatory tactics, the majority then could have called the Rules Committee to seek a structured rule.

□ 1400

Instead, the majority gave up after just one minority amendment and immediately decided to use the heavy hand of the Rules Committee to close down the deliberative process. So I wonder if they really had any intention at all to follow through on their initial call for Members to be allowed to offer amendments that were preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Now, under the rule that we're considering at this time, only 22 specific amendments chosen by the majority are made in order. The rule also calls for the Appropriations ranking minority member to decide which 10 additional earmark-related amendments will be considered. So the majority is bucking the decision to the minority on which of their amendments they will block.

The minority must now have to silence our own Members even though it was not our decision to limit amendments. I think that really is unfortunate by the majority. If the majority wants to block amendments, they should have the courage to say whose amendments they wish to block.

So, Madam Speaker, I think, today, we're witnessing a sad page in the history of this body. I think we're witnessing a day that, without doubt, will come to be regretted by the majority.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. I want to express my appreciation to Chairwoman SLAUGHTER for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I would like to commend Chairman MOLLOHAN for doing an outstanding job with this year's Commerce, Justice, and Science bill, and I intend to vote for it and to support it enthusiastically. I know that he had to make some hard choices, and I am pleased that he was able to fund nearly all of the administration's requests, in particular, for the National Science Foundation.

However, a provision in the report concerning materials research has just been brought to my attention, and I am hopeful that, as this bill moves to conference, we might be able to address this language.

The basic research and fundamental science funded by the National Science Foundation are vitally important to the future of our Nation. However, there is language in the report eliminating the President's proposed increase in the NSF's Materials Research budget ''in light of similar investments in basic energy sciences,'' allegedly, at the Department of Energy.

It is my understanding that this may not be the case. The National Science Foundation's Division of Materials Research funds research on the fundamental behavior of matter and materials that lead to the creation of new materials and new technologies. In addition, Materials Research supports instruments and facilities, including the Cornell Electron Storage Ring and the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source, located in New York. They are crucial, both of them, for advancing this scientific field.

Until this year, the Cornell facilities had been funded by the NSF's Division of Physics. They are currently transitioning to the Division of Materials Research, which may have caused some confusion. The President asked for an increase to support research and development at these Cornell facilities. The Department of Energy does not have a facility comparable to Cornell's, and as far as we know, the work done at Cornell is the most advanced in the world.

I would be happy to discuss this further, and I hope that we can work together to clarify the report language on the NSF Materials Research budget so that it will not affect the work of these important facilities.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, Federal spending is out of control, and I rise in strong opposition to this rule.

Here are the facts: We are running a $2 trillion Federal deficit. The second tranche of the TARP funding allowed to be spent another $350 billion. The stimulus bill passed earlier this year is over $1 trillion, including the cost of the debt. An omnibus bill of $400 billion and a budget passed by this administration and this Congress will double the national debt in 5 years and will triple it in 10.

Now comes the first spending bill to the floor for Commerce-Justice-Science with an 11.7 percent increase in Federal spending. Republicans offered about 100 amendments which were designed to cut Federal spending and to restore fiscal discipline to this very first bill.

After 30 minutes of debate on the first amendment that was offered, the majority cut off debate. The Democrats in this Congress apparently believe the Republican amendments to cut runaway Federal spending would take too much time. Apparently, the majority can't spend our money fast enough. The truth is this was an outrageous abuse of the legislative process, but this debate is not about process. This debate is about runaway Federal spending, and the American people have had enough of it.

Republicans in Congress believe that Congress has time to get it right. We believe this Congress should take the time necessary to debate and to restore fiscal discipline to our Federal budget. Today, beginning at this very hour, we will stand up for the American people, for their right to have a budget that reflects the same discipline and sacrifice that every American family and that every small business are making during these difficult times.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule and to take a stand against runaway Federal spending—beginning here, beginning now.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished chairwoman of the Rules Committee.

Madam Speaker, I rise to support the underlying rule and to indicate that we are in some very challenging times.

It is important that the National Science Foundation has been funded. In particular, the Second Chance bill, which I worked on with a number of my colleagues, has been added to provide for the rehabilitation and for the opportunity for work for numbers of those who are ex offenders. I raised some challenges.

I had intended to offer and to respond to the shortage of the NASA funding in this bill short of the President's mark; but as we have had deliberations, we have realized that the Augustine report is coming forward.

I wanted to include $400 million that, I think, would have been appropriately deducted to provide for human space exploration, because we built the international space station—that was our genius—and we did it with our collaborators and with our allies. That entity will provide the next generation of research. The only way to engage the international space station is to be able to have the CEV vehicle and to continue human space exploration; but the resolve in the report language specifically notes that this does not disallow the addition of those dollars as we make our way through this legislation and to the conference committee.

The Augustine report will come forward, and I hope that will not be a challenge, for it will be, in essence, an abandonment of a future that helps to employ people and to create jobs. We know that 11 million visitors have gone through Johnson Space Center alone, in Houston, Texas. As a 12-year former member of the Science Committee, having worked on safety issues dealing with the international space station, I know the value of human spaceflight and of that space station.

I also would have added language to restore the President's authority to close Guantanamo Bay. I know that we are looking at that in a way that some agree with and that some don't. I believe the language that prohibits that is language that, hopefully, we will consider as we make it through and that the President provides all of the information that Congress wants them to have.

Then I want to at least place in the RECORD the interests of continuing to work with our juveniles who are engaged in violent juvenile crimes. We have seen the loss of life in many of our major cities, and I had an amendment that would have provided for $20 million from the Federal Bureau of Prisons' construction programs, redirecting those funds to youth mentoring and to delinquency programs, recognizing that violent crimes by juveniles largely take place right after the end of the school day between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. Further, it costs an average of $7,136 to educate a pupil in public schools while the cost of incarcerating a juvenile, in Texas alone, is a whopping $56,000.

In Texas, we are reaching a point where we have more use for the criminal justice system than we have for our education system. As we move forward, I ask my colleagues to think of these issues.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS).

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, last evening, I was patiently waiting here on the House floor to offer an amendment to the Commerce-Justice-Science spending bill. The Democratic leadership suddenly moved to shut down debate and to cut off our ability to represent our constituents and to offer ideas to improve this legislation.

At 8 p.m. last night, the rules of the House allowed me to offer my amendment, but this morning, under the rewriting of the rules, I am blocked from doing so. I deeply regret this unfairness and this hostility in letting Representatives—Members of Congress—come to the House floor for just 5 minutes and offer amendments to a bill that spends $64 billion.

The amendment that I am blocked from offering, frankly, is very simple. It would restore the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund that has received strong bipartisan support for years and is an existing program but which this bill has explicitly eliminated. The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund is a successful grants-to-States program used to help recover and to conserve endangered, threatened, at-risk, and important tribal salmon runs on the Pacific coast.

In April, President Obama proposed in his budget to eliminate this fund and to transfer the funds to another fund. From the Northwest, the reaction was bipartisan and very swift. The success of this long-standing program was so compelling that the Obama administration reversed its course, to their credit, and sent a letter to Congress, seeking to restore the funds to this recovery plan. My amendment, which I am now blocked from offering on this floor, would simply adopt the Obama administration's position.

So, Mr. Speaker, I regret this unprecedented rule restricting House debate, and this successful endangered salmon recovery program will suffer for it. The House action to eliminate this plan, frankly, will make it much more difficult for the Senate to deal with in the other body.

This amendment is very simple. It would restore the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund that is eliminated in the bill and Committee report.

The Recovery Fund is a long-standing, successful grants-to-states program used to help recover and conserve endangered, threatened, at-risk and important tribal salmon runs on the Pacific Coast, or for the conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat.

The Fund delivers grants directly to states to be administered.

For years, it has received strong bipartisan support.

However, in April, President Obama submitted in his budget request to Congress, a proposal that eliminated the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, and transferred a reduced amount of funding to a much broader nationwide species recovery grant program.

From the Pacific Northwest, the reaction and opposition to this proposed elimination was swift, bipartisan, loud and clear.

The success of this decade-long grant program was so compelling, and the efforts of the Northwest congressional delegation were so persuasive, that the Obama Administration actually reversed course.

On May 21st, President Obama sent a letter to Speaker PELOSI amending his April submission to specifically request that "$50 million shall be transferred to 'Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery'."

Credit is due to the Obama Administration for abandoning their elimination proposal and clearly expressing their support for this program. I thank them and the people of the Pacific Northwest thank them.

Yet, the annual appropriations bill currently before the House proposes to actually follow through with eliminating the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

As this bill and Committee report are written, the Fund is specifically and explicitly eliminated and money is moved to a vague, broad, nationwide recovery program. Monies in this vague, new program will go to "salmon projects".

Gone is the Fund, its direct grants to states, its requirement of matching funds, its emphasis on endangered salmon and runs important to Northwest tribes.

In its place, this bill provides less money, dilutes it to any project of any sort for salmon anywhere in the country, and lets NOAA rather than states decide how it is spent.

My amendment would restore the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund as it has long existed and direct funds to the traditionally funded states.

The text of my amendment copies the language of the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations bill that passed in March of this year. Just three months ago, this House and this Congress approved this same text.

My amendment would keep funding at the same level singled out for "salmon projects" in the bill, $50 million, but it makes certain the funds are administered through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, which is the official position and request of the Obama Administration.

To object to this amendment would be to insist on the first Obama budget's vague, diluted salmon funding proposal that has been so loudly, soundly, and rightly rejected.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2847, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

Page 14, line 3, after the colon insert the following: "*Provided further*, For necessary expenses associated with the restoration of Pacific salmon populations, $50,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2010: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided herein the Secretary of Commerce may issue grants to the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and Alaska and Federally-recognized tribes of the Columbia River and Pacific Coast for projects necessary for restoration of salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or identified by a State as at-risk to be so-listed, for maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing, or for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, based on guidelines to be developed by the Secretary of Commerce: *Provided further*, That funds disbursed to States shall be subject to a matching requirement of funds or documented in-kind contributions of at least 33 percent of the Federal funds:".

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, May 21, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I ask the Congress to consider the enclosed Fiscal Year 2010 Budget amendments for the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Justice, and State and Other International Programs, as well as the District of Columbia. Also included are amendments to general provisions included in Title VI of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009. These amendments would not affect the totals in my FY 2010 Budget.

In addition, this transmittal contains an FY 2010 amendment for the Legislative Branch. As a matter of comity and per tradition, this appropriations request for the Legislative Branch is transmitted without change.

The details of these requests are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

BARACK OBAMA.

Enclosure.

Agency: Department of Commerce
Bureau: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Heading: Operations, Research, and Facilities
FY 2010 Budget Appendix Page: 214–215
FY 2010 Pending Request: $3,087,537,000
Proposed Amendment: Language
Revised Request: $3,087,537,000

(In the appropriations language under the above heading, add the following to the first paragraph directly before the ending period:)

: Provided further, That of the amounts provided herein, $61,000,000 shall be available for Species Recovery Grants for the conservation and recovery of threatened or endangered marine species, of which $50,000,000 shall be transferred to "Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery"

This amendment would clarify that funding for Pacific salmon recovery is included in the sums made available for the new Species Recovery Grant program. The proposed Budget totals would not be affected by this amendment transferring funds to the "Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery" account.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I don't have anymore speakers present on the floor, so I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations subcommittee (Mr. WOLF).

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I have a chart showing that this country is pretty much facing bankruptcy. We have $11 trillion of debt. Traditionally, it has been the practice around here, whether Republican or Democrat, to have open rules whereby Members can offer amendments regarding whatever they see fit.

The American people realize that we're living in trying economic times, and rightfully, they expect their elected officials to evaluate different spending programs to see whether they should be for them or against them. If we cannot even come up with a fair process to debate annual spending bills, there is very little hope. There is very little hope, there is very little hope for this country to deal with this.

There is $56 trillion of debt. There is $11 trillion owed to the Chinese and to the Saudis. The bankruptcy system is coming.

We should go back to the Rules Committee and report out the original bill to allow any Member to offer any amendment. Otherwise, what you're going to do to this process—and I've been here for a few years—is radicalize it whereby nobody will feel they have any investment in this bill.

So I urge the defeat of this bill. Send it back. Have an open bill whereby any Member, Republican or Democrat, can offer any amendments they want to. Otherwise, we will never resolve this issue of $11 trillion, and the next time we come here, it will be $12 trillion.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHOCK).

Mr. SCHOCK. Mr. Speaker, last night, I offered a simple amendment to study the economic impact of this body's delaying the enactment of the Colombia Free Trade Agreement. While the majority accepted my amendment, it was clear that my amendment would not be included in the final version of the bill. As such, I requested a recorded vote as is my right as a Member of the House of Representatives.

□ 1415

This right was then denied to me by the majority.

This goes directly against what the Speaker said in her "New Direction for America", and I quote: "Every person in America has a right to have his or her voice heard. No Member of Congress should be silenced on the floor."

I had an issue that I thought should be included in the bill, and I have a right to try to amend the bill to include this provision. I followed the majority's requirements, jumped through all of their new hoops to offer this amendment. I followed all of the rules, yet was denied not because of procedure, not because of decorum, and not

even because my amendment lost the vote. Rather, I was denied by the majority because they didn't want their Members to have to take a stand.

Now, I come from the great State of Illinois. I love my State, the Land of Lincoln, the home of Obama. My State is also home to George Ryan, a Governor who is now in prison; Governor Blagojevich, a man who is on his way; and a State that's home to machine-style politics. I see this body headed in the same direction.

What happened here last night was a clear step in the wrong direction. The majority has shut us out of one of the last rights of the minority, the ability to offer amendments to appropriations bills. The majority now has even continued this trend in the rule by disallowing several noncontroversial amendments, a second of which I offered that would have added more funding to the Minority Business Development Agency, an agency which under the current bill will see a funding decrease over what the House Appropriations Committee approved last year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the majority this: With a 40-seat majority, what do they fear in an open arena in the competition of ideas? What do they fear with letting a good idea stand the test of time, allow a hearing, allow debate, and allow their Members to vote them up or down? With a 40-seat majority, partisan amendments, amendments that really have no substance, would clearly die on a partisan vote. But those amendments that carry value, those amendments that will stand the test of time, and those amendments that are right for the American people, Independents, Republicans, and Democrats alike, will pass this body and should be allowed a vote.

Now, the majority last night argued that we were dilatory. I would argue it was democracy. Twenty minutes on an amendment is hardly dilatory. With 120 amendments the worst-case scenario, Mr. Speaker, would be four 10-hour days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSS). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SCHOCK. Is four 10-hour days too much to debate $64 billion of American taxpayer dollars?

We've seen the waste created by the haste of this body, of the happy spending majority that this body has, with the stimulus bill, the overbloated omnibus bill, and now this bill, which seeks to increase spending by over 12 percent.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this rule to allow democracy to continue in this body.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. LEE).

Mr. LEE of New York. I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly oppose this rule. I was here on the floor last night and waiting to offer an amendment to the pending appropriations bill that would give Congress the opportunity to take a step towards restoring fiscal reality in Washington. Unfortunately, the moments before my amendment was to be considered, the House was shut down and, with it, the ability to have sorely needed debate about the need for belt tightening.

Ironically, not long before that, I was holding a telephone town hall meeting with residents throughout western New York, and one of the questions I received was about whether I was disheartened with the process in Washington. And my response was that after 5 months in Congress, I was frustrated mostly with the way in which Washington continues to spend taxpayer dollars freely without any understanding of how the middle class lives in these difficult economic times and how we will ever pay back this exorbitant amount of debt.

My amendment and those offered by my colleagues presented a valuable opportunity to turn back the page on the excessive spending and work on a bipartisan basis to identify ways to make Washington do more with less. These spending bills call for across-the-board increases in already bloated Federal programs while workers and businesses in my district struggle to figure out how they are going to get by on less and, in too many cases, far less than they are used to having. Our constituents who are struggling to make ends meet deserve better.

I urge my colleagues to vote down this rule so we can have a truly open discussion of the shared sacrifices required to put our Nation's fiscal house in order.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM).

Mr. ROSKAM. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, you know, watching the attitude and really this spending adventure that the majority has taken on really reminds me of somebody that's paving a highway, and what they have done is they want to completely flatten out any opposition to really runaway Federal spending, just absolutely no restraining influence whatsoever, Mr. Speaker.

So here you have a group of House Republicans who are trying to articulate a sense of restraint. We are hearing from our constituents who are incredibly concerned about the pace of spending. And yet the speed bumps that we offered have been completely flattened out.

I offered an amendment which would have said, look, the Speaker of the House recently accused people of committing a Federal crime, a crime that is punishable, if true, by 5 years in prison. The amendment that I offered that met the previously articulated preprinting requirement would have said we're going to allocate money to the Department of Justice to investigate this accusation of a Federal crime. And yet what does the majority do late at night in the wee hours when nobody's watching? Being completely intimidated by an open and robust debate.

This rule is really an incredible disappointment. I think it's an incredible insult, frankly, to the American public that wants to talk about spending and is weary of the attitude that has come through from the majority.

We know what we need to do. We need to stand up for the American taxpayer, stand up for our children, stand up for our grandchildren, who are being saddled with a legacy of debt, and vote against this rule.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Republican leader, Mr. BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me thank my colleague for yielding and remind my colleagues that the Constitution provides that the Congress of the United States shall determine spending. The Constitution of the United States also empowers our citizens to send their elected representative to Washington to represent them, and collectively we represent the American people.

If you think about where we've been this year, we had the nearly trillion dollar stimulus plan, when you look at the interest that's going to be paid on it. We had the over $400 billion omnibus appropriation bill that had 9,000 earmarks in it. We had a budget that came through here that has trillion dollar deficits for as far as the eye can see. We bailed out Wall Street. We've bailed out the auto companies. And we're spending money and racking up debt at record levels.

So here we are. We are starting the annual appropriations process, 12 appropriation bills that will spend nearly $1.5 trillion that we do not have, $1.5 trillion that we're going to have to go borrow from the American people and further imprison our kids and grandkids.

And you would think that as we are debating the spending of this $1.5 trillion that the majority would do as it has done for most of our history and allow for an open debate, allow for a process that protects the franchise of each Member of this body. But, no, we couldn't do that.

There were conversations over the last couple of weeks about how to limit this process, and I made it clear to the majority leader and to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that I wasn't going to agree to limit the ability of Members to participate in this

process as we try to control spending in this body. I made it very clear to Mr. OBEY and to Mr. HOYER that we would work with them in an open process to facilitate it, to try to maximize the number of bills that could be finished before the August recess. But apparently that wasn't good enough. So we came up with this convoluted process where we were going to require Members to preprint their amendments. And all that did was to drive up the number of amendments, most of which probably were never going to be offered.

But the real point here is that there is a serious issue about how much spending and how much debt is piling up on the backs of the American people. Members on both sides of the aisle want to have a real debate about how much spending is enough and, if we are going to spend, what is the appropriate way to spend.

You know, the American people sent us here and they gave us the world's most expensive credit card. I would also describe it as the most dangerous credit card in the history of the world. It's a voting card for a Member of Congress. And our constituents expect us to use this responsibly on their behalf. And I can tell you that most of my colleagues on this side of the aisle believe that the majority is using this card recklessly to build up deficits and to build up debt to record levels. The amount of debt and the amount of spending is going to imprison our kids and our grandkids, and all we want to do is to have an opportunity to debate just how much spending is enough. That's what we're asking for. But to deny us our rights protected under the Constitution denies the American people their chance to say how much spending is enough.

I would ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, let's do the right thing. Let's defeat this resolution that's in front of us that will restrict the rights of all Members, and if we can defeat this resolution, we can go to a process that can work in a bipartisan way to address the needs of Members on both sides of the aisle, and we can do it in a bipartisan way. Vote ''no.''

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

(Mr. GOODLATTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, it's not surprising to me that the chairman of the Rules Committee continues to reserve her time and that there are few Democrats who have come down to the floor to defend this terrible rule or this embarrassing bill that the rule brings to the floor.

It's a disgrace what happened last night. After only a few minutes of debate, legitimate debate on legitimate amendments, the majority moves to rise, goes back to the Rules Committee, and writes a rule that slams down more than 80 Republican amendments, a number of Democratic amendments too, but far more Republican amendments, without any consideration whatsoever. We have heard from some of those speakers here just in the last few minutes, people who had good, sound amendments to offer.

But I would like to talk about the overall bill. That's my concern. This bill spends $64.31 billion, an 11.7 percent increase. Now, where is that money coming from? Every penny of that increase is going to be borrowed. In fact, the budget that the Democrats adopted for this coming year that this appropriations bill is a part of spends $1.2 trillion more than is coming in in revenues; $3.6 trillion in expenditures, $2.4 trillion in revenues coming in—a $1.2 trillion deficit in 1 year.

Until this year we have never had a single year in our Nation's history where we have had more than a $500 billion deficit, and $500 billion is a staggering amount of money. And yet the budget they just adopted for the next 10 years, every single year it exceeds $550 billion, rising until at the end of the 10 years about $700 billion. Year after year after year, doubling our national debt and putting our country in great jeopardy.

□ 1430

People don't even know what $1 trillion is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I urge my colleagues to reject this rule and bring back the bill so that we can adjust and cut spending.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I can't tell you how disappointed I am with the majority for not allowing a fair and free debate on some very important issues. Obviously this bill spends too much money. It has earmarks that have never been vetted. But we brought other issues of equal importance, things that the American people deserve to hear. I had an amendment. It says we need to stop Mirandizing terrorists in foreign countries, Afghanistan, for attacking our troops and being detained. Miranda rights—You have the right to remain silent. You have a right to a lawyer. It's happening now. And the worst part of this is that even the majority wasn't briefed or, if they were, they're not talking about it. We have one opportunity to stand up today and say, Enough. You can't criminalize the battlefield.

We have FBI agents who, after our soldiers picked them up and after trying to kill members of the 82d Airborne or the 101st or our Marines, take them to the detention facility, and they read them their rights. They're non-United States citizens. They're foreigners. We just wanted the opportunity to tell America, We think that's crazy. You're going to tell a terrorist who just came off the battlefield that you have the right to remain silent. How much information will they not give that might save the life of one of our soldiers in Afghanistan today? And the biggest travesty today is, you never gave us the opportunity to talk about it, to move the issue forward.

We've had about three different opinions from this administration on if they are or are not doing it. Well, I can tell you—I've been there, and I've seen it. Our soldiers are going to get frustrated. I know our FBI agents are frustrated. Our law enforcement community is frustrated. And the best you can do is say, Debate is inconvenient for us today, and some things are just better left unsaid, like the billions of dollars in this bill that spends too much money, money that we don't have, that we're going to have to borrow from the Chinese or the Russians or the Saudis. Or the fact that we look those soldiers in the eye and say, We can't even have the opportunity to talk about it on the floor of the House.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I can't say how much I've been amused by the statements that we have heard from our dear friends across the aisle. They know very well what kind of economic circumstances this country is in. They know very well that this administration and this Congress inherited one of the largest national debts in the history of our country from the previous administration and from their 12 years in Congress. And they are, amusingly, fighting to prevent us from trying to overcome the circumstances that they have brought about and that we have to deal with.

Yes, we have to deal with this huge economic problem, and we are dealing with it. We're dealing with it by investing money in the internal needs of this country, by bringing about better systems of education and health care, creating new technologies and new industries and huge numbers of jobs as a result of those investments, all of which they are opposed to.

You have to ask yourself, why would they be opposed to someone else trying to correct the problems that they initiated? Well, I think the answer to that is very clear. They would like to see the efforts to correct these problems stopped over the course of the next couple of years, and they would be then able to say that what we have tried to do was not successful. They wouldn't admit that they stopped it if they were able to do it, but that's exactly what they were trying to do.

They're trying to prevent intelligent economic investment in the internal needs of the American people. They're

trying to stop intelligent internal investments in the economy of our country. They're trying to stop the creation of new jobs. They're trying to stop the upgrading of the quality of the infrastructure of our Nation. They're trying to stop improvements in education. They're trying to stop improvements in health care, all of which they had the responsibility for bringing about over the course of the last 8 years.

So that's the situation that we're dealing with. This particular bill is a very strong investment in the internal needs of America. They want to halt it as much as they can, drag it out as long as possible; and if they were successful with this appropriations bill, then they would try to do the same thing with every single other appropriations bill, the appropriations that the people of America need and need badly as a result of the huge debt that they brought about and what we are trying to overcome. And we will overcome it. We will overcome it in large measure with some of the things that have been done: the economic stimulation bill, which they were opposed to, which is having a very positive effect on the economy in this country; and furthermore, the economic stimulation that will occur in each one of these appropriations bills.

So that is basically the situation that we're dealing with here, and that is why we have to have this rule and this bill, because of the needs of our country and because of the intelligent, reasonable and effective way in which we are addressing those needs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings or other audible conversation is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the gentleman.

I rise today to oppose H.R. 2847, a bill that could use taxpayer dollars for a purpose the American people are adamantly against, housing Guantanamo detainees in Federal prisons in the United States.

In a May Gallup poll, 65 percent of Americans were opposed to closing Guantanamo. Further, 74 percent of Americans opposed moving them to their own State. This bill leaves open the possibility for the Bureau of Prisons to use taxpayer dollars to house Guantanamo detainees in our communities in direct contradiction to the will of the American people.

The amendment that I wanted to submit, before the Democrats in the Rules Committee issued their gag order, specified that none of the funds appropriated by this act may be used by the Bureau of Prisons to incarcerate individuals currently held in Guantanamo Bay. Mr. Speaker, these detainees are not convicted criminals repaying their debt to society but rather the most dangerous people on the face of the planet, terrorists who will stop at nothing to kill any and all Americans that they can. We cannot allow taxpayer dollars to be spent bringing these terrorists to live among the civilians they have sworn to destroy. Also, our prisons are already at capacity. In my Colorado district, Supermax Federal prison is at 99.7 percent capacity, leaving room for only one additional inmate, yet there are 226 prisoners now at Guantanamo. Other maximum security facilities in the U.S. are, likewise, operating at 55 percent above capacity.

The fact is, we do not have the capability to house terrorists on our own soil without endangering prison employees and posing a risk to the communities in which they are sent. The President simply does not have a plan. It is unfortunate that my Democratic colleagues do not want to debate this vital issue. I urge my colleagues to defeat this bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL. I thank the gentleman.

''Every person in America has a right to have his or her voice heard. No Member of Congress should be silenced on the floor.'' ''Bills should generally come to the floor under a procedure that allows open, full and fair debate, consisting of a full amendment process that grants the minority the right offer its alternatives.'' Speaker PELOSI, A New Direction for America.

This right has been denied. This is not a new direction. It is a wrong direction. My amendment would block taxpayer dollars from being used for monuments to be named after sitting Members of Congress.

I would like to yield the balance of my time to the Chairwoman of the Rules Committee as to whether she agrees that taxpayers dollars can be used to fund Monuments to Me after sitting Members of Congress; and if she does not agree with that, why my amendment was blocked when it has been ruled in order twice before.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I will be asking for a ''no'' vote on the previous question so that we can amend this rule and allow an open rule consistent with tradition and with fairness.

I urge my colleagues to consider what we are about to do and to vote ''no'' on the previous question so that we can uphold our tradition of allowing free and open debate on appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, I believe if not, the majority will come to regret this decision and close down the deliberative process of the House on appropriations bills.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment and extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Again, I ask for a ''no'' vote on the previous question so that we can uphold the tradition of openness on appropriations bills and fairness.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the previous question and the rule.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, whether Members realize it or not, we are at an inflection point in history, maybe not the history that school kids will learn about, but the important history of this institution that supports every aspect of our democracy.

Future Members of the House will look back on this day, and realize that today is when the last bastion of unbridled participation fell to the demands of a cynical and tyrannical majority.

There are certain points in the House's history that Member's know by name or reference. Events such as Cannon's revolt where 100 years ago a group of progressive, bull-moose Republicans, joined with Democrats to say enough is enough, to Speaker Joe Cannon. The famous Civil Rights revolt during the Johnson Administration, where obstructionist Southern Democrats on the Rules Committee were supplanted in order to advance civil rights.

The question is, will this be one of those days where where historians will say, "This is where democracy prevailed against tyranny," or will we take the easy road of limiting participation to a privileged few?

Mr. Speaker, I have a message for my colleagues: each of us must think very carefully about this vote, because once we go down this road, we aren't coming back.

That means if you're DENNIS KUCINICH, and you believe that your country is fighting an unjust war, you're going to be silenced in the months and years to come.

If you're JEFF FLAKE, and you are fighting every day against what you see as corruption and wanton spending, you are going to be gagged going forward.

If you're DEVIN NUNES, and you're fighting to make sure your farmers have water to grow crops, you are out of luck.

If you're MARCY KAPTUR, and you're promoting the interests of labor unions, get ready for a long winter.

I don't agree with most of those Members, but for this institution to work, they need to have a voice. This rule deprives them—and their constituents—of that voice.

This rule concentrates power in the hands of DAVID OBEY and NANCY PELOSI. They get to decide who offers what and when. And my colleagues better hope that they never disagree with the majority leadership, or they will find themselves relegated to the sidelines, just as we do with this rule.

The material previously referred to by Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 552 OFFERED BY MR. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART OF FLORIDA

Strike all after the Resolving clause and insert the following:

''That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order, and remaining proceedings under House Resolution 544 shall be considered as supplanted by this resolution. The bill shall continue to be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XM are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308–311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as ''a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.'' To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that ''the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition'' in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: ''The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.''

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say ''the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.'' But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's ''American Congressional Dictionary'': ''If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business.''

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled ''Amending Special Rules'' states: ''a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.'' (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.''

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 180, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

YEAS—238

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NAYS—180

Aderholt
Akin
Arcuri
Austria
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cao
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Childers
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Hill
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Minnick
Mitchell
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Perriello
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey

Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Reichert
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—15

Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Bachmann
Bishop (UT)
Bright
Cantor
Harman
Herger
Kennedy
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lewis (GA)
Matheson
Sullivan
Young (FL)

□ 1507

Ms. KOSMAS changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Ms. WOOLSEY changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 2009, I was unavoidably detained and unable to be in the Chamber for a rollcall vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 351, the motion ordering the previous question on the rule for H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 2010.

Stated against:

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 351, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

(By unanimous consent, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California was allowed to speak out of order.)

INTRODUCING JOAQUIN SANCHEZ SULLIVAN

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purpose of introducing the most important and undoubtedly the greatest piece of work I have ever brought to the floor of this House.

Mr. Speaker, before I take all of the credit, I want to thank especially the health care workers from coast to coast who helped me deliver a very healthy baby. And I want to especially recognize the distinguished doctors and nurses at Washington Hospital Medical Center and the talented doctors in Los Angeles, especially Dr. Aliabadi, Dr. Rotmench, and Dr. Iqbal.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that my husband, James Sullivan and I, introduce to you and to all of my colleagues the proudest achievement and newest member of the California delegation, Joaquin Sanchez Sullivan.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 201, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

YEAS—221

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Boccieri
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Etheridge
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Yarmuth

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Akin
Arcuri
Austria
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Conyers
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Eshoo
Fallin
Farr
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hoekstra
Honda
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meek (FL)
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Moran (KS)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Perriello
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Reichert
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Speier
Stearns
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Waters
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—11

Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Bachmann
Davis (AL)
Harman
Kennedy
Larson (CT)
Lewis (GA)
Peterson
Sullivan
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1520

Ms. SPEIER and Messrs. BLUMENAUER and HONDA changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION IMPEACHING SAMUEL B. KENT

Mr. SCHIFF, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111–159) on the resolution (H. Res. 520) impeaching Samuel B. Kent, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2847, and that I may include tabular material in the same.

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

There was no objection.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 552 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2847.

□ 1523

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, with Mr. BLUMENAUER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 16, 2009, amendment No. 8 offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHOCK) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 4, line 7.

Pursuant to House Resolution 552, no further general debate shall be in order.

No further amendment shall be in order except: (1) amendments numbered 3, 6, 19, 22, 25, 31, 35, 41, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 71, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102, 111, 114, and 118 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 15, 2009, which may be offered only by the Member who submitted it for printing or a designee, and (2) not to exceed 10 of the following amendments if offered by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee: amendments numbered 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 15, 2009. Each amendment shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. An amendment may be offered only at the appropriate point in the reading.

The Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees each may offer a pro forma amendment for the purpose of debate following consideration of any amendment previously described.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed $15,000 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 401(b); and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, $100,342,000, to remain available until expended, of which $14,767,000 shall be for inspections and other activities related to national security: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities: *Provided further*, That payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services provided as part of such activities may be retained for use in covering the cost of such activities, and for providing information to the public with respect to the export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce and other export control programs of the United States and other governments.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, and for trade adjustment assistance, $255,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, $38,000,000: *Provided*, That these funds may be used to monitor projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements with public or private organizations, $31,000,000: *Provided*, That within the amounts appropriated, $900,000 shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated items'' in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, $97,255,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $259,024,000.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, $7,115,707,000, of which $206,000,000 shall be derived from available unobligated balances previously appropriated under this heading, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided in this or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used for the collection of census data on race identification that does not include ''some other race'' as a category: *Provided further*, That from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for additional promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), $19,999,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services, and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For the administration of grants, authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be available for program administration as authorized by section 391 of the Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 391 of the Act, the prior year unobligated balances may be made available for grants for projects for which applications have been submitted and approved during any fiscal year.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, $1,930,361,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections assessed and collected pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376 are received during fiscal year 2010, so as to result in a fiscal year 2010 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $0: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2010, should the total amount of offsetting fee collections be less than $1,930,361,000, this amount shall be reduced accordingly: *Provided further*,

That any amount received in excess of $1,930,361,000 in fiscal year 2010, in an amount up to $100,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That from amounts provided herein, not to exceed $1,000 shall be made available in fiscal year 2010 for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2010 and hereafter, from the amounts made available for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for the USPTO, the amounts necessary to pay: (1) the difference between the percentage of basic pay contributed by the USPTO and employees under section 8334(a) of title 5, United States Code, and the normal cost percentage (as defined by section 8331(17) of that title) of basic pay, of employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of that title; and (2) the present value of the otherwise unfunded accruing costs, as determined by the Office of Personnel Management, of post-retirement life insurance and post-retirement health benefits coverage for all USPTO employees, shall be transferred to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Employees Life Insurance Fund, and the Employees Health Benefits Fund, as appropriate, and shall be available for the authorized purposes of those accounts: *Provided further*, That sections 801, 802, and 803 of division B, Public Law 108–447 shall remain in effect during fiscal year 2010: *Provided further*, That the Director may, this year, reduce by regulation fees payable for documents in patent and trademark matters, in connection with the filing of documents filed electronically in a form prescribed by the Director: *Provided further*, That from the amounts provided herein, no less than $4,000,000 shall be available only for the USPTO contribution in a cooperative or joint agreement or agreements with a non-profit organization or organizations, successfully audited within the previous year, and with previous experience in such programs, to conduct policy studies, including studies relating to activities of United Nations Specialized agencies and other international organizations, as well as conferences and other development programs, in support of fair international protection of intellectual property rights.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $510,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $9,000,000 may be transferred to the ''Working Capital Fund'': *Provided*, That not to exceed $10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $124,700,000, to remain available until expended. In addition, for necessary expenses of the Technology Innovation Program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $69,900,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation and maintenance of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278c–278e, $76,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which $20,000,000 is for a competitive construction grant program for research science buildings: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in the budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Institute of Standards and Technology construction project having a total multi-year program cost of more than $5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification materials shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the five subsequent fiscal years.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities, $3,198,793,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, except for funds provided for cooperative enforcement, which shall remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That in addition, $3,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled ''Coastal Zone Management'' and in addition $104,600,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled ''Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries'': *Provided further*, That of the $3,317,393,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading $3,198,793,000 is appropriated from the general fund, $107,600,000 is provided by transfer, and $11,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration corporate services administrative support costs shall not exceed $228,549,000: *Provided further*, That payments of funds made available under this heading to the Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund including Department of Commerce General Counsel legal services shall not exceed $41,944,000: *Provided further*, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the report accompanying this Act, or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in allocating grants under sections 306 and 306A of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, no coastal State shall receive more than 5 percent or less than 1 percent of increased funds appropriated over the previous fiscal year: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated, $37,500,000 shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated items'' in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. BORDALLO

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, amendment No. 19, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 15, 2009.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 19 offered by Ms. BORDALLO:

Page 13, line 11, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

Page 13, line 24, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

Page 13, line 25, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

Page 17, line 12, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentlewoman from Guam and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment for the purposes of ensuring that not less than $500,000 is appropriated to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for grants to be awarded in 2010 by the Secretary of Commerce for Western Pacific Fishery Demonstration Projects.

The amendment ensures funding is provided for this authorized, competitive-based grants program in fiscal year 2010. The Western Pacific Demonstration Projects program is authorized by Public Law 104–297, the Sustainable Fisheries Act. The program was funded at the maximum authorized level, $500,000, each year from 1999 through 2005. My amendment would restart the program at this same level of funding.

Valuable and economically innovative projects in Western Pacific fisheries have been demonstrated and explored through this program in previous rounds of competition. The program is important to the communities represented on the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, which includes my own district, the Territory of Guam.

Mr. Chairman, the program's chief purpose, as authorized, is to establish not less than three and not more than five fishery demonstration projects to foster and promote traditional indigenous fishing practices. In the last rounds of competition in 2004 and 2005, five grants were awarded to applicants in the State of Hawaii, three each to American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and one for Guam.

I am grateful for the opportunity to offer this amendment, and I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) and our colleague from Virginia, Mr. WOLF, and their staffs for their attention to this amendment.

□ 1530

I hope to secure their support today for the adoption of this amendment, and I look forward to working with them to ensure that this issue is addressed appropriately in conference.

And, finally, I want to state that the issue of protecting indigenous culture, as this amendment does, with respect to traditional fishing practices is important, not only to myself, but to our colleagues from CNMI, American Samoa and Hawaii.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. I ask unanimous consent to claim the time, but I am not in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLF. I have no objection, and I just yield back the balance of the time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Will the gentlelady yield for purposes of accepting the amendment?

Ms. BORDALLO. Yes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment, and we accept the amendment.

Ms. BORDALLO. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Guam will be postponed.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I strike the requisite number of words.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, as the ranking member on the committee, I feel an obligation just to make a comment to kind of put things in perspective, particularly as the American people are watching, because I think what we're doing today is setting a very bad and a dangerous precedent.

I've been around the House for a while, and I've been involved in debates on scores of appropriations bills. Traditionally, whether it's been Democrats or Republicans in the majority, we've had open rules on spending bills, and a respectful working relationship across the aisle; and that's the way it should be, and that's what the American people expect, a cooperative attitude and the opportunity for full scrutiny of how their tax dollars are being spent.

I didn't like the preprinting requirement for amendments that the majority instituted to start the appropriations process on the floor this session with the Commerce-Justice-Science bill. I supported an open rule so that every Member could have the opportunity to review the entire bill, and if there were programs that Members believed could be cut, then we could debate that amendment and the House could work its will.

So we started the process late last night to debate the preprinted amendments. And 21 minutes into the amendment debate, the chairman of the committee pulled the plug on that process and on the Members who, really, in good faith, followed the instructions of the preprinting. They went up; they did everything that was asked of them. The rules, Mr. Chairman, were then changed in the middle of the night, and now we have even a more controlled process.

Members on my side, and I think if you kind of do unto others as you would have them do unto you can think, if you were in that situation and had gone through the same thing the guys on our side, Members on our side, how you would feel. Members on my side have the right to have their voice heard and offer amendments to control spending. Members on both sides had substantive, thoughtful amendments.

Members on my side have the right to have their voice heard and offer amendments, whatever they may be, to control spending or whatever. Members on both sides also have substantive and thoughtful amendments that were germane and in order, and now those Members have lost the opportunity to offer them.

For example, Mr. ROGERS from Michigan, who was an FBI agent, who went to Afghanistan, God bless him for taking the time for the oversight, who serves on the Intelligence Committee, had a very important amendment regarding an apparent policy initiative by this administration, to expand the practice of reading Miranda rights to detainees in the custody of the U.S. Armed Forces in Afghanistan. It's called global justice.

Mr. ROGERS wanted to talk about that and offer an amendment. And whether we would pass it or not, he had every right to do so. And now Mr. ROGERS and other Members have legitimate concerns about such policies. He simply wanted the opportunity to offer his amendment and let the House vote. He complied with the printing requirement. He testified late last night, sat up here late into the night, till 12:30 or 1 in the morning. He testified at the Rules Committee; and yet, now, Mr. ROGERS finds he is unable to even offer this amendment that deals with the whole fundamental issue of the war on terror, what's taking place in Afghanistan, and all these issues.

Closing, this is a departure from the traditional open rules and the comity that has characterized the appropriation process over the years.

If we can't even come up with a fair process to debate annual spending bills on this floor, how can we ever hope to ever, ever, ever find solutions to the big problems that this country has?

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I did not want to get into this subject yet again, but I guess we have to.

I would like to put in perspective why we are here under these circumstances. As everyone in this Chamber understands, we have, for the last 4 months, been dealing with a national economic emergency, and an absolute crisis in terms of the war in the Middle East, especially in Pakistan and Afghanistan. So this Chamber has been hugely occupied for 4 months.

And now, finally, after finishing our major economic leftovers from the previous year, we're now turning to the appropriations bill. The hard fact is that everyone says they want appropriation bills to be finished individually, not collectively, in an omnibus. And yet, we only have 6 weeks to accomplish that. We have to pass 12 major appropriation bills in 6 weeks and still leave enough time on the calendar to deal with health care, to deal with climate change, to deal with the military authorization bill, and several other crucial issues.

So Mr. HOYER, the majority leader, and I, went to our friends on the Republican side of the aisle, went to both the minority leader and the ranking member of the committee, and asked whether or not we could reach agreement that would enable us to meet that schedule. And we pointed out that the schedule that we have set requires that we set aside no more than about 8 or 9 hours to debate each of the bills with all of the amendments thereto.

We were told that they did not believe that they could participate in that kind of a tight schedule. So then we tried to proceed anyway.

We asked Members to prefile amendments so that every Member of this House would know what they were expected to vote on. We confronted the fact that 127 amendments were filed. That will take at least 23 or 24 hours, just to debate those amendments. And that blows the entire schedule for the entire 6 weeks.

One Member today said, ''Well, what's wrong if it takes 40 hours to pass this bill?'' The fact is that that would be one-third of the time remaining on the schedule for all 12 appropriation bills.

We've got an obligation to get our work done. And so what Mr. HOYER and I did was even offer the minority leader the opportunity, in a compressed number of amendments, to select their own amendments, any amendments they wanted. But they did not want to be limited in number or time. I don't fault them for it. I'm simply stating facts.

Now, we have one misunderstanding around here. We have the impression that somehow appropriation bills have always been considered in open rules. The fact is, I have a sheet here which shows 25 previous occasions where appropriations have been continued under structured or modified, or even closed rules. And this is only when Republicans were in control. This does not count the more than a dozen times under Democratic control, when we had significantly limited rules for appropriation bills, including the Foreign Operations bill, D.C., the Defense Bill, Interior and the Legislative Appropriations bill.

So I simply state this, not to get into a perennial argument, but to make clear we have tried every way we can to involve the minority. We've asked

them several times if they could participate in a compressed schedule.

I don't think that it's necessary to debate all of these bills for 40 hours. But we are giving—there are going to be 33 amendments offered to this bill under the rule, and only nine of them are Democratic amendments. The rest are Republican amendments. I think that's treating the minority especially fairly.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. Sure.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I appreciate my colleague yielding. We had a discussion on the floor yesterday where you were essentially asking me this question: How can we get a handle on reasonably controlling the time, et cetera? And you and I have had back and forth regarding that whole discussion.

I appreciate your concern about the schedule here. But my goodness, when you have the number of amendments that we had filed on this bill, and we knew many of them would fall off, you and I discussed that between each other. But then the first amendment, to have that taking us back to the Rules Committee is incredible, and I can't quite believe you'd do that.

Mr. OBEY. Let me take back my time. Let me simply say that this is the third year that we've been in this situation where we've been filibustered by amendment, and we recognize a filibuster by amendment when we see it.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In addition, for necessary retired pay expenses under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plan, and for payments for the medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. 55), such sums as may be necessary.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For procurement, acquisition and construction of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $1,409,148,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012, except funds provided for construction of facilities which shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the $1,411,148,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading $1,409,148,000 is appropriated from the general fund and $2,000,000 is provided from recoveries of prior year obligations: *Provided further*, That except to the extent expressly prohibited by any other law, the Department of Defense may delegate procurement functions related to the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System to officials of the Department of Commerce pursuant to section 2311 of title 10, United States Code: *Provided further*, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the report accompanying this Act, or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Procurement, Acquistion, or Construction project having a total of more than $5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the five subsequent fiscal years.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Of amounts collected pursuant to section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456a), not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be transferred to the ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'' account to offset the costs of implementing such Act.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2009, obligations of direct loans may not exceed $8,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed $59,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for direct loans for any new fishing vessel that will increase the harvesting capacity in any United States fishery.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000 for official entertainment, $60,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, within 30 days of enactment of this Act, shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations that audits and evaluates all decision documents and expenditures by the Bureau of the Census as they relate to the 2010 Census: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided to the Secretary within this account, $5,000,000 shall not become available for obligation until the Secretary certifies to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that the Bureau of the Census has followed and met all standards and best practices, and all Office of Management and Budget guidelines related to information technology projects and contract management.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

In title I, in the paragraph entitled ''Salaries and Expenses'' immediately following the heading ''Departmental Management'' insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000'') after ''$60,000,000''.

Page 42, line 7, after ''$400,000,000'' insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

In title II, in the paragraph entitled ''Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs'' under the heading ''State and Local Law Enforcment Activities Office on Violence Against Women'' in the numbered item in the second proviso relating to legal assistance for victims as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)'' after ''$37,000,000''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, my amendment increases funding for a critical program, the Violence Against Women Act Legal Assistance Program by $4 million.

I would like to thank Representative POE for his diligent work on this amendment. And I also want to thank Representative MOLLOHAN for his commitment on this issue as well.

You know, we all make lawyer jokes, but to the women who face domestic violence and need legal representation to successfully flee their abusers, obtain orders of protection, and retain custody of their children, the lack of legal representation is definitely not a laughing matter.

Nearly 70 percent of the women who bravely take their abusers to court do so without legal representation. And too often, having an attorney present is the deciding factor in obtaining that lifesaving personal protection order or getting custody of your kids or receiving transitional housing.

It's a sad day when a family is forced to stay with their abuser because they don't know how to navigate through the court system.

Earlier this week, Mr. Chairman, I heard from Chris in Wisconsin, whose husband sent her to the emergency room a dozen times, broke her foot, held a gun to her head, and threatened to poison her four children before she was able to escape with the help of legal assistance after 5 long years of torture.

I also heard from Danielle of Madison, Wisconsin, who obtained a divorce from her wealthy attorney husband who repeatedly beat and stabbed her, but was left battling her husband's expensive attorney for custody 2 years after the divorce. Her effort to study the Wisconsin statutes and defend herself in court drew ridicule and rebuke from the judge. These are just a couple of examples.

I would like to yield to Mr. MOLLOHAN.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thank the gentlelady, and thank her for her amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we are prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, Judge POE, for 5 minutes.

□ 1545

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for her representation and hard work on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a strong amendment, and it puts forth the proposition that victims' issues aren't partisan issues; they're people issues.

I strongly support this amendment to increase Legal Assistance for Victims by $4 million. That doesn't sound like much, but it's a lot of money for victims of crime. It will bring the total Legal Assistance for Victims grants to $41 million. This funding is offset by a $4 million reduction from the Department of Commerce—Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses account. I think that money would be better served in being given to the Legal Assistance for Victims rather than giving raises and salaries to this department.

These legal assistance grants provide much needed funding for domestic violence victims to seek protective orders, child custody, child support, and housing and public benefits assistance.

As I found during my 30 years as a prosecutor and as a judge, too often, domestic violence and sexual assault victims have to appear in court by themselves, alone. They don't have high-dollar lawyers pleading their cases or guiding them through the complex and often burdensome legal system that we have in all of our States and Federal courts. Instead, even though those who supposedly loved them chose to beat them up, they have to pay the price to fight their way through the legal system to request civil protection. This shouldn't be. We need to match civil justice with our criminal justice system.

The Civil Legal Assistance for Victims program provides funding to meet the legal needs of domestic violence and sexual assault victims. It is the only federally funded program designed to meet all of the legal assistance needs of victims. It is one of the most crucial and lifesaving programs in the Violence Against Women Act; yet it remains critically underfunded. The demand for legal services is so high that the Office on Violence Against Women receives almost 300 applications per year, but that office is only able to fund one-third of the total request.

We have a duty to protect the innocent and to make sure their voices are heard in our court system. We must ensure that victims are not further victimized by their abusers through the legal system in this country.

As founder and co-Chair of the bipartisan Victims' Rights Caucus, I support this amendment. I strongly urge its passage.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Well, thank you so much. I just want to mention again what an amazing partner Mr. POE has been with this initiative. Indeed, this is not a partisan issue.

Mr. POE mentioned that these funds will be drawn from the Department of Commerce's salaries and expenses, of which they're provided $60 million. That's $7 million over last year's funding. Of course, legal assistance programs have steadily declined since 2003, and only about a third of women who appear in court, the applicants who actually apply for this legal funding, actually receive funding. So this is really critical funding and support to help these women leave their abusers.

For every Danielle and Chris who are able to free themselves of their abusers, there are four other women out there who are still being silenced because they don't have access to adequate legal representation. This $4 million is very appreciated. It's not enough, but it's a great start. The legal assistance program is one of the most effective tools to ensure that battered women and children have a voice in our justice system. I urge support for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HERBERT C. HOOVER BUILDING RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

For expenses necessary, including blast windows, for the renovation and modernization of the Herbert C. Hoover Building, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $27,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 1514), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used for advanced payments not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are in the public interest.

SEC. 102. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance of the acquisition or disposal of any capital asset (including land, structures, and equipment) not specifically provided for in this Act or any other law appropriating funds for the Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration this section shall provide for transfers among appropriations made only to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and such appropriations may not be transferred and reprogrammed to other Department of Commerce bureaus and appropriation accounts.

SEC. 104. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this title resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this title or from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 105. The requirements set forth by section 112 of division B of Public Law 110–161 are hereby adopted by reference.

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary may furnish services (including but not limited to utilities, telecommunications, and security services) necessary to support the operation, maintenance, and improvement of space that persons, firms or organizations are authorized pursuant to the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 or other authority to use or occupy in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC, or other buildings, the maintenance, operation, and protection of which has been delegated to the Secretary from the Administrator of General Services pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis. Amounts received as reimbursement for services provided under this section or the authority under which the use or occupancy of the space is authorized, up to $200,000, shall be credited to the appropriation or fund which initially bears the costs of such services.

SEC. 107. The Administration of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use, with their consent, with reimbursement and subject to the limits of available appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States, or of any state, local government, Indian tribal government, Territory or possession, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government or international organization for purposes related to carrying out the responsibilities of any statute administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 2010''.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, $118,488,000 of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities shall remain available

until expended: *Provided*, That the Attorney General is authorized to transfer funds appropriated within General Administration to any office in this account: *Provided further*, That $14,693,000 is for Department Leadership; $8,101,000 is for Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs; $12,715,000 is for Executive Support/Professional Responsibility; and $82,979,000 is for the Justice Management Division: *Provided further*, That any change in amounts specified in the preceding proviso greater than 5 percent shall be submitted for approval to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations consistent with the terms of section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to transfers authorized under section 505 of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. BOSWELL

Mr. BOSWELL. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 41 offered by Mr. BOSWELL:

In the item relating to ''Department of Justice—General Administration—Salaries and Expenses'', after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

In the item relating to the ''National Criminal History Improvment program'' in paragraph (25) under the heading ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOSWELL. I would like to thank Chairman MOLLOHAN and Ranking Member WOLF for their hard work on H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would provide an increase of $2.5 million for the National Criminal History Improvement Program. I have brought this issue to the floor for several years now, and it consistently receives bipartisan support.

I thank my colleagues for their continued support and for their commitment to law enforcement officers and public safety. I believe that this increase is incredibly important for law enforcement. We must ensure that the intelligence our officers are working off of is up to date and accurate.

The National Criminal History Improvement Program ensures that States improve their infrastructure to connect to the national records system. It helps protect our most vulnerable populations by improving law enforcement's ability to identify persons ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly or the disabled. The program also helps law enforcement officers protect our communities from individuals with histories of stalking and of committing acts of domestic violence. I think my colleagues will agree this is an important investment.

I would like to yield to the distinguished chairman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, let me simply say that I think, on this side of the aisle, the committee certainly agrees with the gentleman's assertions, and we would be happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. BOSWELL. We thank you.

With that, I would urge the adoption of this amendment.

I will reserve my time for any comments that might be made from the other side.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment. We support the amendment.

Mr. BOSWELL. With that, I urge the adoption of the amendment, and I yield back my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER

For necessary expenses of the National Drug Intelligence Center, $44,023,000, of which $2,000,000 shall be for reimbursement of Air Force personnel for the National Drug Intelligence Center to support the Department of Defense's counter-drug intelligence responsibilities: *Provided*, That the National Drug Intelligence Center shall maintain the personnel and technical resources to provide timely support to law enforcement authorities and the intelligence community by conducting document and computer exploitation of materials collected in Federal, State, and local law enforcement activity associated with counter-drug, counterterrorism, and national security investigations and operations.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses for information sharing technology, including planning, development, deployment and departmental direction, $109,417,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $21,132,000 is for the unified financial management system.

TACTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

For the costs of developing and implementing a nation-wide Integrated Wireless Network supporting Federal law enforcement communications, and for the costs of operations and maintenance of existing Land Mobile Radio legacy systems, $205,143,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Attorney General shall transfer to this account all funds made available to the Department of Justice for the purchase of portable and mobile radios: *Provided further*, That any transfer made under the preceding proviso shall be subject to section 505 of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

For expenses necessary for the administration of pardon and clemency petitions and immigration-related activities, $300,685,000, of which $4,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the ''Immigration Examinations Fee'' account.

DETENTION TRUSTEE

For necessary expenses of the Federal Detention Trustee, $1,438,663,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Trustee shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be considered ''funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance'' pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4013(b).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $84,368,000, including not to exceed $10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized, $12,859,000.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia, $875,097,000, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 for litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $10,000 shall be available to the United States National Central Bureau, INTERPOL, for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to ''Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'' from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for salaries and expenses associated with the election monitoring program under section 8 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973f): *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading for the election monitoring program $3,390,000, shall remain available until expended.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed $7,833,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $163,170,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees collected for premerger notification filings under the

Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection (and estimated to be $102,000,000 in fiscal year 2010), shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2010, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2010 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $61,170,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including intergovernmental and cooperative agreements, $1,934,003,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $8,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $25,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading, not less than $36,980,000 shall be used for salaries and expenses for assistant U.S. Attorneys to carry out section 704 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) concerning the prosecution of offenses relating to the sexual exploitation of children: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading, $6,000,000 is for salaries and expenses for new assistant U.S. Attorneys to carry out additional prosecutions of serious crimes in Indian Country.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized, $224,488,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the United States Trustee System Fund: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the Fund shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $210,000,000 of offsetting collections pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 589a(b) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2009, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2009 appropriation from the Fund estimated at $9,488,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $2,117,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For fees and expenses of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, including advances, and for expenses of foreign counsel, $168,300,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 is for construction of buildings for protected witness safesites; not to exceed $3,000,000 is for the purchase and maintenance of armored and other vehicles for witness security caravans; and not to exceed $11,000,000 may be made available for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, $11,479,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by 28 U.S.C. 524(c)(1)(B), (F), and (G), $20,990,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, $1,138,388,000; of which not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed $4,000,000 shall remain available until expended for information technology systems; and of which not less than $12,625,000 shall be available for the costs of courthouse security equipment, including furnishings, relocations, and telephone systems and cabling, and shall remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, $14,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the National Security Division, $87,938,000; of which not to exceed $5,000,000 for information technology systems shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $528,569,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, $7,718,741,000, of which $101,066,000 is designated as being for overseas deployments and other activities pursuant to section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010; and of which not to exceed $150,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $205,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to construct or acquire buildings and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law (including equipment for such buildings); conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; and preliminary planning and design of projects; $132,796,000, to remain available until expended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530C; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, $2,019,682,000; of which not to exceed $75,000,000 shall remain available until expended; and of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, not to exceed $40,000 for official reception and representation expenses; for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, $1,105,772,000, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code; and of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated herein shall be available for salaries or administrative expenses in connection with consolidating or centralizing, within the Department of Justice, the records, or any portion thereof, of acquisition and disposition of firearms maintained by Federal firearms licensees: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to implement an amendment or amendments to 27 CFR 478.118 or to change the definition of ''Curios or relics'' in 27 CFR 478.11 or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c): *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title

18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments in fiscal year 2010: *Provided further*, That, beginning in fiscal year 2010 and thereafter, no funds appropriated under this or any other Act may be used to disclose part or all of the contents of the Firearms Trace System database maintained by the National Trace Center of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives or any information required to be kept by licensees pursuant to section 923(g) of title 18, United States Code, or required to be reported pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (7) of such section 923(g), except to: (1) a Federal, State, local, or tribal law enforcement agency, or a Federal, State, or local prosecutor; or (2) a foreign law enforcement agency solely in connection with or for use in a criminal investigation or prosecution; or (3) a Federal agency for a national security or intelligence purpose; unless such disclosure of such data to any of the entities described in (1), (2) or (3) of this proviso would compromise the identity of any undercover law enforcement officer or confidential informant, or interfere with any case under investigation; and no person or entity described in (1), (2) or (3) shall knowingly and publicly disclose such data; and all such data shall be immune from legal process, shall not be subject to subpoena or other discovery, shall be inadmissible in evidence, and shall not be used, relied on, or disclosed in any manner, nor shall testimony or other evidence be permitted based on the data, in a civil action in any State (including the District of Columbia) or Federal court or in an administrative proceeding other than a proceeding commenced by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to enforce the provisions of chapter 44 of such title, or a review of such an action or proceeding; except that this proviso shall not be construed to prevent: (A) the disclosure of statistical information concerning total production, importation, and exportation by each licensed importer (as defined in section 921(a)(9) of such title) and licensed manufacturer (as defined in section 921(a)(10) of such title); (B) the sharing or exchange of such information among and between Federal, State, local, or foreign law enforcement agencies, Federal, State, or local prosecutors, and Federal national security, intelligence, or counterterrorism officials; or (C) the publication of annual statistical reports on products regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, including total production, importation, and exportation by each licensed importer (as so defined) and licensed manufacturer (as so defined), or statistical aggregate data regarding firearms traffickers and trafficking channels, or firearms misuse, felons, and trafficking investigations: *Provided further*, That no funds made available by this or any other Act shall be expended to promulgate or implement any rule requiring a physical inventory of any business licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no funds under this Act may be used to electronically retrieve information gathered pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(g)(4) by name or any personal identification code: *Provided further*, That no funds authorized or made available under this or any other Act may be used to deny any application for a license under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, or renewal of such a license due to a lack of business activity, provided that the applicant is otherwise eligible to receive such a license, and is eligible to report business income or to claim an income tax deduction for business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Prison System for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including purchase (not to exceed 831, of which 743 are for replacement only) and hire of law enforcement and passenger motor vehicles, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, $6,077,231,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Administration for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System, where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent or fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of the Federal Prison System, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of the Federal Prison System: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available for necessary operations until September 30, 2011: *Provided further*, That, of the amounts provided for contract confinement, not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses authorized by section 501(c) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (8 U.S.C. 1522 note), for the care and security in the United States of Cuban and Haitian entrants: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System may accept donated property and services relating to the operation of the prison card program from a not-for-profit entity which has operated such program in the past notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contracts to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses, or other custodial facilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. ROE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 25 offered by Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

Page 38, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $97,400,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the level of spending in this bill is irresponsible in light of our deficits, but I also know my view is in the minority. This is about priorities and it is about morals.

This year, we are going to pass $1.8 trillion in new debt on to our children's generation. I would argue that passing this level of debt on to our next generation is immoral. So far, there has been not one iota of interest in setting priorities from the majority. Instead, they've chosen to fund everything generously and call that priority setting. That's their prerogative. They won the election, and they are entitled to run our Nation's credit card well past its limit to never-before-seen levels.

When it comes to spending in budgets, it is clear from debates that there is no interest in adopting Republican ideas by my friends on the other side of the aisle, so I went to a source you might not think a Republican would look at: President Obama's budget.

The President has requested nearly $6 billion for the Federal prison system. The Democratic Congress has increased that by $97.4 million.

We are trying to support the President and show a little bit of fiscal restraint by adopting the President's budgeted level. In percentage terms, this means we are growing at 6.8 percent instead of 8.6 percent. If it passes, the amendment's impact will not be huge, but it sends a message, however small, that this Congress is not completely tone deaf to the concerns about the deficit of runaway spending.

It is important to note this is not a vote on whether to cut the program. It is a vote on whether to provide the program the President's proposed increase or to provide it the Democratic leadership's proposed increase.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

Indeed, this would be a huge impact on the Bureau of Prisons. There is not an agency in this bill that is in greater need of additional salaries and expenses money. This amendment would eliminate $97.4 million, the increase for the Bureau of Prisons' salaries and expenses account that the committee provided above the budget request.

The amount of the increase was not pulled out of thin air. It was precisely calculated based on an in-depth analysis by the Appropriation Committee's surveys and investigations staff to be the minimum amount necessary to restore BOP's base budget, which has been progressively hollowed out in recent years by inadequate budget requests.

□ 1600

Without this $97.4 million, the Bureau of Prisons will be unable to hire additional correctional officers, which it desperately needs, and will likely be unable to activate two newly constructed prisons. The BOP simply cannot sustain another year without additional prison capacity and staffing. The Bureau of Prisons prisoner population is currently 37 percent above the rated capacity for BOP facilities, and the prisoner-to-staff ratio is an appalling

4.9 to 1. A ratio of 3.2 to 1 is the average for the States, which is far better than the average that the Bureau of Prisons used to approach.

Not only does inadequate investment in Federal prisons result in unsafe working conditions for prison staff, as we have seen from attacks and even fatalities in our prison system, it also makes it impossible to do the kind of reentry programming necessary to reduce recidivism. The result is more crime in our communities and a higher long-term cost to the taxpayer of future incarceration.

I am really not exaggerating, Mr. Chairman, when I say that there is no other agency in the bill for which I am more confident about the need for additional resources. I urge our Members in as strong as possible terms to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I certainly understand the budget constraints. I've been a mayor, had a jail system under my supervision, and I also know that around this Nation there are cities and States that are dealing with budget deficits never before seen, and here is the only place in the world I have ever seen where we raise it almost 9 percent and then give the President exactly what he wanted and call that a draconian cut. It is not.

We should show some fiscal restraint here in the House as an example to the people around this country, families and cities and municipalities and States, that are working hard to balance their budget. In my own hometown they're doing that by making real cuts, not making huge increases and reducing it somewhat. This is a very minimal cut, and not a cut actually but a reduction, and exactly what the President of the United States asked for.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I urge opposition to the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE).

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding time to me in this debate. And, Mr. Chairman, there's a lot more time that should be yielded for this debate, and it should have been yielded within the original agreement that came from the Rules Committee.

This appropriations bill didn't come to this floor under an open rule, which has been the deep and long-standing tradition of the House of Representatives. It came to the floor under a structured open rule and under the request that said print your amendments into the RECORD and then there will be 5 minutes debate on each side, and we'll go down through all of those.

Now, anybody would have known that all the amendments that were printed in the RECORD would not have been offered. But I will also submit this, and it hasn't been said here, I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, that these amendments that were printed into the RECORD laid out the entire amendment strategy of the minority party. And the majority party then took their leisure to thumb down through the amendments and decided that they didn't want to have debate on a good number of them, which brings us to this point.

When the chairman of the Appropriations Committee earlier mentioned some 20 times that this Congress has deviated from an open rule on appropriations, it was unclear to me whether the chairman actually included unanimous consent agreements, which have been a fairly consistent component of the open rule process. Not a structured rule, not something that was rigid and devised in the beginning, at least not something that was unnegotiated, as this was, but a unanimous consent agreement that allows any Member to object. That isn't the case that we are dealing with here.

So I am trying to track the logic of what amendments were approved and which ones weren't approved. And I will tell you there is no logic in this minority party except in the idea that we have to go up in that little room up there in the Rules Committee and sit down for 3 hours and wait for an opportunity to ask that stacked Rules Committee for an opportunity just to offer an amendment here on the floor of the House of Representatives. There's no way you can go home and say to your constituents, I'd have liked to have done a good job representing you, but I didn't have an opportunity even to offer an amendment, let alone perfect something and get a legitimate debate or a vote.

So I analyzed these 124 remaining amendments after this fiasco last night that lasted into this morning and came up with some of these statistical data, which is interesting, I think, to this Congress: Out of these 124 amendments, 20 of 23 were about money approved by the Rules Committee. So that would tell me that Democrats don't mind voting for more spending. That's a clear conclusion that one can draw because of the 94 amendments that were rejected by the Rules Committee, none of them can be characterized as spending amendments exclusively; they're policy amendments.

And in that includes amendments that would have blocked Federal funding for ACORN, an organization that has all the appearances of a criminal enterprise, that has admitted to producing over 400,000 fraudulent voter registrations, that has been involved in intimidating lenders, and now seem to be under the employment of the White House for the United States Census. And we can't get a debate on this and can't get a vote on an amendment like that? And we can't have a discussion in this Congress about the intelligence impasse that has been created because of the allegations against the CIA made by the Speaker of the House? And we are supposed to operate a government with these huge policy issues that hang in front of us and do a specious debate on spending in which everything that's offered by the minority party that reduces the spending is going to be voted down by the majority party. Because why? They said let's have a debate on that. They're eager to vote for more spending. And this bill, which increases funding under these titles from last year by $12 billion, an expansive growth of government, and now shutting down the debate here in the House of Representatives.

If we move on from this appropriations process without a rule that allows for debate, and we're going to accept the argument that comes from the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that this has happened before, I can guarantee you, Mr. Chairman, this is going to happen again and again and again and no Member can ask again. If they don't stand up and defend themselves now, it will be less reason the next time and less reason the next time, and we're settled into a mode where the committee that would rule will be the one, I think, which is directed from above, with no cameras in the room, seldom even a reporter in the room, but Members of Congress sitting there in little chairs waiting for their chance to say, Oh, please, could I just offer my amendment here on the floor of the House of Representatives?

You can't run a government that way. It's not consistent with our constitutional Republic. It would cause indigestion with all of our Founding Fathers to see what's going on here in this Congress today. It's got to stop, and we have got to get back to a regular order that allows for open rules and legitimate debate. And we can face this debate, win or lose. Let's do it the right way, Mr. Chairman.

I again thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read, as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force

account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $96,744,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $71,358,000 shall be available only for modernization, maintenance and repair, and of which not to exceed $14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments, without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation, including purchase (not to exceed five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $2,700,000 of the funds of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance for the prevention and prosecution of violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) (''the 1968 Act''); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (''the 1994 Act''); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) (''the 1974 Act''); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386) (''the 2000 Act''); and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); and for related victims services, $400,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 3 percent of funds made available under this heading may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided

(1) $200,000,000 for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the 1968 Act, of which—

(A) $18,000,000 shall be for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault as authorized by section 40299 of the 1994 Act; and

(B) $3,000,000 shall be for the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women;

(2) $60,000,000 for grants to encourage arrest policies as authorized by part U of the 1968 Act;

(3) $13,000,000 for sexual assault victims assistance, as authorized by section 41601 of the 1994 Act;

(4) $41,000,000 for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(5) $9,500,000 for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2005 Act;

(6) $37,000,000 for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act;

(7) $4,250,000 for enhanced training and services to end violence against and abuse of women in later life, as authorized by section 40802 of the 1994 Act;

(8) $14,000,000 for the safe havens for children program, as authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act;

(9) $6,750,000 for education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 2000 Act;

(10) $3,000,000 for an engaging men and youth in prevention program, as authorized by section 41305 of the 1994 Act;

(11) $1,000,000 for tracking of violence against Indian women, as authorized by section 905 of the 2005 Act;

(12) $3,500,000 for services to advocate and respond to youth, as authorized by section 41201 of the 1994 Act;

(13) $3,000,000 for grants to assist children and youth exposed to violence, as authorized by section 41303 of the 1994 Act;

(14) $3,000,000 for the court training and improvements program, as authorized by section 41002 of the 1994 Act;

(15) $1,000,000 for the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic violence, as authorized by section 41501 of the 1994 Act.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not elsewhere specified in this title, for management and administration of programs within the Office on Violence Against Women, the Office of Justice Programs and the Community Oriented Policing Services Office, $192,388,000, of which not to exceed $15,708,000 shall be available for transfer to the Office on Violence Against Women; of which not to exceed $139,218,000 shall be available for the Office of Justice Programs; and of which not to exceed $37,462,000 shall be available for transfer to the Community Oriented Policing Services Office: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 109 of title I of Public Law 90–351, an additional amount, not to exceed $21,000,000 shall be available for authorized activities of the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for management and administration of such programs shall not exceed $213,388,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER OF NEW YORK

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule and preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 15.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 31 offered by Mr. NADLER of New York:

Page 45, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 45, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 45, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 56, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 58, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 58, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, which I offer with Representatives MIKE MICHAUD and CAROLYN MALONEY. The amendment increases by $5 million the funding for the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program and offsets that by a corresponding decrease in general operating expenses in the Office of Justice.

Unlike eyewitness testimony and other circumstantial evidence, DNA evidence provides scientific accuracy and assurance. It has resulted in the conviction of countless perpetrators of violent crimes and has freed hundreds of innocent people.

It is incredible that we can identify the guilty and exclude the innocent with certainty with just a little biological evidence and a scientific test. The problem, of course, is that you actually have to collect that biological evidence, do that test, and record that information. If you do not, the power of DNA evidence is unrealized.

Unfortunately, there is a backlog in the hundreds of thousands in the analysis of DNA evidence. This backlog includes untested samples from convicted offenders and from crime scenes, including rape kits.

When such a powerful tool as DNA evidence is unused, we must act. For years I have worked to reduce the DNA backlog and helped pass legislation to do just that. The Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program provides grants to States to collect DNA samples from offenders and crime scenes, including rape kits, to analyze those samples and to expand DNA laboratory capacity. That money is making a difference, and we must ensure that it continues to be available.

Congress provided $151 million to the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program for fiscal year 2009 and reauthorized the program at this level through fiscal year 2014. Unfortunately, this bill cuts this by $5 million for the coming fiscal year to $146 million, and my amendment would restore it to 151.

While I understand the budgetary constraints faced by the Appropriations Committee, this program must

not be reduced when these grants mean protecting the lives of millions of innocent Americans and reducing the number of sexual assaults and rapes.

I want to thank my amendment cosponsors, Representatives MICHAUD and MALONEY, for their help. I urge all Members to support the amendment.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. The gentleman is correct. This is an important program, and we are inclined to accept his amendment.

Mr. NADLER of New York. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. WOLF. I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment though I'm not opposed.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD).

Mr. MICHAUD. I thank the gentleman for yielding 1 minute.

The Debbie Smith Act provides State and local agencies funding to combat serious crimes such as rape, sexual assault, and murder. I would like to thank Congressman NADLER and Congresswoman MALONEY for their leadership on this very important issue. Our amendment will fully fund this valuable program.

Each untested DNA sample represents a missed chance to keep these violent offenders off our streets. In one case in California, a repeat sex offender raped a woman. Before the test could be processed by the State crime lab, the perpetrator attacked two additional women and a child as well. In Maine we have a backlog of over 4,000 samples that need to be analyzed. Without additional funding many of our cold cases will go unsolved and this backlog will continue.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important amendment.

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

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

□ 1615

Mrs. MALONEY. I rise in strong support of the Nadler-Michaud-Maloney amendment that would fully fund the Debbie Smith DNA backlog grant program. And I applaud all like-minded men who are standing up in leadership roles to fund what many have called the most important anti-rape violence against women prevention bill ever to pass this Congress, the Debbie Smith Act. I particularly applaud my colleague from New York who has been a gladiator in support of women's issues, a strong defender and has worked hard to help us in many ways.

I applaud Congressman MOLLOHAN for providing $146 million earlier this year for the Debbie Smith grant program. I must say that this bill, which I authored with Mark Green on the other side of the aisle, was truly a bipartisan mission, and it has saved lives. Every single unprocessed rape kit represents a victim who has been denied justice and a predator who remains at large, free to attack other women. The program's funding has been increased by $5 million for fiscal year 2010.

It has been an honor working with my good friends to deliver full funding for this vital anti-crime, protection-of-women, anti-rape legislation. I urge my colleagues to stand with us and support this important amendment. I applaud my like-minded male leaders who have stood so strong to protect and defend women from violence and one of the worst crimes of all—rape.

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

Mr. NADLER of New York. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, in closing I want to thank Chairman MOLLOHAN for accepting the amendment, I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia for not opposing it, and I want to encourage all Members to support this important increase in funding so we can reduce the DNA testing backlog, we can put guilty people behind bars, we can free innocent people, we can prevent future rapes and sexual assaults, and make our country safer.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ''the 1968 Act''; the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ''the 1974 Act''; the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296), which may include research and development; and other programs (including the Statewide Automated Victim Notification Program); $226,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which:

(1) $60,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by title I of part C of the 1968 Act, of which $41,000,000 is for the National Crime Victimization Survey; and

(2) $48,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act;

(3) 12,000,000 is for the Statewide Victim Notification System of the Bureau of Justice Assistance;

(4) $45,000,000 is for the Regional Information Sharing System, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act; and

(5) $61,000,000 is for the Missing Children's Program, as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (''the 1994 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248); and the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); and other programs; $1,312,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows:

(1) $529,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act, (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of the 1968 Act, as amended, shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which $5,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice in assisting units of local government to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement, $2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, and $10,000,000 is for activities related to comprehensive criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction efforts by States:

(2) $300,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5));

(3) $30,000,000 for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative to reimburse State, county, parish, tribal, or municipal governments for costs associated with the prosecution of criminal cases declined by local offices of the United States Attorneys;

(4) $124,000,000 for discretionary grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation) which shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated Items'' in the report of the

Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act ;

(5) $40,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(6) $2,000,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);

(7) $10,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386 and for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164;

(8) $45,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(9) $7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

(10) $15,000,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);

(11) $30,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(12) $5,500,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(13) $12,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

(14) $47,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes, of which—

(A) $10,000,000 shall be available for grants under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the 1994 Act;

(B) $25,000,000 shall be available for the Tribal Courts Initiative; and

(C) $12,000,000 shall be available for tribal alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance grants;

(15) $20,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, as authorized by Section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

(16) $15,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

(17) $2,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;

(18) $3,000,000 for grants to improve the stalking and domestic violence database, as authorized by section 40602 of the 1994 Act;

(19) $1,000,000 for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act;

(20) $3,500,000 for training programs as authorized by section 40152 of the 1994 Act, and for related local domonstration projects;

(21) $1,000,000 for grants for televised testimony, as authorized by part N of title I of the 1968 Act;

(22) $15,000,000 for programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(23) $25,000,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: *Provided,* That $1,500,000 is for related research, testing, and evaluation programs;

(24) $20,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments as authorized by the NICS improvement Amendment Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); and

(25) $10,000,000 for the National Criminal History Improvment program for grants to upgrade criminal records:

Provided, That if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

For necessary expenses, including salaries and related expenses of the Office of Weed and Seed Strategies, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 103 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (''the 1974 Act''), the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''), the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162), the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401), and other juvenile justice programs, $385,000,000, to remain available until expended as follows:

(1) $75,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process;

(2) $68,000,000 for grants and projects, as authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act which shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated items'' in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act;

(3) $80,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(4) $62,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

(A) $25,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;

(B) $10,000,000 shall be for a gang education initiative; and

(C) $25,000,000 shall be for grants of $360,000 to each State and $4,840,000 shall be available for discretionary grants, for programs and activities to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, for prevention and reduction of consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, and for technical assistance and training;

(5) $20,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990; and

(6) $55,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of the 1968 Act and Guam shall be considered a State:

(7) $18,000,000 for Community-based violence prevention initiatives; and—

(8) $7,000,000 for the Safe Start Program, as authorized by the 1974 Act:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of each amount may be used for training and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the previous two provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 , such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs, which amounts shall be paid to the ''Salaries and Expenses'' account), to remain available until expended; and $5,000,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act to remain available until expended; and $4,100,000 for educational assistance, as authorized by section 1218 of such Act to remain available until expended.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296), which may include research and development; and the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–177); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (the ''Adam Walsh Act''); and the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405), $802,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any balances made available through prior year deobligations shall only be available in accordance with section 505 of this Act. Of the amount provided (which shall be by transfer, for programs administered by the Office of Justice Programs)—

(1) $32,000,000 for grants to entities described in section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act, to address public safety and methamphetamine manufacturing, sale, and use in hot spots, and for other anti-methamphetamine-related activities: *Provided*, That within the amounts appropriated, $17,900,000 shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated Items'' in the report of Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act: *Provided further* That within the amounts appropriated, $10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration upon enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated, $5,000,000 is for anti-methamphetamine-related activities in Indian Country;

(2) $123,000,000 is for a law enforcement technologies and interoperable communications program, and related law enforcement and public safety equipment which shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated items'' in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act;

(3) $100,000,000 for offender re-entry programs, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), of which $37,000,000 is for grants for adult and juvenile offender state and local re-entry demonstration projects, $15,000,000 is for grants for mentoring and transitional services, $10,000,000 is for re-entry courts, $7,500,000 is for family-based substance abuse treatment, $2,500,000 is for evaluation and improvement of education at prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, $5,000,000 is for technology careers training demonstration grants, $13,000,000 is for offender reentry substance abuse and criminal justice collaboration, and $10,000,000 is for prisoner reentry research;

(4) $151,000,000 for DNA related and forensic programs and activities as follows:

(A) $146,000,000 for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, state, and Federal forensic activities including the purposes of section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program); and

(B) $5,000,000 for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412);

(5) $40,000,000 for improving tribal law enforcement, including equipment and training;

(6) $14,000,000 for Community Policing Development activities;

(7) $28,000,000 for a national grant program the purpose of which is to assist State and local law enforcement to locate, arrest and prosecute child sexual predators and exploiters, and to enforce sex offender registration laws described in section 1701(b) of the 1968 Act, of which:

(A) $15,000,000 is for sex offender management assistance as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act and the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322); and

(B) $1,000,000 is for the National Sex Offender Public Registry;

(8) $16,000,000 for expenses authorized by part AA of the 1968 Act (Secure our Schools); and

(9) $298,000,000 for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title nothwithstanding subsection (g) and (i) of such section and notwitstanding 42 U.S.C. 3796dd–3(c).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 201. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $75,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape: *Provided*, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 204. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: *Provided*, That nothing in this section in any way diminishes the effect of section 203 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. The Attorney General is authorized to extend through September 30, 2011, the Personnel Management Demonstration Project transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to section 1115 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107–296 (6 U.S.C. 533) without limitation on the number of employees or the positions covered.

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Public Law 102–395 section 102(b) shall extend to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the conduct of undercover investigative operations and shall apply without fiscal year limitation with respect to any undercover investigative operation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 208. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a maximum or high security prisoner, other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. 209. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by Federal prisons to purchase cable television services, to rent or purchase videocassettes, videocassette recorders, or other audiovisual or electronic equipment used primarily for recreational purposes.

(b) The preceding sentence does not preclude the renting, maintenance, or purchase of audiovisual or electronic equipment for inmate training, religious, or educational programs.

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available under this title shall be obligated or expended for Sentinel, or for any other major new or enhanced information technology program having total estimated development costs in excess of $100,000,000, unless the Deputy Attorney General and the investment review board certify to the Committees on Appropriations that the information technology program has appropriate program management and contractor oversight mechanisms in place, and that the program is compatible with the enterprise architecture of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 211. The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act shall apply to deviations from the amounts designated for specific activities in this Act and accompanying statement, and to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this title in previous years.

SEC. 212. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve a public-private competition under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 or any successor administrative regulation, directive, or policy for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

SEC. 213. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be available for the salary, benefits, or expenses of any United States Attorney assigned dual or additional responsibilities by the Attorney General or his designee that exempt that United States Attorney from the residency requirements of 28 U.S.C. 545.

SEC. 214. None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be obligated for the initiation of a future phase of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Sentinel program until the Attorney General certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that existing phases currently under contract for development or fielding have completed a majority of the work for that phase under the performance measurement baseline validated by the integrated baseline review conducted in 2008: *Provided*, That this restriction does not apply to planning and design activities for future phases: *Provided further*, That the Bureau will notify the Committees on Appropriations of any significant changes to the baseline.

SEC. 215. In addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this Act under the headings for ''Justice Assistance'', ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', ''Weed and Seed'', ''Juvenile Justice Programs'', and ''Community Oriented Policing Services''—

(a) Up to three percent of funds made available to the office of Justice Programs for grants or reimbursement may be used to provide training and technical assistance; and

(b) Up to one percent of funds made available to such Office for formula grants under such headings may be used for research or statistical purposes by the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics, pursuant to, respectively, sections 201 and 202, and sections 301 and 302 of title I of Public Law 90–351.

SEC. 216. The Attorney General may, upon request by a grantee, waive the requirements of paragraph (1) of section 2976(g) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)) with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 and 2010 for Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects authorized under part FF of such Act of 1968.

SEC. 217. Section 5759 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 218. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 5761. Foreign language proficiency pay awards for the Federal Bureau of Investigation

''The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may, under regulations prescribed by the Director, pay a cash award of up to 10 percent of basic pay to any Bureau employee who maintains proficiency in a language or languages critical to the mission or who uses one or more foreign languages in the performance of official duties.''.

(b) The analysis for chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''5761. Foreign language proficiency pay awards for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.''.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2010''.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601–6671), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, not to exceed $2,800 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, $7,154,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SCIENCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance; space

flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $4,496,100,000, of which not to exceed $450,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2011.

AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aeronautics research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $501,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2011.

EXPLORATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of exploration research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management, personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $3,293,200,000, of which not to exceed $330,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2011.

SPACE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space operations research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support and services; space flight, spacecraft control and communications activities including operations, production, and services; maintenance; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $6,097,300,000, of which not to exceed $610,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, $3,157,100,000 shall be for Space Shuttle operations, production, research, development, and support, $2,267,000,000 shall be for International Space Station operations, production, research, development, and support, and $496,500,000 shall be for Space and Flight Support.

EDUCATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out aerospace and aeronautical education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; program management; personnel and related costs, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $175,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics, exploration, space operations and education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $70,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $3,164,000,000: *Provided*, That $2,182,900,000 shall be available for center management and operations: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 2459j, proceeds from enhanced use leases that may be made available for obligation for fiscal year 2010 shall not exceed $0: *Provided further*, That each annual budget request shall include an annual estimate of gross receipts and collections and proposed use of all funds collected pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2459j: *Provided further*, That not less than $50,000,000 shall be available for independent verification and validation activities: *Provided further*, That within the amounts appropriated $15,700,000 shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''Congressionally-designated Items'' in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this Act.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND REMEDIATION

For necessary expenses for construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, revitalization, and modification of facilities, construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, and restoration, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, and environmental compliance and restoration, $441,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That within the funds provided, $12,600,000 shall be available to support science research and development activities; $69,900,000 shall be available to support exploration research and development activities; $26,800,000 shall be available to support space operations research and development activities; and $332,400,000 shall be available for cross agency support activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, $35,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Funds for announced prizes otherwise authorized shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Any transfer pursuant to this provision shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Nothwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be used to implement by Reduction in Force or other involuntary separations (except for cause) by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration prior to September 30, 2010.

The unexpired balances of the Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration account, for activities for which funds are provided under this Act, may be transferred to the new accounts established in this Act that provide such activity. Balances so transferred shall be merged with the funds in the newly established accounts, but shall be available under the same terms, conditions and period of time as previously appropriated.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875), and the Act to establish a National Medal of Science (42 U.S.C. 1880–1881); services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; maintenance and operation of aircraft and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; and authorized travel; $5,642,110,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, of which not to exceed $570,000,000 shall remain available until expended for polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program: *Provided*, That from funds specified in the fiscal year 2010 budget request for icebreaking services, up to $54,000,000 shall be available for the procurement of polar icebreaking services: *Provided further*, That the National Science Foundation shall only reimburse the Coast Guard for such sums as are agreed to according to the existing memorandum of agreement: *Provided further*, That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than $147,120,000 shall be available for activities authorized by section 7002(b)(2)(A)(iv) of Public Law 110–69.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and other such capital assets pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875), including authorized travel, $114,290,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds may be used to reimburse the Judgment fund.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science, mathematics and engineering education and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, authorized travel, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, $862,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided further*, That not less than $65,000,000 shall be available until expended for activities authorized by section 7030 of Public Law 110–69.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON OF TEXAS

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 35 offered by Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

Page 75, line 7, insert '': *Provided further*, That not less than $32,000,000 shall be available until expended for the Historically

Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program'' before the period.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is to the section of the bill pertaining to the National Science Foundation. Education activities at the National Science Foundation are appropriated at more than $862 million. My amendment simply states that of the amounts appropriated for National Science Foundation education activities, $32 million shall be used for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities undergraduate program. The Congressional Budget Office has advised that the amendment will not affect the overall spending in this bill. The funding amount is equal to a modest 1.6 percent increase from last year's funding. It has been recommended by the administration and by the National Science Foundation.

I, along with my colleagues on the Congressional Black Caucus Education Task Force, believe that educational opportunities are a key for our national prosperity. ''Give a man a fish, you feed him for today. Teach a man to fish, and you have fed him for a lifetime.''

Support for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities undergraduate program is an investment in our human capital. This competitive grant program awards funds for curriculum enhancement, faculty development, undergraduate research, and institutional collaborations. Funds are used to encourage undergraduate students to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering and math—also called STEM fields.

Grants may also be used for initiatives to provide educational opportunities to develop well-educated math and science teachers. The funding level specified in my amendment will provide for an estimated two to four new teacher development projects. Highly qualified teachers have a firm grasp on the subject matter. They are able to capture their students' imaginations and get them excited about science. They demonstrate to the student that creative inquiry and rigorous investigation are the true heart of science. They stimulate, invigorate and inform their students of the value and accessibility of a career in STEM.

There is a shortage of math and science teacher-experts, especially in high-need school districts. Data by Dr. Michael Marder at the University of Texas has shown that African American students fall behind in math test performance, beginning in the fifth grade. Experts have testified before the Commerce-Science-Justice Subcommittee on this issue, and I am pleased to see report language in support of the greater outreach to students at the primary and middle school levels. I'm also pleased to see experienced-based science funding get more attention and support. Young, smart minority students represent a huge untapped resource for our domestic STEM workforce. In the United States, 39 percent of the people under age 18 are persons of color, and this percentage will continue to increase. There are great disparities that exist. Our top-tier scientific workforce suffers from a great lack of diversity.

For example, of all the employed Ph.D. engineers in this country, nearly 63 percent of them are Anglo, almost 3 percent are Hispanic, a pitiful 2 percent are African American, and less than 1 percent are Native American. These alarming statistics indicate that the current efforts are not enough. African American students drop off at every juncture in the STEM career pipeline, and we must do more to mitigate this loss.

The National Academy of Sciences is working to produce a report this fall which will provide policy recommendations on how to promote greater diversity in the STEM workforce. This report will discuss the barriers that minorities face in the STEM career pipeline, and it will provide suggestions on how to repair the leaks in that pipeline. The report is of great interest to me and to my 65 colleagues on the bipartisan House Diversity and Innovative Caucus.

We have sent letters to the Budget Committee, the Appropriations Committee and to the Office of Science and Technology Policy this year to try to get more attention on the issue on diversity. We are gaining momentum. We cannot ignore the fact that great disparities in STEM education and career achievement still persist.

The good news is that Historically Black Colleges and Universities are powerhouses when it comes to producing talented, well-educated science and math Ph.D. graduates. In 2006, 866 doctoral degrees in science and engineering were awarded to black students. One-third of those Ph.D.s were awarded at a Historically Black College or University.

□ 1630

As you can see, these institutions provide a relatively large portion of our terminal-degreed, minority STEM workforce. This educational model shall be rewarded with strong and sustained support.

About a year ago, I started the House Historically Black Colleges and Universities Caucus because I believe that these institutions deserve more attention for the good work that they do, and I'm not a graduate of any of them. That is why I am proud to offer this amendment.

I offer my voice on behalf of the 12.6 million black children in the United States. May each and every one of them experience educational excellence and the real promise of a bright future. An investment in STEM education is an investment in our future competitors. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thank the gentlelady for her leadership in this area with this amendment, and Mr. Chairman, we are inclined to accept the amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 19 by Ms. BORDALLO of Guam.

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 41 by Mr. BOSWELL of Iowa.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. BORDALLO

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 411, noes 14, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

AYES—411

Abercrombie	Becerra	Bono Mack
Ackerman	Berkley	Boozman
Aderholt	Berman	Bordallo
Akin	Berry	Boren
Altmire	Biggert	Boswell
Andrews	Bilbray	Boucher
Austria	Bilirakis	Boustany
Baca	Bishop (GA)	Boyd
Bachus	Bishop (UT)	Brady (PA)
Baird	Blackburn	Brady (TX)
Baldwin	Blumenauer	Braley (IA)
Barrett (SC)	Blunt	Bright
Barrow	Boccieri	Broun (GA)
Bartlett	Boehner	Brown (SC)
Barton (TX)	Bonner	Brown, Corrine

Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Norton
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pierluisi
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—14

Arcuri
Bean
Bishop (NY)
Carney
Connolly (VA)
Foster
Frank (MA)
Hodes
Jenkins
Markey (CO)
Perlmutter
Price (GA)
Schauer
Walz

NOT VOTING—14

Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Bachmann
Capuano
Cummings
Davis (TN)
Edwards (TX)
Giffords
Harman
Kennedy
Larson (CT)
Lewis (GA)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sullivan

□ 1657

Messrs. FRANK of Massachusetts, WALZ, and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. KING of Iowa, ISRAEL, BARTON of Texas, TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, BROUN of Georgia, GARY G. MILLER of California and Ms. GRANGER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 425, noes 4, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

AYES—425

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Norton
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pierluisi
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)

Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—4

Baird
Barton (TX)
Cole
King (IA)

NOT VOTING—10

Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Bachmann
Harman
Honda
Kennedy
Larson (CT)
Lewis (GA)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sullivan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1705

Mr. COLE changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. BOSWELL

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 41 offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 422, noes 2, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

AYES—422

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pierluisi
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—2

Barton (TX)
Jenkins

NOT VOTING—15

Adler (NJ)
Alexander
Bachmann
Harman
Kennedy
Larson (CT)
Lewis (GA)
Murphy (CT)
Neugebauer
Paul
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schrader
Shuster
Sullivan
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CROWLEY) (during the vote).

Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1712

Mr. BURGESS changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chair, on June 17, 2009, I missed rollcall votes 351, 352, 353, 354 and 355 due to illness. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on all.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

For agency operations and award management necessary in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861–1875); services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $9,200 for official reception and representation expenses; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; and reimbursement of the Department of Homeland Security for security guard services; $299,870,000: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into under this heading in fiscal year 2010 for maintenance and operation of facilities, and for other services, to be provided during the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United

States Code) involved in carrying out section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1863) and Public Law 86–209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.), $4,340,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $2,800 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $13,000,000.

This title may be cited as the ''Science Appropriations Act, 2010''.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, $9,400,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ in excess of four full-time individuals under Schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to reimburse Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act (GINA) of 2008 (P.L. 110–233), the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (P.L. 110–325), and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (P.L. 111–2), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); nonmonetary awards to private citizens; and not to exceed $26,000,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for authorized services to the Commission, $367,303,000: *Provided*, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from available funds: *Provided further*, That the Commission may take no action to implement any workforce repositioning, restructuring, or reorganization until such time as the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have been notified of such proposals, in accordance with the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Chair is authorized to accept and use any gift or donation to carry out the work of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $82,700,000, to remain available until expended.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, $440,000,000, of which $414,400,000 is for basic field programs and required independent audits; $4,200,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; $17,000,000 is for management and grants oversight; $3,400,000 is for client self-help and information technology; and $1,000,000 is for loan repayment assistance: *Provided*, That the Legal Services Corporation may continue to provide locality pay to officers and employees at a rate no greater than that provided by the Federal Government to Washington, DC-based employees as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5304, notwithstanding section 1005(d) of the Legal Services Corporation Act, 42 U.S.C. 2996(d).

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HENSARLING

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. HENSARLING:

In title IV, strike the heading ''Legal Services Corporation'' and both paragraphs under that heading including their subheadings.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

□ 1715

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, never in the history of Congress have so few voted so fast to spend so much and indebt so many. The Democrats are in a program to spend more money than we have seen in the history of this institution, and apparently they want very few speed bumps along the road to bankrupting America.

Thus, last night, almost three-quarters of the Republican amendments that would reform, improve government programs, make them more efficient, save the American taxpayer money were ruled out of order. But I suppose, in a modicum of respect for the democratic process, a handful of amendments were made in order. I suppose I'm happy that mine was one of them.

Mr. Chairman, recently, our President has said, Without significant change to steer away from an ever-expanding deficit and debt, we are on an unsustainable course. We have to take the painstaking work of examining every program, every entitlement, every dollar of government spending and ask ourselves, is this program really essential? Are taxpayers getting their money's worth? Can we accomplish our goals more efficiently or effectively some other way?

Why is this important? It's important because already we have seen spending out of control. We are seeing spending at levels that we have never seen before. The national debt will be tripled in 10 years. In just 10 years the national debt will be tripled. The Federal deficit has increased 10-fold, 10-fold in 2 years.

We've seen the taxpayer being forced to shoulder $6,000 per household to fund $700 billion of bailout money, $9,810 per household to fund a $1.13 trillion government stimulus plan, $3,534 per household to fund a $410 billion omnibus plan, and the list goes on and on and on.

Mr. Chairman, you cannot bail out, borrow and spend your way into prosperity. So, in the spirit of what the President said, when we're looking at a Federal Government that consists of roughly 10,000 Federal programs spread across 600 agencies, at a time when American families are suffering in this economy, maybe, maybe we ought to take a look at a few and see if we can't sunset them so we can provide sunshine and morning to the budgets of the American family.

I believe the Legal Services Corporation is one such program. It hasn't been reauthorized in almost 30 years. The program has a history of waste, of fraud, abuse. Listen to a recent GAO report of last year: expenditures were insufficient in supporting documentation. Out of seven of the 14 grantees we visited, we identified systemic issues involving payments that lack sufficient supporting documentation that made it impossible to determine whether the expenditures were accurate, allowable, or appropriate.

Employee interest-free loans, one grantee we visited was using grant funds to provide interest-free loans to employees. Three grantees used legal services money to purchase alcoholic beverages. Lobbying fees, taxpayer money used for lobbying fees. This isn't me saying this, Mr. Chairman. It's the General Accountability Office. Again, a program of history of waste, fraud and abuse.

Now, I believe the line item in this budget, Mr. Chairman, is $440 million. Now, we've got a choice. One, it's a program that's been unauthorized since 1980, reported instances of waste, fraud and abuse. And should we actually be taxing taxpayers to force them to subsidize their neighbors to turn around and sue them? I don't think so. I don't think so, Mr. Chairman.

Dollars have alternative uses. We can use $440 million to save our children from this explosion of national debt, something, something that the majority leader once called fiscal child abuse. We could save small businesses at a time where we desperately need job creation, or the money could be put on automatic pilot, once again, and we could subsidize people so they could turn around and sue their neighbors.

Let's save the American Dream.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. As part of his argument in support of the amendment to strike all funds and language for the Legal Services Corporation, the gentleman appeals to our concern about the national debt.

Well, we all have a concern about the national debt, and it's all about priorities. This amendment would attempt to effect a balancing of the national debt or a reduction of it on the backs of those who are the absolutely least able to afford it and making an extremely small contribution in the process.

Now, more than ever, the Legal Services Corporation really needs a healthy Federal appropriation. Difficult economic circumstances across the country are driving record numbers of Americans under the income thresholds that establish eligibility for Legal Services Corporation. Fifty-one million Americans are now eligible for legal aid, including, Mr. Chairman, 18 million children.

At the same time, non-Federal funding sources for legal aid are declining as State budget deficits and pressures on private charitable organizations have reduced legal aid contributions by outside entities. Now is the very time that legal aid needs Federal support. LSC providers already turn away one out of every two eligible clients who seek assistance. So already, in a difficult economy, when those seeking legal aid are becoming increasingly eligible, we're turning away 50 percent of those who need the service.

With no Federal funding, as the gentleman has proposed in his amendment, Legal Services Corporation grantees would be forced to turn away even more clients who are in desperate need of help.

I urge Members to consider the true human impact of that proposal and oppose the amendment. And I go back to where I started. This is the wrong place to try to balance the budget, on the backs of those who are least able to make a contribution.

I oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HENSARLING. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I heard the gentleman say that we all have concerns over the national debt. I must admit I haven't seen a lot of that concern on the other side of the aisle since they proposed a budget that will triple it in 10 years.

I didn't hear any answer to the charges of the Government Accountability Office about the waste, the fraud and abuse endemic in this program.

I would also point out to the gentleman, there are pro bono law firms, lawyers that work on contingent fees. There are other options besides taking money away from the Dublin family of Palestine, the Mock family of Athens, the Lilly family of Coffman that I represent in this institution. Their budget, their budget needs to be improved, not the legal services.

And I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2009 and 2010, respectively.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as authorized by title II of Public Law 92–522, $3,300,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $48,326,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That negotiations shall be conducted within the World Trade Organization to recognize the right of members to distribute monies collected from antidumping and countervailing duties: *Provided further*, That negotiations shall be conducted within the World Trade Organization consistent with the negotiating objectives contained in the Trade Act of 2002, Public Law 107–210.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.) $5,131,000, of which $250,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 505. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2010, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through the reprogramming of funds that:

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project or activity, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds;

(4) relocates an office or employees, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds;

(5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds;

(6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds;

(7) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations for a different purpose, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds;

(8) augments funds for existing programs, projects or activities in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; or

(9) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds in provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2010, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through the reprogramming of funds after August 1, except in extraordinary circumstances, and only after the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 506. Hereafter, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which such funds are made available that such guidelines do not differ in any respect from the proposed guidelines published by the Commission on October 1, 1993 (58 Fed. Reg. 51266).

SEC. 507. If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 508. The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of the cumulative balances of any unobligated funds that were received by such agency during any previous fiscal year.

SEC. 509. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 510. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law may be used for—

(1) the implementation of any tax or fee in connection with the implementation of subsection 922(t) of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) any system to implement subsection 922(t) of title 18, United States Code, that does not require and result in the destruction of any identifying information submitted by or on behalf of any person who has been determined not to be prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm no more than 24 hours after the system advises a Federal firearms licensee that possession or receipt of a firearm by the prospective transferee would not violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, or State law.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Justice to obligate more than $700,000,000 during fiscal year 2010 from the fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601).

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 515. Any funds provided in this Act used to implement E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

SEC. 516. (a) Tracing studies conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives are released without adequate disclaimers regarding the limitations of the data.

(b) The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives shall include in all such data releases, language similar to the following that would make clear that trace data cannot be used to draw broad conclusions about firearms-related crime:

(1) Firearm traces are designed to assist law enforcement authorities in conducting investigations by tracking the sale and possession of specific firearms. Law enforcement agencies may request firearms traces for any reason, and those reasons are not necessarily reported to the Federal Government. Not all firearms used in crime are traced and not all firearms traced are used in crime.

(2) Firearms selected for tracing are not chosen for purposes of determining which types, makes, or models of firearms are used for illicit purposes. The firearms selected do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe. Firearms are normally traced to the first retail seller, and sources reported for firearms traced do not necessarily represent the sources or methods by which firearms in general are acquired for use in crime.

SEC. 517. (a) The Inspectors General of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation shall conduct audits, pursuant to the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), of grants or contracts for which funds are appropriated by this Act, and shall submit reports to Congress on the progress of such audits, which may include preliminary findings and a description of areas of particular interest, within 180 days after initiating such an audit and every 180 days thereafter until any such audit is completed.

(b) Within 60 days after the date on which an audit described in subsection (a) by an Inspector General is completed, the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, shall make the results of the audit available to the public on the Internet website maintained by the Department, Administration, Foundation, or Corporation, respectively. The results shall be made available in redacted form to exclude—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) sensitive personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

(c) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a banquet or conference that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a banquet or conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(d) Any person awarded a grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act shall submit a statement to the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, certifying that no funds derived from the grant or contract will be made available through a subcontract or in any other manner to another person who has a financial interest in the person awarded the grant or contract.

(e) The provisions of the preceding subsections of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in such subsections, consistently apply under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

SEC. 518. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to issue patents on claims directed to or encompassing a human organism.

SEC. 519. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

SEC. 520. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or treaty, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act or any other Act may be expended or obligated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to pay administrative expenses or to compensate an officer or employee of the United States in connection with requiring an export license for the export to Canada of components, parts, accessories or attachments for firearms listed in Category I, section 121.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (International Trafficking in Arms Regulations (ITAR), part 121, as it existed on April 1, 2005) with a total value not exceeding $500 wholesale in any transaction, provided that the conditions of subsection (b) of this section are met by the exporting party for such articles.

(b) The foregoing exemption from obtaining an export license—

(1) does not exempt an exporter from filing any Shipper's Export Declaration or notification letter required by law, or from being otherwise eligible under the laws of the United States to possess, ship, transport, or export the articles enumerated in subsection (a); and

(2) does not permit the export without a license of—

(A) fully automatic firearms and components and parts for such firearms, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada;

(B) barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for any firearm listed in Category I, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada; or

(C) articles for export from Canada to another foreign destination.

(c) In accordance with this section, the District Directors of Customs and postmasters shall permit the permanent or temporary export without a license of any unclassified articles specified in subsection (a) to Canada for end use in Canada or return to the United States, or temporary import of Canadian-origin items from Canada for end use in the United States or return to Canada for a Canadian citizen.

(d) The President may require export licenses under this section on a temporary basis if the President determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented or maintained inadequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation. The President shall terminate the requirements of a license when reasons for the temporary requirements have ceased.

SEC. 521. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this Act or any other Act shall obligate or expend in any way such funds to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to deny any application submitted pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778(b)(1)(B) and qualified pursuant to 27 CFR section 478.112 or .113, for a permit to import United States origin ''curios or relics'' firearms, parts, or ammunition.

SEC. 522. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

SEC. 523. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to authorize or issue a national security letter in contravention of any of the following laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue national security letters: The Right to Financial Privacy Act; The Electronic Communications Privacy Act; The Fair Credit Reporting Act; The National Security Act of 1947; USA PATRIOT Act; and the laws amended by these Acts.

SEC. 524. If at any time during any quarter, the program manager of a project within the jurisdiction of the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation totaling more than $75,000,000 has reasonable cause to believe that the total program cost has increased by 10 percent, the program manager shall immediately inform the Secretary, Administrator, or Director. The Secretary, Administrator, or Director shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days in writing of such increase, and shall include in such notice: the date on which such determination was made; a statement of the reasons for such increases; the action taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of the project; changes made in the performance or schedule milestones and the degree to which such changes have contributed to the increase in total program costs or procurement costs; new estimates of the total project or procurement costs; and a statement validating that the project's management structure is adequate to control total project or procurement costs.

SEC. 525. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2010 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 526. The Departments, agencies, and commissions funded under this Act, shall establish and maintain on the homepages of their Internet websites—

(1) a direct link to the Internet websites of their Offices of Inspectors General; and

(2) a mechanism on the Offices of Inspectors General website by which individuals may anonymously report cases of waste, fraud, or abuse with respect to those Departments, agencies, and commissions.

SEC. 527. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract in an amount greater than $5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has filed all Federal tax returns required during the three years preceding the certification, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

SEC. 528. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws to preserve the ability of the United States—

(1) to enforce vigorously its trade laws, including antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard laws;

(2) to avoid agreements that—

(A) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies; or

(B) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international safeguard provisions, in order to ensure that United States workers, agricultural producers, and firms can compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the benefits of reciprocal trade concessions; and

(3) to address and remedy market distortions that lead to dumping and subsidization, including overcapacity, cartelization, and market-access barriers.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 529. (a) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice from prior appropriations, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2010, from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

(1) ''Legal Activities, Assets Forfeiture Fund'', $285,000,000;

(2) ''Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses'', $50,000,000;

(3) ''Federal Bureau of Investigation, Construction'', $80,822,000;

(4) ''Office of Justice Programs'', $42,000,000; and

(5) ''Community Oriented Policing Services'', $40,000,000.

(b) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Department of Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to this section.

(c) The recissions contained in this section shall not apply to funds provided in this Act.

SEC. 530. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 531. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees from a Federal department or agency at any single conference occurring outside the United States.

SEC. 532. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any prior Act may be used to release an individual who is detained, as of April 30, 2009, at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or the District of Columbia.

(b) None of the funds made available in this or any prior Act may be used to transfer an individual who is detained, as of April 30, 2009, at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or the District of Columbia, for the purposes of detaining or prosecuting such individual until 2 months after the plan detailed in subsection (c) is received.

(c) The President shall submit to the Congress, in writing, a comprehensive plan regarding the proposed disposition of each individual who is detained, as of April 30, 2009, at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who is not covered under subsection (d). Such plan shall include, at a minimum, each of the following for each such individual:

(1) The findings of an analysis regarding any risk to the national security of the United States that is posed by the transfer of the individual.

(2) The costs associated with not transferring the individual in question.

(3) The legal rationale and associated court demands for transfer.

(4) A certification by the President that any risk described in paragraph (1) has been mitigated, together with a full description of the plan for such mitigation.

(5) A certification by the President that the President has submitted to the Governor and legislature of the State to which the President intends to transfer the individual a certification in writing at least 30 days prior to such transfer (together with supporting documentation and justification) that the individual does not pose a security risk tot he United States.

(d) None of the funds made available in this or any prior Act may be used to transfer or release an individual detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as of April 30, 2009, to the country of such individual's nationality or last habitual residence or to any other country other than the United States, unless the President submits to the Congress, in writing, at least 30 days prior to such transfer or release, the following information:

(1) The name of any individual to be transferred or released and the country to which such individual is to be transferred or released.

(2) An assessment of any risk to the national security of the United States or its citizens, including members of the Armed Services or the United States, that is posed by such transfer or released and the actions taken to mitigate such risk

(3) The terms of any agreement with another country for acceptance of such individual, including the amount of any financial assistance related to such agreement.

SEC. 533. Section 504(a) of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in Public Law 104–134) is amended by striking paragraph (13).

SEC. 534. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to the extent that the Attorney General (or a designee) authorizes or approves, if a law enforcement or corrections officer employed by the Department of Justice dies while performing official duties or as a result of the performance of official duties, the Department of Justice may pay from Government funds the qualified relocation expenses of the immediate dependent

family of the employee, and the expenses of preparing and transporting the remains of the deceased.

This Act may be cited as the ''Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010''.

Mr. MOLLOHAN (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 101, line 20, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to attempt to be of some service to the Obama administration and others in the House that may be concerned about a decision he made not too long ago. And I'd ask unanimous consent that we put Executive Order 13492 in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIR. Does the gentleman seek to offer an amendment?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Yes, I do.

The CHAIR. Will the gentleman specify the number of the amendment he wishes to offer?

Mr. LEWIS of California. It is amendment No. 118.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEWIS of California. I offer an amendment.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 118 offered by Mr. LEWIS of California:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

''SEC. . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement Executive Order 13492, issued January 22, 2009, titled ''Review and Disposition of Individuals Detained at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Closure of Detention Facilities''.''

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have this executive order put in the RECORD at this point.

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS—EXECUTIVE ORDER 13492 OF JANUARY 22, 2009—REVIEW AND DISPOSITION OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT THE GUANTÁNAMO BAY NAVAL BASE AND CLOSURE OF DETENTION FACILITIES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in order to effect the appropriate disposition of individuals currently detained by the Department of Defense at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base (Guantánamo) and promptly to close detention facilities at Guantánamo, consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) ''Common Article 3'' means Article 3 of each of the Geneva Conventions.

(b) ''Geneva Conventions'' means:

(i) the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3114);

(ii) the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3217);

(iii) the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3316); and

(iv) the Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3516).

(c) ''Individuals currently detained at Guantánamo'' and ''individuals covered by this order'' mean individuals currently detained by the Department of Defense in facilities at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base whom the Department of Defense has ever determined to be, or treated as, enemy combatants.

Sec. 2. Findings.

(a) Over the past 7 years, approximately 800 individuals whom the Department of Defense has ever determined to be, or treated as, enemy combatants have been detained at Guantánamo. The Federal Government has moved more than 500 such detainees from Guantánamo, either by returning them to their home country or by releasing or transferring them to a third country. The Department of Defense has determined that a number of the individuals currently detained at Guantánamo are eligible for such transfer or release.

(b) Some individuals currently detained at Guantánamo have been there for more than 6 years, and most have been detained for at least 4 years. In view of the significant concerns raised by these detentions, both within the United States and internationally, prompt and appropriate disposition of the individuals currently detained at Guantánamo and closure of the facilities in which they are detained would further the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice. Merely closing the facilities without promptly determining the appropriate disposition of the individuals detained would not adequately serve those interests. To the extent practicable, the prompt and appropriate disposition of the individuals detained at Guantánamo should precede the closure of the detention facilities at Guantánamo.

(c) The individuals currently detained at Guantánamo have the constitutional privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Most of those individuals have filed petitions for a writ of habeas corpus in Federal court challenging the lawfulness of their detention.

(d) It is in the interests of the United States that the executive branch undertake a prompt and thorough review of the factual and legal bases for the continued detention of all individuals currently held at Guantánamo, and of whether their continued detention is in the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and in the interests of justice. The unusual circumstances associated with detentions at Guantánamo require a comprehensive interagency review.

(e) New diplomatic efforts may result in an appropriate disposition of a substantial number of individuals currently detained at Guantánamo.

(f) Some individuals currently detained at Guantánamo may have committed offenses for which they should be prosecuted. It is in the interests of the United States to review whether and how any such individuals can and should be prosecuted.

(g) It is in the interests of the United States that the executive branch conduct a prompt and thorough review of the circumstances of the individuals currently detained at Guantánamo who have been charged with offenses before military commissions pursuant to the Military Commissions Act of 2006, Public Law 109–366, as well as of the military commission process more generally.

Sec. 3. Closure of Detention Facilities at Guantánamo. The detention facilities at Guantánamo for individuals covered by this order shall be closed as soon as practicable, and no later than 1 year from the date of this order. If any individuals covered by this order remain in detention at Guantánamo at the time of closure of those detention facilities, they shall be returned to their home country, released, transferred to a third country, or transferred to another United States detention facility in a manner consistent with law and the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States.

Sec. 4. Immediate Review of All Guantánamo Detentions.

(a) Scope and Timing of Review. A review of the status of each individual currently detained at Guantánamo (Review) shall commence immediately.

(b) Review Participants. The Review shall be conducted with the full cooperation and participation of the following officials:

(1) the Attorney General, who shall coordinate the Review;

(2) the Secretary of Defense;

(3) the Secretary of State;

(4) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(5) the Director of National Intelligence;

(6) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and

(7) other officers or full-time or permanent part-time employees of the United States, including employees with intelligence, counterterrorism, military, and legal expertise, as determined by the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the head of the department or agency concerned.

(c) Operation of Review. The duties of the Review participants shall include the following:

(1) Consolidation of Detainee Information. The Attorney General shall, to the extent reasonably practicable, and in coordination with the other Review participants, assemble all information in the possession of the Federal Government that pertains to any individual currently detained at Guantánamo and that is relevant to determining the proper disposition of any such individual. All executive branch departments and agencies shall promptly comply with any request of the Attorney General to provide information in their possession or control pertaining to any such individual. The Attorney General may seek further information relevant to the Review from any source.

(2) Determination of Transfer. The Review shall determine, on a rolling basis and as promptly as possible with respect to the individuals currently detained at Guantánamo, whether it is possible to transfer or release the individuals consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and, if so, whether and how the Secretary of Defense may effect their transfer or release. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and, as appropriate, other Review participants shall work to effect promptly the release or transfer of all individuals for whom release or transfer is possible.

(3) Determination of Prosecution. In accordance with United States law, the cases of individuals detained at Guantánamo not approved for release or transfer shall be evaluated to determine whether the Federal Government should seek to prosecute the detained individuals for any offenses they may have committed, including whether it is feasible to prosecute such individuals before a

court established pursuant to Article III of the United States Constitution, and the Review participants shall in turn take the necessary and appropriate steps based on such determinations.

(4) Determination of Other Disposition. With respect to any individuals currently detained at Guantánamo whose disposition is not achieved under paragraphs (2) or (3) of this subsection, the Review shall select lawful means, consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice, for the disposition of such individuals. The appropriate authorities shall promptly implement such dispositions.

(5) Consideration of Issues Relating to Transfer to the United States. The Review shall identify and consider legal, logistical, and security issues relating to the potential transfer of individuals currently detained at Guantánamo to facilities within the United States, and the Review participants shall work with the Congress on any legislation that may be appropriate.

Sec. 5. Diplomatic Efforts. The Secretary of State shall expeditiously pursue and direct such negotiations and diplomatic efforts with foreign governments as are necessary and appropriate to implement this order.

Sec. 6. Humane Standards of Confinement. No individual currently detained at Guantánamo shall be held in the custody or under the effective control of any officer, employee, or other agent of the United States Government, or at a facility owned, operated, or controlled by a department or agency of the United States, except in conformity with all applicable laws governing the conditions of such confinement, including Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. The Secretary of Defense shall immediately undertake a review of the conditions of detention at Guantánamo to ensure full compliance with this directive. Such review shall be completed within 30 days and any necessary corrections shall be implemented immediately thereafter.

Sec. 7. Military Commissions. The Secretary of Defense shall immediately take steps sufficient to ensure that during the pendency of the Review described in section 4 of this order, no charges are sworn, or referred to a military commission under the Military Commissions Act of 2006 and the Rules for Military Commissions, and that all proceedings of such military commissions to which charges have been referred but in which no judgment has been rendered, and all proceedings pending in the United States Court of Military Commission Review, are halted.

Sec. 8. General Provisions.

(a) Nothing in this order shall prejudice the authority of the Secretary of Defense to determine the disposition of any detainees not covered by this order.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

BARACK OBAMA,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 22, 2009.

As we all know, Mr. Chairman, the President signed Executive Order 13492 to close Guantanamo Bay detention facility in January. More than 4 months later, there is still no evidence of a plan to carry out this order and no consultation with the Congress. Yet the administration is raising to move detainees, all the while withholding information from the Congress and the public.

First, let me say that last week a suspected plotter of the 1998 embassy bombings in Africa arrived in New York for a high-threat trial.

Second, last week, the government of Palau announced that it would accept some of the Uyghur detainees. Press accounts linked this announcement to some significant level of assistance on the part of the American government to Palau.

The Uyghur detainees are affiliated with a listed terrorist group and received weapons training in camps in Afghanistan run by leaders affiliated with al Qaeda. To say the least, we ought to be concerned about any group that's been trained under those circumstances.

Finally, last week, the Department of Justice announced that four of the Uyghur detainees have been resettled in Bermuda, a visa waiver country.

The Congress and the American people found out about these actions and efforts after the fact.

And there is more. Three detainees have already been transferred to Saudi Arabia, one to Chad and one to Iraq. And we are hearing rumors about possible deals with Yemen, Italy and Albania.

□ 1730

All of this has been done without an assessment of the risks to the American people at home and abroad or without an assessment of the risk to our U.S. forces by such releases. The Guantanamo detainees include the perpetrators of some of the most horrific terrorist acts against Americans, including 9/11, the USS *Cole* bombing, and the Embassy bombings in Africa.

Director Mueller of the FBI attested to Congress 3 weeks ago that bringing detainees to U.S. soil poses risks to national security, including providing financing, radicalizing others and undertaking attacks in the United States. Additionally, the Department of Defense has reported that at least 14 percent of former Guantanamo detainees have returned to terrorist activity in the region. To say the least, we ought to be concerned about the release of people of that kind who threaten our interests anywhere in the world.

This administration is ignoring or is disregarding those risks, and it is stonewalling the Congress. We need to stop this administration from rushing to transfer or to resettle anymore detainees at the expense of an increased risk to Americans. We need to help the President simply fulfill his campaign promise.

The President has been very busy since his inaugural. There is little question he has been down many a pathway, and he has even found that some of those pathways might very well have been mistakes. Well, this is a case where I believe a decision was made without its being carefully thought through, let alone knowing the serious implications of the actions to be taken. We are attempting by this amendment to help the administration rethink that decision that they have made.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment which would essentially prohibit any funds to be spent with regard to the implementation of the Executive order requiring the closure of the detention facilities at Guantanamo Bay.

I believe that the closing of Guantanamo is the right policy decision. The President believes that, and the President has acted on that. It's an embarrassment to the country. It's a symbol that has really fomented a lot of opposition to the United States around the world. The continued existence of Gitmo is a basic assault on our values, and it undermines the success in our counterterrorism programs.

President Obama and I aren't the only ones who believe this. Secretary Gates, Admiral Mullen and the Nation's top civilian and military defense officials agree that it should be closed. Also, both President Bush's Secretaries of State and a variety of other bipartisan political officials agree that it should be closed. So this is a bipartisan position.

We have already clearly communicated to the White House that they must submit a plan showing how they intend to proceed. The White House has agreed, and I am confident that their plan will show a reasonable path forward.

The bill before you today, Mr. Chairman, includes provisions to ensure that the Congress will have sufficient opportunity to weigh in on that plan, when it is submitted, and to preclude most activities prior to that. This legislation before us tonight does not permit the release of Gitmo detainees into the United States during fiscal year 2010. It does not permit the transfer of detainees to the U.S. for detention or prosecution purposes until 2 months after we've received the plan. It does not permit the transfer of detainees to foreign countries without notification and certifications to the Congress, and it does not provide any funds for activities relating to the Gitmo closure. This will ensure that we have additional opportunities to debate this issue when the administration requests a budget amendment or a supplemental to fund this plan.

We have established a good process for the consideration of this issue, and it should be allowed to play out before we start prejudicing a plan that we don't even have before us. This bill postures this issue in a good way. I oppose the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to my colleague from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very important amendment. I think it's very important that we understand what is at play here.

The current plan by the President through executive order is to close Guantanamo Bay down. Now, this facility is a state-of-the-art, modern facility. It includes the right strategy as far as the layout of the facility. It also has a modern, new courtroom—a state-of-the-art courtroom—well-suited to handle the challenges that we have in trying to deal with these detainees, these self-proclaimed terrorists.

Now, I've been to Guantanamo Bay twice. I've been to other facilities, like Fort Leavenworth. The idea of moving these self-professed terrorists to American soil is a bad idea. It is a worse idea to put them in our prisons. We've had two incidences within the last month where American citizens have been recruited by radical Islamists in our own prisons. When they were released, they committed acts of terror in our country. It is a bad idea to send these detainees to our prisons. It is a terrible idea to send them to our American streets.

Now, this prison cost less than $100 million to build. Yet the President's plan, as reported, is to send some of these Uyghurs, some of these Chinese terrorists, to Palau, and we are going to give the Nation of Palau $200 million to take care of the Uyghurs—only 17 of them. This does not make financial sense. It does not make sense for our culture or for the safety of our people here in America.

One of the excuses that I've heard is that, Well, we've got to close Guantanamo Bay because it's used as a recruiting tool. Well, let me tell you: On September 11, 2001, Guantanamo Bay did not exist. It was not used as a recruiting tool. What have been used as recruiting tools are the pictures of these detainees, themselves. Yesterday's bill, the supplemental, which was passed by this House against my vote, did not prevent the release of detainee photos. Those will be used. Those will be used to recruit other terrorists, so don't give us that as an excuse as why you've got to close Guantanamo Bay.

Financially, it makes sense to keep it open. As far as the safety of our country, it makes sense to keep it open. So pass this amendment. Do the right thing for our country. Vote for the Lewis amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. TIAHRT

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 69 offered by Mr. TIAHRT:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to obligate, or pay the salary or expenses of personnel who obligate, funds made available under the following headings in title II of division A of Public Law 111–5:

(1) ''Economic Development Administration—Economic Development Assistance Programs''.

(2) ''National Telecommunications and Information Administration—Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program''.

(3) ''National Institute of Standards and Technology—Construction of Research Facilities''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, earlier this year, the Obama administration told us the stimulus bill was going to be the salvation of our economic woes. They predicted unemployment would top out at 8 percent, and they claimed that jobs would be created or saved immediately. Well, there has been a significant amount of time since it was passed, and our economic woes haven't changed. In fact, the numbers are in stark contrast to what we see today.

Unemployment now is at 9.4 percent, and it is headed toward double digits. Just this week, CNN reported that Americans saw $1.3 trillion of wealth vaporize in the first quarter of 2009. Despite the massive government spending, foreclosures continue. Car dealerships are closing and layoffs continue. Home values have continued to decline, and the stock market is down 40 percent from last year.

Our government is borrowing money it does not have. It is inflating programs and projects we do not need. Recently, it was reported that over 100 wasteful projects were funded through this stimulus bill.

There is a project that includes thousands of signs, at $300 each, to brag about the projects paid for under this bill. There are projects here that could have been funded under regular order. There is $2.2 million for a State-run liquor warehouse to put skylights in the installation. There is $3.4 million for road tunnels for turtles. Tunnels for turtles. Now, it seems like maybe the turtles will need the signs to find the tunnels. There is over $40 billion in a State slush fund, and there is money for education. Secretary of Education Duncan has admitted he doesn't know how to spend it.

This is your stimulus money at work here in America. Taxpayers don't understand why so much money is being wasted so quickly with nothing to show for it. My amendment on the floor today would keep a quarter of $1 billion from our deficit by taking the stimulus dollars to pay for this legislation and for other legislation. Now, at a time when Americans are pulling back on their spending and are saving more, our government should do the same.

In the first quarter of this year, household debt fell by an annual rate of 1.1 percent, which is $13.8 trillion. Instead of following our constituents' actions, though, our government continues to spend money that we do not have. When our government spends money that we do not have, one of two things happens: either we borrow it from countries like China—and since China isn't buying our debt now, the other solution is that our Federal Government prints money. We have had the Fed pump over $1 trillion of new money into our economy. The problem with the infusion of new money into our economy like this is that it causes inflation. When you have more money available for, roughly, the same amount of goods, you get inflation. The equation is very simple. The more money we print, the less our money is worth.

Inflation hits our retired Americans the worst. They're on fixed incomes. It hits the working poor the hardest—people who are just getting by. When you take purchasing value away from them, they're worse off. These Americans have worked too hard for their money to see the actions of the Federal Reserve drastically reduce its value.

Our economic instability and uncertainty is making America's bonds toxic. Even countries like China and Brazil are turning up their noses at U.S.-held securities in favor of International Monetary Fund bonds.

Let's follow our constituents' lead. Let's slow the Treasury's printing press. Let's cut up our Chinese credit card and act responsibly by repealing the portion of unobligated funds in the stimulus and pay for the portion of this bill today before us.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment.

I scratch my head as I did in full committee. Why would the gentleman be offering an amendment to jerk the rug out from under the Recovery Act at a time when the Recovery Act is beginning to stimulate and to help the recovery of our economy in the Nation? It is just the wrong time to do this, and

I still question the gentleman's logic in this.

Mr. TIAHRT's amendment attempts to prevent the obligation of Recovery Act funds for the Economic Development Administration. If there is one agency in the Federal Government that is focused on fomenting economic development, it is the Economic Development Administration. This agency is charged with stimulating economic development in areas that are most needy head on and the amendment is trying to undermine its ability to do its mission.

NTIA's digital-to-analog converter box program is attacked, as is the NIST research construction account. There is criticism in a lot of areas, and certainly in some quarters on the other side of the aisle, by those who oppose the Recovery Act, that funds are not getting out quickly enough for construction. Those are the areas that demonstratively provide real jobs in real time.

So it's unclear why Mr. TIAHRT is singling out these agencies when so many other agencies in this bill also receive funds under the Recovery Act. It is the wrong time to reach back and to try to undo the stimulus package at a time when the economy is recovering. Recovery is measured by a lot of things—by the recovery in the credit markets, by improvements in the capital markets.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. It is an unwise time to do this, and I would hope that the body would oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIAHRT. How much time is remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kansas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, the reason that we would repeal the Recovery Act, or the stimulus bill, is that it simply doesn't work.

In the 1930s, we tried a similar philosophy. We borrowed money from other countries and we started programs that had never before been tried, and throughout the 1930s, we had double-digit unemployment. In May of 1939, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said that we have borrowed all of this money; we have spent all of this money, and we have nothing to show for it. The Recovery Act does not work.

In the 1990s, Japan tried the same thing. They had a recession. They borrowed money. They started government programs, and it didn't work there either. They call that their ''lost decade'' where the average per capita income in Japan went from 2nd in the world to 10th in the world.

□ 1745

If you want something that works, it's not borrowing money and spending money. Instead, we need to provide opportunity for our economy. Four out of five jobs in America are small business jobs. We need to provide small business jobs. Remember, General Motors started out in a garage, Boeing started in a barn, Pizza Hut started in a building that's smaller than your office, because they had opportunity. And we can provide opportunity without borrowing money from China or printing new money at the Treasury. We can do it by reforming our regulations, put them on cost-based analysis. We can do it by reforming our health care, making it market based. We can do it by reforming our litigation policy, using loser pays. We can do it by lowering our taxes and making capital welcome in America.

Capital is a coward, and we are scaring it off. And you can't create an economy that is strong and recoverable if you don't create small business jobs. So if you really want to do it, you can do it on the cheap and do it successfully.

If you want to borrow this money and force this debt on our kids, this $250 billion, then you can go ahead with this plan. But there is something better. There is an alternative that actually works, and historically it's proven.

So what we want to do is repeal the Recovery Act, the stimulus bill, and provide the opportunity to allow America to grow because when America grows and our economy grows, the Federal revenue grows.

That's how we balanced the budget in 1990s. It wasn't Bill Clinton's budget. It was the House of Representatives coming up with opportunity for small businesses. We limited the growth in government, and we saw our economy expand at over 7 percent per year. And that's how we balanced the budget. We can do that again if we just start by getting some common sense and repeal the unobligated funds in the Recovery Act.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would close by repeating again that this is the wrong time. The markets are improving. Credit is being reestablished. Confidence in the economy is increasing. This is the wrong time to jerk the rug out from under the stimulus package, which has gone a long way in achieving this progress. I oppose the amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

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

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. CUELLAR

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 102 offered by Mr. CUELLAR:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 535. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase light bulbs unless the light bulbs have the ''Energy Star'' or ''Federal Energy Management Program'' designation.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

First of all, I want to thank Chairman MOLLOHAN for the leadership that he has provided on this particular bill, along with the ranking member on this particular bill.

I rise today in support of my amendment to ensure long-term taxpayer savings. This amendment will make certain that no lightbulbs will be purchased using funds appropriated under this bill that do not meet the ENERGY STAR or the Federal Energy Management Standards.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, this amendment would ensure that the Federal Government makes a long-term investment in lowering costs to taxpayers on inefficient technology. ENERGY STAR lightbulbs have been proven to use less electricity and last longer, saving taxpayers dollars on both counts.

Americans know that regular lightbulbs waste almost 90 percent of the energy on generating heat instead of light. ENERGY STAR lightbulbs, which use compact fluorescent light, provide the same light as a standard bulb but use 75 percent less energy and last 8 to 12 times longer.

I know this amendment was approved in past appropriations, and this House accepted this amendment included in the fiscal year 2008 Legislative Branch Appropriations.

I want to thank Mr. UPTON, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. INGLIS. Both Democrats and Republicans have supported this particular amendment.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield to the chairman.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thank the gentleman.

I commend him for his efforts in this area, environmentally conscious, and I appreciate his contribution to our bill.

Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

Mr. CUELLAR. If there is no opposition, I will stand with the chairman's recommendation.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the

amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment made in order by the rule at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 96 offered by Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Appropriations made in Title II of this Act are hereby reduced in the amount of $100,000,00.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this is a simple amendment that says that we ought to take $100 million, we ought to adopt the President's challenge to the departments, and we ought to save, remove, $100 million from the Department of Justice in this bill.

On April 20 the President held his first Cabinet meeting, and he charged the members of his Cabinet with finding $100 million out of their departments in savings. This was to try to live up to his promise of going through the budget line by line.

It's important, Mr. Chairman, to put $100 million in context: A $100 million reduction in the President's budget would be 1/40,000th of the Federal budget, 1/7,830th of the size of the ''nonstimulus'' bill adopted earlier this year, 1/1,845th of this year's budget deficit reduced. It would be the amount that the Federal Government spends every 13 minutes. Mr. Chairman, $100 million is what the government spends every 13 minutes.

Don't you think we could find $100 million, what we spend every 13 minutes, as savings? It's the equivalent of a family that earns $40,000 cutting a dollar out of their budget.

Mr. Chairman, in the context of this bill, it's even more striking. From fiscal year 2008 numbers to this proposal here on the table, a 24.2 percent increase, that's a $13 billion increase, and $100 million is less than 1 percent.

Mr. Chairman, it just makes sense, while the American people are struggling, while the American people are tightening their belts, while they're clamoring for us to be fiscally responsible and not spend any more of their money, to save $100 million, find $100 million. Can't we do just that?

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment.

At this funding level, the bill supports more than $585 million in increases for counterterrorism and intelligence programs. At the same time, the bill makes long overdue reinvestments in traditional Department of Justice missions like drug and firearms enforcement, regulation of the marketplace, protection of civil rights and liberties, support of the judicial process and State and local assistance. Specific initiatives include: $63 million for new funding to address white collar crime; $24 million in new funds to reinvigorate and expand civil rights enforcement; $71 million to improve the safety and security of inmates and guards in Federal prisons; $345 million in new funds to safeguard the Southwest border, address the Mexican cartel violence, and support activities of the Department of Homeland Security; and $3.4 billion in grant funding for State and local enforcement assistance, including $298 million to put additional police on the beat, $100 million for prisoner reentry initiatives, and $94 million for tribal law enforcement.

These investments are absolutely necessary, unlike what the gentleman has suggested that somehow they're unnecessary, that somehow this is change that can be found, and these programs can be cut. In fact, what we are doing is reinvesting in the law enforcement infrastructure of this country on the border, in our cities, and in the issues of white-collar crime.

I would hope that he would understand that this is an essential part of this legislation and that this was carefully crafted as we consulted with people across the various jurisdictions within these institutions to make sure that we could, in fact, provide them to be secure and to serve the needs of this Nation. I think this has been a good-faith effort to do that, and I would hope that we would reject this amendment.

I ask for a ''no'' vote.

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, carefully crafted? Carefully crafted? A 24.2 percent increase, $13 billion increase, carefully crafted?

I never suggested that these programs weren't important. What I suggested, Mr. Chairman, was that out of the entire budget of the Department of Justice, can we not save a penny on a dollar? Can we not save a penny on a dollar when the American people are struggling across this land to find pennies that the Federal Government is stealing from them? Can we not just save a penny on a dollar? It's a simple thing to do, Mr. Chairman.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield to my friend from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, as someone who served as a judge and a chief justice and had it constantly drubbed into my head during hours and hours and hours of ethics classes about the appearance and potential conflicts of interest, we know that our chairman was deservedly getting accolades from crew and others for recusing himself in 2007 because of the reported investigation by the Department of Justice.

This is an elephant in the room. The Department of Justice budget is being dealt with here, and there has been no indications that there has not been an investigation. So I'm hoping that the record can be clear because it does look funny, it smells bad, if someone's under investigation and they're managing the budget for those who are doing the investigation.

I thought it was a wonderful thing that Chairman MOLLOHAN did in 2007. He deserved the accolades he got for recusing himself. And I was wondering, and I would be glad to yield for the chairman to indicate, if there is no further investigation. Obviously, there is no requirement to respond.

But it is an elephant in the room. It clearly is a conflict of interest. And I hope that we can help eradicate the so-called ''culture of corruption'' that appeared to the public by dealing with this issue.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, again, I think it's important to appreciate that in the context of this overall bill, in the context of this portion of the appropriations process that's gone from $51 billion in 2008 to $64 billion this year, that's a 24.2 percent increase, a $13 billion increase. Can we not find $100 million? In fact, that's what the President asked, to find $100 million in savings. It wasn't too much for the President to ask.

Let's help out this administration in their minimal attempts to provide fiscal responsibility, minimal attempts. I urge my colleagues to support an amendment that all it's asking for is saving less than one penny out of every dollar.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. HODES

Mr. HODES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 98 offered by Mr. HODES:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct any

department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include in its annual performance plan and performance and accountability reports the following:

(1) Details on future action the department, agency, or instrumentality will take to resolve undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(2) The method that the department, agency, or instrumentality uses to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(3) Identification of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts that may be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(4) In the preceding 3 fiscal years, details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. HODES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment I have offered, amendment No. 98.

I begin by congratulating Chairman Mollohan and the ranking member on all of their important work on this legislation, and I thank the Rules Committee for making this amendment in order.

Mr. Chairman, currently once taxpayer dollars have been appropriated by Congress to grant accounts, there is no accountability required of those funds.

□ 1800

My amendment would fix this problem and make sure taxpayer dollars are accounted for after we have appropriated those moneys.

In an August 2008 report on grants management, the GAO recommended that the Office of Management and Budget report annually on expired undisbursed grant accounts, but unfortunately no action has been taken on this recommendation, and taxpayer dollars are sitting unused in these accounts.

My amendment is similar to what was required in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. My amendment ensures that there is clear oversight of taxpayer dollars. The amendment requires oversight and accountability of expired undisbursed grant accounts. The amendment would instruct all executive departments and independent agencies to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and report the results to the Office of Management and Budget. This will help lower the national deficit because my amendment also requires the reports to identify which accounts could be returned to the United States Treasury.

Now the group Citizens Against Government Waste has advocated similar policies. Most recently they advocated rescinding funds earmarked by Congress for the Federal Transit Administration that remain unobligated after 3 years. With so many families struggling in this tough economy, we must invest wisely to help our constituents and to be vigilant with taxpayer dollars. We need to ensure there is strong oversight and accountability once taxpayer dollars are appropriated. This amendment is a critical step in keeping track of our dollars once they've gone out the door. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this fiscally responsible amendment.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HODES. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution to the bill. It is a real one, and we are pleased to accept the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. NUNES

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 63 offered by Mr. NUNES:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement the biological opinion entitled ''Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion on the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project'', issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service and dated June 4, 2009.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chair, today it's been 628 days since many of my colleagues and I requested this Congress to take action to avoid a collapse of civil society in the San Joaquin Valley. Only 3 months ago I again warned Congress that an economic catastrophe was looming. Despite this warning, the leadership of this Congress sat back and did absolutely nothing. The result, 40,000 workers laid off, unemployment nearing 20 percent with some Valley communities nearing 50 percent. This man-made drought in California is the direct result of this government's action to protect the 3-inch minnow. The situation has now been compounded by a recent Obama administration action that now blames cities and farms in California for the plight of the killer whale. This is absolutely absurd. What is wrong with this government? We are starving people to save the killer whale now. This highly controversial opinion was rushed into print by the Obama administration without public comment or debate. This is a clear violation of the Endangered Species Act and has since been challenged in court. Nevertheless, the Obama administration, just like the captain of the Titanic, declared full steam ahead and mandated further reductions on California's water supply. This has caused water shortages to spread not only in the San Joaquin Valley but now to Los Angeles and even to San Diego. The Democrat Congress is directly responsible. You were warned, you failed to act, and now this Congress must accept the responsibility for their actions.

A government that cannot provide water is a government that has failed. Throughout history, dictators like Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe have used water as a weapon to starve their enemies of water. But what we've never seen in history is a democracy starving its own people of water.

Mr. Chair, my constituents are not enemies of the state. Quite honestly, offering this amendment today is the worst of all options. But because of the actions of this Democrat majority, I had no other choice. They have refused to allow debate on this issue or even a vote on a bill that would end this crisis for good. This amendment is a small step in a long process that must be made to build a case that this Congress has failed its constitutional duties to provide for the general welfare of its citizens.

Mr. Chair, this is a bipartisan amendment. I would urge support of this amendment. My colleagues Mr. CARDOZA and Mr. COSTA have been very helpful in drafting this amendment. I hope that the Congress would adopt it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, while I may not be in opposition.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I rise to speak in favor of Congressman NUNES' amendment. My district is ground zero, where the drought is having its most severe effect in California. The biological opinion in question asked for modifications to the Central Valley and State water projects that would divert even more water from agricultural communities in the San Joaquin Valley. We believe, with the modeling, that this adds another 330,000 acre-feet to more than 3 million acre-feet of water that has already been reallocated over the last 20 years.

There are substantial biological assessments that have been performed on the delta. These opinions have been cited, the assessments have been made, but they were not taken into account in this biological opinion. Therefore, we believe it's flawed.

There are other factors that contribute to the decline of the fisheries in the delta which we must change, which we must correct—treatment from sewage facilities; unscreened private pump diversions that take up as much water in the delta as we export south; nonpoint source pollution that has quadrupled as a result of urban areas in the area; and invasive species.

Bottom line, this biological opinion is flawed, and we ask that we finally stop this nonsense and come together. When will this stop? When our valley has no more water left for its farmers and its farm workers? I strongly support Congressman NUNES' amendment. I ask that we come together in a bipartisan sense. This is not a Republican or a Democratic issue. It's an issue that we must solve, and we must do it now.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I would hope that Members would oppose this amendment. This amendment makes nothing better. I appreciate the frustration of my friends who live in the Valley and are undergoing very serious economic times. But the fact of the matter is, to suggest now to throw out this biological opinion makes nothing better.

Now you have a situation where the Bureau of Reclamation is trying to deal with these problems. We would lose this consultive agency and the Marine Fisheries Agency; and as a result of that, they could not go forward with another biological opinion, which you may or may not want. But what we would be is we would be stymied, as was suggested in this opinion and by the court, in the ability to look for other mechanisms that we could use instead of just turning to the idea that you're going to reduce the pumping. But that goes out the door now because you will not have the scientific credibility enabling the bureau to go forward. So the bureau will fumble around now for a number of months, trying to figure out how to handle this problem. And eventually, for legal reasons, they're going to have to go back to the Marine Fisheries, and the Marine Fisheries are going to tell them that Congress barred them from consultations. The consultations will not take place; and as a result of that, we have lost a year, 18 months, 2 years, whatever time it takes instead of going forward on this biological opinion which allow for some additional alternatives, some additional investigations within the delta and elsewhere in this system.

This builds on a whole series of reports that have come out by the past administration's Office of Management and Budget, saying that the failure here is not to look at the water system, the CVP, on a system-wide basis. We keep chopping it up in little increments. We chop it up based upon the Valley, based upon the south, based upon the north, based upon the delta. We thought that with good science, we would have the opportunity to start to overcome that and to broaden this discussion. But this amendment will collapse it all back again, we'll start all over again, and we'll just waste a lot of time. And the problems in the Central Valley will get worse for agriculture; they will get worse for the economy; they'll get worse in Southern California; they'll get worse in the delta; we'll have more endangered species lawsuits; and we'll have more complications. And we'll accomplish nothing.

It's bold in its approach. It's destructive in its results.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from California has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chair, excuses, excuses, excuses. What we've had throughout my entire career in Congress is more and more excuses. I appreciate the gentleman spent three decades in this body systematically destroying the Valley's economy. And so to hide behind the courts, to hide behind the bureaucracy, to hide behind the Obama administration, it may sound good to the gentleman from California. But the reality of it is, there are people living in their cars. People don't have food. Food banks are out of food. Workers are trying to have work. Farmers are going bankrupt because of the actions that Mr. MILLER has taken throughout his entire career. It's okay. It's okay to value fish. That's okay. But understand that you're starving families while you value the fish. It's unfortunate.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleagues' support of this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chair and Members, I understand the frustration of my friends from the Valley on this issue. I've been living it in my district. The last administration devastated the fishing families of the north coast. We haven't had a fishing season up there in years. Again this year it's closed. And it's all because science was put aside in favor of politics. Finally we have science coming in. Science should be allowed to be considered. And as one of the previous speakers, Mr. MILLER, has mentioned, this amendment does absolutely the wrong thing. Not only does it take science off the table again, which led us, in part, to this problem and put the courts in control of these rivers, but it also limits our opportunities to address the overall problem. Without the Federal agencies at the table being able to bring different options to solve this problem not only for the Valley families but for the coastal families as well, we're limited, and it's not going to bring any answers forward.

It is a mistake to pass this amendment. It won't solve the problem. It will just exacerbate the situation.

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 1 minute remaining. The time has expired for the other side.

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my other friend from California. But the facts are, it's absurd to think that pumping some water out of a delta is killing killer whales, and that's what is in this biological opinion. When the government gets to the point of blaming killer whales for problems, the government has much bigger problems than just this little amendment.

So when you look at the fisheries in California that have been destroyed, the fishing industry was run out of San Diego a long time ago. There used to be Portuguese American fishermen that controlled the tuna industry in San Diego. The Democrats ran them out back in the seventies and eighties. So to now blame little minnows and pumping water to allow people to work are now destroying all the fish and killer whales in the ocean is absurd. We have starving people in the Valley. When is this Congress going to act? When? How many more days? It's been going on for 2 years. How much longer? Is 40,000 people enough people out of work? Do we need 80,000 people out of work? How many more people must starve because of the inaction by this body? That's what I want to know.

□ 1815

The CHAIR. The gentleman's time has expired

The gentleman from West Virginia does have 15 seconds remaining.

Without objection, each side is allocated extra 15 seconds of time to control.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Chairman, I just think that it's time for common sense to prevail. I've lost 30,000 jobs in my district as a result of this drought. We may lose generations of farmers. We need to come together with a California solution that is aside from the partisan differences and bring back water for all regions of California.

We're fighting for farmers and farm workers. I would ask common sense to prevail.

Mr. NUNES. I would just say, Mr. Chairman, that I wish that my friend, Mr. COSTA, was the Speaker and not our current Democrat leadership because it's the current leadership that's destroying the economy of the San Joaquin Valley—not Mr. COSTA and Mr. CARDOZA, who are trying their best to deal with their leadership to try to bring some attention to this problem.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Mr. NUNES' amendment.

The National Marine Fisheries Service's Biological Opinion on the Central Valley Water Project and State Water Project is flawed because it attributes the pumps as a single factor in the decline of fisheries in the Bay Delta. Numerous regulatory measures under the Endangered Species Act, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act and the Clean Water have already resulted in over 50 percent cuts to water deliveries, yet haven't resulted in any improvement to the fisheries. The interim court orders under which this BO is based and a previous Biological Opinion on the delta smelt have slashed deliveries to just 10 percent, and we still are not seeing any improvement to the fisheries.

Implementing the Biological Opinion truly is the definition of insanity—doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.

We cannot solve the challenges of the Delta ecosystem by continuing to curtail pumping. We are long overdue for a study that examines all of the factors affecting the Delta, such as non-native fish that are predators of endangered species, climate change, and pollution such as discharged wastewater. It is imperative we undertake a complete study that identifies all of these factors and then set policy according to a complete set of data. To continue to curtail pumping prevents a true solution.

The cumulative effect of this Biological Opinion and other regulatory decisions is crippling small farm communities in the San Joaquin Valley. The San Joaquin Valley has an average unemployment rate hovering near 20 percent, with some communities at 45 percent. This is one more strike in what is an economic disaster for my constituents.

Mr. NUNES. I yield back.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CULBERSON. The issue which my colleagues from California have brought up is extraordinarily important, and I would like at this time, if I could, to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

Mr. NUNES. I thank the gentleman from Texas for giving more time to this amendment.

As you know, we had to go to the Rules Committee last night to try to get this amendment made in order. We had many of our colleagues who weren't even allowed to offer amendments. The Republicans have completely been shut out of the process, and I don't know how we're supposed to come to commonsense resolutions to the problems in this country if we don't even have time to debate issues.

My friend, Mr. CARDOZA, wanted to have time to come out and debate these issues; my friend, Mr. COSTA, had to fight with his leadership to have time to come down and debate these issues. What's wrong with the leadership over there? How long are you going to let these people starve? How long? Two years. It's 2 years now since we've asked.

The pumps in California have to run, and sooner or later, your colleagues in Los Angeles—whether they like it or not—the Democrats in Los Angeles who have refused to do anything, their water rates are going up. They're running out of water. San Diego's water rates are up 40 percent this year. So you can run, but you can't hide. This isn't going away.

I would encourage the leadership of this body to get some people with common sense to get control of this body.

Mr. CULBERSON. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Chairman, we have looked at what's happened in Detroit and other parts of this country where we've had high unemployment rates, and we have been directed to offer a solution in a short period of time. The gentleman from the Central Valley has a situation that is every bit as dire; in fact, it is worse in terms of the unemployment rates in the communities that he services.

We are destroying those communities at the present time and the lifeblood of agriculture in those communities that have stood for well over a hundred years is being irreparably harmed. And the gentleman's amendment—although it may not be the best solution, as he suggested—is the only thing that he has been given an opportunity to present in this body. And he has waited every year that he has been here to try and solve this problem, and yet there has been a failure for us to solve this problem.

And I don't know how we can stand here and say to the gentleman, just wait. Just wait—as he has percentages of unemployment that would shake the rest of this country. When he has people whose livelihoods and whose families' livelihoods are being destroyed on a daily basis, he has heard nothing but silence, silence in this House and from this administration

I would hope that we could support his amendment. It may not be the perfect amendment, I agree. But it's the only thing he has been given an opportunity to bring to this floor, and maybe it will be given an awareness of this House and this administration that you can't throw away a part of the Central Valley of California and say, These are disposable people; these are disposable families; these are disposable farms.

Mr. CULBERSON. How much time do I have remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes and 15 seconds.

Mr. CULBERSON. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

Mr. NUNES. My friend from California, Mr. Lungren, is exactly correct. This is all we can do. The Democrat majority, they're correct. This isn't a solution to the problem, but it's all we can do. Maybe we can have a unanimous consent agreement tonight. I have a bill ready to go. We can vote on it tonight so we can get the pumps back on so we can get water to these people so they can go back to work and provide for their families.

Mr. Chairman, a guy in a food line in Mendota not long ago told the national media he didn't want to be in the food line. He only wanted a job to provide for his family. The Democrats control Congress. The Democrats control the White House. How much longer does the guy have to wait to feed his family? How many more jobs must we lose? How many? I want to know. How many jobs should we lose? Is 40,000 jobs in the San Joaquin Valley not enough? Should we go to 80,000 jobs? 150,000 jobs? Should we put a million acres out of production?

You guys are in control. Why don't you tell us how many acres you want out of production tonight so we can end the misery. Tell the people, Look, you've got to move out of the valley. Maybe they can move to the bay area. Maybe there would be work there for them. Maybe they'll get green jobs. I don't know.

But right now, a half a million acres are out of production. So how many more acres are we going to put out of production? How many more people are going to starve because of the inaction by the Democrats in this body? How many more? That's all I want to know.

I will yield if anyone wants to answer me how many jobs we're going to lose.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas controls the time.

Mr. NUNES. Looks like we won't get an answer once again, Mr. Chairman, but I want to thank my Democrat colleagues, Mr. CARDOZA and Mr. COSTA, for supporting this amendment. I know it's been hard for them, and I appreciate their friendship and their work on this issue. I also want to thank the Republican leadership in this body for supporting this amendment.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Members are reminded to please address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, you know we're here in this situation because a court ruled after the last administration trampled through the

Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Ocean Service, and altered scientific findings, studies, and opinions that we could no longer conduct the business of the Central Valley Project. I didn't see my friends on the other side of the aisle raise one objection at the time that those actions were taking place, at the time that criminal behavior was taking place.

I didn't see them raise one objection when the northern rivers were destroyed and fishery seasons have been closed for years and families have lost their businesses, lost their livelihood—whether they were going to seed the fish or they were small businesses on the north coast or small businesses on the Oregon border—and those political decisions were made, and they devastated the salmon runs. I didn't see that happen.

We have seen now, as the environment has deteriorated in the San Francisco Delta and bay area, small businesses have closed up, many people have lost their livelihoods; and, yes, it's very intense in the Central Valley.

But I don't see some of my colleagues on the other side who represent areas that have a hundred percent of the water. In fact, some of the valley farmers have 70 percent of their allocation in this drought year.

Somehow to blame this on this moment, this administration that's been in office for 5 or 6 months, when in fact for 8 years there was a design to exploit this system by opening up the pumps, devastate the system, and now those chickens have come home to roost and those illegalities have been found out.

The court has asked for direction. This administration put together a biological opinion. It was peer reviewed, and they've offered that up to begin the discussions of how we settle some of these problems in the delta, south of the delta, and north of the delta. That now is going to be thrown into chaos if this amendment succeeds to become law because then we will not have those tools available to us.

So we'll go into another year that may be a drought and we will not have the system-wide approach to dealing with that to help the families in the Central Valley, in southern California, in northern California. These are all of the same families. These are all the same people who are looking for work, looking for jobs. But the fact of the matter is, if you devastate this water system, they all pay the price.

So now we're trying to recover from 8 years of mismanagement, from 8 years of illegal activity, from 8 years of throwing science out the door, and now we're left with that wreckage. There's a lot of cleanup to do after this Bush administration, and this is one of those projects. And this project now has to be rehabilitated, this project has to be brought together so that the Central Valley Project can serve its clients, can serve the needs of the whole State of California. And if it doesn't happen that way, it's not going to work politically, it's not going to work environmentally, it's not going to work scientifically, and it's not going to work economically.

We've just been through 8 years where people tried to segment this state-wide project into little bits of pieces for their advantages, and if they had enough politics on their side, they took that advantage whether it was supported by the law or not. And this is the carnage that has been left behind because we missed 8 years of opportunity to rebuild this system so that it could serve the needs for which it was designed.

That's the tragedy of what has taken place here. That's the tragedy that we're trying to overcome. That's the tragedy that will be compounded by the Nunes amendment if it's adopted because it will set all of this back many, many months—if not years—in this effort to rebuild the Central Valley Project of California so it can meet the demands of which are put upon it.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to add that this should not be about choosing one job or one person's job over the job of another person. As I mentioned earlier, many, many fishing families on the north coast of California and the coast of Oregon have been displaced. We have lost boats, lost businesses, lost fortunes, lost opportunities, and all because the science was scrapped. The last administration pushed forward a water policy that was illegal, that didn't pay any attention to anything other than politics.

□ 1830

In the Klamath River in my district, that water policy brought us 80,000 dead spawning salmon. It absolutely closed the fishing season on the north coast. It's closed again this year. It's closed on the Oregon coast. And it's all because politics was put ahead of science. You can't do business that way.

The only way to fix this is to bring all of the agencies together, working on the science, to come up with the mitigation that will work to save jobs not only in the valley, but on the coast and everywhere else.

I ask that we vote against this terrible amendment and work together.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 111 offered by Mrs. BLACKBURN:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following (and make such technical and conforming changes as may be appropriate):

SEC. 534. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I do have a great amendment at the desk, and I think it speaks to the path we need to travel in this body.

As we know, spending is out of control here in Washington, D.C. The American people know that this government doesn't have a revenue problem, it has a spending problem. And we are hearing it from constituents all across this Nation as they begin to look at how this should be addressed and talk to us about how we think it ought to be addressed.

Well, Mr. Chairman, one of the things that we do know is that in our States—which are great labs for bringing forward entrepreneurial ideas and innovating ways to address problems in the public sector—many times they will move to across-the-board spending cuts. Certainly, in my State of Tennessee, our Democrat Governor went in and made a 9 percent across-the-board spending reduction because he had to get in there and address the out-of-control growth of TennCare, our public option health care delivery system that many want to replicate nationwide.

Now, throughout our Nation's history, we have had times when this body and our Commanders in Chief have sought to also do across-the-board spending cuts. At the onset of World War II, President Roosevelt came in and made a 20 percent across-the-board cut in nondefense spending. President Truman, with the Korean War, made a 28 percent across-the-board spending cut. And he did that, Mr. Chairman, because budgets and appropriations should be about priorities.

At this time in our history, when we see so many families and so many businesses struggling, when we see appropriations and spending out of control here—certainly appropriations over the past 3 years for our CJS appropriations has increased by over 45 percent, this year alone nearly 12 percent—the spending binge is unacceptable. And on behalf of my constituents who are sitting at the kitchen table and many times cutting 50 percent, we need to move forward with spending reductions.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, an across-the-board cut to this bill of 5 percent is really disastrous. As a general proposition, cuts that are indiscriminate affect every account in a

bill—whether it's this appropriation bill or any other appropriation bill—and one of the best reasons to oppose them is for that reason, they're indiscriminate. They affect every account in the bill, and that, of course, means that someone has not done a thoughtful exercise in going through and trying to find out where there might be a few extra dollars with regard to this account or that account.

I would also suggest that that's exactly what this subcommittee has done, both the majority and the minority, and we have done it in close cooperation with the minority as we have worked this bill this year and brought it to the floor of the House. We have looked at every single one of these accounts. We have done exactly what this amendment does not do. We have done the hard work of thinking about where dollars should be applied, where the need exists, and where that need exists, we've increased funding in accounts, not indiscriminately, but very consciously through a thoughtful process.

Now, just a couple of examples of what a 5 percent cut would do. In the Department of Commerce, a 5 percent reduction would result in the complete elimination of $370 million of Census contingency funding, significantly increasing the risk of unforeseen events impacting field operations with regard to the census.

Mr. Chairman, we are on the brink of conducting the 2010 census. The census has had a lot of starts and stops along the way. Those matters have been corrected, and we are in a position to have a good, accurate census conducted in this country. This is the wrong time to take any cut with regard to Census.

A reduction of $230 million to NOAA would eliminate the entire National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, or alternatively, literally wipe out all salmon and endangered species funding.

Mr. Chairman, a reduction of $92.4 million to the rest of the title 1 would eliminate the Minority Business Development Agency and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration salaries and expenses, as well as Public Telecommunications Facilities' planning and construction account. Those are accounts that directly impact people sitting around tables in kitchens across the country.

For NASA, this cut would significantly reduce needed contingency in the development of all new NASA missions, missions for which we just heard Democrats and Republicans speak about with great concern.

The National Science Foundation is another example. This drop in government support for research and development, on top of the falloff in corporate research investment and private foundation support, would stress the Nation's research universities at the time that this country needs to invest in research, needs to invest in development so that we're at the cutting edge of the new economy as we go forward, which is at the very heart of President Obama's new economic recovery plan and strategy.

An across-the-board cut, an indiscriminate cut of any kind—5 percent, 1 percent, 2 percent—I consider it to be mindless. It's not a careful consideration of fashioning fiscal policy.

I hope that this amendment will be opposed by the body.

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. May I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2¾ minutes remaining.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I appreciate so much the comments of my colleague, and I am so thrilled that he went through a litany of programs.

You know, it is so indicative of how those who feel like they have unfettered access to the taxpayers' money, that they have first right of refusal on that paycheck that people go to work and work hard to earn so that they can do it for all of these grandiose-sounding programs.

Well, isn't it amazing, with a 12 percent increase in spending, a 5 percent reduction is still an increase. I mean, I just love this new math that Washington, D.C., spits out across this Nation. You would still have an increase. I mean, it is just amazing to me. You just don't get it. You just don't get it.

We have people in my district, we have people across this country, Mr. Chairman, they are losing their jobs. They are sitting at the kitchen table right now watching the TV and going, These people, these elites in Washington, they do not understand it. We're cutting our budget 50 percent.

I have small business owners that are telling me, We're trying to figure out how long we can keep the doors open and how much we can afford to lose every month, and you want to tell me about endangered species and reducing funding 5 percent for endangered species, or doing away or holding back or maybe not moving forward?

You know something, there are men and women in this Nation every day that delay hopes and dreams and aspirations because the liberals never lose their appetite for the taxpayer money. And they meet their obligation to the tax man. And they instruct us, Mr. Chairman, to come here and make good use of those dollars. That is what we are elected to do. And you want to tell me you can't find $100 million? You can't find a 5 percent reduction? You can't make this reduction out of a $64 billion allotment of money? You can't find 5 cents out of a dollar?

The American people are sick and tired, they are sick and tired of reckless runaway spending. They are demanding that it come to a halt. A 5 percent sensible reduction is the way to go about it.

I would encourage all of my colleagues to join me. Let's make a 1 percent, a 2 percent, a 5 percent, and then allow a way to move forward in a more fiscally responsible manner.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Members are again reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment made in order under the rule preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 71 offered by Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC.__. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to relocate the Office of the Census or employees from the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the Executive Office of the President.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very straightforward. It simply says that ''none of the funds made available in this act may be used to relocate the Office of the Census or employees from the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the Executive Office of the President.''

In February of this year, after Senator JUDD GREGG, a Republican, was nominated by President Obama to be the Secretary of Commerce, the White House announced that control of the Census Bureau and the 2010 census would be removed from the Commerce Department and placed in the hands of the White House staff. Senator GREGG eventually withdrew his name from consideration, in part because of his concerns about taking control of the next census out of the hands of the Commerce Department and putting it into the hands of political operatives at the White House. Contrary to Democratic claims, there was no historical precedent for placing the census under the control of political operatives on the White House staff.

According to former Census Bureau Director Bruce Chapman, who directed

the Census Bureau from 1981 to 1983 under President Reagan, he said, ''The White House and its congressional allies are wrong in asserting that the Census in the past has reported directly to the President through his staff. Directors of the Bureau often brief Presidents and their staffs, but as a former director under President Reagan, I don't know of any cases where the conduct of the Bureau was directly under the White House supervision; that includes President Clinton in 2000, Bush 41 in 1990, and Carter in 1980.''

The Obama administration has since backtracked and attempted to downplay its role regarding the census. And to his credit, the current Secretary of Commerce, Gary Locke, has expressed his intention to not cede control of the 2010 census to the White House during his confirmation hearings.

The U.S. Constitution, article I, section 2, clause 3, as modified by section 2 of the 14th Amendment, requires a population census every 10 years to serve as the basis for reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives. The Constitution stipulates that the enumeration is to be conducted ''in such manner as they [Congress] shall by law direct.''

Congress, through title 13 of the U.S. Code, has delegated this responsibility to the Secretary of Commerce and, within the Department of Commerce, to the Bureau of the Census.

□ 1845

Let me be very clear on this point: The Constitution stipulates that Congress shall direct how the census is to be conducted and Congress delegated this responsibility to the Bureau of the Census, not the Office of the White House Chief of Staff.

The United States census should remain independent of politics. It should not be directed by political operatives working out of the White House. Such a move is especially troubling considering the census at the time was considering entering into a national partnership with ACORN, an organization ripe with internal corruption and that was responsible for multiple instances of vote fraud in the 2008 presidential election.

Asking an organization like ACORN to help recruit the 1.4 million temporary workers that will go door-to-door is akin to inviting the fox into the henhouse. An estimated $300 billion in Federal funds are distributed annually on the basis of the census data, according to the Census officials. This is very important, because all the people in this country are affected by this money.

The Census Bureau is staffed by experienced and talented professionals who are leaders in the field of statistics. In order to produce a fair, accurate and trustworthy count during the 2010 census, the Census Bureau needs to remain an agency free from political or partisan interference.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to my friend from Indiana's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am sympathetic to the gentleman's interest. But I don't share his concern. There was some talk earlier this year about the White House taking the census or taking a leadership role in the census. We have had public assurances and private assurances that indeed the White House has no such intention.

The fact is that the census was admittedly mishandled during much of the Bush administration, so that toward the latter part of the administration everybody was scrambling to try to repair the damage that had been done. To its credit, the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Census, conceived of a census in 2010 that would involve as much technology, as much automation, as possible. The vision was to be accurate and to be less expensive.

Unfortunately, the contractor and the Secretary of Commerce actually took a lot of responsibility for the agency, for the contractor not having correct instructions. But in fact the job was not well-performed, whether it was the fault of the Commerce Department and the bureau or whether it was the contractor.

The point is that we have spent a lot of time during the last years of the Bush administration and certainly this year ensuring that we corrected those problems, that we got ahead of those problems, so that we could rely on a credible, accurate census. Those adjustments have been made.

I would just assure the gentleman that there is no inappropriate involvement by the White House. I absolutely embrace his notion that the Congress should be fashioning it, and I think we are doing that with quite a bit of oversight. I know this appropriations subcommittee has been conducting a lot of oversight.

So my remarks in opposition to his amendment I hope are more in the way of assuring him that we are on top of this, and we are looking at it. I know there is a lot of concern. I hear it on radio, I see it on television, certain talk radios are obsessing with regard to ACORN, and I think, personally, in many ways demonizing a whole organization for the conduct of a few.

Yes, ACORN could be a part of the 30,000 partnerships that the Census Bureau will embrace to reach out to communities, many of them hard-to-identify communities. I know the gentleman shares the goal of having as accurate a census count as possible, and I know the gentleman understands that there are hard-to-access communities, and I am sure that the gentleman embraces the idea of partnerships to reach out and give assurances to those communities so we can count as many folks as possible.

There is no money associated with ACORN through those partnerships.

So, again, I oppose the gentleman's amendment, and my comments are such that I oppose it more to reassure him that we are all about an accurate, just census, and we intend to do our part to ensure that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. One minute.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I believe Mr. MOLLOHAN is well-intentioned. I believe he is an honorable man. But my concern is that there could be a change of attitude by some in the White House.

I appreciate that the White House has reconsidered and reversed their decision on taking control of the census, but unless we pass this amendment, there is nothing to prevent the White House from reversing itself once more, and that concerns me.

I am encouraged because the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Locke, has expressed his intention to not cede control of the 2010 census to the White House during his confirmation hearings. But, nevertheless, to make sure that Congress retains its right to control the census and the $300 billion that will be disseminated as a result of the census, I think we need to make it very clear by passing this amendment that it is up to the Congress and not the White House to make this determination.

With that, I will yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia has 1 minute remaining.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 97 offered by Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. Appropriations made in this Act are hereby reduced in the amount of $644,150,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is again another very simple amendment. It would reduce the total appropriations in this bill by $644,150,000.

Now, you might ask Mr. Chairman, how did I come up with that number? Well, that is 1 percent of the bill. That is right, $644,150,000 is 1 percent of the bill.

So what this amendment asks is, is this Congress responsible enough to be able to decrease the amount of spending in this bill by 1 percent, a penny out of every dollar?

Now, that is not 1 percent of last year, Mr. Chairman. That is 1 percent off the proposed, and the proposed is an 11.6 percent increase over last year. That means we would go from an 11.6 percent increase to a 10.6 percent increase.

Mr. Chairman, do you think we can handle that? Do you think we can handle that?

There are a lot of numbers out there across this land. I don't know if you have been paying attention. Outstanding public debt as of today, $11.4 trillion. Outstanding public debt per American citizen, $37,231.22. Average increase in our national debt every single day because of the money spent by this Congress and this administration, $3.82 billion a day—a day, Mr. Chairman.

The country's gross domestic product fell by 6.1 percent in the first quarter. The President's budget proposes the 11th-highest annual deficits in United States history. The unemployment rate out there is 9.4 percent, Mr. Chairman. That is higher than the administration assured the Nation it would be if we did nothing—if we did nothing when the non-stimulus bill was passed, 9.4 percent.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal tax revenues in this Nation dropped 34 percent in April 2009 compared to 1 year ago—34 percent. Mr. Chairman, one might be able to just extrapolate that the American people are tightening their belts by 34 percent. Do you think this Congress can tighten its belt by 1 percent?

A penny out of every dollar, that is all we are asking. And it is not going across-the-board. It is not that meat ax that my friend from West Virginia talks about. It is allowing the department itself to figure out how to save a penny out of every dollar that it spends. We ought to be able to do that, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's amendment is a 1 percent cut. The amendment we argued a few minutes ago was a 5 percent cut. The gentleman's amendment is arguably just five times less destructive to programs that this subcommittee on both sides of the aisle have carefully balanced as we have worked months and months in drafting this legislation.

The gentleman is correct; it is a 1 percent cut to the bill, as written. The agencies could look at it and they could apply the cuts as they saw fit. But understand that they are cuts.

Imagine a couple of places where these cuts would be felt. For example, safety and security of inmates and corrections officers in Federal prisons. It is an area that we have been working on for several years to understand exactly what the needs are. The bill is carefully drafted to provide adequate funding to the Bureau of Prisons to ensure safety and security for inmates and corrections officers in Federal prisons. A 1 percent cut would be $71 million if applied to BOP.

A 1 percent cut would eliminate $345 million in new funds to safeguard the Southwest border. It would undermine the Southwest Border Initiative perhaps, Mr. Chairman, if that is where the cuts were taken.

There is $3.4 billion in grant funding for State and local law enforcement assistance, including $298 million to put additional cops on the beat. $100 million for prisoner reentry initiatives. $94 million for tribal law enforcement assistance. All of this represents funding that again has been carefully fashioned, carefully considered and carefully appropriated by the appropriations subcommittee and by the full committee as we moved this bill to the floor. A 1 percent cut would undermine any or all of those programs by that amount.

Mr. Chairman, for all of those reasons, I oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from West Virginia's comments, but let's be honest. A cut? A cut? The amount of money spent last year in this area of the budget, $57.7 billion—$57.7 billion. The amount in this bill to spend, an 11.6 percent increase, remember, Mr. Chairman, $64.4 billion. My amendment, what would we spend? $63.8 billion.

Remember, Mr. Chairman, last year we spent $57.7. This year it is 63.8 under this amendment. 57.7, 63.8—that's a cut? Mr. Chairman, a penny out of every dollar.

This definition of a cut is like when our teenage son had an allowance each week of $1, and he came and said, Dad, you think I could have $2 a week? I said, No, but we could probably make it $1.50 a week. He said thank you very much. But under this definition, that would be a 50-cent cut. That would be a 50 percent cut.

Mr. Chairman, let's be serious. $57 billion last year, $64 billion this year. Do you think we can find a penny on the dollar and move it to $63.8 billion? Are we that irresponsible that we can't do that?

There is 9.4 percent unemployment across this land. People are having a difficult time putting food on the table, wondering whether they are going to be able to cover their health care costs, wondering whether or not they are going to be able to send their kids to school. The United States is in danger of losing its Triple A credit rating due to the accumulation of over $1 trillion in debt.

Mr. Chairman, when are we going to start? When is this fiscal responsibility out of this crowd going to start?

A penny out of every dollar. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that that is a minimal amount, a reasonable amount, an amount that the American people look at their folks here in Washington, their representatives here in Washington, and say, Why on Earth can't you find that? Why can't you find it?

We ought to be able to do this. In fact, not doing this is morally reprehensible. Not doing this is irresponsible.

□ 1900

Not doing this is an abrogation of our duty. Not doing this is a woeful lack of leadership.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the use of the word ''irresponsible'' gives me pause because if the Appropriations Subcommittee for Commerce, Justice, Science has done anything during the last 6 months, it has responsibly considered the administration's requests with regard to funding of these accounts. Indeed, our Appropriations Committee has cut $200 million from the administration's request. At the same time we have filled a lot of holes that the administration left such as $300 million for SCAAP. We filled that hole because the administration requested zero for SCAAP. On the floor yesterday we added $100 million more to SCAAP because it has such broad bipartisan support in this House.

We restored $400 million for State and local law enforcement, money to help our local police, our local sheriffs, our State police, as they do their job in very tough times protecting our citizens back home.

This legislation has been very responsibly considered, and while our appropriation is less than the President requested, it still goes a long way to adequately fund all the accounts in the bill.

Now, the gentleman makes light of a 1 percent cut. But understand, a 1 percent cut in a $64 billion bill is $644 million. $644 million is $200 million above the SCAAP hole that we had to fill. It's just $200 million above the $400 million in the State and local law enforcement assistance grants that we filled.

So the gentleman, 1 percent, when it's said like that, sounds like just a little bit. But understand, this bill that we bring to you to the floor today is below the President's request and, at the same time, we have provided funding for SCAAP to the tune of $400 million above the President's request, which was zero.

I can tell you, State and local enforcement across the country, and I would just imagine in the gentleman's district, are very much appreciative of that support as they deal with crime in tough economic times when local government and State government are having trouble meeting those budgets in order to fund that safety.

A lot of this is ideological, and the gentleman looks to these domestic accounts to achieve these reductions. I would point out that these accounts are not flush with funding. Indeed, our funding in this bill is below the President's request.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. JORDAN OF OHIO

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 100 offered by Mr. JORDAN of Ohio:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Appropriations made in this Act are hereby reduced in the amount of $12,511,000,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. I thank the chairman, thank our ranking member and the chairman of the subcommittee.

The chairman of the subcommittee was just boasting about the fact that the committee reduced the amount of dollars appropriated in this bill from what the administration had requested.

I think it's important to point out that request came after we have had the stimulus, the omnibus, the second tranche of TARP. I mean, all the spending that's taken place in the first 6 months of this Congress. I don't know that there's anything to really brag about.

So this amendment actually goes back to what this Congress was allocated and what was being spent in the various agencies that fall under the bill, just 1 year ago. It would reduce the spending in this bill by $12.511 billion, again, exactly what we were spending prior to the stimulus, prior to the omnibus.

I think it's really all about preserving opportunity and the greatness of this country for our children and our grandchildren.

And, Mr. Chairman, I would say this: the American people get it. They're tightening their belts, as many speakers have already indicated here on the floor this evening. They're tired of this blank check, this bailout mentality that has got a hold of Washington. They're sick of the bailouts. They're sick of the deficits. They're sick of the debt that we keep piling up.

Think about the number of different bailouts: we had the financial industry. We had the auto industry bailout. We have a deficit that's approaching $2 trillion this fiscal year. We have a national debt over $11 trillion slated to move to $23 trillion over the next decade.

I always think it's important just to figure this out. At some point, I was an economics major. One of the first things you learn in economics is there's no free lunch; it has to be paid back. $23 trillion we're slated to get to over the next 10 years.

To pay that back, think about what has to happen. We first have to balance the budget. We first have to get to zero, actually balance a budget, not spend more than we take in. And then we have to run a surplus of $1 trillion for 23 straight years, and that doesn't even count the interest. That's what we're saddling our kids and our grandkids with.

One of the things that makes this country great, one of the reasons we're the greatest Nation in history, is because parents make sacrifices for their kids so that when they grow up they can have life a little better than we did. And then they, in turn, when they become parents, do the same thing for the next generation. And that cycles continues, and that's why we're the greatest Nation, economic power in human history.

When you begin to turn that around and go the other direction, that's where we're having problems. And, frankly, that's where we're at right now. And that's why it is so important we get a little discipline in how we budget and spend the taxpayer money.

I had a coach and teacher in high school. He taught chemistry. Toughest teacher in the school. Taught chemistry and physics. Toughest coach in the State, I felt like. And talked about discipline every stinking day. I got tired of hearing about it. He said, you've got to have discipline if you want to get anything done. You've got to have discipline if you want to succeed in athletics. And he had a great definition. He said, discipline's doing what you don't want to do when you don't want to do it. And basically that meant doing it his way when you'd rather do it your way. It meant doing things the right way. It meant doing things the tough way when you'd rather do it the easy way, the convenient way.

The easy thing to do is to spend taxpayer money. The disciplined thing, the tough thing to do is say, You know what? We're going to limit overall spending, and we're going to have some priorities and make some tough decisions because, if we don't, our kids and our grandkids are going to inherit a debt that they cannot repay. And that's where we are today in America. That's why it's important we adopt this amendment and begin to get a handle on the out-of-control spending.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I'd just point out that this is a 19.4 percent reduction in the funding of the bill. And that equates, by my math, to $12.5 billion below this bill's recommendation. This committee's recommendation to the full House would be $5 billion below the 2009 funding level.

Understand that, just right off the top, this subcommittee has a $4 billion additional obligation to fund the census as we move into 2010. That immediately and graphically demonstrates the effect this kind of a cut would have on the bill.

For all the reasons that I have particularized in debating other percentage cuts to the funding in this bill, I oppose this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, just let me say this: the gentleman makes it sound so dramatic. It takes us right back to what we were spending 1 year, less than a year ago, less than a year ago to what these Departments were operating, the programs were operating on.

I mean, think about this. A year ago Tiger Woods was getting ready to win the U.S. Open, just like he is this week.

Brett Favre was thinking about coming out of retirement, just like he is this week. One year ago.

One year ago Yankees fans and Red Sox fans didn't like each other, just like today. I mean, this is not a big deal. This is going back to where we were less than 1 year ago.

A lot of families out there, a lot of families across this country are having to do that. A lot of businesses are having to do that.

Why is it during tough economic times the only people who have to suck it up are the American people and small business owners?

Why can't government ever have to suck it up?

That's what this is about. This goes back to where we were less than 1 year ago.

I yield back the balance of my time and urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendment.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, it's just a small point, but I don't know what numbers the gentleman is looking at from 1 year ago, and it doesn't affect his overall point, which I totally

understand. He wants to reduce the bill by a significant amount of money.

But 1 year ago the accounts funded in this bill totaled $57.651 billion. As I understand the gentleman's cut, and as we have done the math on it, his cut would take us down to $52 billion, which would be $4 billion or $5 billion below.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I yield.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. That's kind of you.

A year ago, in my recollection, we were functioning under a continuing resolution, which would be the 2008 fiscal year spending level. That's why I'm saying 1 year ago we were functioning under exactly what this amendment would take us to, not the 2009, which was done in the omnibus just a few months ago. We were functioning on the 2008 continuing resolution.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I will reclaim my time. I'm looking at the actual number here, but the gentleman's point is well taken.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MR. REICHERT

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 114 offered by Mr. REICHERT:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE VI—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. ____. For ''Office on Violence Against Women—Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs'' for the Supporting Teens through Education and Protection program, as authorized by section 41204 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043c), and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for ''Departmental management—Salaries and expenses'' is hereby reduced by, $2,500,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Chairman, after listening to the discussion back and forth here for the last hour or two, I would hope that my amendment would not be quite so contentious. And it is my great hope that we can come together in agreement on the amendment that I'm about to offer.

I am suggesting that we take $2.5 million from the Department of Commerce salaries and expenses account, which is totaling now $60 million and is receiving a $7 million increase. So to remove $2.5 million from a $7 million increase from a $60 million budget, to Support Teens through Education and Protection program, STEP, which helps high schools collaborate with domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, law enforcement, the courts and other organizations to improve school safety. This vital program was authorized by Congress under the VAWA Act, Violence Against Women Act, but was never funded.

Our schools should be safe havens for our children to learn and grow. Unfortunately, violence in schools has left many kids afraid of the very places we send them to learn and grow. They increasingly find themselves becoming victims of dating violence, bullying, harassment, gang-related violence in the classrooms, in the hallways and in the restrooms. On the buses, in school yards, anywhere in the area of the school, this law would apply. When violence occurs in our schools, our children find themselves in difficult situations. They go to school, where they spend 6 to 8 hours a day with the very people that have perpetrated the crime against them, placing them in very dangerous situations.

For example, a 16-year-old girl breaks up with her 16-year-old boyfriend in Texas at a high school, and during the day she goes to her teacher and she says, I'm afraid. This boyfriend of mine is becoming more and more violent and I'm afraid for my safety. Can you help me? Two hours later, this young lady is found dead in the hallways of her own school.

□ 1915

In 2007, at a high school in Seattle, a young girl was assaulted, was dragged into the boys' restroom and was assaulted even further. The girl pushed herself away from the suspect and ran away and told the teachers. She reported the incident to the teachers. She told the principal of the school. The school did nothing. For 3 weeks, this young lady had to go back to school and had to face these three individuals, these three individuals who assaulted her. They did nothing. They didn't report it to the police. They didn't tell anybody.

Our schools need more effective procedures to address these problems when they occur amongst students. Teachers, coaches and counselors have important roles to play in the lives of our children, as we all know, and they can be key to curbing violence among our youth. Studies show that 25 percent of the teens say they would confide in teachers or in school counselors if they became involved in abusive relationships or were assaulted. Unfortunately, school personnel are not currently trained or equipped with the knowledge or with the resources needed to address these issues effectively in school.

By supporting my amendment, we can help schools address bullying, harassment and sexual violence involving teen victims. The STEP program can train school personnel; it can provide support services for students who are experiencing abuse; it can help schools foster appropriate and safe responses to the affected students.

The National Education Association, the National Network to End Domestic Violence, Break the Cycle, the National Center for Victims of Crime, and the Family Violence Prevention Fund have endorsed this amendment. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment to help create a safe learning environment for our children across this country.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, although I am not in opposition.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am thrilled to support an amendment from the minority, and I want to compliment the gentleman from Washington for his concern.

He is absolutely correct. This program is authorized under the Violence Against Women legislation. It was not funded in this bill. There are a number of programs in VAWA and we found it difficult to fund all of them. Every year, we want to add to them. The gentleman's contribution to the bill and to fighting violence against women is real, and we appreciate it. We accept the amendment.

Domestic and dating violence is very serious and can be dealt with through the program that the gentleman is advocating, so we thank him for his contribution, and we look forward to working with him as we move this legislation through conference to ensure that his efforts here are retained.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Chairman, I want to take a moment just to thank the gentleman for his kind words of support. The majority's support of a minority amendment is a pleasant change in the atmosphere over the last day or so, so we appreciate that.

I yield back.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thank the gentleman.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 59 offered by Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 535. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to establish or implement a National Climate Service.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today with an amendment which will strip funding from the bill that is aimed at implementing a new National Climate Service. At best, this new Federal agency is duplicative. At worst, this is an egregious waste of taxpayer dollars for an endeavor which is not even based on sound science.

Mr. Chairman, there is no consensus among policymakers, academics, researchers or bureaucrats about how a National Climate Service should even be structured, and yet here we are funding it. This lack of agreement was not more evident than during a Science and Technology subcommittee hearing just last month regarding the development of this exact agency.

At that hearing, four alternate structured proposals were presented by different witnesses. They ranged from merging existing agencies to the creation of a nonprofit entity to provide this research, but each and every one of them was shot down.

In order to implement any entity of this nature, we must first be sure that the infrastructure for monitoring our weather and climate patterns is already in place, but that infrastructure is currently not there. In fact, according to the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. climate observing system is in rapid decline. This includes both our ground-based and our satellite-based measuring systems. Updating these systems and making sure of the information they provide should be the foremost priority when it comes to monitoring our climate.

In fact, just today, in the Committee of Science and Technology, we just heard how the polar orbiting satellite system has tremendous cost overruns, how they're not flying the satellites and how NOAA and the Defense Department, particularly NOAA, desperately need these satellites to help them give us proper weather predictions. Yet we're not funding that. We're funding this National Climate Service, and we're putting off these pressing needs. We're focusing on establishing yet another bureaucratic web to navigate through. We're doing nothing more than decreasing efficiency and increasing Federal red tape.

What we know for sure is that this new, unnecessary agency will grant broad-sweeping authority to the executive branch with little congressional input. That's it. The details are being left up to some Federal bureaucrat. As we all know by now, the devil is in the details.

Additionally, there is an absolute dearth of information regarding the costs and benefits of setting up such an entity. Without such basic knowledge, how in the world can we, in good conscience, fund this rudderless endeavor? We have no assurances that this National Climate Service will turn out to be anything more than a new regulatory agency for the proposed tax-and-cap scheme, but maybe that's really the goal here.

I do not like to think ill of the intentions of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle; but with such an ambiguous mandate with, obviously, little congressional oversight, what else are we to assume?

Time and time again, this Congress has jumped headfirst into the deep end of issues which we still know little about. The Wall Street bailout, the auto bailout, the stimulus, and now the National Climate Service are all prime examples of how Congress' eyes are bigger than its grasp.

So I ask my colleagues to please support my amendment. Let's reevaluate this attempt at funding an impudent new agency. Let's stop the funding for the new National Climate Service. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would first point out to the gentleman that I am not sure this is the bill on which the gentleman should make his arguments against a National Climate Service.

It is true that there is considerable discussion within the administration and outside of government in consideration of a National Climate Service and also in the authorizing committees here in the Congress.

It is also true that we have some money in this bill—for research and satellites—that is in anticipation of an authorization of a National Climate Service. That money is also needed by the Weather Service. Of course, the gentleman understands we fund the National Weather Service through the Commerce Department accounts.

To really try to impact or prevent the creation of the National Climate Service, I would suggest to the gentleman that this is the wrong place to go. We ought to respect the authorizing process. The gentleman, I would assume, will direct his efforts with regard to frustrating the creation of a National Climate Service to the authorizing process—and the gentleman may serve on that committee, I don't know. That's the place where, respectfully, where you could better direct your efforts. An appropriations bill, particularly in one in which the organization is not even stood up, is, I think, the wrong place for the gentleman to direct his energies.

So, for that reason and others that deal with the necessity for this Nation and for the world to better understand what is happening to the world's climate and how global climate change is going to adversely impact our lives, I would oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Most importantly, I would just like to suggest to the gentleman that this isn't the place to deal with this issue particularly at this time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, I respectfully disagree with my friend that this is not the place. We are throwing money at something that has not been established, and you're funding something that's not needed—a whole new agency. NOAA has no clue of how to deal with this new National Climate Service. In the Science Committee, we've gone through the authorization process, and we've had multiple proposals given to us. Over and over again, the majority has shot down every proposal besides just establishing this new agency that's not needed.

Nobody knows how to operate this thing. Nobody knows what it's going to do. If, indeed, this is funded, it is going to totally remove from Congress any oversight or anything else, and it is going to put it in the executive branch. We've got to save the taxpayers' dollars. We've got to stop this egregious spending of money that we don't have. It just has to stop.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would close my opposition with the observation that there are no funds in the bill to establish a National Climate Service. There is money in the bill to fund weather observations, which relate to climate observations, and which is collected in the normal course of the National Weather Service's operations.

We anticipate the authorizing committee will come forward with such a suggestion. We'll see how it fares on the floor of the House and in Congress and if the President signs it into law as time goes forward; but there is, in fact, no money going to establish the National Climate Service in this bill.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I will yield.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will you assure me that, in conference, if the authorizers do not put into place an authorization of new climate service that no funds will be expended on establishing a new National Climate Service?

Mr. MOLLOHAN. No, for the same reason I wouldn't assure the gentleman from Indiana before.

What happens in conference is in the context of all of the issues that are being considered in conference. So I can't predict that future, and I won't

commit to any specific attitude in conference.

I will point out that the authorizing committee is considering this. We respect the authorizing committee process. If they were not to authorize a National Climate Service, then that would be something that we would take seriously into account as we engage in conference with the Senate.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, there are funds appropriated, and they are in this bill to establish this unneeded, totally unauthorized Climate Service, and I am adamantly against establishing that.

The CHAIR. All time has expired.

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

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

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

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

□ 1930

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 60 offered by Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may, for purposes of carrying out the 2010 decennial census, be used to apply the statistical method known as ''sampling''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard it a thousand times that every vote counts, but, Mr. Chairman, if we allow for the use of the practice known as ''statistical sampling,'' as this bill clearly allows, it is my fear that every voter will not be counted and maybe some voters might be counted more often than others.

Since the new administration has come into office, they have made it known that they plan on politicizing this basic constitutional function of the Federal Government. At a time when the Federal Government is endlessly enacting unconstitutional laws and executive orders, it is incumbent upon this body to safeguard at least one obligation that is required of us by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution requires the government to take an actual head count. Not a guess, not an estimate, but a physical head count. Statistical sampling, however, simply creates profiles and assumes how many people live in various parts of our country, and it does not actually do any counting.

In other words, sampling makes people up. It even guesses their age, their sex, their race, and even their background. Implementing this process would undoubtedly leave the census open to massive amounts of fraud and political tinkering. With groups out there like ACORN, who are potentially in line to be entrusted by our government anyway, allowing sampling to be used in addition to their already known shady practices, we might as well just say we don't care in the least about getting accurate results. Mr. Chairman, enough is enough. We must take legitimate steps to ensure the integrity of next year's census.

I believe there was another amendment made by my friend Mr. MCHENRY from North Carolina that would have done even more to ensure the integrity of this process. Mr. MCHENRY and my friend and colleague from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) have worked tirelessly on this very issue. They know more than any other Members in this Chamber the pitfalls and the constitutional concerns that come with the use of statistical sampling, both as it relates to the census and to the apportionment process of this very body. But because of this gag rule that the majority has imposed upon us, Mr. MCHENRY's amendment will not be eligible to be debated, which is shameful. This is just one example of how the Democrats' decision to completely close off the amendment process for this bill is ending up shutting out meaningful debate.

The tactics employed yesterday in the dead of the night are completely against the promise of openness and honesty that this body is supposed to stand for.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to assure the gentleman that the Census Bureau will not use sampling for purposes of apportionment. To the extent that's a concern, I want to extend that assurance. The Supreme Court has already ruled against the use of sampling for the purposes of apportionment, and it will play no role in the apportionment next year. Existing law prohibits the use of sampling for apportionment.

This amendment would prevent the Census Bureau from completing important aspects of the census that are unrelated to apportionment, such as coverage measurement. Coverage measurement is used to measure the undercount and thus assure the quality, and provides a performance measure, if you will, Mr. Chairman, for the decennial activities. The Bureau needs this data to identify gaps in coverage and to improve its process so that Americans can be assured of the best possible census in the future.

Now, I've heard this debate for the last several censuses. Sitting on this committee, we deal with this issue every 10 years. Sampling is a statistically sound methodology. Again, it's not going to be used for apportionment, assuring the gentleman. But it is a statistically significant and accurate way to have a better count. It's sound, and it achieves accuracy, and that's the whole point, through a scientific method.

Now, I didn't take statistics, so I have to rely upon the scientists to tell you this, but I've listened to enough of them assure us that that's the way they get a better count, a more accurate count, and isn't that tremendous that we have these sophisticated methods to achieve that?

So to oppose sampling in and of itself, I think, is to disagree that sampling does achieve greater accuracy, and I think that is disagreed with by the scientific community.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS).

Mr. TOWNS. I would like to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this is an amendment that tries to solve a problem but, instead, it creates a problem that does not exist but is written so broadly that it creates all kinds of other problems.

I understand that the gentleman from Georgia opposes the use of statistical sampling for the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court has already ruled that this is not allowed, so you can forget about that. There is a Federal statute that already prohibits it, and the administration has repeatedly stated that it will not be used. Sampling will not be used to adjust the 2010 census.

So this amendment is not necessary. This is a blocking amendment. This is an in-the-way amendment. The problem is that this amendment is written so broadly that it would also prohibit commonly accepted techniques that the Census Bureau uses for quality control and other surveys.

Next year the Census Bureau will use sampling as a part of its coverage measurement program after the main count in order to estimate how well it counted the entire country. This amendment interferes with that. The Census Bureau uses sampling for other statistical work, including the American Community Survey. The American Community Survey provides Congress and the public with specific and valuable data about our Nation's population that State and local governments need in order to make the best

decisions they can make. It is an important tool for policy-making at the Federal level. We want to make sure that the Bureau can still provide this necessary information. Please do not tie their hands.

As Chair of the committee that has oversight of this, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. This is an awful amendment. It does not do anything to help get to where we need to go.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I respectfully disagree with my friends on the other side. This doesn't have anything to do with the American Community Survey. It has to do with the census, and that's the reason that the amendment is written the way that it is written. It says the census and the census only. It has to do with the census. It has to do with the apportionment that's based on the census. And the Constitution requires actual counting, not statistical surveys or statistical sampling. It is to ensure integrity that we know who's here and what they're all about. And that's what my amendment is all about.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this whole amendment process is flawed. We had other amendments that were maybe considered better. And because of these flaws, the American people surely will not receive the accurate census that the Constitution requires that they receive next year.

We have made many efforts to try to cut spending, but those were all counted out of order too by the new rule. This is a flawed process that is deplorable, and we should have let the process go on. And I find it detestable, frankly.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. HENSARLING

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 79.

The CHAIR. Is the gentleman the designee of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS)?

Mr. HENSARLING. Yes, I am.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 79 offered by Mr. HENSARLING:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Art Center of the Grand Prairie, Stuttgart, AR, for the Grand Prairie Arts Initiative.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that would strike an earmark in the bill for the Arts Center of the Grand Prairie in Stuttgart, Arkansas.

I'm not a big fan of earmarks, be they congressional earmarks or administration earmarks. That's not to say that all earmarks are bad. In fact, the gentleman from Texas to my left here, Mr. Chairman, has proposed several very worthwhile earmarks.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are not living in normal times. We are in severe economic stress in our Nation today. And as I look at what has happened in the United States Congress, what I have observed is that in the history of Congress never have so few voted so fast to indebt so many.

Already on top of a staggering, staggering national debt, we have seen a $700 billion bailout program that continues today, a $1.13 trillion government stimulus bill that does nothing to help our economy, a $400 billion omnibus bill chock full of even more earmarks. All of this is costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to hardworking American families.

Mr. Chairman, the President himself has said that he is losing sleep at night over the national debt. Well, I would love for the President to sleep better at night, and maybe he could quit proposing the bailouts. Maybe Members of Congress could quit proposing all of the earmark spending.

Now, this is relatively small as far as the dollars are concerned, $155,000 apparently to fund an afterschool and summer arts program.

□ 1945

But, Mr. Chairman, under this Democratic Congress, the national debt will triple in 10 years. The Federal deficit has gone up tenfold in just 2 years. We're borrowing 46 cents to spend $1 here. We're borrowing money from the Chinese, and we're sending the bill to our children and our grandchildren, which causes me to question, is this the best expenditure for $155,000 of the taxpayer money?

Mr. Chairman, I'm a veteran of many of these earmark battles. They have been going on for years. I know from history what we will hear. Number one, we will hear, Nobody knows my district like I do. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point. I do not know the gentleman from Arkansas' district like he does. I suspect I will hear that good things can be done with the money. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point. I'm not familiar with the Art Center of the Grand Prairie. My guess is they do wonderful, wonderful work, although I am unfamiliar with how it's necessarily related to Juvenile Justice. I will hear that Congress has the authority to spend this money. I concede the point. Congress has the authority to spend the money. It doesn't mean it's smart. It doesn't mean it's wise. It doesn't mean it's helpful. But yes, Congress has that power.

My complaints are twofold. Number one, again, when we're borrowing 46 cents on the dollar, borrowing money from the Chinese, sending the bill to our children and our grandchildren, encountering more debt in the next 10 years than in the previous 220 combined, we've never seen levels of debt since World War II. Is there any time that we decide, maybe something isn't a national priority? And as good as the work that they do at the Art Center of the Grand Prairie in Stuttgart, Arkansas, I would suggest to you that there are alternative uses for this money that would help families in America, and it is not a priority, and we must start this spending discipline somewhere.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas, a member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. BERRY.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia, and congratulate him on putting together a good bill and bringing it to this House floor and moving it forward.

My colleagues across the aisle, as they have suffered in the minority, talk more trash than a $3 radio. It's amazing. Actually, it would almost be funny if it were not so serious. But they took over this country in January of 2001 with a balanced budget, a $5 trillion surplus and the votes to pass anything they wanted to pass, and they did. And they imposed their will on the American people. Their idea of how to grow an economy is, give as much money as you can to the rich people. Don't regulate them at all. Let them do anything they want to, and hope Wall Street takes care of you. Well, we all see what happened.

This year we find ourselves in the worst economic circumstance that anyone can imagine. It's happened one other time in this country. As I've listened to the debate, it sounds like a ghost from the Hoover Republicans trying to stop Franklin D. Roosevelt from rebuilding this country, making it a great Nation again, and putting it in a position where it could fight and win World War II. What he did was invest in the people and invest in the country, and we did it, and it worked.

I make no apologies for our attempt to invest in the children of the Grand Prairie in Stuttgart, Arkansas. So I rise today in support of funding for the Art Center of the Grand Prairie. The Art Center is a nonprofit organization that provides after-school and summer programs for troubled youth.

While the Art Center provides valuable artistic instruction and activities,

we don't need to turn this into an argument over whether the Federal Government should be a patron of the arts. We need to look at the real point of the program, engaging at-risk youth and preventing crime. That is the benefit the Federal Government and society as a whole will derive from this project. It is a worthwhile investment in our children. The funds for this project come from the Department of Justice, specifically the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program. According to DOJ's own description of the program, Juvenile Justice grants support ''prevention and early intervention programs that are making a difference for young people and their communities.'' The Art Center of the Grand Prairie is a perfect example of this type of program.

During the school year, the Art Center's after-school programs can serve as a valuable supplement to each child's education by emphasizing task-oriented instruction, learning to create a project from start to finish and supplementing critical reading and writing skills in the process.

Most importantly, these programs engage children off the streets during afternoon hours between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. They're primarily staffed with many good, hardworking people that volunteer their time. It's well known by law enforcement that this is the prime time for juvenile crime, vandalism and violence.

Outside of the school year, the Art Center's summer art program provides week-long programs for youth, engaging them with positive educational activities that stimulate creative thinking, get children reading and writing, and stem the summer brain drain. These summer camps are open to youths who would not ordinarily get the opportunity to attend this type of program or any other program, as evidenced by the fact that approximately 65 percent of the attendees are on full scholarship. Federal funding for the Art Center of the Grand Prairie will ensure that these programs can continue to grow and make a positive impact on the lives of even more young people.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas would not save the taxpayers a dime. I ask that this amendment be defeated.

I thank the gentleman from West Virginia for his time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining on each side?

The CHAIR. The time has expired on the majority side. The gentleman from Texas has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HENSARLING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am certainly not equipped to speak to the $3 radio generation, but I think I can speak somewhat to the $50 iPod generation because the $155,000 to be used for the gentleman's earmark will be borrowed from the Chinese and sent to that generation.

Now when the Republicans were in control and we had a $300 billion deficit, the now Majority Leader STENY HOYER called that fiscal child abuse. Now we have a $1.8 trillion deficit. This earmark makes it $155,000 worse. Fiscal child abuse for the iPod generation. It should not be accepted.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. HENSARLING

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of Mr. LEWIS of California to offer amendment No. 76 as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 76 offered by Mr. HENSARLING:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Maine Department of Marine Resources, Augusta, ME, for Maine Lobster Research and Inshore Trawl Survey.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HENSARLING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This amendment would strike a $200,000 expenditure, another earmark, for the Maine Lobster Research and Inshore Trawl Survey.

I believe, if we've counted properly, there's roughly 1,100 different earmarks contained within this appropriation. Again, I want to make it very clear that all earmarks are not bad. But I'm not a fan of earmarks, be they congressional or administration. Too often in the earmark process, what we observe, what the American people observe is a triumph of special interest or local interest over the national interest or the public interest. Too often we see a triumph of seniority in political considerations over merit. Too often we see the triumph of secrecy over transparency, and all too often for this body, Mr. Chairman, the American people believe they see money coming in on one end of Capitol Hill and earmarks coming out of the other. The system is broken. The system must be reformed.

Again, Mr. Chairman, relative to the Federal budget, it may be a small portion of the total spending. It is a huge portion of the culture of spending. We need a culture of saving. You cannot earmark, bail out, borrow and spend your way into prosperity, no matter what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle believe. It cannot be done. We have seen no example in history whatsoever.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that this Maine Lobster Research and Inshore Trawl Survey is very important to the State of Maine. I have no doubt about that. I wonder, though, how much Federal money is already going into lobster research. I wonder if it is truly a Federal priority. How about catfish? How about pecans? How about research for yams and sweet potatoes? Are those, indeed, national priorities? And if it's not a national priority, if it's important for the State of Maine, why didn't the State of Maine pay for it? If it's important to these local communities, why don't the local communities pay for it? Why didn't the Chamber of Commerce pay for it? Why don't commercial companies pay for it? Why don't co-ops pay for it?

Somebody needs to explain to me why the Dublin family in Palestine, Texas, that needs money to pay their mortgage, why do they have to pay for it? Why does the Mauk family in Athens, Texas, when they need this money to put gas in their car, why do they have to pay for it? Why does the Lilly family in Kaufman, Texas, that need money to pay for their health care premiums on their insurance, why do they have to pay for it? I don't understand that, Mr. Chairman, and I don't think it's right. I don't think it is right at a time of economic crisis.

You know, we're losing small businesses by the thousands. The average small business is capitalized by $25,000. This $200,000 expenditure right here, that could mean the difference of saving eight small businesses and the jobs they represent in this great Nation of ours. But instead, it's going to be spent on the Maine Lobster Research and Inshore Trawl Survey. No doubt it's important to Maine. No doubt they're doing good work. But Mr. Chairman, again, is it worth borrowing money from the Chinese, sending the bill to our children and grandchildren, and maybe being the first generation in America's history to leave the next generation with a lower standard of living? It's not fair. It's not smart. It's not right. It needs to be rejected.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2000

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlelady from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) who is a member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Thank you to the Chair of the committee for yielding me this time.

Now, you can imagine when I first saw this amendment I was quite angry,

and I don't want to be discouraged about the motives of the good Representative from Texas, so I thought, well, perhaps the good Representative from Texas doesn't understand the importance of this to Maine. And as he said, in many ways he doesn't. I know, because he has a farming district. I'm sure in his district, it's important to him to have dairy program subsidies, cotton subsidies, wheat subsidies—millions of dollars of which come into his State every year.

This is $200,000, Mr. Speaker, to a very important industry in our State, the lobster fishing industry.

Now, if you're from Texas, fishing may seem like a distant thing, and I understand that may be complicated. But let me just say that fishing is a common resource. This $200,000 helps us to monitor these fisheries, a very tightly controlled and restricted fisheries, but very successful fisheries in our State because of it. And this is the subsidy that the Federal Government—as well as our State government—gives to help make sure that this stays a healthy resource.

Now, just to give you a sense of the size of this industry, there are 7,000 licensed fishermen in the lobster industry. They brought in 69 million pounds of lobster in the last year. Now, I know in Texas, $242 million may not sound like a substantial contribution to the economy, but that's big money in the State of Maine. And fishing is big business in our State and very important to our State. Eighty-five percent of all of the lobsters in this country come from the State of Maine.

Now, it may be that you think about lobsters as some sort of glamorous food, but the fact is we're talking about hardworking fishermen. And let me tell you a little bit about how this industry works. By law in the State of Maine, these are basically individual entrepreneurs. Each one of these fishermen is a small business, and it's a family business for most people who go lobster fishing in the State of Maine.

Unlike other States where you may have big corporate farms that get big corporate subsidies, these are individual fishermen. This is not a subsidy to them. This is making sure that there is a resource for them out there, and by law, they operate as individuals. They buy the gas, they pay for their boats, often their own children go to work with them on the boat every day. They get up early morning, work long, hard hours, and struggle with a resource that isn't always abundant and plentiful. That's why we need to monitor this resource.

It's been a tough year for the fishermen in our State, partly because of the economic downturn. These fish are often processed in Canada and the Canadian banks had a problem because they were affiliated with Iceland last year. So these fishermen have been struggling. These hardworking fisherman just want to make sure that there is a resource available to them in the future.

Mr. Chairman, it is possible that the good Representative from Texas did not understand how vital this was to the State of Maine. It is possible that he thought this would be a way to use our subsidy of the fishing industry as an example. But I just want him and everyone else here in this body to know that this is one of the most regulated fisheries in the world. These are some of the most hardworking fishermen in our country.

This is an important resource to our State, and $200,000 isn't very much to ask to a lot of hardworking people who contribute to our economy in the State of Maine every day and are counting on our support.

I hope that the good Representative from Texas will withdraw his amendment. But if not, I urge everyone in this body to vote against this and to vote for the economy and the State of Maine.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD).

Mr. MICHAUD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The Lobster Institute CORE initiative is a tremendous, worthwhile project that helps sustain a vital industry in the State of Maine. This resource is vital to maintaining the jobs and livelihoods of thousands of people. In order to maintain an important part of our economy, we must continue to monitor the resource, in part so that we do not overfish.

In Maine alone, more than 40,000 jobs depend on the health of this industry. In all, the industry contributes an indispensable $1 billion a year to the Maine economy—$1 billion a year. As other fisheries have declined, fishermen have increased their dependence on lobster.

Mid-coast and down-east Maine have the most fisheries-dependent communities in New England. Effective lobster management is a key element to the economic stability of this industry. These programs monitor the health and sustainability of the lobster resources and are the foundation of the industry management program. Their continuation is not only essential to the successful preservation of the lobster population, but the preservation of tens of thousands of jobs in the State of Maine.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, contrary to the gentlelady from Maine, I did not come here quite angry, but I do come here disappointed.

I'm sure that her motives are good and pure, but she has brought to us an earmark that takes $200,000 away from taxpayers in my congressional district in order to benefit people in her congressional district. Maybe she doesn't understand what $200,000 means to the working families of the Fifth Congressional District of Texas; and, ultimately, maybe she doesn't understand borrowing 46 cents on the dollar, borrowing it from the Chinese in order to send the bill to our children and grandchildren, something that Majority Leader STENY HOYER once described in increasing the Federal deficit, fiscal child abuse. We must have priorities. We must reject this earmark.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) to offer amendment No. 105.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 105 offered by Mr. CAMPBELL:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities'' shall be available for the Training the Next Generation of Weather Forecasters project of San Jose State University, San Jose, California, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $180,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Texas before me pointed out, this Nation right now is awash in debt. The Federal deficit is around $11 trillion, I think, at last count, but I think it's going up so fast, about $2 trillion a year, that it's probably larger than that now. And I don't know exactly what it is

But 46 cents of every dollar spent by the Federal Government, spent by this Congress on the budget this year will be borrowed—46 cents of every dollar spent is going to be borrowed. The deficit will double in 5 years and triple in 10 years. Interest payments on the debt, interest payments alone are projected to be $1 out of every $6 of Federal spending by 2019; $1 out of every $6 we would spend just to pay interest on the debt.

Our level of debt is projected by 2011 to reach 70 percent of our gross domestic product. Seventy percent of gross domestic product now for most people listening, Mr. Chairman, that may not

mean anything much, but it's roughly the level where the United Kingdom, Britain, is at today, which resulted in a warning that they may get their credit rating downgraded. If that were to happen to the United States Treasury, then our interest rates would go up even more.

These deficits, interest payments on the debts, will reach almost a trillion dollars coming forward. Chairman Bernanke has said we can't expect to continue to borrow even 4–5 percent of GDP in the future, but the President's budget proposal has deficits ranging from 4–6 percent of GDP.

Mr. Chairman, the debt we have is absolutely unbelievable and unsustainable. We have to stop spending and borrowing so much money.

So this amendment is dealing with a proposed $180,000 to be spent on ''training the next generation of weather forecasters for San Jose State University, San Jose, California.''

Now, Mr. Chairman, weather forecasting is a fine profession, and I'm sure San Jose State does a fine job teaching weather forecasters, as I'm sure weather forecasters around the country do. The question is, do we want to borrow another—because it will all be borrowed—borrow another $180,000 for this purpose? Do we want to subsidize the training at this university and not subsidize it anywhere else it is done? Is this $180,000 so critical—because we really shouldn't be spending anything right now and borrowing more money unless it's really critical to our needs in the future—is this $180,000 that critical that we should borrow it again going forward?

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California, a member of our subcommittee, doing an excellent job on that subcommittee, Mr. HONDA.

Mr. HONDA. I would like to thank my chairman for this opportunity.

I rise in opposition to the gentleman from California and his amendment. I'm pleased to have this opportunity to talk about what may well be the most important problem facing our world today, global warming, and about this important project to help us deal with it.

The gentleman and many of his colleagues on that side of the aisle may wish to keep their heads in the sand about global warming, but I believe we need to prepare to deal with the problem today. And I'm not alone in this view.

The United States Global Change Research Program, which coordinates and integrates Federal research on changes in the global environment and their implications for society, released a new report yesterday that provides authoritative assessment of national and regional aspect of global climate change in the United States.

This new report provides a valuable, objective scientific consensus on how climate change is affecting and may further affect the United States. It reveals that climate change will alter precipitation patterns on the timing of mountain snow melt, and predicts that climate change could bring parching droughts to the southwest, home of the gentleman offering this amendment.

One of the keys to dealing with these changes is going to be adaptation, developing ways to protect people and places by reducing their vulnerability to climate changes.

To properly adapt to more extreme climate events, we need to have more data, accurate weather forecasting, weather forecasters trained to predict the extreme events expected with climate change, can give the American people the advanced warning needed to deal with—or even escape from, if necessary—these dangers and avoid tragedies such as Hurricane Katrina.

The funding for this amendment would be used by San Jose State University to complete the development of a field experience curriculum to supplement the existing bachelor of science in meteorology program. This will allow San Jose State University to better train the next generation weather forecasters helping to ensure that government can plan and respond properly.

By the way, this is a one-time shot that will be used over and over again as instruction goes on.

The field experience will improve the quality of the graduates by exposing them to a wider array of weather phenomenon that is typically experienced where the school is located. This will enhance their ability to recognize and forecast the wide array of weather that is likely to be experienced in California and across the Nation in the next 30 years as we experience climate change.

□ 2015

I know the gentleman often asks why this project and others are not worthy projects. Well, the Department of Meteorology at San Jose State University is the only meteorology department in the public university system in the State of California, the Nation's most populous, with a strong focus on the undergraduate program. There are very few bachelor of science in meteorology programs in the western States, so the benefits of this program will extend to other States in the region whose students will attend San Jose State. There are not a lot of options for developing this important curriculum, and San Jose State University has the faculty base capable of developing and offering this new course.

The gentleman also often asks, why should the Federal Government be funding this? I think NOAA makes that point for me. The headline from a NOAA News online story from the agency's Web site reads, ''NOAA leads climate impact and adaptation activities.'' This is what NOAA does.

In its own words, NOAA is dedicated to enhancing economic security and national safety through the prediction and research of weather and climate-related events. The curriculum that the funding in this bill will complete will help NOAA achieve this mission.

The university will seek other funding sources in order to offer the class after it has been geared up. But to get the program started, I think it is perfectly appropriate for NOAA to make a small investment in the development of a field experience course that will help to better train the next generation of weather forecasters to predict the extreme weather events that are expected to accompany climate change.

Just a side word on this. When I was going to San Jose State back in the sixties, several new words like ''ecology,'' ''food web,'' ''smog'' and other terminologies which are common among youngsters today started then at universities, and today, these are concepts that are necessary for understanding the kinds of things we are faced with.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I appreciate the arguments from my colleague from California and his eloquence in presenting them. However, one of the things I would like to point out to the gentleman is that, unless we missed it somehow, I believe that all earmark requests are supposed to be shown on your Web site, and we were unable to find this on your Web site. But we were able to find that there was some of this funded last year, I believe, so that this is not simply a one-time funding request but, in fact, a multiple-year funding request.

And as noble as the quest and so forth is that the gentleman described, San Jose State is a publicly supported university. It's part of the Cal State University system. And I guess part of the question is, can we continue to do this, Mr. Chairman? Can we take and borrow another $180,000 to put into this program to subsidize this program further? And is that such a critical need that this program gets another $180,000 from the Federal taxpayer, borrowed by the Federal taxpayer, that we can't take, starting now, just take $180,000 and save it and start to reduce the deficit and start to save a little money and start to reduce that debt so that hopefully we can begin to get this thing under control? Until we start to do that—I understand the gentleman's concern, Mr. Chairman, but until we start to do that, we are not just condemning our children and grandchildren to a mountain of debt, it is piling up so fast that we are condemning ourselves to a mountain of debt.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time and ask for an ''aye'' vote.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of Mr. LEWIS of California to offer amendment No. 104.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 104 offered by Mr. CAMPBELL:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''Minority Business Development Agency—Minority Business Development'' shall be available for the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, Jamaica, NY, for the Jamaica Export Center, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $100,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, you know, you don't get a mountain of debt without spending the money first. I would like to talk a little bit about the spending that this Congress and this President are doing.

Nondefense discretionary spending—so that is basically nondefense and nonentitlement spending—for 2010 is rising in these appropriations bills we're dealing with now from the current year by 12.8 percent. That's $57 billion more that we're going to spend in the next fiscal year than we're spending in the current fiscal year only on nondefense discretionary spending.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if you look at what's happening in the economy right now, growth is not—there is no growth. We are down. GDP is falling by somewhere from 4 to 6 percent on an annualized basis. And what that means is that the incomes of Americans are falling by 4 to 6 percent. They're not going up by 4 to 6 percent or 1 percent or 2 percent. They are, on balance, falling by 4 to 6 percent—obviously, some more than that, some less than that. But in this period when the incomes of Americans are falling 4 to 6 percent, should the government be increasing its bureaucratic spending by almost 13 percent? And if it does, where is that going to come from? If Americans are making 4 to 6 percent less, how is the government going to continue to spend 13 percent more?

If you include defense spending, total discretionary spending is rising by 8 percent this year. And these numbers that I have just thrown out are in addition to the $787 billion stimulus bill that was passed earlier this year. When you put that into effect, Mr. Chairman, many of the agencies of government saw their budgets double over the previous year at a time when regular Americans at home are cutting back. And what are they going to have to do? This money doesn't drop out of the sky. I know people say, Oh, well, this spending is good for the economy. It doesn't drop out of the sky. It has to be borrowed or it has to be taxed, and right now we are borrowing it, and someday the people on the majority side will probably want to tax it. And that, Mr. Chairman, is an unsustainable process.

The President's budget increases spending to more than $4 trillion, which is now 29 percent of the gross domestic product. That basically means almost $1 out of $3 of output in the country is now done by the Federal Government, not including State and local governments. After 10 years, the national debt will be a quarter of GDP. For every dollar the U.S. produces, 25 cents is eaten up in debt.

Mr. Chairman, this particular earmark funds the Minority Business Development Agency for the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica, New York, for the Jamaica Export Center. Now, Mr. Chairman, it's $100,000 that is proposed to be spent—another $100,000 to be spent, another $100,000 to be borrowed, another $100,000 we don't have, Americans don't have—that is going to have to be borrowed or taxed to be spent for the Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica, New York, to set up an export center. Mr. Chairman, that just doesn't seem to me as a critical need at this time that we should be spending $100,000 more on to do.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS of New York. I thank the gentleman from West Virginia.

You know, I have been listening for a while, and if ever there was a bill or position I think that we should agree upon, it's this piece.

I heard Mr. HENSARLING say on the floor that we are losing small businesses by the thousands, and I agree with that. People are losing jobs, small businesses, which is the backbone of America. And I've heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk often and defend the backbone of America, our small businesses; without them, the average everyday American is in trouble.

And so it is that as you look at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Export Center, which supports the needs of small and midsized freight-forwarding businesses—small business—that surround John F. Kennedy Airport and that aims to provide economic and industrial relief to New York City communities that are grappling with an exodus of export and freight-forwarding jobs and businesses, we're losing the jobs, small businesses are closing. The average everyday American is asking those of us in Congress to help them.

John F. Kennedy Airport, once the premiere airport for shipping cargo, has fallen, causing the loss of thousands of jobs. As a primary employer, the freight-forwarding firms in Queens County employ approximately 41,000 people directly. Studies project that for every 1,000 air transport jobs that are lost means there are an additional 470 jobs in associated industries that are also lost. So it seems to me that the perfect remedy to save jobs in various areas is to help keep small businesses running and thriving.

It's estimated that the industry has already lost 4,000 jobs in the areas surrounding John F. Kennedy Airport. This issue became even more pronounced after the tragic events of 9/11, which had a devastatingly negative impact on the airlines and related industries in New York City. In an effort to help sustain the 1,300 small and midsized firms located off the airport site, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce opened the Export Center.

The center's incubator, one of its main features, happens to encourage minority and female entrepreneurs to operate freight-forwarding businesses by offering technical assistance from a major university business center, keeping them in business and lowering their costs through the collective use of facilities.

If this project is earmarked, the funds would be administered by the Minority Business Development Agency under the Department of Commerce, whose goal is specifically—this is what they're there for—to foster the establishment and growth of minority-owned businesses in America. It aims to address the historical disparity in the number of minority businesses and the large gap that still remains so that small businesses and minorities can get involved in the great American Dream of owning a business and creating jobs in a community in which they reside. It specifically encourages the development of entrepreneurship programs that increase the success of minority- and women-owned businesses.

The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Export Center does exactly and supports the goals specifically that the program within the Department of Commerce is charged to do. So there is a perfect match here to create jobs, to get people to become small business owners, to maintain low overhead. I think that that's what the American people want. And by doing this, we are

saving jobs not only in one area, but in many areas. To me, that is something that should be applauded, not something that should be taken away.

We match the very definition of what the Department of Commerce has talked about, a perfect match. And we give, in this process, daylight so that the American people can understand we're trying to help them.

Mr. CAMPBELL. May I inquire of the Chair how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the gentleman from New York as well that we could not find this earmark request on your Web site, which I believe is something that the committee rules require, we could not find that. So that is one thing we would like to point out to you.

But also, Mr. Chairman, what this $100,000 that we are going to borrow does is subsidizes——

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Very quickly, yes, I will yield.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. I would just say it is on the Web site. Later I can show you that it's on my Web site.

Mr. CAMPBELL. We would be happy to see it. We were not able to find this project.

But reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, it subsidizes $100,000 it would borrow for the Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica, New York. The Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica, New York, is a private entity funded by private businesses. So we are using $100,000 of taxpayer money to subsidize private businesses here at a time when we don't have the money. And if we're going to do it for the Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica, why not do it for the Chamber of Commerce in Irvine, where I live, or the thousands of Chambers of Commerce that exist all over the country.

□ 2030

Mr. Chairman, I would ask for a ''yes'' vote on this amendment to remove this $100,000 and save a little bit, and start now by not doing this sort of thing anymore that is just not of a critical nature, given the debt and deficits we have.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

The CHAIR. In striking the last word, the gentleman may not yield specific blocks of time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Thank you for reminding me of that, Mr. Chairman.

I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make sure that I made clear on the record that the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce in Queens, New York, is not a private entity. It is a not-for-profit organization that is a public organization that depends upon public funds, and the City of New York, the State of New York, and the Federal Government all try to support it because it is a not-for-profit organization in the City of New York to help people create jobs in the Queens area.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I yield for a response to the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

Mr. CAMPBELL. I understand that chambers of commerce are nonprofit organizations, but they are funded by profit-making organizations and their purpose is to try to help those organizations network and make more profit. There is obviously nothing wrong with chambers of commerce. They are great things and they are all over and all that.

But my objection to these things, it wouldn't matter if it was Jamaica, New York, or if it was down the road from me. I don't know how many chambers of commerce there are in the United States, thousands of them, tens of thousands, but should we be sending money to one and not another? And aren't these entities that should learn to live and learn to do their work without subsidies from the taxpayer, particularly given the deficits and debts and the situation that we are in now?

In my home State of California, we have an unemployment rate in excess of 11 percent. So I get it, what is going on and so forth with the economy out there. But if we go down this road of starting to subsidize these chambers of commerce, it will never stop, is my fear. We have got to stop spending what we are spending, not to mention not spend more.

I thank the gentleman for the time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Just to respond to my friend on the other side who indicated that on my Web site the item of San Jose State University for training the next generation of weather forecasters was not on my Web site. Mr. CAMPBELL, I have a copy of my Web site here. So I am going to tell you right now that it is on the Web site and has been there. So when you make those kinds of accusations, I think that you need to double check what it is that you are going to be saying.

To the idea of $180,000, although it may be small, what about this: by 2025, it is estimated that the four global warming weather kinds of damages in terms of energy costs, estate costs, hurricane damage, those four kinds of global warming impact damages will cost approximately—I want you to hear this number, Mr. CAMPBELL—$271 billion. That is estimated damages in the future. So $180,000 doesn't seem like a lot of money, but it is a great investment.

I come from an area called Silicon Valley where we understand ROI, immediate return on investment, and I think if we can reduce the damages of $271 billion with a $180,000 investment, that is a good investment by any means. And these are not only damages to property, but how about lives? Being able to predict properly the weather and do it in a way where people can avoid a holocaust because of the weather, I think $180,000 is a good investment.

Coupled with $271 billion in anticipated costs by the losses due to global warming and climate changes, and the saving of lives, $180,000 is a minuscule amount, but it is a good investment by any standard.

So, I just want to reiterate, it is good to be able to say that it is not on the Web site, and when you are not there in front of your computer, it is hard to say that he is wrong. But I just had to take this opportunity to let you know that going back to my Web site, I can show you, if you would like to see it, the iteration that we have on our Web site.

I suspect that any other comments regarding other Members' Web sites, that these things are not apparent on the Web sites, could be questioned.

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, I think we have engaged in a very healthy and productive debate tonight that illustrates the very profound and important philosophical differences of the fiscal conservatives in the House and those in the majority who are, with good intentions, doing everything they can to take care of the Nation's needs, but at a far higher price tag.

I as a fiscal conservative and member of this committee appreciate very much the work that Chairman MOLLOHAN has done to include both Members of the minority and the majority in putting together this final bill, but I as a conservative have profound concerns about the level of spending in this bill and other bills.

I, for example, looking at the amendments before us tonight that we have discussed, I see Mr. PRICE of Georgia's amendment. Representative PRICE was asking that we cut this bill by 1 percent, one penny out of every dollar, and allow the individual agencies to

decide where to reduce that penny out of every dollar. To me, that is an absolutely sensible and in fact frankly a modest approach to dealing with the size of the Federal deficit and the debt.

We, today, Mr. Chairman, in this Congress and every one of us as guardians of the Treasury, as stewards of the trust given us by our constituents, have a responsibility first and foremost to think about the next generation; to think about the amount of money that we are spending and the fact that the money we spend today is, as Mr. CAMPBELL said, being borrowed from the Chinese; that that debt will have to be paid; that we as a Congress have to remember on every vote on every issue and every opportunity that we get that we should find ways to save money.

It is entirely appropriate and reasonable for this Congress to trim expenses wherever we can at a time when the national debt is at record levels, when the deficit is at a record level, when we have already, as we stand here tonight as a nation, accumulated over sixty-thousand-billion dollars worth of unfunded liabilities that must be paid by future generations.

Medicare runs out of money in 96 months. We have saddled our children and grandchildren with a level of debt never before seen in our Nation's history since World War II. And for what end? We in this new fiscally liberal majority in Congress passed this massive bill, what they call a stimulus bill, that all by itself spent more money in one stroke than the entire annual budget of the United States.

The bailout bills, which I also voted against, I voted against $2.6 trillion of spending under President Bush. I have already had to vote against about $1.3 trillion of spending under President Obama. Those of us in the minority, the fiscal conservatives in the minority, are doing everything we know how to do to bring to the attention of the American people the urgency and immediacy of the problem, that we as Congress have got to stop spending money. No new debt, no new taxes, no new spending has got to be the watchword for this Congress.

My colleagues on the conservative side of the aisle here have done our best to lay out a series of amendments to give the Congress choices between cuts, as in Mr. PRICE's amendment, which would give the agencies the discretion to go in and find how to save that penny out of every dollar, versus Congresswoman BLACKBURN's amendment, which is an across-the-board cut of 5 percent from each program. We have had other amendments tonight, such as Mr. JORDAN's amendment to cut $12 .5 billion out of the bill.

We are facing a national debt of over $11.6 trillion today that is accumulating at the rate of, as Mr. CAMPBELL pointed out quite correctly, over $2 trillion a year. These TEA parties that we saw spring up all across the country spontaneously represent a deep-seated and well-founded fear among the American people that this Congress is completely out of control with the new leadership and the new President spending money at a rate never before seen in American history. It is true, as Mr. HENSARLING said, that never before have so few spent so much in so little time. We in the minority, the fiscal conservatives in the minority today, have laid out tonight, Mr. Chairman, a number of thoughtful alternatives.

My friend Mr. CAMPBELL, I would like to yield my remaining time to him so he can talk about some of the ideas he laid out and some other members of the Republican Study Committee.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of Mr. LEWIS of California to offer amendment No. 107.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 107 offered by Mr. CAMPBELL:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities'' shall be available for the Summer Flounder and Black Sea Initiative project of the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries, Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $600,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, we have talked here this evening about the debt and we have talked about the spending. And, you know, when you spend more money than you are taking in in government, you have a deficit.

Now, most people, Mr. Chairman, that may be watching this at home say, well, I can't do that, because if I spend more money than I am taking in, I will eventually go broke, if they have a business or their personal spending or whatever.

Mr. Chairman, we are spending more money than we are taking in here in the Federal Government by about nearly 2 trillion, that is with a T, dollars this year. I remember when $1 billion seemed like it was a big deal, and now we are talking about trillions, we are spending so much.

Part of that includes a $407.6 billion appropriation bill already passed just this year in this Congress which contained close to 9,000 earmarks. These earmarks totaled almost $11 billion and included such things as $200,000 for tattoo removal and $2.2 million for grape genetics, amongst other things. This $2 trillion deficit is the largest deficit as a percent of our economy of any year since World War II.

The President's stimulus bill included spending of $43.6 billion for 15 programs that the Office of Management and Budget called ineffective or having results not demonstrated. We could have decreased that program by 6 percent, that whole stimulus bill, just by eliminating that $43.6 billion of programs that this government says are ineffective or have results that are not demonstrated.

□ 2045

Mr. Chairman, we are spending way too much money. We're spending too much money on waste. We're spending too much money on duplicative and ineffective programs, and we're spending too much money on earmarks, on earmarks like the one that is before us here in amendment No. 107.

This earmark, Mr. Chairman, is for $600,000 to fund the Summer Flounder and Black Sea Initiative project of the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries in Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey.

Now, Mr. Chairman, $600,000 more spending, on top of the $4 trillion we're already spending, on top of creating $600,000 more deficit, and this is just one of what I'm sure will be thousands of earmarks in all of these appropriations bills for summer flounder and other fish?

Can the flounders get along without this $600,000? I think they can, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MEEKS of New York) having assumed the chair, Mr. ALTMIRE, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON H.R. 2918, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. MOLLOHAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111–160) on the bill (H.R. 2918) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2303

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OBEY) at 11 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 552 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2847.

□ 2304

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, with Mr. ALTMIRE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill had been read through page 101, line 20.

Pending is amendment No. 107 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL). The gentleman from California has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science is incredibly important to the commercial and recreational fishing industry on the east coast. It ensures fisheries managers have the best possible science when making decisions regarding a multi-billion dollar industry. This amendment would also arbitrarily cut much needed funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science addresses the most urgent scientific issues limiting successful management of the summer flounder and black sea bass fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic region. It is a multi-state multi-institutional partnership that will utilize academic and recreational/commercial fisheries resources to develop targeted science initiatives.

Summer flounder and black sea Bass are among the most valuable recreational fish in the Mid-Atlantic. Both are also important commercial species. This project will benefit the participating recreational and commercial fishermen of the Mid-Atlantic, their shore-based supporting industries, and tee many consumers of seafood that count these species among their preferred seafood items.

This program helps us incorporate critical information into the fisheries management process. By using the best possible science fisheries managers will be able to create healthy sustainable fisheries and protect the fishing industry.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment.

On behalf of eastern Long Island, I commend Chairman OBEY and Chairman MOLLOHAN for their leadership on the underlying bill, and I thank them on behalf of the taxpayers' best interests.

As many of my colleagues know, the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science conducts urgent research to revive and manage fisheries, including summer flounder and black sea bass fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic region.

I requested this, project along with my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats from New Jersey and New York, because the research to be conducted will help stimulate an industry that is critically important to my region—precisely what our economy is calling for and precisely the opposite of what has been suggested by the gentleman from California, whose district could not be further away or more detached from the jobs and families this research benefits. In fact, on Long Island, the fishing industry is a source of $2 billion to the local economy and sustains more than 10,000 full and part-time jobs.

I do not presume to know what is of critical importance to the people and economies of Newport Beach or Laguna Beach and I doubt the gentleman from California has spoken to fishermen in my district who are struggling with outdated catch limits and quotas, and thus as a result, struggling to make a living.

This request is not a typical earmark. It does not serve only a single district. It was not requested by one member or one party. It is not a crutch for a fading industry. Rather, the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science is a reputable organization—with well-established federal and regional partnerships, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, and Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission committees and assessment programs.

Additionally, the Partnership will serve critical needs in the region known as the Mid-Atlantic Bight, where the recreational and commercial fishing industries—and the jobs and families that support them—depend on summer flounder and black sea bass for their livelihood.

Providing data based on the best possible science—as this research funding provides—is vital to the health of our fisheries and the economic well-being of our fishermen.

If you support a down-payment on job creation and a prudent investment of taxpayer dollars in the future of this economy, vote against this misguided amendment and support the underlying bill.

The CHAIR. Does any Member seek recognition on the Campbell amendment?

If not, the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, designated as No. 87 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 87 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''Department of Justice—General Administration—National Drug Intelligence Center'' shall be available for operations of the National Drug Intelligence Center, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by $44,023,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would strike funding for the National Drug Intelligence Center and reduce the cost of the bill by a commensurate amount. This is not the first time I have come to the floor to try to strike funding for the NDIC, but this is the first time I have tried to come and strike this earmark when it was requested by the President. In times past, the earmark was requested by another Member of Congress, but this time the President has taken it up.

After years of trying to close down this entity, the administration has decided that they want to keep it. It has been described by the previous administration as duplicative and ineffective. I think that just about every report we have seen on this center has said that. It is a considerable amount of money, I believe $44 million. We should be saving that.

According to the administration officials, by including funding for the NDIC in his budget request, the President helped to establish the Department of Justice as the NDIC's permanent funding source. In this case, I think ''permanent'' is a troubling word, particularly when it regards the NDIC.

Reportedly, this shift will also change the NDIC's name to the Center For Strategic Excellence. As Shakespeare once wrote, A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. I submit that the metaphor remains true, only it is not the perfume of roses that we smell here with the NDIC.

The NDIC was established in 1993 and has been the recipient of more than 350 million taxpayer dollars in the 15 years it has been in existence. Despite all the money and time, the NDIC, according to the previous administration, ''has proven ineffective in achieving its assigned mission.''

Now, we all expect the Obama administration to disagree with many determinations by the Bush administration, but the criticism of the NDIC extends beyond the previous administration. A report by the GAO issued shortly after the NDIC's opening way back in 1993 cited 19 other drug intelligence centers that already existed whose functions

the NDIC duplicates. So it is not just the previous administration. Long before that, we have recognized that this is money that should and could be saved if we would close down this center.

As reported in The Hill on May 14, a review by OMB agreed. They concluded that NDIC's efforts were duplicative of those of the other intelligence agencies.

In 2006 a spokesman for DOJ asserted that the resources for the NDIC should be ''realigned to support priority counterterrorism and national security initiatives.''

Mr. Chairman, this is a center begging to be shut down. I don't need to remind anybody here of the problems we are having fiscally. We are running the biggest deficit we have ever run, we have public debt that is just astounding, we have unfunded liabilities that should make us all shudder, and we simply can't keep a center like this open for tens of millions of dollars a year that has been called duplicative and ineffective. So I think that this is an amendment that should pass.

We are not targeting, as I mentioned, any Member earmark this time. This is the President's earmark. And part of the role of Congress, one that we have not done well, is to police the administration and to look at what they are allocating and earmarking for.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2320

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the National Drug Intelligence Center was requested by the administration. The President's request was for $44.023 million. The request in that amount was approved by the committee. The National Drug Intelligence Center provides strategic drug-related intelligence, document and computer exploitation support, and training assistance to the drug control, public health and law enforcement and intelligence communities in order to reduce the adverse effects of drug trafficking, drug abuse and other drug related criminal activities.

In this bill, Mr. Chairman, the organization is funded at our recommendation of $44.023 million, which, I repeat, is at the budget request.

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I'm often told we shouldn't be challenging Member earmarks. We shouldn't be challenging them because we ought to be going after those faceless bureaucrats and the things that the administration proposes that we don't look at enough. And I agree, certainly.

So here's a case where the administration, not just the previous administration, but administrations before that have said this is duplicative. It's a center in search of a mission, and it ought to be shut down. You could save $44 million a year. And yet we won't do it. If we're not going to shut down a center like this, where are we going to cut?

Let me just quote, according to the Department of Justice Budget and Performance Summary for Fiscal Year 2010: ''The most significant challenge for NDIC currently is its lack of a permanent funding source.''

Now, think of that for a minute. If that's the biggest challenge they've got, not, you know, finding a strategic mission or way to aid in our drug control effort, but is finding a permanent funding source. That seems to be their mission. And from what we know, that may be mission accomplished now, because the President is seeking to put it under DOJ where it will remain permanently.

But we in Congress, it's our role, part of our oversight function is to ensure that money is not wasted by those, I'm always told, faceless bureaucrats. Here's a perfect example of where we can make a difference, where we can save money, and we ought to do it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk designated as No. 86 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 86 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Cross Agency Support'' shall be available for the Innovative Science Learning Center of ScienceSouth, Florence, South Carolina, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $500,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would remove $500,000 funding for the Innovative Science Learning Center at ScienceSouth in Florence, South Carolina, and reduce the overall cost of the bill by a commensurate amount.

According to its Web site, ScienceSouth is a nonprofit institution established in 2000 by educators and business leaders and seeks to advance scientific understanding and increase the competitiveness of future generations.

ScienceSouth offers programming for schools and families, as well as summer camp sessions, and currently offers hands-on science workshops at its newly opened ScienceSouth pavilion.

Additionally, ScienceSouth is planning to open a new permanent facility. It's unclear whether the Innovative Science Learning Center is connected to this. There's no mention of it in the ScienceSouth Web site, and my staff was unable to find any information on the center online. This project is likely connected to the growth of this institution. Perhaps we'll have clarification here.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the sponsor of the project that ScienceSouth appears to offer a valuable service to the community. I appreciate efforts to make learning fun for families. I applaud ScienceSouth's decision to expand.

However, I have to question how essential it is that ScienceSouth receive Federal funding. According to the Web site, ScienceSouth counts DeLoitte and Touche, I guess, Honda, Wachovia, AT&T, Bank of America and many other as its sponsors. It's also received funding from the State legislature, and holds an annual gala to raise funds from private donors. Yet year after year, we see earmarks such as these approved by the House; and year after year, some of us try to come to the floor of this House and ask why. Why do we continue to fund these projects?

We're often told that we're trying to wean them off Federal funding. Yet, that weaning never seems to be accomplished.

This year I'd also like to draw attention to the fact that earmarks like this exist because we have a pretty powerful spoils system. It favors powerful Members of Congress over just about everyone else.

With more than 1,000 earmarks in this bill, a full review and breakdown of earmarks was in tall order. However, you look at just a glance at one earmarked account in this bill, the COPS Law Enforcement and Technology account reveals that Members of the House leadership, appropriators, committee chairmen and ranking members are taking home more than 45 percent of the earmarked dollars in that account.

I wish I could say this was the exception to the rule. Unfortunately, it's not.

When you look at last year's Defense spending bill, for example, the same powerful Members took home 54 percent of the total earmarks contained in

the bill. I'd remind my colleagues that this subset of Members comprises only 25 percent of this body.

Mr. Chairman, I often hear that Members know their districts better than those faceless bureaucrats. I would think it would be a tough case to make that only Members of the Appropriations Committee, or only Members who are in leadership positions on both sides of the aisle, they just happen to know their districts a lot better than anybody else, than the rank-and-file Members. Else, why should they get nearly half of the earmarks when they comprise less than a quarter of the body?

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, our majority whip, Mr. CLYBURN.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman MOLLOHAN for yielding me the time.

Ranking Member WOLF, Mr. FLAKE, Members of the committee, subcommittee and staff, I very seldom come to this floor to make statements. But I do tonight because I consider it to be very, very critical to the education of our young people for us to continue and to expand the partnerships that all of us are trying to develop with the business community in trying to educate our children, most especially, those children who live in disadvantaged or what we call at-risk conditions.

ScienceSouth is a hands-on, minds-on program that many of us have worked a long time to develop.

And I want the gentleman to know that we aren't talking about my district here. We are talking about the I–95 corridor that has been dubbed ''The Corridor of Shame,'' that runs for 200 miles through South Carolina.

One of the partners, as he may have mentioned in his statement, is the city of Dillon. Dillon is not in my district. It is a city made famous by its School District No. 2, on the evening that the President of the United States addressed a joint session here in this room, and he identified a young lady sitting next to his wife, Ty'Sheoma Bethea, and talked about the letter she wrote to him. Ty'Sheoma Bethea is one of the students benefiting from this program, and Dillon is not in my district.

This is not about seeking largesse for the district I represent. This is about educating the children of this great Nation and of my home State.

□ 2320

This program is very, very important, and it has been around for 9 years, and I would like the gentleman to know that this is not anything that we are trying to wean off of. This is something that I wish we had more money to spend on. We cannot put this kind of condition on the education of our children.

Now, I don't understand why it is that we can understand the necessity for repeat expenditures to educate people and not understand why partnerships ought to exist, because students are being born every day. This program is not being maintained for the same students. It is being maintained for students who are being born every day and who are reaching a level every day of benefiting from this program.

So Ty'Sheoma Bethea will go on to college or will go on to university, and I am going to help ensure that she does. There will be others behind her to benefit from this program. So this is not repetition on the same students. This is the repetition of a program that has proven to be very, very beneficial.

In closing, might I say that this program is so important to the business community in South Carolina until Richard Powell recently ended his career at ESAB, which is a global welding and cutting firm, where he held positions of senior vice president of strategic planning, of senior vice president of information technology, vice president of manufacturing, and controller, and he took over the directorship of this program.

This is one of the reasons we exist—to make the quality of life better for those young people, especially those who live along the I–95 corridor that so many of us like to talk of as the ''corridor of shame.'' What we're trying to do with this program is to turn that corridor into an oasis of opportunity for those children.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of commendable education programs, and this is certainly one that is fulfilling its objective.

We are facing a $2 trillion deficit this year alone, and I think it behooves us as Members of Congress to make some choices at some time. I think all of us would love to have money for every worthy project that's out there, but here is a project that is receiving a lot of money from the private sector. I listed off some of the sponsors. They've been able to get large grants from corporations, and that speaks well for this program. Yet it has been around for 9 years, and since 2002, it has received $1.6 million in earmarks from this body.

At what point do we say, ''Enough is enough''? At what point do we say, ''Yes, it is time to wean this program off of Federal dollars''? If not now, when? When we hit a $3 trillion deficit? At what point do we say, ''We're spending too much''? We all know that we have to borrow any money that we spend on any of these programs because we're running a $2 trillion deficit. I would simply submit that we have got to make some cuts somewhere, and we don't seem to be willing to do it anywhere. So, with that, I would urge support of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia has 15 seconds.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I yield the gentleman from South Carolina 15 seconds.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Chairman, let me just say to the gentleman that I agree that we must find places to cut, and I have worked very hard on this side of the aisle to do that, but I think it is foolhardy to cut from the education of our children. They are, in fact, our future. This is an investment in the future of our children and of this great country.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk designated as No. 85 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 85 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Cross Agency Support'' shall be available for the Drew University Environmental Science Initiative of Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $1,000,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would remove $1 million for the Environmental Science Initiative at Drew University, and it would lower the cost of the bill by a commensurate amount.

I have nothing against environmental science. I think very highly of the gentleman who has sponsored this earmark, but I do have a problem with handing out these kinds of earmarks to private universities. Drew University is not only a private institution; it also has a reported endowment of more than $268 million. In addition, the university was recently awarded a grant of $950,000 by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, a grant that was for the establishment of the new Environmental Studies and Sustainability major at the school. This is according to the university's Web site.

I applaud Drew University. It speaks highly of the university that it was

able to secure a grant from a foundation like the Mellon Foundation. Yet it's curious, in light of this grant, that Drew University should receive a $1 million earmark for what the sponsor said is the development of new environmental studies courses for the construction and improvement of science laboratories.

It sounds to me like this new course of study at Drew University not only got a $1 million grant from the foundation for the new major but that it is also getting a $1 million grant from the taxpayers as well. I'm sure the curriculum Drew offers is competitive and noteworthy, but so are the curricula of many universities across the country.

Mr. Chairman, there has been increasing attention paid to earmarks for private companies. What do we do about earmarks to private universities that have demonstrated their ability to secure generous grants from prestigious foundations? Why do the Federal taxpayers have to provide funding as well?

Drew University has the benefit of relationships with influential Members of Congress, obviously; but does that justify this kind of earmark?

As I mentioned, there is a bit of a spoil system here. I mentioned the CJS spending bill overall. When you look at simply one program, again, like the COPS grant, it contains nearly $123 million in earmarked funds. Powerful Members of Congress, appropriators, leadership, and committee chairs and ranking members are taking home more than $55 million of that. That represents 45 percent of the total dollars earmarked. Yet I would remind my colleagues again that this subset of Members comprises only 25 percent of this legislative body.

I would submit that the taxpayers have already had an education. We've received an education in Congress' wasteful earmarking ways. We don't need to subsidize a private university in this manner. I urge support of the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, personally, I believe that we do need to rein in excessive government spending and promote fiscal discipline, and I've been heavily involved in that.

With that said, I want to thank you, Representative FLAKE, for bringing this very important project to everyone's attention. I know we can all agree on the importance of math and science education. Throughout my career in county, in State and now in Washington, I've been a strong proponent of instilling an interest in STEM education in our young people so that they may tackle our country's and our planet's most pressing issues.

The Drew University Environmental Science Initiative—and Drew is located in Madison, New Jersey—fits perfectly in line with this goal of advancing science education. This program benefits Drew's undergraduate students, and it assists Drew in expanding its partnership with local elementary, middle and high schools. Many speakers had come to the floor earlier, saying, you know, How are we going to meet the challenges of China and India?

One of the ways you meet the challenges of China and India with regard to their educational systems is to make sure that there are colleges and universities that are doing what they can to graduate students who are heavily involved in math and science studies.

I strongly share Drew's belief that, in order to confront tomorrow's environmental challenges, we must capture the interest and imagination of our Nation's youth early in education, and Drew does this.

□ 2330

I'd also add that this project, this science initiative, like all others proposed for funding, has been thoroughly vetted and completely transparent.

And may I add, unlike the gentleman's home State of Arizona, which ranks 21st in the Nation in tax dollars returned from Washington, my home State of New Jersey ranks 50 out of 50, dead last. So, quite honestly, I don't apologize for looking after my State, my public and private universities, because we want the best of America to be well educated, and I think the investments we're making in science, math, technology, and engineering in New Jersey and colleges and universities across the country is money well spent.

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, again I would say if we're not going to cut spending here, where are we going to do it? If we can't say that we are not going to give a million dollar grant to a private university that just received a million dollar grant, or close to, from the Mellon Foundation for an almost identical purpose, a private university that has an endowment of $268 million while we have a public debt of about $11 trillion and a deficit this year of $2 trillion, if we can't decide that we are not going to give a million dollar earmark in this manner, where are we going to cut? When are we going to say enough is enough? We're spending too much.

So I commend those who are looking for ways to save, but I have to remain a little skeptical if we can't do away with programs like this, with earmarks like this.

With that, I urge support of the amendment.

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

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk designated as No. 91 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 91 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities'' shall be available for the Science Education Through Exploration project of the JASON Project, Ashburn, Virginia, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $4,000,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike a $4 million earmark for the JASON Project and lower the overall cost of the bill by a commensurate amount.

The JASON Project was founded in 1989. It's been around for 18 years. According to their Web site, the purpose of the organization is to design science curriculum for fifth- to eighth-grade classrooms.

We all know that science is important for any child's education, and if local schools wish to supplement their science curriculum with the services provided by the JASON Project, I believe they certainly should have that choice.

However, this earmark is going to the JASON Project organization, not to the schools who wish to purchase its products. This $4 million earmark is one of the largest in this year's CJS bill, and I remain unconvinced that JASON is so desperately in need of Federal funding.

In 1995 JASON became a subsidiary of National Geographic, one of the world's largest nonprofit science and educational organizations. In addition to the funding it receives from National Geographic, JASON is also partners with NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Motorola Foundation, Shell Oil Company, and Microsoft also provide funding for JASON.

Why, with so many resources, does the JASON Project still receive earmarks year after year after year? This

is just the latest year that we have challenged this earmark on the floor, and we're always told it's vital, we've got to have it. Next year, it's vital, we've got to have it. When does the $4 million a year stop?

According to the JASON Project, support from all of these groups enables the organization to offer its educational resources online for free. However, all of JASON's curriculum materials must be purchased, costing schools $788 for a classroom pack and about $2,500 for a school pack. In 2007 the JASON Project was the recipient of a $2.2 million earmark. Last year JASON received $5.6 million from the Federal Government.

The JASON Project has been so effective in securing money that its Web site offers tips for teachers in securing funds from local entities in order to buy JASON products. So here's what they offer: They offer tips to teachers to go out and secure funds from local entities in order to buy JASON products.

If the JASON Project can't continue its operations without Federal funds after 18 years, I think you have to question its effectiveness. We have to stop funding projects like this year after year after year.

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

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank Chairman MOLLOHAN for his outstanding leadership as chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Flake amendment to strike funding from the Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations bill for the JASON Project. And I, again, do want to thank Chairman MOLLOHAN in particular for his unwavering support of this important program, which ultimately results in its being a public-private partnership, which, I think, is a great example of how to invest in education.

The JASON Project was first created by Dr. Bob Ballard. Many of you may remember Dr. Ballard was the famed underwater explorer who found the Titanic. And Dr. Ballard has a real passion for children in educating the next generation.

I've had the opportunity to work with Dr. Ballard at the University of Rhode Island on science education initiatives, and I am grateful for his work to establish the JASON Project and for his dedication to training and inspiring future scientists.

As Congress addresses today's economic challenges, we must be vigilant in giving our future generation the tools that they need to succeed. The gentleman from Arizona noted the deficit that our country faces. Well, how are we going to get out of our deficit and ensure that we are creating wealth for the future, that we are creating prosperity for our country if we don't invest in our young people, if we don't invest in our future? That's what the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs in particular do. They make sure that we are educating our young people who are going to be the job creators, the problem solvers, the innovators of tomorrow. We're investing in our young people.

STEM education has become a common theme during this debate tonight, and the JASON Project focuses on just that. Since 1989 the JASON curriculum, which is a free curriculum, has been distributed to over 7 million students and teachers. JASON fosters critical thinking and problem-solving while engaging students in real hands-on science, helping them understand complex scientific concepts.

I urge Members to vote ''no'' on this amendment and support funding to encourage and inspire our next generation of critical thinkers by supporting the JASON Project.

Again I want to thank Chairman MOLLOHAN for his unwavering support of this vitally important program.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for the opportunity to stand up and speak about and in favor of the JASON Project.

For those who might not know, the JASON Project is a powerful education program, as Mr. LANGEVIN just described, promoting hands-on learning, science learning, that connects primarily fifth-grade and eighth-grade students and their teachers with great explorers, scientists, role models, cutting-edge research.

This subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, held a number of hearings on science education. It's a topic of great concern for the subcommittee as we fund the National Science Foundation and NASA and NOAA, all agencies that have wonderful science programs, and they also have an education mission.

□ 2340

So we sponsored these hearings to try to determine what is the best educational experience, how do we effectively promote science education among our youth, a challenge that is difficult to me.

The subcommittee heard from Dr. Harold Pratt, former president of the National Science Teachers Association, and Bill Nye the Science Guy—if Members on the floor don't know who he is, their children certainly do—underscores the critical need for science education programs, such as the JASON Project, to attract America's youth to science disciplines and to better equip our teachers through professional development.

Both of our witnesses agree that the struggle to attract and to retain students to science begins early, begins in elementary school, and that the preparation and education of science teachers is one of the most important elements in that recruitment. The JASON Program, which was founded in 1989 by Dr. Robert Ballard, who discovered the Titanic, has helped inspire and motivate more than 7 million students and teachers to become more proficient in science. And I can't think of a program that has a better return on investment than one that has reached so many and that has such a profound impact on America's innovation and competitiveness in the long run.

It does one other thing, Mr. Chairman: It promotes the private-public partnerships that the gentleman, who is the author of the amendment, frequently alludes to. It's a wonderful program. It serves the Nation. And I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, we talk a lot about investment here. And it seems that when we want to spend money that we don't have, we call it an investment and assume everybody is going to be okay with it. We've invested so much that we have a $2 trillion deficit now. We've got to stop investing, spending, whatever you want to call it, if we want to get out of this deficit; and this seems a perfect place to start.

The Member mentioned that this is money well spent, that it's a great return on investment. I'll tell you what was a great return on investment. Over the past decade, the JASON Project has spent about $1 million lobbying the Federal Government, in most cases, I think, lobbying for earmarks like this. For that $1 million, they've invested in lobbying this body. They've received tens of millions of dollars in earmarks. That's a pretty good investment, if you ask me; but it's nothing that we ought to just be proud of taking part in. At some point we've got to say, hey, there are a lot of private organizations that are helping this organization. At some point they need to be weaned off of Federal dollars. I would submit that $4 million in an earmark this year, when we have a deficit of $2 trillion, is simply too much. If we're not going to stand up here on this, again, I have to ask, when are we going to stand up and start paring down this deficit? It's amazing that we just don't see a real commitment here in this body at this time to actually take control of Federal spending. It's unfortunate we're not seeing it on this earmark, from the sounds of it; but I'd like to urge support of it. Maybe now is the time that we'll stand up and say, Enough is enough. I urge support of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, designated as amendment No. 84 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 84 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading ''National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities'' shall be available for the Institute for Seafood Studies project of the Nicholls State University Department of Biological Sciences, Thibodaux, Louisiana, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by $325,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This amendment would remove $325,000 in funding for the Institute for Seafood Studies at the Nicholls State University Department of Biological Sciences in Thibodaux, Louisiana, and reduce the overall cost of the bill by a commensurate amount. It's my understanding that this money would be used to fund the creation of an Institute for Seafood Studies with the purpose of increasing and coordinating research related to sustainable fisheries and the seafood industry.

Mr. Chairman, it would seem that we're developing a trend in the House, funding seafood earmarks. It seems a little fishy to me. We keep coming up with—there are lobster things, there are shrimp things, there are a lot of seafood things here in the bill, and then we never seem to be offsetting this spending anywhere else. It's just another earmark for this or for that or for this or for that.

Every year we approve earmarks for projects associated with lobsters, like I mentioned, crabs, mussels, oysters, whales, salmon, horseshoe crabs, trout, shrimp. The list goes on and on and on. And now we are going to approve an earmark that creates an institute, literally, to study seafood. It's not enough to fund all of these other things. Now we have to create an institute to study seafood. And I would venture a guess that we'll be back here next year with another earmark for that same program because now that we have an institute created by the Federal Government through an earmark, then who is going to sustain it but the Federal Government with another earmark and earmarks in perpetuity?

This earmark is only one of a thousand earmarks in this bill. As I mentioned, this is another example of where we always hear that Members know their districts best, but when you look at the earmarks funded in this legislation, you see the same spoils system that we see elsewhere.

Again, I have to ask, does an appropriator or does a member of the leadership or a ranking member or a chairman of the committee just happen to know his district that much better than a rank-and-file Member, that they should receive almost double in dollar amount and in number of the earmarks that are proffered by this institution? That sounds fishy to me as well.

We often get high-minded about, you know, we have to stand up for the prerogatives of the House and that we keep our ability to earmark because we know better than those faceless bureaucrats. But why do only some of the Members here know better? And it always seems to me that it is the same Members again and again.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Member from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON).

Mr. MELANCON. I thank my friend.

I thank Mr. FLAKE for his leadership on the issues of fiscal responsibility. As a Blue Dog Democrat, I appreciate the importance of fiscal responsibility; and getting our fiscal house in order is the best way to come out of this recession quickly, a recession caused by 8 years of irresponsible spending. And I am aware that my friend was one of the few people that continued to hawk his side of the aisle.

Part of fiscal responsibility is the need for legislators to prioritize spending, spending on projects that improve our constituents' safety, health and their livelihood. This institute will be working toward developing standards and guidelines for seafood safety as well as methods to advance sustainable fishing practices. In fact, this project dovetails nicely with the work being done in Energy and Commerce as we speak regarding the food safety bill and the issues that confront us. The rash of food-related illnesses and the deaths in the past few years highlight the vulnerability of our country and what we face from unsafe food sources and imports.

Louisiana is the number one producer in the continental United States of the most valuable commercial shellfish and finfish species, providing about one-third of the Nation's commercial seafood species. Our working coast sends fresh seafood around the country, including States in the West like Arizona. I remember spending one Mardi Gras week in meetings in Phoenix and enjoyed fresh crawfish from Louisiana in Arizona restaurants. And that was because of the fact that our people in Louisiana try to bring the freshest and the best to the rest of the country.

So it's imperative that we have the ability to ensure that this valuable resource be kept safe and sustainable.

□ 2350

Why should we be using taxpayer funds? The seafood industry in Louisiana—and in many parts of the country, not just Louisiana—is a conglomerate of many small, single-owner businesses. Sometimes a member of the industry owns a single boat, and that is part of the industry that we know in south Louisiana along the entire gulf coast. And if you go throughout the fishing industry in the United States, you will find that does not differ a lot.

Many beneficial domestic policies have strong, positive impacts on all of our constituents. In the case of food safety and sustainability, all of our constituents—regardless of whether they're from the north, the west, the south, the east, middle-America—share in the peace of mind that they can feed their families with clean, healthy, safe food. While those benefits are shared by all, it makes sense that the costs be shared as well.

This project that we're discussing today focuses funding on food safety and sustainability in the location that produces a large portion of the Nation's seafood. By prioritizing the funding of the Institute for Seafood Studies at Nicholls State University, we are responsibly investing in a food supply that we can all enjoy. This is not just a Nicholls State University, a Third Louisiana District, a south Louisiana thing. This is about safe seafood, whether it's shrimp, whether it's fin fish, regardless. It's about the study and the making sure that the products that are delivered to America are safe for the people to consume.

With that, I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment and hope that the Congress of the United States will recognize the importance of the working coast. We're not the Sun Coast, we are not the Sand Coast, we are not the Condominium Coast. We are the coast of the United States that produces over 30 percent of the seafood, and good quality, safe seafood that we hope to preserve.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask for the time remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. FLAKE. First, this is the last amendment tonight. I want to thank the Members for staying around this long. I know their time is more valuable than mine, and I appreciate your indulgence here on this important process, and I apologize for keeping people this long, particularly those who came to defend their projects.

The Member mentioned that it's important that we think of the little guys here. The last time I checked, we have an $11 trillion debt. That amounts to about $36,000 per American, per person; for a family of four, obviously it's

much bigger than that. It's time we start looking out for them.

If we look at this bill itself, CJS, it's 12 percent bigger than it was last year. In the year that we're running record deficits every year, we're expanding this bill by 12 percent.

I appreciate what the Member said about the last 8 years. We missed a historic opportunity as Republicans to actually rein in spending. We didn't do it, to our eternal shame, and that's part of the reason we're smack dab in the minority today. We put ourselves on a course toward a fiscal cliff.

But now we're still headed toward that fiscal cliff. And with bills like this that cost 12 percent more than last year, we've stepped on the accelerator. Why are we doing that? And if we can't stop creating new institutes to study seafood or anything else, then where are we going to cut? Where is the fiscal responsibility that we keep hearing about that's being employed? I just can't see it here.

And like I said, we're creating a new institute here, a new institute that will now be reliant, I'm sure—I will bet just about anything that we will be back next year with another earmark for that same seafood institute that we just created because we've just got to keep it going now. And that will just add more to the deficit. Remember, we have to spend more every year.

I urge support of the amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from West Virginia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I just wanted to mention to the gentleman from Arizona that I don't know if it's making him feel any better about the 12-percent increase in the bill, which he accurately notes, but approximately 7 percent of that—maybe a little more than 7 percent of that is the increase in Census, about $4 billion to prepare for the 2010 census. It's an unusual increase, and it is directly related to the census and would be a short-term funding increase for that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

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

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. I just want to take this occasion to express my sympathy to the gentleman on his loss this evening. I'm not talking about anything that happened here on the floor, but I understand he was a victim in a 15–10 drubbing of the Republicans in the congressional baseball game by the Democrats. And I understand that despite the fact that the gentleman hit a triple, alas it was in a losing cause. We know how you feel. We've felt it many times in the last decade.

Mr. FLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. Yes.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman not at all for bringing that up. I had hoped to improve my batting average by coming to the floor tonight, and it doesn't seem that I have. So I will have to settle for the one triple.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. Surely.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I just wanted to tell the gentleman from Arizona that learning that makes us all feel, on this side of the aisle, better about waiting for him tonight.

Mr. OBEY. I yield back.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OBEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. ALTMIRE, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ADJUSTMENT TO THE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR EACH OF THE FISCAL YEARS 2009 AND 2010

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

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, under section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an adjustment to the budget allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for each of the fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13 permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust discretionary spending limits for overseas deployments and other activities when these activities are so designated. Such a designation is included in the bill H.R. 2892, Making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes. Corresponding tables are attached.

This adjustment is filed for the purposes of section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, this adjusted allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION

[In millions of dollars]

	BA	OT
Current allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2009	1,482,201	1,247,872
Fiscal Year 2010	1,086,418	1,306,420
Changes for overseas deployment and other activities designations: H.R. 2892 (Appropriations for Homeland Security):		
Fiscal Year 2009	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010	242	194
Revised allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2009	1,482,201	1,247,872
Fiscal Year 2010	1,086,660	1,306,614

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. BACHMANN (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the week on account of the serious illness of her stepmother.

Mr. BONNER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for June 16 until 4 p.m. on account of attending events with Alabama's Governor and other elected leaders to recruit significant economic development projects for the First District of Alabama.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today until 4 p.m. on account of illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. SPRATT, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, June 23 and 24.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, June 23 and 24.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, June 23 and 24.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 18, 2009, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2245. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — South American Cactus Moth; Quarantine and Regulations [Docket No.: APHIS-

2006-0153] (RIN: 0579-AC25) received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2246. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Aspergillus flavus AF36 on Pistachio; Extension of Temporary Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0158; FRL-8416-7] received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2247. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Triflumizole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0312; FRL-8414-6] received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2248. A letter from the Principal Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report describing the activities of the DPA Title III Fund, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 2094(f)(3), section 304(f)(3); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2249. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to the Republic of Korea pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2250. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Annual Report entitled, ''Delays in Approvals of Applications Related to Citizen Petitions and Petitions for Stay of Agency Action for Fiscal Year 2008'', pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 355, section 505(q)(3); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2251. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator/Office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Lacosamide into Schedule V [Docket No.: DEA-325F] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2252. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Roof Crush Resistance; Phase-In Reporting Requirements [Docket No.: NHTSA-2009-0093] (RIN: 2127-AG51) received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2253. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Diego Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2009-0314; FRL-8906-1] received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2254. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Rhode Island; Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan for Providence, Rhode Island [EPA-R01-OAR-2008-0796; A-1-FRL-8785-6] received June 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2255. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Nevada City and Mineral, California) [MB Docket No.: 09-9 RM-11511] received May 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2256. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Williston, South Carolina) [MB Docket No.: 08-201 RM-11478] received May 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2257. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Beatty and Goldfield, Nevada) [MB Docket No.: 08-68 RM-11421] received May 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2258. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Fort Wayne, Indiana) [MB Docket No.: 08-208 RM-11495] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2259. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Williston, North Dakota) [MB Docket No.: 08-140 RM-11470] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2260. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations. (Yuma, Arizona) [MB Docket No.: 08-163 RM-11482] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2261. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations. (South Bend, Indiana) [MB Docket No.: 08-102 RM-11439] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2262. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations. (Buffalo, New York) [MB Docket No.: 09-46 RM-11524] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2263. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Electric Reliability Organization Interpretations of Specific Requirements of Frequency Response and Bias and Voltage and Reactive Control Reliability Standards [Docket No.: RM08-16-000] received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2264. A letter from the General Counsel, FERC, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Western Electricity Coordinating Council Regional Reliability Standard Regarding Automatic Time Error Correction [Docket No.: RM08-12-000; Order No.723] received May 26, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2265. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: HI-STORM 100 Revision 6 [NRC-2009-0132] (RIN: 3150-AI60) received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2266. A letter from the Assistant Director for Policy, OFAC, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Sudanese Sanctions Regulations — received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2267. A letter from the Chair, United States Commission on International Freedom, transmitting the Commission's 2009 Annual Report documenting serious abuses of freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and belief around the world, pursuant to Public Law 107-228, section 202(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2268. A letter from the Shareholder, Congressional Medal of Honor Society, transmitting the Society's annual financial report for 2007, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2269. A letter from the National Chairman Naval Sea Cadet Corps, U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps, transmitting the Corp's 2008 Annual Audit along with the 2008 Annual Report, pursuant to Public Law 87-655; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2270. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Dutch Shoe Regatta; San Diego Harbor, San Diego, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1253] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2271. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Sale and Issue of Marketable Book-Entry Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds [[Docket No.: BPD GSRS 09-01] [Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 1-93]] received June 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2272. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Treatment of Certain Employer-Owned Life Insurance Contracts [Notice 2009-48] received May 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2273. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 51 — Work Opportunity Tax Credit [Notice 2009-28] received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2274. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Information Reporting for Lump-Sum Timber Sales [TD 9450] (RIN: 1545-BE73) received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2275. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Substantiating Business Use of Employer-Provided Cell Phones [Notice 2009-46] received June 2, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2276. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue

Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tier I Issue — International Hybrid Instrument Transactions [LMSB Control No: LMSB-4-0509-122 Impacted IRM 4.51.5] received May 27, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2277. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Nonbusiness Energy Property [Notice 2009-53] received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2278. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tier I Issue: I.R.C. Section 118 Abuse Directive #7 — received June 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2279. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance under Section 409A(a)(2)(A)(v) on certain transactions pursuant to the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 [Notice 2009-49] received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2280. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tier I Issue: Section 118 Abuse Directive #8 [LMSB Control No.: LMSB-PQ-0509-130 Impacted IRM 4.51.5] received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2281. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Cox v. Commissioner, 514 F.3d 1119 (10th Cir. 2008), rev'g 126 T.C. 237 (2006). [IRB No.: 2009-22] received June 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2282. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's eighth annual report concerning fraud by businesses or individuals that market advice or assistance to students and parents who may be seeking financial aid for higher education; jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

2283. A letter from the Inspector General, Special Inspector General For Iraq Reconstruction, transmitting the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) April 2009 Quarterly Report, pursuant to Public Law 108-106, section 3001; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

2284. A letter from the Office Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Revisions to FY 2009 Medicare Severity-Long-term Care Diagnosis-Related Group (MS-LTC-DRG) Weights [CMS-1337-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AP76) received June 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 520. Resolution impeaching Samuel B. Kent, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, for high crimes and misdemeanors (Rept. 111–159). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2918. A bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes (Rept. 111–160). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2908. A bill to provide for the sale of light grade petroleum from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and its replacement with heavy grade petroleum; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT:

H.R. 2909. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved method to measure poverty so as to enable a better assessment of the effects of programs under the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 2910. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for S corporation reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 2911. A bill to improve end-of-life care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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 Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 2912. A bill to authorize and request the President to award the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Captain Felix Sosa-Camejo for his gallant and heroic actions during the Vietnam War, ending with his death in combat on February 13, 1968; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MACK, Mr. ROONEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida):

H.R. 2913. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 301 Simonton Street in Key West, Florida, as the ''Sidney M. Aronovitz United States Courthouse''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2914. A bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to terminate marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments for mohair producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2915. A bill to prohibit United States contributions to the International Fund for Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2916. A bill to provide that no recreation grants made using funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to acquire land or make improvements in State or local parks; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2917. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny any deduction for advertising prescription drugs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2919. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare physician incentive payments for efficient areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HILL, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. BACA, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BARROW, Ms. BEAN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. HARE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HODES, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KILROY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAFFEI, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MASSA, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NYE, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia,

Mr. SESTAK, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHULER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SPACE, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TANNER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WALZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. WU, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. VISCLOSKY):

H.R. 2920. A bill to reinstitute and update the Pay-As-You-Go requirement of budget neutrality on new tax and mandatory spending legislation, enforced by the threat of annual, automatic sequestration; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 2921. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an annual review by the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission on geographic access to services; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLAKE:

H.R. 2922. A bill to establish a downpayment requirement for Rural Housing Service direct and guaranteed single-family home loan programs, to repeal the downpayment assistance initiative under subtitle E of title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, and to prohibit use of amounts provided under certain other programs for downpayment assistance; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GORDON of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana):

H.R. 2923. A bill to enhance the ability to combat methamphetamine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 2924. A bill to establish a commission to study the culture and glorification of violence in America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA (for himself, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina):

H.R. 2925. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for community projects that will reduce the number of individuals who are uninsured with respect to health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NYE (for himself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 2926. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide, without expiration, hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care for certain Vietnam-era veterans exposed to herbicide and veterans of the Persian Gulf War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Ms. SUTTON):

H.R. 2927. A bill to authorize the imposition of a tax on imports from any country that employs indirect taxes and grants rebates of the same upon export and to authorize compensatory payments to eligible United States exporters to neutralize the discriminatory effect of such taxes paid by such exporters if United States trade negotiating objectives regarding border tax treatment in World Trade Organization negotiations are not met; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERRIELLO:

H.R. 2928. A bill to amend title 38, United State Code, to provide for an apprenticeship and on-job training program under the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 2929. A bill to enhance the primary care workforce through the establishment of a National Health Workforce Advisory Board and the provision of workforce data and analysis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 2930. A bill to enhance the primary care workforce through modifications to the medical residency training programs and use of qualified teaching health centers and through State primary care scholarship and loan repayment programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TEAGUE (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of New York):

H.R. 2931. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to adopt a program of professional and confidential screenings for members of the armed forces on active duty to detect mental health conditions for the purpose of reducing the incidence of suicide among such members and veterans, and to detect traumatic brain injuries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. CLEAVER (for himself, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GRAVES):

H. Con. Res. 155. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of ''Complaint Free Wednesday''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MACK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. ENGEL):

H. Con. Res. 156. Concurrent resolution condemning the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 1994, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H. Con. Res. 157. Concurrent resolution expressing the support of the Congress for a National Senior Citizens Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CLAY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. GRAYSON):

H. Res. 553. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System should protect and enhance consumer and business access to credit by utilizing the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act and the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, and reserving access to liquidity programs for those financial institutions that have maintained or increased lending activities since the height of our economic crisis in October 2008; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself and Mr. CULBERSON):

H. Res. 554. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that legislation and conference reports be available on the Internet for 72 hours before consideration by the House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H. Res. 555. A resolution expressing concern for the well-being of journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee and urging the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to release them on humanitarian grounds; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. KANJORSKI):

H. Res. 556. A resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the passage of the Federal Credit Union Act and the vibrant Federal credit union community that was created as a result of this important piece of legislation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 22: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 213: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 327: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 450: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 460: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 468: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 571: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 621: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. COSTA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.

H.R. 634: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 636: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 667: Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona.

H.R. 690: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BONNER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

H.R. 877: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 1020: Mr. SPACE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BACA, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1064: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. KILROY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. HILL, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1080: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 1128: Mr. MASSA.

H.R. 1129: Mr. SHULER.

H.R. 1177: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 1191: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1203: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.R. 1207: Ms. KOSMAS and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 1249: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 1255: Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1327: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SCHAUER, and Mr. CULBERSON.
H.R. 1330: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 1339: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1361: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1402: Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 1457: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 1458: Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 1466: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1470: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1476: Mr. NADLER of New York and Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 1479: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1499: Mr. WATT.
H.R. 1503: Mr. CAMPBELL.
H.R. 1505: Mr. WILSON of Ohio and Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 1552: Mr. HONDA and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 1569: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1584: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 1585: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1612: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 1646: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H.R. 1670: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 1685: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1700: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. CAO.
H.R. 1705: Mr. PETERS, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1708: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 1710: Mr. EHLERS.
H.R. 1718: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 1744: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 1799: Mr. TONKO and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 1869: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1880: Mr. COOPER and Mrs. HALVORSON.
H.R. 1881: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 1894: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 1934: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1970: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. MCMAHON.
H.R. 1990: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 1993: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 2057: Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 2062: Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 2076: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 2089: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2119: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 2132: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 2144: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 2148: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 2194: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STEARNS, and Mrs. BIGGERT.
H.R. 2203: Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 2287: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 2296: Mr. ALTMIRE and Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 2304: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 2329: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 2338: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 2339: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HOLT, Ms. WATSON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 2360: Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.
H.R. 2365: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 2377: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 2425: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 2427: Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 2443: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2452: Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. MCCARTHY of California.
H.R. 2456: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2459: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 2474: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 2497: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2499: Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. NUNES, Mr. DRIEHAUS, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 2516: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 2517: Mr. HARE, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2525: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 2553: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 2554: Mr. MCMAHON.
H.R. 2560: Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2562: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 2578: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 2606: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 2617: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2648: Mr. RUSH and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2655: Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 2679: Mr. LEE of New York.
H.R. 2681: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2691: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. MCMAHON.
H.R. 2693: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2724: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 2730: Mr. COHEN and Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 2752: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 2756: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 2766: Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 2817: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2828: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. COLE, and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 2833: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.
H.R. 2846: Mr. MCCOTTER and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 2881: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.J. Res. 42: Mr. POSEY.
H. Con. Res. 2: Mr. MASSA.
H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H. Con. Res. 144: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H. Con. Res. 154: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H. Res. 69: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KIRK, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H. Res. 209: Mr. SCALISE, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H. Res. 266: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H. Res. 334: Mr. CAO.
H. Res. 350: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H. Res. 395: Mr. WEXLER.
H. Res. 461: Mr. HALL of New York.
H. Res. 507: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MINNICK, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H. Res. 518: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 519: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MACK, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. LATTA.
H. Res. 524: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H. Res. 534: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Res. 538: Mr. COHEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FARR, Ms. GIFFORDS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. WATSON, Mr. COSTA, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. KILROY, Mrs. CAPPS, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H. Res. 543: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SHULER, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. WATT, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. DOYLE.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable TOM UDALL, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, eternal and unchangeable, we pray for this Nation, its people, and its institutions in these challenging times. If we have forsaken You, do not abandon us. If we have sinned, forgive us. If we have been mistaken, correct us. Lord, let Your grace be sufficient for all our needs. Lift the efforts of this body into the higher reaches of Your kingdom, guiding and strengthening our Senators in the discharge of their duties. Bless their work as You strengthen them by Your spirit to honor You.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable TOM UDALL led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2009.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable TOM UDALL, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks, we will be in a period for the transaction of morning business for an hour. Senators will be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each. Republicans will control the first half and the majority will control the second 30 minutes. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the Travel Promotion Act postcloture. Following adoption of the motion to proceed to the travel bill later this afternoon, we will turn to the emergency supplemental appropriations conference report.

I am disappointed that we are again wasting time on a heavily bipartisan bill, the Travel Promotion Act, which has wide support by both the Democrats and Republicans. But the Republicans forced us to have a vote on cloture to allow us to get on the bill. All the Republicans voted for it. They are filibustering things they even agree with just to stall for time. This is 30 hours we could use to do a lot of good. I don't know what would be the rationale for wasting this time. Maybe they don't want President Obama to complete more legislation through us. It is beyond my ability to comprehend why we would waste this time.

It has been written and talked about that this is the most accomplished Congress since the first year of the Roosevelt administration. I don't have before me all the legislation we have done, but I am going to try to recall some of the things we have done.

We passed the lands bill, the most significant environmental legislation in more than a quarter of a century, creating more than 2 million acres of wilderness, 1,000 miles of scenic rivers, hundreds of miles of trails, and many other good things in this very important legislation.

We passed the Lilly Ledbetter legislation equalizing pay between men and women.

We passed the Children's Health Insurance Program which had been vetoed by President Bush on several occasions. Now more than 14 million children can go to the doctor when they are sick or hurt.

We passed the economic recovery package. Twenty-five percent of that money is out. The rest is coming.

We passed the omnibus spending bill—very important legislation which had been held up by the Bush administration. We spent $1.2 trillion of the people's money within a period of 3 weeks. Why did we do that? We did it because Mark Zandi, among others, Senator MCCAIN's chief economic adviser, Republican economists, and Democratic economists told us we had to do this to stop a worldwide depression, and we have done that. As Chairman Bernanke said, the crops have been planted and the shoots are now appearing out of the ground.

We went on to pass a procurement bill—extremely important—to rein in the excessive expenses of what has taken place in years past with the Pentagon, overspending money we give them; that is, something is supposed to cost this much and winds up costing twice as much.

We were able to pass national service legislation, allowing 750,000 people in America to be involved in public service, dealing with the environment, health care, the poor. During the 7,000 hours they volunteer, they get a small stipend. When they finish, they get an amount of money to help with their college education.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Credit card legislation—so important—we finally were able to do it. After years of talking about doing it, we did it to stop the ripoffs of these credit card companies and what they were doing to hurt Americans—all Americans.

We passed tobacco legislation. I can remember, when I was working in the Capitol of the United States going to law school, the Surgeon General came out with the first report that smoking was bad for you. Some people thought that was the case, but the Surgeon General of the United States said it will kill you. We have been trying ever since then to get control of tobacco. After all these years, we did it.

We have been able to work on other important pieces of legislation—financial fraud, reported out of the Judiciary Committee, which stops scams taking place on people who are about to begin foreclosure, taking advantage of people who are in a time of distress. We passed a lot of housing legislation that is important to allow people to stay in their homes. Have we stopped it all? Of course not. But we have done a pretty good job at that.

We are now arriving at a point where we are going to pass the supplemental appropriations bill, which is very important, to fund our troops. This is the last time we will have to do this because President Obama is honest with his budgeting. The cost of the war is in his budget. It was never in President Bush's budget. For the 8 years he was President, he never put it in his budget. We had to come back and do supplemental emergency appropriations bills to fund our troops.

It is interesting to note, all but five Republicans in the House of Representatives voted against funding the troops yesterday. It will be interesting to see what happens here. Are my Republican colleagues going to join with us to fund the troops? I think so. I certainly hope so.

We have accomplished a lot more than what I have just outlined, but we have done it by reaching out to the Republicans. We have not gotten a lot of help from the Republicans, but we have gotten enough to pass bills. For example, on the economic recovery package, we needed 2, and neither one of the 2 would be the 60th vote, so we had to get 3, and we got 3. I appreciate very much the courage of Senators SPECTER, SNOWE, and COLLINS in doing that. It was good for their States and good for our country. We have reached out to the Republicans time and time again.

HEALTH CARE DEBATE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we began this year dedicated to delivering the change the American people demanded in November. We began this Congress committed to making life better for the middle class, for hard-working families who play by the rules. But the American people also demanded something more. They said that we, their leaders, should not be unwilling to work together. The challenges we face have left no one unscathed. We are all in this hole together, and the only way we climb out of this hole is by doing so together.

When the American people spoke last year, they gave us, above all, a mandate for bipartisanship. It was in that spirit that I wrote my Republican colleagues this spring. In that letter, I said one of the best ways to lift our economy is to keep down health care costs. Almost 50 million Americans have no health care, and the problem grows worse every day.

Every day, more Americans go bankrupt or lose their homes just trying to stay healthy. Even those fortunate enough to have insurance pay a hidden tax for those who do not. What does that mean? It means 50 million people, when they get sick or hurt, go to the nearest emergency room. That emergency room may be across the street or 50 miles from where they are, but that is where they go. That increases the cost of every one of our health insurance policies, it increases the cost of the doctor bills we get, the hospital bills we get, and indigent taxes. If your family has health care, you pay at least $1,000 more than you would if all other families had health care.

In that letter, I expressed my sincere hope that Republicans would work with us to respond to this emergency. I extended my hand. I asked for their help. Although I knew we would disagree at times, I told them I looked forward to an open and honest dialog about how to help struggling Americans.

In this letter, I especially asked Republican colleagues to focus on the concrete and critical crisis that affects children, families, and small businesses every day—a parent cannot take a child to a doctor because insurance does not exist or is prohibitively expensive; a family lives one accident or illness away from financial ruin; small businesses lay off employees because they cannot afford skyrocketing health care premiums. We hear those stories every time we go home.

I asked in that letter that we use the short and valuable time we have to work together in our common interest rather than against each other and against the interests of the American people. I wish I could say Republicans answered those words with deeds of equal good faith. But how have they responded regarding health care? Have they taken the hand we have extended across the aisle? No. Have they taken the seat we offered at the negotiating table? No. Have they engaged in a productive debate about real people and real problems that relate to health care? No. Have they shown they are just as interested as we are in working with each other rather than against each other? No. Have they told us a single thing they are for rather than what they are against? No; it is always what they are against. In fact, ''no'' is all we hear from the Republicans these days. Instead of debating facts, Republicans have committed themselves to a strategy of misinformation and misrepresentation.

We have different priorities. We are committed to lowering the high cost of health care, ensuring every American has access to that quality, affordable care and letting people choose their own doctors, hospitals, and health plans. We are committed to protecting existing coverage when it is good and improving it when it is not and guaranteeing health care for millions, including 9 million children who have none.

I don't believe doing nothing is an option because the costs of doing nothing are too great. We must pass health care reform this year. As we said at the start of this year, at the start of this work period, at the start of this debate, we will continue doing our best to work with Republicans and pass a bipartisan bill.

In spite of the past, I remain optimistic that both Republicans and Democrats recognize how urgent this health care debate is. The health of our citizens and our economy is at stake, and neither will be able to recover if we wait. But as important as bipartisanship is—and it is important—it is not as critical as helping the nearly 50 million Americans who have nowhere to turn, the other 20 million who have bad insurance, and the rest of America, which is paying at least $1,000 more for their insurance policy as a result of people having no insurance.

As I said in my letter this April, in order for this bipartisan process to take root, Republicans must demonstrate a sincere interest in legislating. I hope they do so because one way or another, we are going to get health care reform done.

Thank you, Mr. President.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, earlier this year, the new administration proposed and Democrats in Congress approved an economic stimulus bill that was meant to lift the economy at a time of massive job losses and widespread economic hardship. Not only was the bill enormously complex, it was also one of the costliest pieces of legislation ever proposed. Yet those who put it together insisted it be rushed to a vote.

Their reason, of course, was the economic downturn was too dire to wait. Trust us, they said; it is responsible, it is needed, and it will work. So this incredibly complex, enormously expensive bill, introduced on January 26, was passed less than 3 weeks later, just 24 hours—24 hours—after all its details

had been disclosed to the public for review.

At the time, I argued that spending this much borrowed money in the middle of a recession on a bill that had been rushed to the floor was extremely irresponsible. At a time when millions were struggling to make ends meet, Washington had no business borrowing hundreds of billions of dollars to pay for government golf carts and ATV trails in the name of economic stimulus. This week, Senator COBURN has catalogued some of the other outrages that are contained in this bill. Here are just a few:

The town of Union, NY, received a $578,000 grant that it didn't request for a homeless problem it claims it does not have. Florida is planning to spend $3.4 million in stimulus money to build a 13-foot turtle tunnel at Lake Jackson. That is more than a quarter of a million dollars per foot. This one takes the cake. In North Carolina, $40,234 in Federal stimulus money will pay for the salary—the salary—of someone whose job is to lobby for more stimulus money. That is $40,234 to pay someone to lobby for more stimulus money.

This would be comical if it weren't so maddening and if these projects hadn't been sold to the American people as the answer to our economic problems and if the administration hadn't assured us it would make sure every cent of this money was spent efficiently and without waste. But that was then.

The administration had promised since January it would keep an eye on how precious tax dollars were spent. But just months after the stimulus was signed into law, it was already admitting funds would be wasted and people were being scammed.

In January and February, administration economists took to the talk shows promising that the stimulus would create 3 to 4 million jobs. They said that if we passed the stimulus, the unemployment rate would now be about 8 percent. But just a few months later, with job losses continuing to mount, the administration admits their early predictions were simply a guess and that they guessed wrong. Today, the unemployment rate stands at 9.4 percent. Just yesterday, the administration said it expects unemployment to climb even higher.

The $1 trillion they said was absolutely necessary to jump-start the economy, and which was put on a fast track by an eager-to-please, Democratically led Congress, is now being called a very bad guess by the very people who proposed it.

Now they are asking us to do it again, only this time it is even more than $1 trillion, and the consequences could be far worse.

The early estimates we are getting for the health care proposal we have seen are that a portion of it—just a portion of it—will be $1.3 trillion. This figure, staggering in itself, doesn't even account for the money that would be needed to pay for expanding Medicaid and creating a new government-run plan. No one can tell us where any of this money will come from.

Yet similar to the stimulus, we are being told, in the most urgent tones, that this government takeover of health care is absolutely necessary, and we have to approve it as soon as possible, without review, without knowing the full cost, and without knowing how it will affect people's lives. Once again, it is rush and spend and rush and spend and a tidal wave of debt.

Everyone in America knows health care reform is needed in this country, but they want us to do it right. They do not want a blind rush to spend trillions—trillions—of dollars in the hope that the administration gets it right. During the debate over the stimulus, we were told we had to pass it right away, with just 24 hours to review—or $42 billion an hour—for the sake of the economy. Now we are being told we need to approve a particular set of health care reforms for the sake of the economy, but we have no bill. We have no idea of its total cost. Yet it is rush, rush, rush.

We have heard all this before. We have made this mistake already. Americans will not be rushed into another one. Americans do want health care reform, but they want the right reform, not a government takeover disguised as a reform that takes away the care they have, replaces it with something worse, and costs untold trillions that they and their grandchildren will have to pay through higher taxes and even more debt.

The administration admits it made a mistake on its predictions about the stimulus. We shouldn't make the same mistake again when it comes to health care.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

The Senator from Arizona.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, as we all know, health care dominates the agenda and the thoughts and efforts of the Congress of the United States, and it has to be addressed. It is a historic opportunity to achieve the health reforms Americans need today more than ever. We need fundamental reforms—reforms that not only help people get affordable health care coverage but reforms that bring down the cost of health care.

Given the enormous cost associated with the bill that has been proposed, I have called on the other side to scrap the bill and start from scratch. We have to get it right. It shouldn't be a partisan process that forces a bad bill through committee. In starting over, we must address the fundamental components of health care reform, including the major drivers of increasing health care costs.

One of the main factors keeping health care cost trends too high is defensive medicine. Many medical practitioners order additional procedures for fear of litigation, which drives up the medical malpractice insurance costs faced by so many in the medical profession. Medical liability insurance is a direct result of out-of-control lawsuits that force physicians to practice defensive medicine to avoid these often costly and baseless liability lawsuits. Any legislation reforming our health care system is incomplete if it doesn't address this important issue.

A 2003 HHS report estimated the cost of defensive medicine to be between $70 billion and $126 billion a year. Put that in the light of the report that is in the Washington Post this morning, which states that CBO says Obama's health plan needs spending controls. It goes on to say of President Obama's plan to expand health coverage to the uninsured:

> It is likely to dig the Nation deeper into debt unless policymakers adopt politically painful controls on spending, such as sharp reductions in payments to doctors, hospitals and other providers.

There is a way to save about $100 billion a year—$100 billion a year. Because if it were updated, the cost estimate would likely increase to $100 billion to $180 billion a year. Where is it in this bill? It is nowhere. It is nowhere. That is a testament to trial lawyers of America.

On Monday, before a receptive crowd at the American Medical Association, the President stuck his toe in the medical liability reform waters by acknowledging that medical liability reform is real. But the President also took caps on noneconomic damages off the table by saying:

> Don't get too excited yet, just hold onto your horses here, guys . . . I want to be honest with you, I'm not advocating caps on malpractice awards.

This all but ensures that meaningful reform won't happen. Today, the Wall Street Journal stated in an opinion piece:

> President Obama mentioned the medical liability problem and . . . we suppose this is progress [but] Mr. Obama's [call] might have had more credibility had he not specifically ruled out the one policy to deter frivolous suits.

Without caps on medical malpractice awards, ''the tort lottery will continue.''

Interestingly, my neighboring State of California addressed this precise problem in 1975 by passing legislation that capped jury awards for ''noneconomic damages,'' such as pain and suffering, from medical malpractice lawsuits. Not only does this cap reduce the amount of damages, but it has had the effect of deterring lawsuits. Malpractice filings have fallen in almost every county in California. According to a 2004 RAND study, this has led to awards in medical malpractice lawsuits being 30 percent less than other States. Such a cap is sure to also lead to lower medical malpractice insurance rates.

Not only do you have a reduction in the number of suits themselves, a reduction in awards, but you can imagine the costs that have been saved because doctors no longer feel compelled to practice defensive medicine, thereby prescribing unnecessary and unneeded tests and procedures simply to protect themselves in court from medical malpractice

There are plenty of ideas that should be considered. Caps on noneconomic damages, health courts, and national standards of care are just a few thoughtful concepts. In State malpractice reform over the years, we have demonstrable success stories that capping noneconomic damages brings down the cost of malpractice insurance. California and Texas both have reformed malpractice to stem the tide of doctors leaving their States.

There is also intriguing ideas involving health courts—courts focused only on health disputes, with specially trained judges having expertise in health court adjudication to make injury compensation decisions.

Some have also pushed for a concept establishing a national standard of care. The concept envisions establishing specific clinical practice guidelines that doctors would be required to follow and enforced by the Department of Health and Human Services. Supporters believe this approach might reduce liability concerns.

These are but three examples that can be considered on both sides of the aisle. There are other ideas we would be well served to consider.

When health care costs are said to be driven up by over $100 billion and up to 40 percent of medical liability lawsuits being entirely groundless, don't you think the other side would have some provision in their bill to address this fundamental problem; maybe even a modest provision? Well, I am here to tell you that the other side has yet to suggest any provision to address medical malpractice reforms. Shocking. It should be addressed, and it must be addressed as part of real health reform.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, today in the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions—HELP—Committee of the Senate, after several days of discussions, we are beginning to work on the health reform legislation that was proposed by our chairman, Senator KENNEDY. As we begin our work today, I want to suggest that we put aside the legislation we were working on and that we start over because the Kennedy bill we are dealing with is so flawed and expensive that it cannot be fixed. There are better proposals available for us to work on, proposals advanced by Senator BURR, by Senator COBURN, there is a bipartisan proposal that Senator WYDEN and Senator BENNETT have offered, and Senator HATCH, a former chairman of the committee, is working with a number of Senators on a proposal that seems, to me, to be a much better base for a beginning.

As we go to work on health care reform, these are the things we should keep in mind. We would want to be able to say to the American people that we are interested in all 300 million of you, not just the 47 million uninsured; that our goal is to provide for each one of you a health care plan that you can afford, a plan in which you and your doctor—not Washington, DC—make the decisions, a plan that emphasizes prevention and wellness. We want to give low-income Americans the same kind of health plan that most Americans already have. We do not want to make it harder for American businesses to compete in the world marketplace by adding to their costs. And we do want a plan that your children and your grandchildren can afford so they are not saddled with a massive debt that devalues the dollars they earn and the quality of their lives.

As the President has repeatedly said, the best way for us to realize all those objectives is to fashion this health care reform in a truly bipartisan way. The bill we are marking up today in the HELP committee is not ready to be considered. We do not have the details of the bill. We do not know the costs of the bill—even though the President, within the last few days, has said that pay-as-you-go rule is important. If we are going to spend a dollar, he said, we ought to save a dollar. Or he might have said raise taxes a dollar. That is what the President said. So surely we are not going to mark up a bill or finish marking it up until we know exactly whether we are going to have to save a dollar or tax a dollar or how many dollars we will need to save or tax in order to pass the bill.

This we do know about the legislation our committee is considering. There are 47 million Americans uninsured today; it leaves 30 million of them still uninsured. We know that it expands one failing government program, Medicaid, and creates another, putting Washington in between you and your doctor. It reduces the ability of employers to give incentives for wellness and prevention—it doesn't increase it, it reduces it. It freezes 58 million low-income Americans into a Medicaid Program that offers sporadic, substandard care; is so expensive it will literally bankrupt States; and our Government Accountability Office has told us it wastes $1 for every $10 it spends—that is $32 billion a year, three-fourths as much as we spend on all the prescription drugs for senior Americans.

According to unbiased government officials, its additions to the national debt are astronomical. The Congressional Budget Office told us yesterday that the Kennedy bill, so far as it is written, will add $1 trillion to the debt over the next 10 years. That does not include the Medicaid expansion or the expansion of reimbursements for doctors seeing Medicaid patients. It does not include the government health insurance option. It doesn't include the employer mandate.

The Baucus bill, we are told, according to press reports, in the Finance Committee, may cost $1.5 trillion over the next 10 years and an independent study released yesterday says the Kennedy bill may mean $4 trillion. The National Governors Association says Medicaid itself will add a half trillion dollars to the State costs over the next 10 years if reimbursement rates are increased as they are proposed to be increased. This is on top of what the Washington Post said earlier this week is a set of proposals by the Obama administration that would add nearly three times as much to the national debt over the next 10 years as we spent in all of World War II.

This bill, I am sorry to say, is absolutely not a bipartisan bill. We are having a bipartisan discussion. We are all very friendly and civil to one another. CHRIS DODD is doing a tremendous job of sitting in for Senator KENNEDY. We all like him, but we know what a bipartisan bill is, it is when 15 or 20 of us from different sides of the aisle sit around a table and start from scratch and take our best ideas and put it together and get 60 or 70 or 75 votes for something. We have done it many times on energy, on intelligence, but we are not doing it on this. We were presented with a bill last Thursday, or some of a bill, and told: This is it. This is the way we are going to do it. We are going to have a lot of discussion about it but this is the way we should do it.

We should start over. If we start over based on the discussions we have already had, we should be able to agree that every American should be covered. We should be able to agree that it should be at a cost each American could afford. We should be able to agree that preexisting conditions do not disqualify you, and that prevention and wellness is encouraged. We should be able to agree that low-income individuals have the same choices, same opportunities for health insurance that the rest of us do. And we should be able

to agree that Americans should have choices.

On all of those things we ought to be able to agree, if we were starting from scratch. If we do all those things, why do we need to create a so-called government-run insurance plan? That is the big difference of opinion we have in the committee and I believe on the Senate floor. A government-run insurance plan inevitably leads to a Washington takeover, of which we are having far too many these days: Washington takeovers of banks, Washington takeovers of insurance companies, Washington takeovers of student loans, Washington takeover of car companies. Why do we need a Washington takeover of our health system? And why would a government-run insurance plan lead to a Washington takeover?

Think of it this way. It is like putting an elephant in a room with some mice and saying: All right, fellows, compete. I think you know what would happen. After a little while only the elephant would be left. The elephant would be your only choice.

We have a very good example of what that elephant would look like. We call it Medicare, a program that every State has, that the Federal Government pays 62 percent of and the State pays 38 percent, on the average, and it provides health care to low-income Americans, those who are not on Medicaid.

I would like to find a way to require every Senator who votes for expanding Medicaid coverage to be required to go home and serve as Governor of his or her home State for 8 years and try to manage and pay for a Medicaid Program that is expanded to meet the needs of what we are trying to do. The only way you could like the Medicaid Program is if you have been in Washington a long time and you don't have to manage it, you don't have to pay for it, and you don't have to get your health care from it.

Let me be very specific. The Medicaid Program—and I dealt with this for years as Governor myself—is filled with lawsuits. It is riddled with Federal court consent decrees from 25 years ago that restrict the ability of government and legislators to make improvements. It is filled with inefficiencies and delays that take a Governor a year to get permission from Washington to do something 38 other States are doing and, I mentioned, it has intolerable waste of taxpayer dollars. The General Accounting Office says $32 billion, every year, is wasted in the Medicaid Programs. That is 10 percent of all the money that is appropriated to it.

The second thing wrong with Medicaid, what a Senator who goes home to serve as Governor would find out, it would require higher State taxes at a time when States are making massive cuts in services and are very nearly bankrupt. The State of Tennessee, by my own calculations—I believe it would require a 10-percent new State income tax by the year 2015, if the Senate were to take the Kennedy bill and the Baucus draft and enact them today.

Why would it do that? The State director of Medicaid in our State says if we increase Medicaid coverage to 150 percent of the Federal poverty level, that costs the State of Tennessee $572 million. If the Federal Government pays for that, the bill for the Federal Government for that increase is $1.6 billion, just for the Tennesseans covered.

It would also increase the pay for Medicaid providers to 110 percent of what Medicare pays physicians. That would add another $600 million in Tennessee, because Tennessee's Medicaid pays physicians 70 percent of what Medicare pays physicians. And Medicare pays physicians 80 percent of what private companies pay physicians.

So the increased costs, just for Tennessee of the Medicaid expansion in the Kennedy bill, is $1.2 billion, according to our State Medicaid directors. If the Federal Government has to pay the whole thing, it is $3.5 billion.

But then they are talking in the Finance Committee about shifting those costs back after 5 years to the States. So here comes a $1.2 billion bill to whoever is Governor of Tennessee in 2015.

Last thing, to put this into perspective, they tried to pass an income tax in Tennessee. Today, a 4-percent income tax would produce $400 million a year. We are talking about finding $1.2 billion a year.

The National Governors Association said increasing the Federal poverty level to 150 percent would increase the cost to $360 billion over 10 years in all the States, and increases in Medicare reimbursement would bring that total to half a trillion in all of the States. That is on top of the trillion dollars that the Congressional Budget Office has said Senator KENNEDY's bill already costs.

One of the effects of this is it would absolutely destroy our public colleges and universities across the country. It is already damaging them, because Governors and legislators are finding they barely have enough money to keep up with increasing Medicaid costs. They have nothing left for colleges and universities. So the quality of the universities goes down and the tuition at the universities goes up.

Finally, Senators serving as a Governor of their home State trying to manage an expanded Medicaid Program would find that most of the people, maybe a majority, would find a hard time getting service. Today, 40 percent of doctors nationally do not provide full service to Medicaid patients because of the low reimbursement rates.

So any version of the bill we are now considering in the Senate HELP Committee will explode into complexity and astronomical spending and will never succeed.

There is a better way. There are several better ways. Instead of stuffing low-income Americans into one failing government health care program, Medicaid, that now provides substandard care and creating a new government-run program, why do we not give low-income Americans government grants or subsidies so they can purchase private insurance as is provided by the Wyden-Bennett bill, for example, which has a cost of zero to the taxpayers, according to the Congressional Budget Office; or the Coburn-Burr bill, or Senator GREGG's bill, or the bill that Senator HATCH is working on with Senator CORNYN and others.

Those are the ways to meet our objectives. So here are our objectives once more: We want to provide health coverage to 300 million Americans, not just to the 47 million uninsured. We want for you a health care plan that you can afford. We want for you a plan in which you and your doctor make the decisions, not Washington, DC. We want a plan that emphasizes prevention and wellness. We want a plan that gives low-income Americans more of the same opportunities and choices for health care that most Americans already have. And we want a plan that does not make it harder for American businesses to compete in the world marketplace by adding to their cost.

We want, in the end, a program, a health care program your grandchildren and your children can afford and does not heap trillions of dollars of new debt up on them, that devalues the dollar they will eventually earn, and the quality of their lives.

As the President has repeatedly said, the best way to do that is in a bipartisan way. But in order to do that, we need to put aside the bill we are working on today in the HELP Committee and start over again in a truly bipartisan way to meet those objectives.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUDICIAL CONFIRMATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I sought recognition to comment on the forthcoming proceedings on the confirmation of Judge Sotomayor for the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Sotomayor comes to this position with an extraordinary record. Her academic standing at Princeton was summa cum laude, a graduate of the Yale Law School where she was a member of the Yale Law Journal Board of Editors.

Then in her practice, she was an assistant district attorney in Manhattan, a position which gives very extensive experience in many facets of the law,

something I know in my own experience years ago as an assistant district attorney.

She was in private practice with a very prestigious New York law firm, then served on the U.S. District Court, and more recently on the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The hearings will give Judge Sotomayor an opportunity to respond to a number of issues which have been raised about her background. I think Chairman LEAHY was correct in moving the hearing dates so that the confirmation process could be concluded in time for Judge Sotomayor, if confirmed, to sit with the Court during September when the Court will decide what cases it will hear.

A great deal of the important work of the Supreme Court of the United States is decided on what cases they decide not to hear. And perhaps that in some ways is as important as the cases they do hear, the cases they do decide. It is during that period of time when the decision is made of a grant of certiorari with four Justices deciding which cases to hear where the presence of a new Justice could be very important.

Confirmation hearings at an early stage will give Judge Sotomayor an opportunity to respond to many questions which are highly publicized. It is a very noteworthy matter when a nominee is being considered for the Supreme Court. There is a lot of publicity, and some of it is controversial.

As a matter of fairness, the earlier a nominee can have an opportunity to respond to those issues—a question has been raised about her decision on the New Haven firefighters case. Well, the nuances of disparate impact do not lend themselves too well to brief newspaper articles nor sound bites on the talk shows. They are made for Supreme Court hearings.

Her decision on property rights following the Kelo decision has been subjected to certain comment. There again, the nuances require a hearing. Or her statement about ''a wise Latina woman'' has been widely commented upon. And there again, she ought to have an opportunity to speak to those issues.

There have been some questions raised about her decisions under the Second Amendment, membership in the Belizean Grove, and a lot of speculation. So let's bring on the hearings where there will be an opportunity for Judge Sotomayor to present her views.

Based on what I have studied in her opinions, an extensive meeting which I had with her, she is a powerful intellect and prospectively she is likely to be able to have good comments. But that is what the confirmation process is all about. So let's move forward on it to the July hearing dates so we can consider her nomination and she can have an opportunity to respond to those issues.

There have been contrary views about the value of confirmation hearings. There are some who say they have outlived their usefulness, pointing historically to the fact that prior to 1955 or thereabouts there were very few confirmation hearings, only when there was some extraordinary question.

In recent decades the confirmation hearings have been extensive. Having participated in some 11 of those confirmation hearings, it is my judgment that they are very worthwhile, from many points of view.

It presents an opportunity to have a public focus on the appropriate role of the Supreme Court, a lot of very major questions about the respective roles on the separation of powers between the courts and Congress, on fact finding, and on the record.

There are important questions on the relative authority of the executive versus the Court on the issues of detention, of habeas; important issues on the relative power of the Congress versus the executive, as exemplified by the conflict between the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and the powers of the President under article II of the Constitution as Commander in Chief.

There are also hearings where it is a public focus on a civics lesson as to what the Court does, and public attention is focused on the Court. My preference would be, as I have noted on legislation I have introduced, which has been passed out of the Judiciary Committee in prior congresses, to have the proceedings of the Supreme Court televised under certain circumstances. That has not yet been approved. But I think the day will come when the Supreme Court hearings will be televised. I think they could be televised without having showboating, and real insight by the public as to what happens at the Supreme Court of the United States, just as hearings of the House of Representatives and the Senate are televised.

There are a lot of quorum calls, but there are debates that go on here for the public to see, where very major matters of public policy are decided.

At least the confirmation hearings do bring the role of the Court into focused hearings, I think, to a very beneficial effect.

We had the hearings on Judge Bork widely commented upon, very extensive hearings on his writings, his view of original intent. There was an opportunity for the American people and the scholars to see what was involved.

There has grown a myth that in that proceeding, the nominee was ''Borked,'' turning his name into a verb. My own view is that is not so; that the decision made in rejecting the confirmation of Judge Bork turned on the record, turned on what happened in the Judiciary Committee proceedings. When we took a look at original intent, it was way outside the mainstream of constitutional law, way outside the constitutional continuum. If we look to what Congress intended in 1868, when the equal protection clause was passed in the 14th amendment in this Chamber, the galleries were segregated. African Americans were on one side and Caucasians were on another. So the intent of Senators certainly could not have been that equal protection meant integration. But after Brown v. Board of Education in 1954, there was no doubt equal protection did mean integration.

The confirmation proceedings of Chief Justice Rehnquist were very informative. Chief Justice Rehnquist had more than 30 votes cast against his nomination in 1986. The issue arose as to the adequacy of his answering questions as to the role of the Supreme Court contrasted with the role of Congress. Chief Justice Rehnquist had written an interesting article for the Harvard Law Record, back in 1959, when he was a young practicing attorney, criticizing the Senate for the confirmation hearings of Justice Whittaker, not asking probing questions about due process of law but only extolling Justice Whittaker's virtues because he represented both the State of Kansas and the State of Missouri, living in one State and practicing law in the other. When Chief Justice Rehnquist was asked questions about the authority of Congress to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, he answered, finally, that the Congress did not have the authority on first amendment issues but declined to answer about the fourth amendment, fifth, sixth or eighth or to answer a question as to why he would respond on the first amendment but not on others.

There are some issues which are so firmly established that they are outside the respected rule that we don't ask nominees to say how they will decide upon cases that might come before them. But where we deal with issues such as Marbury v. Madison or Brown v. Board of Education or the authority of the Congress to take away jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in derogation of Marbury v. Madison, there are questions which ought to be answered.

The confirmation hearings provide an opportunity to go into detail about the functioning of the Court. A few years ago, when the issue of judicial pay was before the Congress, a number of Senators were invited to confer with the Justices. It provided an opportunity for me to see the conference room. I had been a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, argued a few cases there but had never seen their conference room. Frankly, it was quite an eye-opener—a small room, plain table, modest chairs, very intimate, very austere, quite some insight as to how close the Justices are together. When we talk about diversity, how long it took to get an African American on the Court, Thurgood Marshall did not go to the Court until 1967. Justice Lewis Powell made a comment reportedly that just having Thurgood Marshall in the room made a difference in perspective. Surprising, perhaps scandalous, that it took until 1981 to have a woman

on the Supreme Court. Now there have only been two. When I was asked for recommendations for the current vacancy, I recommended four women. To say that a woman's point of view is different and valuable is trite. When I was elected to the Senate in 1980, Senator Kastenbaum was the only woman in the Chamber. Senator Hawkins was elected that year. Now we have 16 and growing. It has been a very great addition and improvement to the deliberations here to have more women. Another woman on the Supreme Court would be a plus there, if Judge Sotomayor is confirmed.

Also, the diversity on being a Hispanic is important. We live in a very diverse society. When one sees that small Supreme Court Chamber, they can see the intimacy and can almost visualize the intellectual discussions and the powerhouses in that room and how the big cases are decided, with the Court having the last word on life and death, a woman's right to choose, medicinal issues of attempted suicide, the death penalty in capital cases, all the cutting edge issues of our society.

The confirmation proceeding of Judge Sotomayor will give us an opportunity to inquire into some very important issues on executive versus judicial authority, on the authority of the Court versus the Congress. Toward that end, I wrote a letter to Judge Sotomayor, dated June 15. I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. SPECTER. As I note in the opening paragraph, our so-called courtesy call lasted more than an hour. At that time, I commented to her that I would be writing on other subjects on which I intended to comment at her hearing. She responded she would be glad to have that advance notice. The issue I focus on in this letter involves the respective authority of the Congress contrasted with the Court on the establishment of a record to warrant legislation which Congress enacts. I noted I had written to Chief Justice Roberts in a similar vein back on August 8, 2005, in advance of his confirmation hearings. I take up in my letter to Judge Sotomayor the same issue I took up with Chief Justice Roberts; that is, decisions of the Supreme Court in invalidating congressional enactments, declaring them unconstitutional, because of what the Court says is an insufficient record.

I note the case of United States v. Morrison, which involved legislation to protect women against violence, where the Court was denigrating, disrespectful to Congress, where the Court said the congressional findings were rejected because of our ''method of reasoning,'' as if there is some unique quality which comes to the nominee at the time of confirmation in walking across the green between the hearing room and the Supreme Court chambers.

A dissent by Justice Souter noted that the Court's judgment was ''dependent upon a uniquely judicial conference,'' as if the competence of the Congress was to a lesser extent. Justice Souter commented, in disagreeing with Chief Justice Rehnquist, who said there was an insufficient record, that ''the mountain of data assembled by Congress included a record on gender bias from a task force of 21 States, eight separate reports by the Congress.''

There was a similar finding by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Alabama v. Garrett, where the Supreme Court decided there was an insufficient record to support the enactment of title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act, even though there had been task force hearings in every State attended by more than 30,000 people, including thousands who had experienced discrimination, with more than 300 examples of discrimination by State Governments. Notwithstanding that, the Supreme Court in Garrett said there was an insufficient record.

In dissent, Justice Scalia called the test of congruence and proportionality a flabby test, a test that was ''an invitation to judicial arbitrariness and policy-driven decisionmaking.''

When we look to a standard of congruence and proportionality, it is very vague. Sharp divergence from the standard that Justice Harlan articulated in Maryland v. Wirtz in 1968, whether there was a rational basis for the congressional decision. So that as Justice Scalia noted in his dissent in Tennessee v. lane, the standard of congruence and proportionality was flabby. Justice Scalia went on to say:

> Worse still, it casts this Court in the role of Congress's task master. Under it the courts—and ultimately, this Court—must regularly check Congress's homework to make sure that it has identified sufficient constitutional violations to make its remedy constitutional and proportional.

In the confirmation hearings of Chief Justice Roberts, he responded in a way very supportive of the role of Congress, where the Court should be deferential to the Congress. In response to a question by Senator DeWine, he said the Supreme Court ought to defer to congressional findings, and the answer will be in the RECORD with this letter.

In response to my questioning, Chief Justice Roberts said:

> And I appreciate very much the difference in institutional competence between the judiciary and the Congress, when it comes to basic questions of fact finding, development of a record and also the authority to make the policy decisions about how to act on the basis of a particular record. It is not just disagreement over a record. It is a question of whose job it is to make a determination based on the record. As a judge, that you are beginning to transgress into the area of making a law is when you are in a position of reevaluating legislative findings, because that doesn't look like a judicial function.

There, the Chief Justice comes to grips with the dominant role of the Congress that ought to be deferred to and says, when the court takes over, it is judicial lawmaking, which is something which is generally recognized to be in an area which ought not to be transgressed. ''Transgression'' is Chief Justice Roberts' word, that it is up to Congress to make the laws and up to the Court to interpret them.

In a hearing on the Voting Rights Act on April 29, 2009, Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District v. Holder, on the issue of the sufficiency of the record, here we have 16,000 pages of testimony, 21 different hearings, 10 months of action. Congress, in 2006, reauthorized the Voting Rights Act. In listening to the Supreme Court argument and reading the record—you cannot draw any conclusions totally—but it looks very much as if the Court may be on the verge of finding the record insufficient.

Chief Justice Roberts had this to say in the course of the argument on the Voting Rights Act:

> . . . one-twentieth of one percent of the submissions are not precleared. That, to me, suggests that they are sweeping far more broadly than they need to address the intentional discrimination under the Fifteenth Amendment.
>
> That's like the old elephant whistle. You know, I have this whistle to keep away the elephants. You know, well, that's silly. Well, there are no elephants, so it must work. I mean, if you have 99.98 percent of those being precleared, why isn't that reaching too broadly?

We will all be watching very closely to see what the Supreme Court of the United States does in the voting rights case and especially the opinion of Chief Justice Roberts, who has testified so emphatically at his confirmation hearing as to the role of the Congress being dominant, and it was, as he put it: ''. . . as a judge that you may be beginning to transgress into the area of making a law . . . ''

So those are issues which I am going to be addressing to Judge Sotomayor in the course of the confirmation hearings. I am not going to ask her how she is going to decide a case. That is outside the bounds. But I think it is fair to inquire as to what is the standard. Is it the Justice Harlan standard of rational basis or is it a standard of congruent and proportional—a standard which is of recent vintage in the City of Boerne v. Flores case, and having been applied in cases where it is very difficult to understand the conclusions of the Court, if you take Tennessee v. Lane, where one article of the Americans with Disabilities Act was upheld and contrast it with the Alabama v. Garrett case, where it was stricken.

Justice Scalia, in the argument of the voting rights case, took issue with the Congress on a 98-to-0 decision, suggesting if it is 98 to 0, it must not have been too carefully thought through.

It reminds me of the 98-to-0 vote Justice Scalia got on his confirmation and the many unanimous decisions of the

Supreme Court. I will ask to have printed in the RECORD a group of recent cases—10 or more—where Justice Scalia decided cases 9 to 0.

So if this legislative body—the Senate—votes 98 to 0 in favor of renewing the Voting Rights Act, relying upon the extensive record, which I have cited, that is not a sign of weakness. That is not a sign that the Senate does not know what it is doing with a 98-to-0 vote.

So the questions which I have posed for Judge Sotomayor are these:

First: Would you apply the Justice Harlan rational base standard or the congruent and proportionality standard?

Second: What are your views on Justice Scalia's characterization that the ''congruence and proportionality standard'' is a flabby test and an ''invitation to judicial arbitrariness and policy-driven decisionmaking,'' where Justice Scalia says that is the way for the courts to make law on a standard which is so vague?

Third: Do you agree with Chief Justice Rehnquist's conclusion that the Violence Against Women legislation was unconstitutional because of Congress's ''method of reasoning''?

And fourth: Do you agree with the division of constitutional authority between Congress and the Supreme Court as articulated by Chief Justice Roberts in his responses, cited in this letter, to questions posed at his hearing by Senator DeWine and myself?

I do believe there will be an opportunity for very important issues to be presented to the nominee. Based on what I have seen of her, in reviewing her record, and the meeting I had with her—I have noted her excellent resume—I am looking forward to giving her an opportunity to answer the many questions that have been raised in the press, where she will have more of an opportunity than to have a sound bite but to give commentary on her record in support of her nomination.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the material to which I referred.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RECENT UNANIMOUS DECISIONS WITH OPINIONS AUTHORED BY JUSTICE SCALIA

Republic of Iraq v. Beaty,—S.Ct.—, 2009 WL 1576569 (2009).

Virginia v. Moore, 128 S.Ct. 1598 (2008).

Beck v. Pace Intern. Union, 551 U.S. 96 (2007).

U.S. ex rel Goodman v. Georgia, 546 U.S. 151 (2006).

U.S. v. Grubbs, 547 U.S. 90 (2006).

Domino's Pizza, Inc. v. McDonald, 546 U.S. 470 (2006).

Merck KGAA v. Integra Lifesciences I, Ltd., 545 U.S. 193 (2005).

Devenpeck v. Alford, 543 U.S. 146 (2004).

Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, 542 U.S. 55 (2004).

Barnhart v. Thomas, 540 U.S. 20 (2003).

Pacificare Health Systems, Inc. v. Book, 538 U.S. 401 (2003).

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2009.

Hon. SONIA SOTOMAYOR,
The Department of Justice,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JUDGE SOTOMAYOR: When we concluded our meeting which lasted more than an Hour, I commented that I would be writing to you on other subjects which I intended to cover at your hearing, and I appreciated your response that you would welcome such advance notice.

In the confirmation hearing for Chief Justice Roberts, there was considerable discussion about the adequacy of congressional fact finding to support legislation. This issue is again before the Supreme Court on the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act where the legislation is challenged on the ground that there is an insufficient factual record. At our hearing, I would uphold like your views on what legal standards you would apply in evaluating the adequacy of a Congressional record. In the 1968 case Maryland v. Wirtz, Justice Harlan's rationale would uphold an act of Congress where the legislature had a rational basis for reaching a regulatory scheme. In later cases, the Court has moved to a ''congruence and proportionality standard.''.

In advance of the hearing for Chief Justice Roberts by letter dated August 8, 2005. I wrote him in part:

''members of Congress are irate about the Court's denigrating and, really, disrespectful statements about Congress's competence. In U.S. v. Morrison, Chief Justice Rehnquist, speaking for five members of the Court, rejected Congressional findings because of ''our method of reasoning''. As the dissent noted, the Court's judgment is ''dependent upon a uniquely judicial competence'' which implicitly criticizes a lesser quality of Congressional competence.

In Morrison, there was an extensive record on evidence establishing the factual basis for enactment of the Violence Against Women legislation. In dissent. Justice Souter noted . . . the mountain of data assembled by Congress here showing the effects of violence against women on interstate commerce,'' and added:

''The record includes reports on gender bias from task forces in 21 states and we have the benefit of specific factual finding in eight separate reports issued by Congress and its committees over the long course leading to its enactment.''

In a subsequent letter to Chief Justice Roberts dated August 23, 2005, I wrote concerning Alabama v. Garrett where Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act was based on task force field hearings in every state attended by more than 30,000 people including thousands who had experienced discrimination with roughly 300 examples of discrimination by state governments.

Notwithstanding those findings, the Garrett Court concluded in a five to four decision:

''The legislative record of the Americans with Disabilities Act, however, simply fails to show that Congress did in fact identify a pattern of irrational state discrimination in employment against the disabled.''

In another five to four decision, the Court in Lane v. Tennessee concluded Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act met the ''congruence and proportionality standard''. There, Justice Scalia dissented attacking the ''congruence and proportionality standard'' calling it a ''flabby test'' and ''invitation to judicial arbitrariness and policy driven decision making'':

''Worse still, it casts this Court in the role of Congress's taskmaster. Under it, the courts (and ultimately this Court) must regularly check Congress's homework to make sure that it has identified sufficient constitutional violations to make its remedy constitutional and proportional. As a general matter, we are ill-advised to adopt or adhere to constitutional rules that bring us into conflict with a coequal branch of Government.''

During the confirmation hearing of Chief Justice Roberts, he testified extensively in favor of the Court's deferring to Congress on fact finding. In response to questions from Senator DeWine, he testified:

''. . . The reason that congressional fact finding and determination is important in these cases is because the courts recognize that they can't do that, Courts can't have, as you said, whatever it was, the 13 separate hearings before passing particular legislation. Courts—the Supreme Court can't sit and hear witness after witness after witness in a particular area and develop that kind of a record. Courts can't make the policy judgments about what type of legislation is necessary in light of the findings that are made''. . . 'We simply don't have the institutional expertise or the resources or the authority to engage in that type of a process. So that is sort of the basis for the deference to the fact finding that is made. It's institutional competence. The courts don't have it. Congress does. It's constitutional authority. It's not our job. It is your job. So the defense to congressional findings in this area has a solid basis.''

In response to my questioning, Chief Justice Roberts said:

''And I appreciate very much the differences in institutional competence between the judiciary and the Congress when it comes to basic questions of fact finding development of a record, and also the authority to make the policy decisions about how to act on the basic of a particular record. It's not just disagreement over a record. It's a question of whose job it is to make a determination based on the record' . . . as a judge that you may be beginning to transgress into the area of making a law is when you are in a position of re-evaluating legislative findings, because that doesn't look like a judicial function.''

The Supreme Court heard oral argument in Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District v. Holder on April 29, 2009 involving the sufficiency of the Congressional record on reauthorizing the Voting Rights Act. While too much cannot he read into comments by justices at oral argument, Chief Justice Roberts' statements suggested a very different attitude on deference to Congressional fact finding than he expressed at his confirmation hearing. Referring to the argument that ''. . . action under Section 5 has to be congruent and proportional to what it's trying to remedy,'' Justice Roberts said that:

''. . . one-twentieth of 1 percent of the submissions are not precleared. That, to me, suggests that they are sweeping far more broadly than they need to, to address the intentional discrimination under the Fifteenth Amendment.''

Chief Justice Roberts went to say:

''Well, that's like the old—you know, it's the elephant whistle. You know, I have this whistle to keep away the elephants. You know, well, that's silly. well, there are no elephants, so it must work. I mean if you have 99.98 percent of these being precleared, why isn't that reaching far too broadly.''

As a factual basis for the 2007 Voting rights Act, Congress heard from dozens of witnesses over ten months in 21 different hearings. Applying the approach from Chief Justice Roberts' confirmation hearing, that would appear to satisfy the ''congruence and proportionality standard''.

My questions are:

1. Would you apply the Justice Harlan ''rational basis'' standard or the ''congruence and proportionality standard''?

2. What are your views on Justice Scalia's characterization that the ''congruence and proportionality standard'' is a ''flabby test'' and ''an invitation to judicial arbitrariness and policy driven decision making''?

3. Do you agree with Chief Justice Rehnquist's conclusion that the Violence Against Women legislation was unconstitutional because of Congress's ''method of reasoning''?

4. Do you agree with the division of constitutional authority between Congress and the Supreme Court articulated by Chief Justice Roberts in his responses cited in this letter to questions posed at his hearing by Senator DeWine and me?

Sincerely,

ARLEN SPECTER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. CORKER pertaining to the introduction of S. 1280 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, I would like to mention one other issue in closing. A large number of Senators signed a letter to the leader asking that we do our business in a very thoughtful way as it relates to appropriations. Each year we find ourselves in a position where we end up with an omnibus bill that most of us feel very uncomfortable signing into law.

We ask that the appropriations bills be passed in such a manner that we have eight of them passed individually by the August recess.

I know, today, we are stuck on a bill, and I realize there is some stalling that is taking place. I have to question why we are focused on a tourism bill today when we still have not begun our appropriations process.

So I will say to the leader, I hope he will move on with doing the appropriations in an appropriate order so, as I have mentioned, we will have at least eight of those passed by the recess so we can do our citizens' work in the most appropriate manner.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and thank you for the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

ARMY SPECIALIST CHRISTOPHER KURTH

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I rise to honor a proud son of Alamogordo, NM. Army SPC Chris Kurth died on Thursday, June 4, after his vehicle was struck by an antitank grenade. He was 23 years old.

In Iraq, Chris was responsible for escorting convoys. But this job description conveys none of the risk or the courage involved in the job. The military can secure a town or a base, but somebody must still travel the roads that cannot be secured. Christopher Kurth was responsible for undertaking this act of courage.

Chris knew how dangerous his job could be when he began his last mission. He was on his second tour of duty, and he had just recovered from a neck wound that won him a Purple Heart. But for Chris, success was defined by keeping his fellow soldiers safe. And that is what he died fighting to do.

The values reflected in this duty are as important in peace as they are in war. His job was to protect his fellow soldiers—to be a good friend in the most difficult of times. By serving them, he served his country.

The characteristics that made Chris Kurth a good soldier also made him a good friend when he was back in Alamogordo. They made him a good teacher when he volunteered to tell students at his former high school about his life as a soldier. They made him a loving—and loved—son, brother, and husband.

Chris Kurth lost his life keeping American soldiers safe. He was a proud soldier and a good man.

My thoughts are with Chris's parents, with his wife, and with all those who knew and loved him. I ask you to join me today in remembering his service.

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I rise to mark a solemn moment for the Navajo Nation and for our country.

In the past month, three of America's veterans passed away: Willie Begay, Thomas Claw, and John Brown, Jr. These men were members of the small group of marines known as the Navajo Code Talkers. Their story is one of the most compelling in American military history.

In May of 1942, 29 Navajo Indians arrived at Camp Pendleton in California. They were there to develop a code that could be deployed easily and would not be cracked by Japanese cryptographers.

Over the course of the war, the original 29 became a team of roughly 400 Navajos responsible for building and using their code. Their success in that mission helped the Marines capture Iwo Jima. It contributed to the American victory, and it saved untold numbers of allied soldiers.

As most World War II veterans were returning home with stories of courage and victory, the Navajo Code Talkers were ordered to keep their story secret. Their mission was classified. Only in 1968 was it revealed to the world. And only in 2001 did these men finally receive the recognition they deserved when they were presented with Congressional Medals.

It is often said that America's diversity makes her strong. During World War II, this country's cultural diversity contributed to America's military strength in a very real and concrete way. Because the Navajo language had survived and it had been passed down, Americans had a code that the Japanese were never able to crack—a weapon they could not counter.

America is unique among the countries of the world. Almost every other country on Earth finds its sense of solidarity in a common race and a common culture. Even countries as diverse as our own trace their heritage to some imagined community older than their political institutions. Our Nation has always defined itself by its ideals, not by race or culture. Although we have not always lived up to this vision of a truly multicultural democracy, it has guided our development and spurred our progress.

When the Navajo Code Talkers first arrived at Camp Pendleton, there were those who considered them less than fully equal. U.S. law had only acknowledged Native Americans as citizens for 17 years when our country entered World War II. Many of the code talkers were born as noncitizens in a land that had belonged to their people before the Europeans knew it existed. Yet 45,000 of 350,000 Native Americans in this country served in the Armed Forces during that conflict, including 400 Navajo Code Talkers.

The Native Americans who signed up to serve this country in the Armed Forces were sending a message that they, just as much as anyone else, were citizens of the United States of America, their people were just as much a part of this country's cultural tapestry as any other.

In the Navajo code, the word for America was ''our mother.'' As one code talker has explained:

> ''Our Mother'' stood for freedom—our religion—our ways of life. And that's why we went in.

The Navajo marines identified their culture with their country. When they fought, they fought for both. In fact, values integral to the Navajo experience spurred them to fight in America's war against tyranny. As Americans who faced bigotry and injustice, they eagerly signed on to free others from oppression. As individuals who had lived with the legacy of aggression against their people, they felt keenly the need to prevent other acts of aggression, even if these acts were being perpetrated on the other side of the world.

The passing of the three code talkers—thousands of miles and dozens of years from the events that made them heroes—should make us all remember the great patriotism and honor all the code talkers displayed. It should make

us appreciate their work and honor their memory, and it should make us proud to live in a country where such things are possible.

As time does the work Japanese guns could never do, the code talkers are slowly leaving us. Only 80 of the original 400 remain with us. Too soon, these men will live only in our memories. Let's keep those memories strong, lest we lose the inspiration they can offer.

To Willie Begay, Thomas Claw, and John Brown, Jr., we honor your lives and mourn your passing. To all of the code talkers, alive and beyond, we celebrate your service. Whenever stories of courage and patriotism are told, we will think of you.

Thank you, Mr. President. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I wish to speak on two different issues in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMUNITY REHABILITATION

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud Senator LINCOLN and Senator SNOWE for their leadership and commitment in introducing S. 1222. This legislation would revise and extend existing empowerment zone, renewal community, and enterprise community rules. It seeks to make these programs more effective and ensure that the incentives work as intended. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important measure.

Congress created empowerment zones, renewal communities, and enterprise communities to spur economic growth and create job opportunities. Cities such as East St. Louis and Chicago, IL, have received tax incentives worth $5.3 billion. These incentives encourage businesses to open or expand and to hire local residents. They include employment credits, low-interest loans, reduced taxation on capital gains, and other incentives.

Unfortunately, some of the programs have not operated as intended. A few major hurdles have prevented full utilization of the tax benefits available. These incentives desperately need to be refined and extended. That is exactly what this legislation would do, and that is why it is so important for the Senate to act without delay.

Empowerment zones such as the one in East St. Louis, IL, focus on grassroots, sustainable progress. They create a bond between businesses, employees, and surrounding communities. Despite receiving only one-fourth of anticipated Federal funding, they have found aspiring entrepreneurs to expand and develop local businesses, using a creative array of tax incentives and loans.

This legislation is an important step toward reversing the blight faced by our inner cities without gentrifying these areas or shutting out the community members who need our help the most. Senator LINCOLN and Senator SNOWE deserve our utmost support in their fight to rehabilitate these communities. I am proud to cosponsor this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join with me in this effort.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, as I address this Chamber today, our country remains in the grips of the worst economic disaster since the Great Depression. We have all felt its devastating effects. In the last half century, it has never been harder for working Americans to make ends meet. But finally we are beginning to see indications that the worst may be behind us. The economy is still shedding jobs but at a slower rate. Business is starting to pick up again for some—not all but for some. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act has started to take hold, and at long last some people are beginning to feel more hopeful.

But as the tide rises for some communities, others continue to slip further and further behind. In a troubling new report, the unemployment rate among African Americans has risen to 14.9 percent—up 6 points since 2007. Everyone is hurting, but this is an alarming sign that some groups are still hurting more than others. While one in five White teens is without a job, two in five African-American teens are unemployed, along with one in three Hispanic teens. The overall share of African Americans with jobs has reached its lowest point since 1986.

As we begin to emerge from the worst of this economic crisis, we must not forget that there is still a long way to go for many Americans. In our rush to get this economy back on track, we need to make sure we don't leave certain communities behind. This means increasing the amount of capital available to employers, helping put Americans back to work, and protecting small businesses.

As a former banker who worked hard to secure loans for small businesses, I have a deep understanding of the role these companies play in creating jobs and helping the economy to grow.

I know how crucial it is to provide immediate relief, as well as lasting support. That is why I applaud President Obama's recent call to speed up the disbursal of stimulus funds. This would save or create roughly 600,000 jobs in the next 3 months alone.

This will not be an easy task, but it is necessary to strengthen America's small business, put people back to work, and restore economic security. But as we rush to provide aid to the American people, we need to make sure the stimulus funds are targeted effectively. That is why oversight is critical.

As billions of dollars flow from the Federal Government to the State treasuries, transparency will help keep State and Federal officials accountable for every dollar spent in the name of economic recovery.

If done right, this will ensure that everyone can share in the promise and prosperity of a revitalized economy. That is why I introduced S. 1064, a bill that will set aside small amounts of stimulus money to pay for regulation and oversight.

These costs are currently unfunded, leaving the American people with only vague assurances that their money will be used effectively.

Mr. President, this is simply not good enough. We need to protect the interests of the American taxpayers and ensure that every dollar can be tracked.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in the fight for accountability. I thank my good friends, Chairman LIEBERMAN, Ranking Member COLLINS, and Senator MCCASKILL for signing on to cosponsor this bill.

As the economy begins to improve for some Americans, let's make sure millions of others are not left behind.

We need to lift the least fortunate among us and ensure every American has an equal chance to benefit from our continued economic recovery.

As one of our former distinguished Vice Presidents, Hubert Humphrey, famously said:

> The moral test of government is how that government treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the elderly; and those who are in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy, and the handicapped.

It is time to renew our commitment to the communities that are hurting the most, and as we work to increase transparency and speed up the responsible use of the stimulus funds, we need to make sure no one is left behind.

Mr. President, again, we need to make sure no one is left behind.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, as the rhetoric over health care reform starts to heat up—and, of course, it has—I find myself trying to determine exactly what we are trying to accomplish with this debate. Are we attempting to put together what I think is the right

approach—a bipartisan solution to a problem that is affecting every American family and business—or are we caught up in pushing something through this body with little deliberation and little regard for the consequences of our hurried action? And the consequences are great.

I fear we are leaning toward the latter statement, based upon the time limits and the rush in the committees charged with producing very complex health care legislation. I do not envy them their task. I would argue that it is more important to craft a very good, very solid bill that actually will solve the problem instead of forcing a not-well-thought-out, half-analyzed bill onto the backs of the American people. What we do in this arena will affect every American. I believe our constituents deserve so much more from us, and we should think twice before we proceed down a path that is wrong.

The American people deserve to know the truth about what is included in the bills that are being considered. They have a right to know how this will affect the long-term health not only of their families but of the Nation. Of course, in that arena, they need to know the long-term health of this Nation, both physically and financially.

We can find many points of agreement on how to reform our health care system. I have heard countless speeches about the need to eliminate waste and fraud and abuse—and it does exist in this system. Many agree we should use technology to eliminate administrative costs and to eliminate errors. There is much talk about the need to enhance transparency within the system, as well as the need to increase health and wellness efforts to lead to a healthier society. I have heard the valid points made about needing to stem the rising cost of health care and bending the health care cost curve. These are easy areas to agree. I think there is a middle ground, and I think we should all be standing upon it when we are viewing health care reform.

However, I am disappointed by the recent health care proposal emanating from the HELP Committee—the Affordable Health Choices Act. The legislation does not seem to capture the spirit of the bipartisan effort the President indicated he wanted to have in order to accomplish this important task. Instead, the Affordable Health Choices Act is just another government takeover of the health care system. This is not the health care reform that Americans have asked for, in my opinion.

Americans have been promised some things already. They have been promised that everyone will receive health care; that they would get to keep their insurance, if they like it; and the government will be responsible and act responsibly in using taxpayer dollars. Unfortunately, the current legislation simply doesn't live up to the promises.

In fact, the legislation has a number of proposals that not only don't live up to the promises, they directly contradict those promises. For example, the report by the Congressional Budget Office states that 15 million Americans who currently have employer-sponsored insurance will lose that coverage under this proposal. I can rise today and very safely say this isn't a talking point that came off of somebody's sheet. This is actually an analysis done by a body that we all rely upon—the Congressional Budget Office.

These numbers are likely to increase as soon as the figures for the government-run public plan are included. After all, the Lewin Group—which does research in this area—has issued a forecast that a public plan would probably cause 119 million people who have employer-provided health insurance to shift over to the public plan.

So let's take a moment to recap. The administration's promise: Citizens will get to keep their employer-provided health insurance, if they choose. Reality: CBO says 15 million people will be displaced from that coverage. Reality: The Lewin Group, in its estimate, says that could climb to 119 million Americans dumped from their private insurance onto a government system.

Furthermore, CBO indicated that about 39 million individuals would receive coverage through the government insurance exchange. That is the concept in this complex legislation. However, after you factor in those who would lose their employer-based coverage and those who would switch from other government programs, we are actually only bringing 16 million currently uninsured people into the fold. In other words, our country would still have an uninsured rate—after spending over $1 trillion—of 13 percent when the bill is fully implemented.

The administration promised coverage for all. Reality: CBO estimates 13 percent uninsured Americans. That is millions of Americans still not having access to health care in any meaningful way.

Some do claim the analysis doesn't reflect the full proposal. They will make the case that the final report will show that more of the uninsured will, in fact, be covered. However, this proposal is already estimated to cost $1 trillion over 10 years—a huge pricetag. Not surprisingly, this pricetag is expected to increase. Spending this kind of money to only insure 16 million people should be disappointing to everybody—disappointing to every American. Just when our economy is trying to achieve some equilibrium, slamming it with these kinds of costs for these few results I don't believe is even a good-faith effort on our part.

I believe everyone wants to solve these complex health care challenges, but I think it is so important to be thoughtful, careful, and to take a moment to step back and take a deep breath. It makes no sense from a policy standpoint to rush these enormously complex decisions with unbelievable results just to finish by the August recess. It doesn't make any sense. We are talking, Mr. President, about people's health care. We are talking about the health and safety of their families. As the adage goes: It is better to invest the time to get it right the first time instead of getting it wrong expeditiously.

We need to get back to a middle ground and follow through on the promises that have already been made to provide real health care reform—sustainable health care reform. The American people deserve a thorough, bipartisan debate on health care, not a rushed, ill-advised piecemeal approach to an enormously serious problem. I hope we have that opportunity because this is too important to get wrong.

Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to offer my thoughts. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAUFMAN). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, as we meet on the floor of the Senate, we are deliberating a bill about promoting tourism in America, which turns out to be a way to increase economic activity, create some business activity, keep people in their jobs, and maybe attract folks from overseas to see this beautiful land of ours. We are now in a procedural holding pattern. The minority party has asked us to wait 30 hours before we talk about it. It is unfortunate because we are prepared to go and are ready and we have a lot of things to do, but the rules of the Senate are available for them as for us, and they are utilizing them now to delay and stop action on this bill which is very routine, bipartisan, and enjoyed the support of over 90 Senators when it was called yesterday on a procedural vote.

In the meantime, as we are waiting on the floor for the Republicans to give us permission to go forward, the committees are at work. I left the Judiciary Committee where the Presiding Officer is also a member, with the Attorney General, where we spoke about some critical issues.

Right across the hall from us is the Finance Committee, and they are debating the future of health care in America, and that is a debate which we are all following very closely.

It is clearly time for us to acknowledge the obvious. Although we have some of the best hospitals and doctors in the world, the fact is the cost of health care in America is spinning out of control and if we do not have the political will and courage to step up at

this moment in time and address that, it is going to get much worse. People will find that there will be more uninsured people, people with health insurance that is not worth much, and that the cost of what you can buy will be so expensive that average people cannot afford it. You will find, if we do not do something, that health insurance companies will continue to exclude people because of preexisting conditions, continue to argue incessantly with doctors over what the right procedure will be. We will find unfortunately that there will be a situation where we do not have the chance to utilize the very best health care in this country for needed procedures.

Many Senators say: I have listened to that but count me out. I have a great health insurance plan. I don't need to be part of your debate.

What President Obama has said and what we have said in Congress is: OK, we accept that. If you have health insurance that you like, that you want to keep, you can keep it. There will not be any change. But if you happen to be one of those Americans who think they can do better for something more affordable or, sadly, if you are one of the 48 million Americans with no health insurance, for you, we think we have to change some of the ways we do business in this country.

One of the key elements here, as I mentioned already, is what to do with 48 million uninsured. If these uninsured people had their own health insurance, it would be a benefit to all the rest of us who happen to have health insurance.

Some of these political commentators like to write that Members of the Senate have some special health insurance plans. We are fortunate to have one of the best in the world, but it is the same plan Federal employees have across America. Eight million Federal employees and their families, and Members of Congress who opt to buy into it, have a wonderful plan. I am lucky; my wife and I are very fortunate to have that kind of coverage. But for a lot of people, they don't have that kind of luxury. Once each year, I can choose from nine different health insurance plans that sell to Federal employees who live in the State of Illinois. That is quite a good deal. If I don't like the way I was treated last year by my health insurance company, I can change. It is like buying a car; I have a lot of places to shop and look. But most Americans don't have that. Most Americans do not have the option of looking for health insurance, and if they do, they cannot afford it. If you have to pay for it out of pocket, you may find yourself unable, and small businesses which want to provide health insurance, not only for the owners but the workers, say: It is just too darned expensive, we cannot afford to do it.

That is why 48 million Americans—not the poorest because we cover them with Medicaid, and not those lucky enough to have health insurance, but those smack-dab in the middle who get up and work every day at businesses, maybe businesses they own, and do not have health insurance. One out of four realtors in America has no health insurance. You don't think of that, but it is a fact. So we work with them to try to come up with an approach—that is now being debated by the Finance Committee—to have small businesses and self-employed people have a chance to buy health insurance just like Federal employees can buy health insurance.

But we really have to get to the bottom line of this issue. It is not enough to just say we are going to cover 48 million Americans currently not covered. That is important because uninsured people who show up at the hospital in America today are not turned away, they are treated. Who pays for them if they cannot pay for themselves? The rest of us—taxpayers and people with health insurance. It is estimated that the average family pays an additional $1,000 a year—almost $100 a month—for coverage for uninsured people. We are picking up their health expenses because they do not have health insurance. That is a hidden tax. So when we talk about the cost of health care reform, there is a real cost of doing nothing—about $1,000 a year out-of-pocket for most American families.

We need to move on to the tougher issue, and this is the one debated at length here on the floor. The bottom line here is the cost of medical care. We spend twice as much as any other nation on Earth for medical care for our citizens. Sadly, we do not have the results to show for it. If you look at the basic health indicators, many countries that spend far less per person than the United States have much better outcomes. You wonder, why is that the case? We have the best hospitals, we have the best doctors, we have all the technology, all the drug companies. Why are we not the healthiest people in the world?

Some of it is our own fault. When you look at the chronic conditions that cost so much in our health care system, it is the choice of the person who decides, I am going to keep smoking cigarettes. That is a terrible choice. It can lead to sickness and disease and even death, and that is a lifestyle choice people should not make, and they do and we pay dearly for it.

Other people do not watch their diets closely. I am certainly no one to preach on that. But when we suffer from obesity in this country, people end up in the hospital and end up in doctors' offices 10 times more frequently than people who are not obese. Diabetes comes from that, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart problems—all these can be managed with lifestyle choices and preventive medicine, which we do not focus on in America today, so we need to do more of that.

But the other element is we need to have buy-in from doctors and hospitals and medical professionals to bring down the cost of health care.

There is a widely read article which has been referred to over and over, worth repeating, published by a doctor who is a surgeon in Boston. His name is Atul Gawande. The article was published in the New Yorker on June 1. I commend it to everyone following this debate because most Members of Congress are reading it closely. Dr. Gawande went to McAllen, TX, and wanted to know why the average cost for a Medicare patient treatment in that town was $15,000 a year while the average cost in El Paso—and Chicago, I might add—was right at $10,000 a year. Why did it cost 50 percent more to treat a Medicare patient in McAllen, TX? He took a look and sat down with doctors, and being a surgeon he knew what questions to ask.

The first response was: Defensive medicine. We have to order extra tests because those lawyers will sue us.

Another Doctor said: You know that is not true, Texas has the toughest medical malpractice law in America, limiting pain and suffering awards to $250,000.

This doctor went on to say: Nobody is suing us around here. It is not about defensive medicine. If it is, it is a tiny part of it.

What it turns out is many of the doctors in that community, and hospitals, are ordering more procedures than are needed. If you are a patient or the parent of a patient, you are not going to question it when a doctor says: I think we need an MRI. Are you going to say: Doctor, are you sure we need an MRI? You trust his judgment, and that judgment, unfortunately, can be very expensive because the doctors in that town are motivated by more procedures, more billing, more money, more profit. That is the wrong motivation. The motivation should be a healthy patient, a good medical outcome.

Dr. Gawande contrasted McAllen, TX, with the Mayo Clinic, a fantastic medical resource in Rochester, MN. It treated members of my family, and it is one of the best in the Nation. The Mayo Clinic hires the best doctors they can find and pays them by salary. They are not paid by patient or how much they bill. So these salaried doctors are looking for good outcomes. They don't want to order anything more than a patient needs. They want to get a good outcome. Think of the difference in motivation between the doctors in McAllen, TX, and the doctors in Rochester, MN.

The Congressional Budget Office sent a report to us yesterday, and it says if you really want to reduce the costs of health care in America, you have to get to the question of reimbursement. When you talk about that, you will get everybody at the American Medical Association on their feet, shaking their fists, saying if you cut back on compensation and reimbursement for doctors, fewer people will go into the profession, you will not be able to get the

best procedures—you understand what they are going to say. I have heard it. Many of us have heard it. But we have to find a good way to approach this. We have to bring down the rising cost of health care in this country.

One of the suggestions is that in addition to private health insurance companies offering health insurance, we have a public option, that we have a plan that really is not motivated by profit, whether it is a government-sponsored plan like Medicare or whether it is some other plan, a cooperative, which Senator CONRAD has proposed, that really says: Let's take the profit out of it and see if we can move toward the best health care outcomes and reduce the costs of health insurance so we get a good medical outcome at a reasonable cost.

Some have come to the floor and criticized that idea. I think they are wrong. I think if you look at the Medicare system, 45 years after we enacted it, it has been an unqualified success. Just look at how long seniors are living because they have good medical care after they reach the age of 65. It is not a question of whether you are rich or poor.

I run into people in my State of Illinois—a woman, a Realtor who said to me in Harrisburg, IL: Senator, I want you to meet me. She said: I am 64 years old. I have never had health insurance 1 day in my life.

I could not believe that. But she said: Next year I am 65. I am going to have Medicare. And finally I can breathe a little easier knowing that the savings I have put together are not going to be wiped out with one trip to the doctor.

So we understand that Medicare has worked. And it has created quality care and good outcomes. We also know the Veterans' Administration, another government health insurance approach for the men and women who served our country, whom we honor with a medical system that is there for them, provides some of the best care in our country.

We need to find a way to work out these differences. Believe me, at the end of the day there will always be a reason to do nothing. There will be political risk in doing something. But the American people have to stick with us in this debate and understand that if we do not address the fundamental issue, it is not just a question of whether we will have deficits as far as the eye can see from medical costs or a program going through the roof, it is a question of whether we will all have peace of mind of health insurance protection for ourselves and our families that makes sure we have something we can afford, based on quality that will provide the kind of health care we need. It all comes around. Every family faces it. And when that day comes, we want to make sure we have done our part. This year, President Obama has challenged us, though we are sitting idly on the floor today doing virtually nothing except giving speeches. He has told us: Do not go home this year without health care reform.

He is right. It is time to roll up our sleeves and get that done.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from the New York Times on June 17, this morning, by David Leonhardt entitled ''Health Care Rationing Rhetoric Overlooks Reality'' be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 17, 2009]

HEALTH CARE RATIONING RHETORIC OVERLOOKS REALITY

(By David Leonhardt)

Rationing.

More to the point: Rationing!

As in: Wait, are you talking about rationing medical care? Access to medical care is a fundamental right. And rationing sounds like something out of the Soviet Union. Or at least Canada.

The r-word has become a rejoinder to anyone who says that this country must reduce its runaway health spending, especially anyone who favors cutting back on treatments that don't have scientific evidence behind them. You can expect to hear a lot more about rationing as health care becomes the dominant issue in Washington this summer.

Today, I want to try to explain why the case against rationing isn't really a substantive argument. It's a clever set of buzzwords that tries to hide the fact that societies must make choices.

In truth, rationing is an inescapable part of economic life. It is the process of allocating scarce resources. Even in the United States, the richest society in human history, we are constantly rationing. We ration spots in good public high schools. We ration lakefront homes. We ration the best cuts of steak and wild-caught salmon.

Health care, I realize, seems as if it should be different. But it isn't. Already, we cannot afford every form of medical care that we might like. So we ration.

We spend billions of dollars on operations, tests and drugs that haven't been proved to make people healthier. Yet we have not spent the money to install computerized medical records—and we suffer more medical errors than many other countries.

We underpay primary care doctors, relative to specialists, and they keep us stewing in waiting rooms while they try to see as many patients as possible. We don't reimburse different specialists for time spent collaborating with one another, and many hard-to-diagnose conditions go untreated. We don't pay nurses to counsel people on how to improve their diets or remember to take their pills, and manageable cases of diabetes and heart disease become fatal.

''Just because there isn't some government agency specifically telling you which treatments you can have based on cost-effectiveness,'' as Dr. Mark McClellan, head of Medicare in the Bush administration, says, ''that doesn't mean you aren't getting some treatments.''

Milton Friedman's beloved line is a good way to frame the issue: There is no such thing as a free lunch. The choice isn't between rationing and not rationing. It's between rationing well and rationing badly. Given that the United States devotes far more of its economy to health care than other rich countries, and gets worse results by many measures, it's hard to argue that we are now rationing very rationally.

On Wednesday, a bipartisan panel led by four former Senate majority leaders—Howard Baker, Tom Daschle, Bob Dole and George Mitchell—will release a solid proposal for health care reform. Among other things, it would call on the federal government to do more research on which treatments actually work. An ''independent health care council'' would also be established, charged with helping the government avoid unnecessary health costs. The Obama administration supports a similar approach.

And connecting the dots is easy enough. Armed with better information, Medicare could pay more for effective treatments—and no longer pay quite so much for health care that doesn't make people healthier.

Mr. Baker, Mr. Daschle, Mr. Dole and Mr. Mitchell: I accuse you of rationing.

There are three main ways that the health care system already imposes rationing on us. The first is the most counterintuitive, because it doesn't involve denying medical care. It involves denying just about everything else.

The rapid rise in medical costs has put many employers in a tough spot. They have had to pay much higher insurance premiums, which have increased their labor costs. To make up for these increases, many have given meager pay raises.

This tradeoff is often explicit during contract negotiations between a company and a labor union. For nonunionized workers, the tradeoff tends to be invisible. It happens behind closed doors in the human resources department. But it still happens.

Research by Katherine Baicker and Amitabh Chandra of Harvard has found that, on average, a 10 percent increase in health premiums leads to a 2.3 percent decline in inflation-adjusted pay. Victor Fuchs, a Stanford economist, and Ezekiel Emanuel, an oncologist now in the Obama administration, published an article in The Journal of the American Medical Association last year that nicely captured the tradeoff. When health costs have grown fastest over the last two decades, they wrote, wages have grown slowest, and vice versa.

So when middle-class families complain about being stretched thin, they're really complaining about rationing. Our expensive, inefficient health care system is eating up money that could otherwise pay for a mortgage, a car, a vacation or college tuition.

The second kind of rationing involves the uninsured. The high cost of care means that some employers can't afford to offer health insurance and still pay a competitive wage. Those high costs mean that individuals can't buy insurance on their own.

The uninsured still receive some health care, obviously. But they get less care, and worse care, than they need. The Institute of Medicine has estimated that 18,000 people died in 2000 because they lacked insurance. By 2006, the number had risen to 22,000, according to the Urban Institute.

The final form of rationing is the one I described near the beginning of this column: the failure to provide certain types of care, even to people with health insurance. Doctors are generally not paid to do the blocking and tackling of medicine: collaboration, probing conversations with patients, small steps that avoid medical errors. Many doctors still do such things, out of professional pride. But the full medical system doesn't do nearly enough.

That's rationing—and it has real consequences.

In Australia, 81 percent of primary care doctors have set up a way for their patients to get after-hours care, according to the Commonwealth Fund. In the United States, only 40 percent have. Overall, the survival rates for many diseases in this country are no better than they are in countries that spend far less on health care. People here are

less likely to have long-term survival after colorectal cancer, childhood leukemia or a kidney transplant than they are in Canada—that bastion of rationing.

None of this means that reducing health costs will be easy. The comparative-effectiveness research favored by the former Senate majority leaders and the White House has inspired opposition from some doctors, members of Congress and patient groups. Certainly, the critics are right to demand that the research be done carefully. It should examine different forms of a disease and, ideally, various subpopulations who have the disease. Just as important, scientists—not political appointees or Congress—should be in charge of the research.

But flat-out opposition to comparative effectiveness is, in the end, opposition to making good choices. And all the noise about rationing is not really a courageous stand against less medical care. It's a utopian stand against better medical care.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HAGAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak as in morning business for 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, moments from now, President Obama will unveil his administration's long-awaited proposal to restructure and reform our Nation's financial regulatory system. I wish to take a few minutes to share my initial reactions to some of the most important features in the President's plan.

At the outset, let me say the President and his financial team deserve considerable credit for tackling this critical issue. It is important that all of us recognize how critical Federal financial regulatory reform is and that we not put this issue off until some distant future. When the present crisis is behind us—something we all hope will be sooner rather than later—other issues will demand our attention and calls for reform, I fear, will begin to fade. If that happens, our financial system would remain flawed, and these flaws must be corrected or they will emerge, once again, in the future to threaten our prosperity and to imperil financial markets.

In several aspects, the President's financial reform proposal parallels legislation I introduced in March to fundamentally transform our Nation's financial regulatory system. The bill I introduced would create a council of financial regulators to act as a systemic risk monitor. The bill would also require stronger safety and soundness standards and would close the loophole on the regulation of credit default swaps. It would eliminate the Office of Thrift Supervision, among other provisions.

There is widespread consensus that we do need a system, a measure for reviewing systemic risk. We need to have one entity that is responsible for looking across the financial markets and financial institutions and identifying regulatory black holes and high-risk practices or products that could put our financial markets at risk. For this reason, I am pleased the administration is proposing the creation of a council of regulators to ensure that many perspectives and areas of expertise are brought to the table.

As we know now from bitter experience, we do not have, currently, any entity charged with evaluating risk across the financial spectrum. As a result, we saw institutions take on far more leverage than was appropriate. We saw exotic new derivatives that were poorly disclosed, not well understood, and lightly regulated, if at all, develop over the last few years and imperil our financial markets. So it is critical that we have an entity—and I believe a council of regulators is the best entity—to look across the financial markets rather than having each regulator view its regulatory responsibilities and regulated entities through a narrow prism.

To my mind, the President's decision to rely on a council model makes his proposal far more practical and effective than alternatives which would have required the restructuring of most or all of the financial agencies that currently oversee the financial system. The effort to achieve that kind of massive change and consolidation would take many years to implement. As the experience in the United Kingdom demonstrates, it would be no guarantee that our Nation's economy would be shielded from systemic risk, even after such a consolidation were implemented.

Under the legislation I have introduced, a financial stability council would be the primary entity responsible for detecting systemic risk and taking action to protect against that risk. While I am pleased the President has chosen the council of regulators model as well, I differ with his proposal to have the Secretary of the Treasury serve as the head of the council. Instead, I believe the council's chairman should be independent of any of the regulatory agencies serving on the council and that it is important that that chairman devote his or her full energies to that role and not have other important responsibilities.

It is also important that individual be subject to congressional oversight, be presidentially appointed, and Senate confirmed.

I do believe, however, that the President made the right choice in not assigning this role to the Federal Reserve. That is a model that has been discussed, that perhaps the Federal Reserve should take on the responsibility of the systemic risk monitor. The Chairman of the Fed would be a member of the council, I have advocated, and, of course, the Nation's top banker would play a critical role in how the council discharges its responsibilities. But, in my view, the Federal Reserve already has plenty on its plate—including, after all, the conduct of monetary policy—and should not be distracted from those primary responsibilities by being asked to lead the new council.

There are several other important provisions in the President's plan on which I would like to comment. First, with respect to the too-big-to-fail problem, my bill would give the council the authority to make sure large financial institutions do not imperil the system by imposing higher capital requirements on them as they grow in size or raising their risk premiums or requiring them to hold a larger percentage of their debt as long-term debt. The President also proposes that the council play a role in setting these requirements. We have to get away from the problem we have now where we create a moral hazard. A firm knows if it becomes big enough and engages in sufficiently risky processes or practices, Uncle Sam is going to step in and bail that institution out. That is exactly the wrong message for us to be sending.

It is astonishing to me that our regulatory system was so lax and had so many gaps in it that we could have this huge market in credit default swaps arise where they were regulated neither as a security or as insurance; that we can have a situation where a large firm such as Bear Sterns has a leverage ratio that exceeds 30 to 1 and no regulator is stepping in; that we can have all of those kinds of problems. That is what we have to act to prevent.

The approach to too big to fail is one we have to undertake carefully, however. I don't think it makes sense to put some arbitrary limit on how big a firm can get, but I do believe that with increased size should come increased scrutiny by the regulators and higher capital requirements.

The TARP congressional oversight panel has adopted a similar position. As the panel has explained:

We should not identify specific institutions in advance as too big to fail, but rather have a regulatory framework in which institutions have higher capital requirements and pay more on insurance funds on a percentage basis than smaller institutions which are less likely to be rescued as being too systemic to fail.

Second, I support the idea of requiring that lenders keep some ''skin in the game'' when dealing in asset-backed securities. One of the big problems with the current system is risk has become divorced from responsibility. The mortgage broker gets paid for finding the client, placing the loan with a financial institution, and then has no further obligation. The financial institution that is underwriting the loan

ends up selling it on the secondary market so, again, it has no further obligation. This system goes on and on and on. So I think the President is right about requiring everyone along the chain to have a financial interest in the ultimate health of the mortgage.

Since last spring, the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, of which I am the ranking member and Senator LIEBERMAN is the chairman, has held a series of hearings on the roots of the present financial crisis. One problem consistently raised by the experts is the fact that asset-backed securities allowed lenders to sell their loans to investors and thereby avoid the risk that borrowers might default on these loans. That encouraged looser lending standards, and led to the boom and ultimately the bust in the housing market.

I understand the ability to sell those loans gives more liquidity and allows for additional mortgages to be made. But I think if you required the lenders to retain an interest in the loan, they are going to have more at stake when it comes to the financial security of the loan and, indeed, whether the loan should have been made in the first place.

Third, I am intrigued by the President's proposal to reform the role played by credit rating agencies. I am deeply concerned by the failure of these agencies to provide meaningful warning of the riskiness of investments backed by subprime loans, even after the market's downturn. I am very troubled by the way the system works now, where essentially there is an auction, there is ''ratings shopping,'' and there are conflicts of interest inherent in the system.

Fourth, I support the President's proposal to regulate and bring transparency to the derivatives market, including the over-the-counter market. This is a large, complex market where some companies are trying to enter into legitimate hedging contracts, but other financial institutions have been engaged in a tangled web of interlocking contracts that are extremely difficult to properly evaluate.

The lack of regulation and transparency in this area led to the near failure of AIG, which had engaged in hundreds of these contracts in the form of credit default swaps. As the financial crisis deepened, the American taxpayer was forced to bail out AIG with at least $70 billion due to the uncertainty of the impact of these credit default swaps on the economy as a whole. But AIG's experience should not be used as an excuse to alter the traditional authority of States to regulate insurance.

It was a noninsurance financial subsidiary of AIG that led to the debacle. AIG's insurance business remained pretty healthy. The problems were in the financial services unit, and I do not think it is a coincidence that unit was regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision, primarily, which has been long recognized as the weak sister when it comes to bank regulators. That is why both my bill and the effect of the President's proposal is to do away with that regulator and to have a consolidated regulator.

Fifth, I need to learn more about the President's proposal to consolidate consumer protection for financial products into one agency. The current financial regulatory agencies—whether the bank regulators or the Securities and Exchange Commission or the CFTC—all have an important role to play in consumer protection, a role that has not always been played adequately in the last few years. Is the answer, however, to the problems we have seen simply to remove consumer protection from the bank regulators' responsibilities? I am not sure that is the right response. I think we need to look very closely at this issue.

Finally, I welcome the President's proposal to provide Federal regulators with resolution authority over holding companies and other nonbank financial institutions similar to the kind the FDIC has over banks. This lack of authority presented Federal regulators with a Hobson's choice with respect to nonbank financial institutions such as AIG: bail them out or allow them to fail, notwithstanding the damage to the economy as a whole.

Madam President, let me conclude my comments.

As a former Maine financial regulator, I am convinced that financial regulatory reform is absolutely essential to restoring confidence in our financial markets and to preventing a recurrence of a crisis such as the one we now face.

I applaud the administration for making this reform a priority.

America's Main Street small businesses, homeowners, employees, savers, and investors deserve the protection of an effective, new regulatory system that modernizes regulatory agencies, sets safety and soundness requirements for financial institutions to prevent excessive leverage, and improves oversight, accountability, and transparency. I look forward to working closely with the administration to achieve these goals.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

TRAVEL PROMOTION ACT OF 2009—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1023, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A motion to proceed to the bill (S. 1023) to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PARIS AIR SHOW

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I rise today to draw attention to an event that is going on across the Atlantic Ocean and how it impacts thousands of good-paying family-wage jobs right here in the United States.

As some of my colleagues know, the Paris Air Show kicked off this week. The air show showcases many impressive displays of aviation, technology, and innovation.

But there is something else that is going to be on display at this year's air show: the fruits of some 30-plus years of direct cash advances and illegal subsidies to the European aerospace company Airbus.

For more than three decades now, the European governments that created Airbus to specifically compete with the United States have aggressively funded, protected, and promoted their venture.

Since 1969, the European governments of France, Germany, Spain, and the UK have supported—the governments have supported—Airbus's commercial aircraft development with over $15 billion in launch aid. Those are high-risk loans at no- or low-interest, with repayment contingent on the commercial success of the aircraft.

According to the USTR, the amount of launch aid Airbus has received during the lifetime of that company—if it was repaid on commercial terms—is well over $100 billion.

Such massive, market-distorting subsidies to a private company are today allowing Airbus to offer incentives for airlines to buy their planes. Airbus is a mature company, with more than half of the market for large commercial aircraft. But Europe is still treating it as a company with kid gloves.

In fact, last week, Bloomberg News reported that Airbus is seeking approximately $5 billion in launch aid from the governments of France, Germany, Spain, and the UK to now fund the development of the Airbus A350. Reports indicate that the deal could be completed within the month.

If we want to keep a strong aerospace industry in America, we cannot let that happen. Every time European governments underwrite Airbus with subsidies, our American workers get pink slips.

If we want to lead the world in commercial aerospace, our message to Europe has to be strong and clear: No more illegal subsidies to prop up Airbus. And Airbus has to compete in the marketplace just like everybody else.

I am deeply troubled that Airbus is considering pursuing now additional illegal, trade-distorting subsidies that, in effect, have caused adverse effects on the American aerospace industry at

the same time the European Union is being sued in the World Trade Organization for those such practices.

That is why I am writing to Ambassador John Bruton urging the EU to show it is serious about pursuing fair trade practices with the United States by ending any discussion or movement forward on those subsidies.

The message sent by the U.S. Government is very clear.

On April 11, 2005, this Senate unanimously adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 25. That resolution called for European governments to reject launch aid for the A350.

Launch aid for the A350 or any other form of preferential financing for Airbus is unacceptable. We will not tolerate another round of subsidies that kill our American jobs.

In addition to the trade-distorting subsidies now being talked about in Paris, there are other distortions showing up in the news accounts as well.

Several weeks ago, I had the opportunity here in the Senate to question Air Force Secretary Michael Donley at our Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. I told him about my concerns for the future of our domestic industrial base and how I believe the future capabilities of both our domestic workforce and our military must be taken into account as we work to reform our procurement process.

Secretary Donley agreed that the Pentagon has an interest in ensuring that our industrial base issues are taken into account.

That response now has some of Airbus's top executives upset and once again distorting the facts. In newspaper reports over the weekend, the chief executive of EADS—which is Airbus's parent company—Louis Gallois, claims that if Airbus is selected to build the next generation of military refueling tankers, they would create more jobs than competition for the U.S. aerospace industry.

That is pretty hard to swallow. In fact, a year ago, in June 2008, an independent, nonpartisan Economic Policy Institute study concluded that the now-overturned decision to award the tanker contract to Airbus would have actually cost the United States 14,000 jobs.

The truth is, Airbus does not even have a plant here in the United States and their well-documented plan is to build their tanker airplane in Europe and then ship sections over here to the United States to be assembled.

The Boeing tanker, however, would be built in Everett, WA, and military capabilities would be added at the company's defense plant in Wichita, KS.

Suppliers in States across America would be supported by that contract. A Boeing-made tanker is estimated to support and create twice as many American jobs as an Airbus plane.

But it is not just about jobs. This is about the future of America's domestic industrial strength. Our government depends on our highly skilled industries—our manufacturers, our engineers, our researchers—and our development and science base to keep the U.S. military stocked with the best and most advanced tools and equipment available.

So whether it is our scientists who are designing the next generation of military satellites or our engineers who are improving our radar systems or our machinists who are assembling our planes, these industries and their workers are one of America's greatest strategic assets.

We ought to ask the question: What if they were not available anymore? What if we here made budgetary and policy decisions without taking into account the future needs of our domestic workforce?

That is not impossible. It is not unthinkable. It is actually happening. And it is time to have a real dialog here about the ramifications of these decisions before we lose our capability to provide our military with the tools and equipment they need. Because once our plants shut down and our skilled workers move to other fields, and once all the infrastructure we have here is gone, it cannot be rebuilt overnight.

As a Senator from Washington State, I represent five military bases and many of our military contractors and suppliers, and, believe me, I am keenly aware of the important relationship between our military and the producers who keep them protected with their latest technological advances.

I have also seen the ramifications of the Pentagon's decisions on communities and workers and families. As many of my colleagues know, I have been sounding the alarm about a declining domestic aerospace industry for years. The American aerospace industry has taken hits from the economic climate, but it is also being undermined by unfair trade practices and these illegal subsidies of the type that are now being talked about this week in France.

This isn't just about one company or one State or one industry; this is about our Nation's economic stability, it is about our skill base, and it is about our future military capability. We have watched as our domestic base has shrunk, as competition has disappeared, and as our military has looked overseas for the products we have the capability to produce from scratch—not just assemble but produce from scratch—here at home.

Last month, I worked with some of our colleagues in the Senate to include a provision in the Defense Acquisitions Reform Act that has now been signed by the President. My provision draws the attention of the Pentagon leadership to consider the effects of their decisions on our industrial base and its ability to meet our future national security objectives. These decisions should not be made in a vacuum without regard to the long-term capabilities of our industrial base and the workers who are its backbone.

Last weekend, EADS head Louis Gallois said:

> We will see at the end of the day who is creating more jobs. We are starting from scratch in Alabama. We have to create an industrial base.

Well, America has a highly skilled aerospace industrial base. It has taken a very long time to build it. We have machinists today who have past experience and know-how down the ranks for over 50 years. We have engineers who know our mission and know the needs of our soldiers and sailors and airmen and marines and they have a reputation for delivering for our U.S. military.

I believe we need to move forward with a fair and transparent rebid of the tanker contract. The comments and the actions coming out of France this week have been anything but. But, again, this isn't just about one contract; this is about our Nation's economic stability, it is about our military capability, and it is about ensuring that our workers are a consideration in the decisions we are making on major defense contracts.

It took us a long time to build our industrial base, and it is built on the best America has to offer: Our innovative spirit, our dedication to this country and, most importantly, our Nation's workers. We have to work to preserve it, and we need to stand against unfair and illegal trade practices such as the ones that are being talked about at the Paris Air Show this week.

The Presiding Officer and I both know we are in the middle of a recession. We are engaged in wars abroad. These are two separate but not unrelated challenges. We have the ability in America to provide our military with the equipment they need to defend our Nation and project our might worldwide. But I fear, unless we stand for our industrial base today, we stand to lose the backbone of our military might, some of our best-paying American jobs, and our economic strength in the future.

Now is the time to take this stand and stand for our military and for our workers. It is critical to preserving America's future strength.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTO MANUFACTURERS BANKRUPTCY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I rise today to speak about the update on the Chrysler and GM bankruptcy and their impact on the auto dealer community.

Almost 4 weeks ago, when we were considering the supplemental appropriations bill, I offered an amendment to provide at least 60 days for any dealer being terminated by an auto manufacturer receiving TARP funding to

wind down its operations and sell its inventory. My amendment was in response to the letter sent to 789 Chrysler dealers May 13, 2009, informing them they were being terminated on June 9—3 weeks later—with no assistance for auto inventory, parts, or special tools. I found that unacceptable. And you know, a number of the people who heard my amendment on the floor stepped up and said: I want to cosponsor that amendment. By the end of the day, we had 38 bipartisan cosponsors on the amendment to give these valued members of our communities at least 60 days to wind down their businesses. As a result of that amendment and thorough discussions with Chrysler president Jim Press and the Auto Task Force, Chrysler responded with a commitment to facilitate the transfer of inventory and parts for the terminated dealers.

As soon as we returned from Memorial Day recess, Chairman ROCKEFELLER and I called a Commerce Committee hearing specifically on the impact of the Chrysler and GM bankruptcy on the auto dealer community. This hearing provided the first outlet for dealers to express their opinions on how they were being treated in this process, and it gave Chrysler and GM CEOs the opportunity to explain their reasoning for the termination of literally thousands of dealerships across the country. We pressed the auto manufacturer executives to reconsider how they were treating these independent business men and women, and we sought progress reports on their commitments to me, our committee, and this body to provide a softer landing for terminated dealerships.

In response to the concerns we raised in that hearing, Chrysler did take another step forward on behalf of its terminated dealers by formally guaranteeing that every piece of inventory at these dealerships would be purchased at cost, minus inspection and transportation fees. So they made the promise after the Memorial Day recess that they would buy every car.

This reassuring news, of course, was welcome to the dealer body, but we still had concerns. I continued to push Chrysler for assurances regarding parts and equipment. The Commerce Committee sought additional answers on transparency, dealer reentry, rural access, and continuation agreements in both Chrysler and General Motors. On Monday, I received a letter that I thought was very positive from Chrysler, acknowledging the need for assurances on parts. They have now guaranteed 100 percent of the parts inventory for terminated dealers.

So we have a situation here where they did listen. They eventually said they would buy all of the cars that were still left in inventory, and now, of course, they are going to buy the parts. Of course, the dealers that were being terminated had no use for the parts which they had already purchased, and so I think that was a fair ending to that dilemma.

I also wish to point out another part of the answer to the Commerce Committee letter, which is on dealer terminations and market reentry. One of the things that came out in our hearing is that in some places all of the dealerships in the area were being closed, yet we had word that there were new people coming in seeking financing or a new dealership in the same place. That didn't quite ring right with us, and so we did ask for assurances that any dealer that was terminated would have some ability to come back in if another dealership was going to be put in that area. And here is what Mr. Press said in the letter of June 12, 2009:

> Chrysler Group LLC will commit to provide nonretained dealers with an opportunity for first consideration of new dealerships that the company may contemplate.

We sent the same request for information to the General Motors CEO, and his answer was:

> You have asked about situations where GM will authorize the establishment of a new dealership near the location where a current, profitable dealer has been asked to wind down operations. It is not our plan for current dealerships to be wound down only to open up new dealerships. Rather, our plan is to reduce overall dealer count. However, in those rare instances where we do open a new dealership, in an area previously served by a winding down dealer, we commit to provide advance notice to former dealers and allow them an advanced opportunity to apply to run the new dealership.

I think that is a step in the right direction, and I hope that will be followed through on in a legitimate and positive way because it would be the most cruel cut for a dealer that has been closed—a dealer that is profitable—to all of a sudden have a new dealer come in and open on the same ground or in the same area as the dealer that was closed at great loss.

Remember, we have a dealer now with a huge piece of real estate. These auto dealerships are big lots because they have all these cars on them. So they are big pieces of real estate, and they are big buildings that are generally suited just for the purpose of an automobile showroom, and they have been left or sort of stuck with this real estate and stuck with all of the other equipment and things you have to have to run a business. So I think it is untenable for us to just close that person down and then 3 months later suddenly have a new person come in without all of those expenses and have the opportunity to open a new dealership.

So I thought that was a very important part of the letter and commitment that is being made. But, of course, the commitment has to be followed through with—a responsible advance notice and a fair hearing for the dealer that has gone out of business to be able to come back in.

I commend Chrysler for heeding the calls of Members of Congress and the dealer community and responding in a way that does give additional support to the dealers.

General Motors, meanwhile, did sit down with the National Auto Dealers Association after our Commerce Committee hearing to work out concerns with the supplemental agreements continuing dealers were asked to sign. I commend GM for making concessions during those discussions, and I hope they will continue that positive dialog and interaction as the GM dealer network seeks additional information, support, and assistance.

I will continue to work with the auto manufacturers to provide our dealer communities with the support and assistance they need in this very challenging time.

I am worried about what is happening to many communities in my State and all over America because so often auto dealers are such a pillar of the community. They are very community oriented. They advertise, they support the Little League, they support the United Way, and they support the high school football programs. They are community citizens, and they are always the first one to step up when the community needs something.

It has been stated that closing these dealerships is necessary, even where it is the only dealership in town and even when it is profitable. But the dealer takes all of the risk. They buy the cars, they buy the parts, they buy the special equipment, they have the real estate costs. They take the risks, not the manufacturer.

I am not convinced that cutting down on the number of dealerships is the most productive thing for this economy today. We are trying to keep jobs. We are trying to keep communities going. We are trying to keep our economy steady and growing. Why we are closing down dealers and putting people out of jobs when they are profitable and contributing to the community is, frankly, lost on me. In fact, I asked Mr. Ron Bloom, who is a member of the Auto Task Force, at a Banking Committee hearing after the Commerce Committee hearing. I said: Why did the task force ask both GM and Chrysler to go back to the drawing board and eliminate more dealerships than their original plan?

He acknowledged they did this. Again, he gave us the argument that fewer dealerships will be better for sales of these cars and trucks.

I still, I am honest to admit, do not understand why he believes that; why Mr. Bloom or the Auto Task Force or GM or Chrysler believe when the dealers take the risk, and they are profitable, that it will increase sales to eliminate those dealerships. I certainly do not understand how the task force, which is part of the White House, would not see that this is going to hurt the economy in the long run—putting people out of jobs, thousands of people out of jobs. It is counterintuitive to me.

However, it is being done. All we are trying to do is help the people who are being shut down to have the first rights to new dealerships that would open, and to make sure they are treated as

fairly as possible. You cannot say it is fair because getting 3 weeks' notice to shut down an auto dealership is not fair. GM has given a longer time period, but although the GM company is saying: You will have until next year, 2010, to shut down your dealerships, yet the ones that have gotten the notice that they are going to be closed under GM are being told they cannot buy any new cars to sell. They can wind down the inventory they have, but they cannot stay in business until 2010 if they cannot get access to new automobiles and parts.

It does not seem as though that is going to work very well either. I am hoping GM is going to also be a little more responsible in trying to help those that are being closed, with some ability to wind down in a more constructive way.

As we continue these discussions between the dealer community and the auto manufacturers, I certainly hope we will be able to keep track of the progress. I would like to continue to get the progress reports, to see how these automobile companies are doing, and to get input from the dealers. It has been a very tough blow to them, especially those that did not see it coming because they were profitable, or like one of my constituents who had a profitable dealership in a location in Galveston County for years and years and years and then was told that he was going to be closed, even though he has dealerships in other parts of the Houston area, he was being closed in Galveston County and, of course, Galveston was struck by a terrible hurricane—Ike—last year and his business was down in the Galveston location. That is not surprising.

Many people have not been able to move back to Galveston County because their homes were destroyed and they have no ability to live in Galveston County anymore. At least until very recently there was no opportunity for my constituent to appeal to General Motors because they were going to lose all their rights, if they appealed, to any of the concessions that were being made to closing dealers. It is a very troubling situation.

I think we are making progress. I think GM and Chrysler are doing better with regard to the dealers, and I hope they will continue to understand these are important parts of communities all over America, these franchises that they have put out. They have been encouraged to buy inventory to try to help the companies not to go into bankruptcy, and then when they did go into bankruptcy they were sort of left high and dry. I think it is our responsibility—particularly in the case of GM and Chrysler, because they are getting taxpayer dollars—that they should have a little more concern about the overall economy because it is tax dollars that are propping them up.

I ask unanimous consent the letters that Senator ROCKEFELLER and I received from Mr. Henderson and Mr. Press, of GM and Chrysler respectively, be printed in the RECORD, and I yield the floor.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION,
Detroit, MI, June 12, 2009.

Hon. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, IV,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
Ranking Member, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN AND SENATOR HUTCHISON: Thank you for your letter regarding rationalizing of the General Motors dealer network. I appreciate the time that you have devoted to understand the issues facing GM and the efforts we are undertaking to restructure the company for future viability. I appreciate the thoughtful questions and comments concerning how we decided which dealers should remain with the new company and the impact of those decisions on the dealers and the communities in which they operate.

Dealers are critical to the future of GM. Strengthening our dealer network will make that future possible, and preserve over 200,000 jobs at GM's remaining dealers, along with hundreds of thousands of jobs with GM's direct manufacturing and supplier network. As I stated in my testimony, restructuring our dealer network is quite painful—for us, and especially for our dealers. Many of our dealers operate businesses that have been in their families for generations. Our actions affect them personally as well as financially. They also affect the communities and states where our dealers live and work.

That is why we are conducting our GM dealer restructuring thoughtfully and objectively and in consultation with our dealers. We decided not to outright terminate dealers, and instead developed a unique wind-down process that we believe is considerably more equitable.

The issues that you raise generally result from our bankruptcy. I have stated on many occasions that bankruptcy was not the preferred option for GM to restructuring itself for future viability. Many in and outside of Congress called for a GM bankruptcy, and urged the company to use a court administered bankruptcy process. As economic conditions worsened, and we face the equivalent of an economic depression in the auto market, bankruptcy became the only option for GM to restructure and survive.

WIND DOWN AND PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS

During the hearing, many issues were raised about the agreements GM asked its dealers to sign, either to wind down operations or continue with the New GM. GM crafted these agreements to provide dealers with more options than they would otherwise have.

With respect to the wind down agreements, we carefully drafted them to provide the dealers financial assistance, flexibility and choice regarding the time they take to orderly wind down their business. We did not terminate any dealers, rather providing them with options to sell and service vehicles for up to 16 months. This approach is in stark contrast to what happens to most contracts in bankruptcy, where contracts are typically simply rejected with no assistance.

With regard to the participation agreements, we continue to respect and follow state franchise law and provide a new operating approach that will benefit both the dealer and GM. We respectfully disagree that the participation agreements are onerous or otherwise improper. At the hearing, the National Automobile Dealers Association witness and some Senators raised questions about the participation agreements. I committed to you that we would quickly meet with NADA to better understand their concerns. We are pleased to report that GM and NADA, as well as representatives of the GM National Dealer Council, reached an understanding of the key issues and as a result, on June 9, GM sent a letter to each dealer we had asked to sign a participation agreement which clarified the important issues, including that the dealers retained certain rights afforded by state law. I have attached for you a copy of the dealer letter as well as the GM and NADA press releases on these clarifications. I can assure you that GM respects the rights of dealers and consider them key and critical to the success of the New GM.

DEALER MARKET RE-ENTRY

You have also asked about situations where GM will authorize the establishment of a new dealership near the location where a current, profitable dealer has been asked to wind down operations. It is not our plan for current dealerships to be wound down only to open up new dealerships. Rather, our plan is to reduce overall dealer count. However, in those rare instances where we do open a new dealership, in an area previously served by a winding down dealer, we commit to provide advance notice to former dealers and allow them an advanced opportunity to apply to run the new dealership.

When rationalizing our dealer network we looked at several factors, including profitability. Over two thirds of the dealerships that received wind down agreements were not profitable. Profitability is only one measure of a dealer's suitability for a future dealership opportunity. Equally important are the dealer's prior sales performance, customer satisfaction performance, needed funding and ability to provide acceptable dealership facilities. While a profitable dealer may provide high levels of customer service, it is not always true, and unfortunately a profitable dealer may rank among our poor performers. Even after the dealer rationalization General Motors will continue to have the largest and most extensive dealer network in the U.S.

LITIGATION PENDING BEFORE BANKRUPTCY FILING

The treatment of lawsuits and other claims is an important issue. All claimants will have the opportunity to submit their claims and have them resolved as provided by the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable law, both as to amount and priority. We understand that the Bankruptcy Court routinely addresses these issues, taking into account the concerns of the claimants and the bankrupt company. An unfortunate consequence of bankruptcy is that many claims do not receive the priority that the plaintiff would prefer.

SERVICE IN RURAL AREAS

We also carefully considered our dealer network coverage in rural areas and small towns versus urban/suburban markets. We know that our strong presence in rural areas, small towns and "hub" towns gives us a strong competitive advantage on average of more than 10 points in market share, and we would like to maintain that advantage. When our rural and small town dealers perform to our standards, they are a huge asset, and so we intend to retain an extensive rural network of 1,500 dealers nationally. With this comprehensive network in place we are confident we can continue to provide all of our customers with reasonable access to dealers and service, obviating the need for "service

only'' outlets. However, we will conduct market analyses to ensure that there is sufficient representation of GM dealers so that we meet the needs of customers, especially in rural areas.

GM TECHNICIAN PLACEMENT

GM is proud of the dealer technicians who service GM vehicles. Many of these technicians are highly trained and possess multiple technical certifications. Factory trained individuals with these skills and credentials are highly sought after in the industry. GM shares your concern that these technicians may lose their current positions. In response to your letter, we commit to taking actions, such as by making training records and certifications available, with technician consent, to employment services and resume sites. In addition, we have already begun a review with our National Dealer Council to develop ideas on how GM can help the dealers' technicians transition to other dealers.

General Motors appreciates the support of Congress and President Obama and takes very seriously our responsibility to create a healthy GM for generations to come. Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your concerns.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK A. HENDERSON,
President and Chief Executive Officer.

CHRYSLER LLC,
Auburn Mills, MI, June 12, 2009.

Hon. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER AND RANKING MEMBER HUTCHISON: Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the concerns raised in your June 9 letter. As I highlighted last week at the Senate Commerce Committee hearing, it is critically important that the new Chrysler Group have a viable, realigned dealer network on day one. Despite a painful restructuring, Chrysler Group LLC will retain 86% of Chrysler dealers by volume and 75% by location. I can empathize with the dealers who were not brought forward into the new company, and can understand their disappointment. This has been the most difficult business action I have personally ever had to take.

The concerns you have raised are addressed in order below:

VEHICLE INVENTORY, PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS

Regarding the concerns you have outlined relative to inventories, parts and special tools, Chrysler has made a commitment to its discontinued dealers that 100% of the inventory on their lots will be purchased at cost minus a $350 inspection, cleaning and transport fee. Through a letter dated June 5, 2009 Chrysler informed all discontinued dealers that we will guarantee the re-distribution of 100% of eligible vehicle inventory. We have successfully found buyers for 100% of the outstanding vehicle inventory, and dealers requesting our assistance have received commitments for 80% of their parts inventory.

We will continue to work with the discontinued dealers to redistribute their parts inventory for the next 90 days. After that time we will commit to repurchase remaining qualified parts inventory from those dealers at the average transaction price for all parts already redistributed. We will also continue to work to redistribute all remaining special tools.

DEALER TERMINATIONS AND MARKET RE-ENTRY

While some profitable dealers were not retained by Chrysler, it is important to note that profitability alone is not an adequate measure and is one of several elements that determine a dealer's viability and value to Chrysler. The factors we considered in making these decisions included:

Total sales potential for each individual market

Each dealer's record of meeting minimum sales responsibility

A scorecard that each dealer receives monthly, and includes metrics for sales, market share, new vehicle shipments, sales satisfaction index, service satisfaction index, warranty repair expense, and other comparative measures

Facility that meets corporate standards

Location in regard to optimum retail growth area

Exclusive representation within larger markets (Dualed with competitive franchise)

Opportunity to complete consolidation of the three brands (Project Genesis)

Dealers may be profitable while not meeting their Chrysler new vehicle ''minimum sales responsibility'' level. For example, a dealer may focus on maintaining a low cost structure through a lack of modernization, a heavy emphasis on used vehicles, lack of investment in training and capacity. Therefore, a dealer could be profitable while not meeting their new vehicle sales and customer satisfaction obligations.

Also, we understand and value the loyalty and experience represented in many of the discontinued dealers. As we consider market re-entry or expansion in the future.

Chrysler Group LLC will commit to provide non-retained dealers with an opportunity for first consideration of new dealerships that the company may contemplate.

PROVIDING TRANSPARENCY IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

To achieve the necessary realignment, we used a thoughtful, rigorous and objective process designed to have the least negative impact while still creating a new dealer footprint scaled to be viable and profitable for the long-term. Factors in the decision-making are outlined in the second question above.

Upon request, we will share with any dealer the rationale and specific data used in making the decision on the dealer separation.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Bankruptcy is a very difficult process requiring hard choices and painful decisions. The bankruptcy process has impacted all existing stakeholders. With a failed enterprise, there are many who suffer significant losses. Traditionally in a bankruptcy, liabilities such as product liability claims are not carried forward into the new enterprise. The judge found this decision to be within the debtor's sound business judgment, and it is a customary bankruptcy outcome. Any product-related claims arising from vehicles sold by the New Chrysler will be addressed by the new company. This is consistent with the goal of a Chapter 11 bankruptcy, which is to create a framework enabling a vibrant, sustainable new company to emerge.

CONSUMER ACCESS TO SERVICE IN RURAL AREAS

There will be over 2,300 remaining Chrysler, Jeep and Dodge dealerships conveniently located with the parts and trained technicians to service consumers' vehicles. Based on registration data, our customers reside an average of 6.28 miles from the nearest Chrysler, Jeep or Dodge dealer now; this distance will increase to 6.80 miles after the consolidation. With regard to rural dealers, the distance increases from 9.72 to 10.70 miles. Even with the consolidation, our dealers on average are more conveniently located to customers than Toyota or Honda dealers are to their customers.

Additionally, we will consider companion facilities to address potential sales and service issues in areas of concern. Chrysler will send a letter to all customers notifying them of the four nearest dealers who can provide service. It is not in Chrysler's interest to abandon existing customers to the detriment of future parts and new vehicle sales.

CUSTOMER CONVENIENCE COMPARISON

[Average distance in miles a customer must drive to reach a dealership]

	Old Chrysler	New Chrysler	Change chrysler	Toyota	Honda	Chevy	Ford
Metro	4.45	4.82	0.37	5.01	5.11	4.10	4.23
Secondary	6.08	6.44	0.36	7.38	7.58	5.69	5.76
Rural	9.72	10.70	0.98	19.27	24.27	8.04	8.69
Total	6.28	6.80	0.52	9.11	10.31	5.58	5.81

PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR CHRYSLER TECHNICIANS

Chrysler is sensitive to the job loss associated with the non-retained dealers. In an effort to assist employees, a job posting website is currently being developed in partnership with Careerbuilder.com. This website will list jobs that are available at Chrysler dealerships nationwide to the extent such information is provided to us. Additionally, there will be a resource section to provide ''how to'' tips on items like resume building and job interview techniques.

Again, I appreciate your concerns and want to assure you that we are doing everything we can to support the dealers that are not going forward and to ensure that the new company going forward is successful.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. PRESS,
Vice Chairman & President.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, twice in the last 2 weeks I have asked a unanimous consent to proceed to consider Calendar No. 97. I would like to do that again at this time. We have advised the Republican side of the aisle I will be doing that, so I will proceed with that at this point.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 97, the nomination of Hilary Chandler Tompkins to be the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, that the nomination be confirmed, that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, that no further motions be in order, that any statements relating to the nomination be printed in the RECORD, that upon confirmation the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I do object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I object on behalf of the minority because they have not yet had time to clear this on our side, but certainly we will work with you going forward to be able to expedite this nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, let me comment briefly. I regret objection has been raised again. This nomination was reported out of our Energy and Natural Resources Committee on April 30. Of course, we are now at June 17. There was no testimony at our committee hearing or no suggestion made by anybody that Ms. Tompkins was not qualified for this position. Clearly, she is qualified and well qualified for this position. She has served in important positions in our State government in New Mexico. She is, by education and experience, eminently qualified to be the Solicitor.

I also point out to my colleagues, she is the first Native American to be nominated by the President to be the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, and she is the second woman in the history of this country to be nominated to be the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

This is an extremely important position. Secretary Salazar is trying very hard to put together a team of people who can help him to do the job of Secretary of Interior, and he needs a person in this Solicitor's office he can depend upon. He has chosen her to be that person.

To my mind, it is unacceptable for us to continue denying him the choice he has made, and the choice President Obama has made, for the Solicitor's office. It is very unfair to Ms. Tompkins to be denying her this position. Frankly, I have great difficulty understanding why she was singled out.

There have been a great many nominees who have come before the Senate in the last couple of months in connection with the Department of the Interior responsibilities. Why we would be singling her out and holding her up while others have been approved I have great difficulty understanding.

My colleagues say they need additional time. Frankly, I cannot understand what the additional time relates to. I know of no questions that need to be looked at. I know of no objections that have been raised to her nomination.

I hope that if there is anything, any additional investigation or question that continues to exist on the Republican side, they would resolve that here in the next day or two so we can complete this nomination and get on with other business. But this is a very unfair situation with regard to this nominee. In my view, there is no justification for it. I know the Presiding Officer, Senator UDALL, and I will continue to pursue this repeatedly over the coming days until this matter is resolved and she can be confirmed. I believe that once permission is given for her nomination to be voted on, she will be overwhelmingly confirmed. That is as it should be. But due to the arcane rules that we operate under in the Senate, the Republican Members have chosen to hold up this nomination very unfairly, in my view, and I think we will have to revisit it again in the next few days.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KYL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I have been talking about, over the last several days, health care reform which is urgently needed. No one is satisfied with the status quo. We have all heard unfortunate stories about Americans who cope with health insurance. All Americans deserve access to high-quality health care. In a country as innovative and prosperous as ours, we can achieve that goal. Republicans believe we can do so by putting patients first. We believe Americans should be trusted with their own money to make wise decisions about the health care plan that best fits their family's needs. We do not believe forcing everyone into a one-size-fits-all, Washington-run system, as the President wants, is the solution to our health care problems. Indeed, we believe a Washington takeover would create a whole new set of problems, the likes of which are experienced every day in countries such as Canada and Great Britain.

President Obama often says if you are insured and you like your current health care, you can keep it. But as I pointed out several times, the President's plan would, in fact, force millions of Americans into the government system by providing incentives for their employers to eliminate their coverage. Government-run health care systems in Canada and Great Britain have, over and over, failed the very patients they were created to serve. Access to doctors, tests, treatments, and medications is limited. Patients wait through painful months and years to get the treatment they need. The longer they wait, the more their conditions worsen. Medications are sometimes unavailable or the government may refuse to pay for them, despite the guarantee of universal coverage to all. Innovation and new medical technologies are not encouraged because they would lead to higher costs. Patients deal with bureaucratic hassles as they try to navigate their way through an overly complicated maze of rules. Americans want health care reform, but they don't want to experience the rationing and the ordeals that a government system would create.

As opposition to this public option idea or Washington takeover grows, some Democrats have been trying to disguise this takeover with a new name. They have come up with the idea of calling it a health insurance co-op. This started with a very good idea from the Senator from North Dakota but has evolved into simply another name for a government-run insurance company. As we all know, a co-op in its purest form is a business controlled by its own members. Co-ops form when communities unite to solve a common problem or exchange goods and services. In Arizona, we have more than 100 co-ops all across the State. Some communities use them to get fresh food, electricity, hardware, heating fuel or create credit unions. A bloated, Washington-run health care bureaucracy forced upon the public is not a co-op.

As former Secretary of Health and Human Services Michael Leavitt has written in a soon-to-be-published Fox News article he shared with me:

> A co-op that would be federally controlled, federally funded, and federally staffed sounds like the public option meets the new General Motors.

In the era of the GM takeover, Washington controls the purse strings, pays the bills, dictates the rules. The same would be true of a Washington health care co-op.

As Leavitt put it in this article:

> Washington healthcare would result in Americans being ''co-opted,'' rather than being given a ''co-op.''

Americans are also concerned about the cost of the bills being proposed on the Democratic side. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office's preliminary estimate shows that the bill in the HELP Committee or the draft bill created by the senior Senators from Massachusetts and Connecticut—the piece of legislation I am talking about—would cost a trillion dollars over the course of 10 years but only would reduce the number of uninsured by 16 million. So a trillion dollars to bring 16 million people into insurance status. For those who would be newly covered, the cost would be $65,185 per person for 10 years of coverage. That is

only a preliminary estimate for part of the plan. Of course, the preliminary estimate does not tell the whole story. What would it cost to cover the remaining 31 million who are thought not to have insurance or the millions who would be displaced from current private coverage with their employer into the public plan? Remember, I indicated that private employers would have no incentive to keep those people on their own rolls when it would be much cheaper to have them go to the government option.

The bill also provides subsidies for families whose incomes reach 500 percent of the poverty line which gets you close to $100,000.

The first question one has to ask in these circumstances is, How do we pay for all of this, and who will pay. We are all familiar with the huge expenditures of this government since the beginning of the year on the so-called stimulus package, the so-called omnibus bill, the budget that has been provided, and now the supplemental that we will probably be taking up tomorrow, all of which adds trillions of dollars in more debt, more debt than all the other Presidents and Congresses of the United States put together. In fact, double that, and that is how much debt is created in just one budget of President Obama.

We add on top of all of that a trillion, 2 trillion, who knows how much to try to find coverage for about 45 million people. We have not had the answers to the questions yet of how we would pay for it and who would pay, but we have seen proposals that range from taxes on beer and soda to juice, salty foods, eliminating charitable tax deductions. We even heard about a value-added tax that would tax everyone regardless of income. Would there be anything left that the Federal Government does not tax at the end of this?

The HELP Committee would also establish a new prevention and public health investment fund. We don't know all the details, but what we have heard is that, it would direct billions of dollars to the government to do healthy things. Like what? Like building sidewalks and establishing new government-subsidized farmers markets. The idea is to encourage healthier lifestyles. I suppose that creating sidewalks so people can jog on sidewalks creates healthy lifestyles. I was at a farmers market this weekend. I didn't notice any Federal subsidies. I am sure the vegetables there are good for everybody, and it would be nice to have more farmers markets. But should the government be spending a lot of money on things such as that in the guise of trying to provide healthier Americans so we have less costly insurance? Encouraging healthier life styles is fine, but I don't think this is the kind of reform the American people have in mind. It is also indicative of a very wasteful and inefficient system, whenever it is run by the Federal Government in Washington.

We all believe that families who can afford insurance should be helped. There are ways to do that. The poorest Americans are already eligible for Medicaid, and we should see to it that Medicaid and Medicare are strong and that everyone who is eligible signs up for them. One of the reasons there are so many uninsured is that many of the people who are eligible for private insurance or Medicaid have not signed up. We could get them signed up for that.

That leads to another question about Washington-run health care. Will increased demands for government health care diminish the quality of care that is now received by America's seniors in Medicare? That is an important question for seniors to contemplate. They want Congress to find ways to ensure Medicare is solvent. They don't want us to divert the program's resources into a massive new entitlement for everyone. Yet we all know, as the President himself has said, that Medicare is not solvent. It is not sustainable. Now we are going to add additional burdens and expect that there would not be any negative impacts on America's seniors. I find that hard to believe.

I haven't read anything in the Congressional Budget Office's preliminary report that makes me more optimistic about this. The preliminary numbers should make us even more weary of adding a new government program.

Finally, we are told we must hurry up and pass the health care reform President Obama wants for the sake of the economy. The President pitched this same argument to Congress as he rushed us to pass the stimulus, which was packed with debt and waste, the details of which are now coming to light thanks to a new report by Senator COBURN. The reality is, the bulk of the money we passed for the stimulus should simply not be spent. That will not be efficiently spending taxpayer dollars. I argued at the time that rushing to borrow money to pass such an expensive and complex bill was irresponsible and a disservice to taxpayers. Administration economists insisted that if Congress hurried to pass the stimulus, unemployment would peak at 8 percent. Four months later, unemployment has now reached 9.4 percent, and here we are again being pressured to hurry up and spend another trillion taxpayer dollars.

Republicans will not be rushed into passing the Democrats' health care bill. We are going to ask the tough questions. I think our constituents deserve answers to those questions. Based upon the track record so far, I wouldn't say the experts who have told us don't worry about the cost, everything will be fine, have not guessed right, as the Vice President said last Sunday. I don't think our constituents want us to hurry it. They want us to do it right. We want real reform, not more deficits, government waste, and unsustainable programs.

As we reform health care, we need an approach that makes sure the patients come first and that no government bureaucrat stands in the way of the doctors prescribing treatments and medications their patients need. The success of America is largely due to the individual freedom we all enjoy. Individual freedom triumphs when the doctor-patient relationship remains free of government intervention. We must continue our great tradition as we pursue the health care reforms we all want.

Let me comment on a piece of legislation Senator MCCONNELL and I introduced. I would love to have everyone cosponsor this legislation. I am hoping we can get it adopted soon before we take up health care reform because it will inform us as to how we should deal with health care reform on what could be the most important issue Americans find involved with this. Americans want their fellow citizens to be insured. They wanted costs to be kept in check so they can afford insurance. They want both those things. But they don't want their care, the care they believe in and they like, interfered with in order to achieve these other two goals.

One of the things they are most fearful of is that their care will be rationed. When we talk about saving money in Medicare in order to pay for insuring more Americans, seniors rightly question whether some of the care they have been getting is going to be denied them or that they will be delayed in getting that care.

One of the ways that could be accomplished is by using something the Congress has already passed called comparative effectiveness research. That stimulus bill I talked of earlier appropriated $1.1 billion to conduct comparative effectiveness research. It wasn't necessary because it is done in the private sector all the time. Hospitals, medical schools, associations, groups of people who want to find out which treatment is best for the most people conduct this kind of research all the time. Is drug X or drug Y better to treat people when they have a certain condition? They run tests to see how the different medications perform. They then give those results to physicians who use that information in prescribing to their patients. It is a way we have found that we can provide better quality care for more people. Sometimes, by the way, we can save money as well.

The point is not to try to figure out how to cut costs so we can deny certain care to people and, therefore, not have the cost of providing it. Unfortunately, that is one of the purposes to which this research could be put. It has been acknowledged by people both within the administration and without. The acting head of the National Institutes of Health, for example, talked about using this research for allocation of treatments.

Allocation of treatments is another way of saying rationing. You decide

which treatments to allocate and which ones not to. This is the way it is done in Great Britain and Canada. They do not have enough money to pay for all the health care that physicians prescribe, so they simply delay some of the care until it is not needed anymore or the person dies or they deny it. For example, one of the policies was not to prescribe a drug—well, the doctor prescribes the drug, but not to fill the prescription for an eye condition until the patient was blind in one eye. Then you could get the drug.

Americans do not want that. They do not want to have to suffer in that way when the medicines are available to treat them. What the government agency in Great Britain has said is: Look, we don't have enough money to give you all of the care your doctor says you need. We are going to have to make tough choices. We understand that will not please everyone. But there is no other way to use the limited dollars we have to provide this free care to everybody within the country.

What we are saying is, we do not want America to get to that point where you have to ration the health care. In Great Britain they have a term called ''QALY.'' It stands for Quality Adjusted Life Years: QALY. What they have literally done is to say that a person's life is worth between 20,000 and 30,000 pounds—I gather that is probably about $35,000 or $40,000—and that in a year of your life, I think it comes out to about $125 a day. If the health care the doctor has prescribed costs more than that, then in most cases you do not get it, even though the doctor says you need it, and he is willing to prescribe it and help you with the procedure or treatment or taking the drug.

I would hate to get to that point in the United States where we have an agency that says how much we think your life is worth every day—$125—and says: Well, if the prescription of the doctor costs more than that, you are out of luck, we are not going to pay for it.

Incidentally, the national health care system in Great Britain has an acronym for that agency; it is NICE. It is the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, N-I-C-E: NICE—not so nice when you do not get the care your doctor says you need.

What Senator MCCONNELL and I have said is that the government cannot use this research, this comparative effectiveness research, for the purpose of denying your care. Obviously, it can be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended; namely, to figure out which treatments and prescriptions are best. But it cannot be used to deny treatment or service.

We obviously make an exception for the FDA, the Federal Food and Drug Administration, which can say a certain drug is dangerous to your health. Obviously, that would be exempted from this prohibition. But otherwise we say you cannot ration health care with comparative effectiveness research.

The bill pending before the HELP Committee actually creates an agency to use this research for that purpose. So there is a blatant attempt in the HELP Committee to use this research to ration care. Our legislation would stop that. We think we ought to pass it now to instruct the HELP Committee that we do not want that to happen.

In the Finance Committee, it is more indirect. A private entity would conduct the research. But there is nothing to prevent the Federal Government from using the results of the research to delay or deny your care, to ration care.

So for the bills that are being written in both committees, our legislation would provide direction that—whatever other reform we have—Americans are not going to have to worry about somebody getting in between their doctor and themselves, when the doctor says: I think you need this particular treatment, if their insurance provides for that. If not, there are other ways you can get the treatment; if it is a government program such as Medicare, you would be able to get the treatment. The government is not going to inject itself between you and your physician and say: You can't have that because it is too expensive.

That is all our legislation does. I would hope my colleagues would be willing to support that legislation to give direction to the two committees to ensure that they do not, in their zeal to cut costs, write legislation that would have the effect of rationing health care.

There are a lot of other concerns we have in putting this legislation together: concerns about a government-run insurance company to compete with the private insurance companies; a requirement that all employers provide health care, which, of course, would substantially add to their costs and might result in their hiring fewer people or paying the people who they do hire less money.

There are a lot of different concerns we have. But, in my mind, the most serious one is this concern about rationing. Everybody wishes to lower costs. But the one way we cannot lower costs is by having the U.S. Government tell you that you cannot get medical care your doctor says you need.

Let me conclude with this point: If you will think back, think back 100 years ago to the year 1908. How much health care could you buy at the turn of the last century, say the year 1900, 1908? The answer is, not very much. Think back about 40 years before that, when President Lincoln was assassinated and the kind of treatment he got. It almost seems barbaric in our modern way of looking at things that there was not anything available to save his life.

Now think of the incredible inventions and breakthroughs in medical science in the last 100 years, in the last 50 years, in the last 10 years. Things have been invented. New medications, new pharmaceutical drugs, medical devices, new kinds of surgery, ways of treating all kinds of conditions have evolved so rapidly that we are extraordinarily fortunate to be able to buy all of this health care.

So when people say we are spending too much on health care, I am not sure that is totally correct. To the extent there are more efficiencies in the system that can be brought to bear, of course we want to do things to incent those incentives. That is what some of the Republican proposals would do. But what we do not want to do is to put a government bureaucrat in between you and this incredible new medicine that is being invented every day.

We should be glad we can spend more on health care if it is much better health care. As one of the experts in this area said: In 1980, if you had a heart attack, after 5 years, your chances of survival are about 60 percent. If you have that same heart attack today, your chance of survival is about 90 percent—so from 60 percent to 90 percent survival in a few years, based upon new medical breakthroughs. It costs a little more money. The question is, would you rather have 1980s health care at 1980s prices, or health care that is available today at today's prices? I submit almost all of us, when we are thinking about a loved one in our family, would say: I want the very best there is, the very best we can get.

That is why Republicans say we want insurance to be affordable for everyone so that at least, if nothing else, for that catastrophic event in your life—such as a heart attack, for example—you will have all of the latest health care that America has available, and it will be paid for so you will have high-quality care.

In some of these other countries, they say: We are sorry. We can't afford that. We can't afford to spend money on all these new breakthroughs. We are basically stuck with what we could afford back in 1980, for example. And good luck. We know that is not going to help you all that much with your illness, but that is all we can afford to pay.

That is what we are trying to avoid. We are trying to take a very small step first and say that, at a minimum, nothing in this legislation would allow the government to use comparative effectiveness research to ration our care. I do not think that is too much to ask. I would ask all of my colleagues to join Senator MCCONNELL and me in sponsoring that legislation and seeing to it we can get it passed for the benefit of our families and our constituents.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I see Senator BENNETT from Utah. How would the Senator like to do this I have about 5 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I wish to speak for 10 minutes in morning business following Senator GRAHAM, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed on that basis. I will be speaking as in morning business, as I assume the Senator will be.

Mr. GRAHAM. That is correct.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DETAINEE ABUSE PHOTOS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I come to the floor to acknowledge an agreement I have reached with the majority leader and the administration regarding the issue of detainee abuse photos. I think, as my colleagues are well aware, there are some photos of alleged detainee abuse that have existed for several years; more of the same, nothing new. The President has decided to oppose their release.

The ACLU filed a lawsuit asking for these photos to be released. General Petraeus and General Odierno are the two combat commanders, and I ask unanimous consent that their statements be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, the lawsuit said if these photos are released, our enemies will use them against our troops. These photos will incite additional violence against men and women serving overseas and Americans who are in theater. There is nothing new to be learned, according to the President. I agree with that. These are more of the same. The people involved at Abu Ghraib and other detainee abuse allegations have been dealt with. The effect of releasing these photos would be empowering our enemies. Every photo would become a bullet or an IED. I wish to applaud the President for saying he opposes their release.

The status of the lawsuit is that there is a stay on the second circuit order that would allow the photos to be released until the Supreme Court hears the petition of certiorari filed by the Supreme Court.

I have been promised two things that were important to me to remove my holds and to let the supplemental go without objection. No. 1, there would be a freestanding vote on the Lieberman-Graham amendment, the legislative solution to this lawsuit. The Senate has previously allowed this legislation to become a part of the supplemental war funding bill. It would prevent the disclosure of these photos for a 3-year period. If the Secretary of Defense said they were harmful to our national security interests, it could be renewed for 3 years. Senator REID has indicated to me that before July 8 we will have a chance to vote on that provision as a freestanding bill, which I think will get the Senate back on record in a timely fashion before the next court hearing.

Secondly, I wanted to be assured by the administration that if the Congress fails to do its part to protect these photos from being released, the President would sign an Executive order which would change their classification to be classified national security documents that would be outcome determinative of the lawsuit. Rahm Emanuel has indicated to me that the President is committed to not ever letting these photos see the light of day, but they agree with me that the best way to do it is for Congress to act.

So in light of that, I am going to remove my hold on the bills I have a hold on, and I will support the supplemental. Because I think it is very important for our soldiers, airmen, sailors, marines—anybody deployed—civilian contractors and their families to know there is a game plan. We are going to support General Petraeus and General Odierno and all our combat commanders to make sure these photos never see the light of day. I think we have a game plan that will work. It starts with a vote in the Senate. I am urging the House to take this up as a freestanding bill. There were 267 House Members who voted to keep our language included in the supplemental. It was taken out. I am very disappointed that it was taken out, but we now have a chance to start over and get this right sooner rather than later.

With that understanding, that we are going to get a freestanding vote on the Lieberman-Graham amendment and that the administration will do whatever is required to make sure these photos never see the light of day if Congress fails to act, I am going to lift my hold on all the legislation and support the supplemental. I look forward to taking this matter up as soon as possible.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

AMERICA'S TOP GENERALS WARN AGAINST PHOTO RELEASE

DECLARATION OF GENERAL DAVID H. PETRAEUS, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND

Endangering the Lives of U.S. Servicemen and Servicewomen

''The release of images depicting U.S. servicemen mistreating detainees in Iraq and Afghanistan, or that could be construed as depicting mistreatment, would likely deal a particularly hard blow to USCENTCOM and U.S. interagency counterinsurgency efforts in these three key nations, as well as further endanger the lives of U.S. Soldiers, Marines, Airmen, Sailors, civilians and contractors presently serving there.'' (Declaration of General David H. Petraeus, ¶2, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

Threaten Troops in Afghanistan

''Newly released photos depicting, or that could be construed as depicting, abuse of detainees in U.S. military custody in Iraq and Afghanistan would place U.S. servicemen in Afghanistan at heightened risk and corrosively affect U.S. relations with President Karazai's government, as well as further erode control of the Afghanistan government in general.'' (Declaration of General David H. Petraeus, ¶12, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

''An influx of foreign fighters from outside Afghanistan and new recruits from within Afghan could materialize, as the new photos serve as potent recruiting material to attract new members to join the insurgency. . . . Attacks against newly-arriving U.S. Marines and soon-to-arrive U.S. Army units in the south, and transitioning U.S. Army units in the east, could increase, thus further endangering the life and physical safety of military personnel in these regions.'' (Declaration of General David H. Petraeus, ¶12, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

''In addition to fueling civil unrest, causing increased targeting of U.S. and Coalition forces, and providing an additional recruiting tool to insurgents and violent extremist groups, the destabilizing effect on our partner nations cannot be underestimated.'' (Declaration of General David H. Petraeus, ¶12, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

Turn Back Progress in Iraq and Incite Violence

''Newly released photos depicting abuse, or that could be construed as depicting abuse, of Iraqis in U.S. military custody would inflame emotions across Iraq and trigger the same motivations that prompted many young men to respond to calls for jihad following the Abu Ghraib photo release. After the Abu Ghraib photos were publicized in 2004, there was a significant response to the call for jihad, with new extremists committing themselves to violence against U.S. forces. Al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) and Sunni insurgents groups in Iraq will likely use any release of detainee abuse images for propaganda purposes, and possibly as an opportunity to widen the call for jihad against U.S. forces, which could result in a near-term increase in recruiting and attacks.'' (Declaration of General David H. Petraeus, ¶7, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

Help Destabilize Pakistan

''Newly released photos depicting abuse of detainees in U.S. military custody in Afghanistan and Iraq would negatively affect the on-going efforts by Pakistan to counter its internal extremist threat.'' (Declaration of General David H. Petraeus, ¶8, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

DECLARATION OF GENERAL RAYMOND T. ODIERNO, COMMANDER OF MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE—IRAQ (MNF–I)

Release of Photos will Result in Harm to U.S. Soldiers

''The 2004 publication of detainee photos resulted in a number of posting on internet websites. Perhaps the most gruesome of internet reactions to the photo publication was a video posted in May 2004 showing the decapitation murder of U.S. contractor Nicholas Berg. A man believed to be Zarqawi specifically made the linkage between the abuses at Abu Ghraib and Berg's murder saying, And how does a free Muslim sleep comfortably watching Islam being slaughtered and [its] dignity being drained. The shameful photos are evil humiliation for Muslim men and women in the Abu Ghraib prison. . . . We tell you that the dignity of the Muslims at the Abu Ghraib prison is worth the sacrifice of blood and souls. We will send you coffin

after coffin and box after box slaughtered this way.'' (Declaration of General Raymond T. Odierno, ¶8, 9, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

''I strongly believe the release of these photos will endanger the lives of U.S. Soldiers, Airmen, Marines, Sailors and civilians as well as the lives of our Iraqi partners. Certain operating units are at particular risk of harm from release of the photos. One example is our training teams throughout Iraq. These are small elements of between 15 and 30 individuals who live on Iraqi-controlled installations and thus do not have the same protections afforded to many of our service members. In addition, as they assist our Iraqi partners, members of such teams are regularly engaged in small-unit patrols, making them more vulnerable to insurgent attacks or other violence directed at U.S. forces. Accordingly, there is good reason to conclude that the soldiers in those teams and in similarly situated units would face a particularly serious risk to their lives and physical safety.'' (Declaration of General Raymond T. Odierno, 4, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

''MNF–1 will likely experience an increase in security incidents particularly aimed at U.S. personnel and facilities following the release of the photos. Incidents of spontaneous violence against U.S. forces, possibly including attacks from outraged Iraqi police or army members are likely. Such increased attacks will put U.S. forces, civilians, and Iraqi partners at risk of being killed, injured, or kidnapped. The photos will likely be used as a justification for adversaries conducting retribution attacks against the U.S. for bringing shame on Iraq.'' Declaration of General Raymond T. Odierno, ¶11, Motion to Recall Mandate, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

Release of 2004 Photos Resulted in Successful Attacks Against U.S. Forces

''The public dissemination of detainee abuse photos in 2004 likely contributed to a spike in violence in Iraq during the third quarter of 2004 as foreign fighters and domestic insurgents were drawn to Iraq to train and fight. Attacks on C[oalition] F[orces] increased from around 700 in March 2004 to 1800 in May (after the photographs were broadcast and published) and 2800 in August 2004. Attacks on C[oalition] F[orces] did not subside to March 2004 levels until June 2008. These increased attacks resulted in the death of Coalition Forces, Iraqi forces, and civilians.'' (Declaration of General Raymond T. Odierno, Motion to Recall Mandate, ¶7, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

Increase Recruitment for Extremist Organizations and Incite Attacks

''I believe these images will be used to inflame outrage against the U.S. and be used by terrorist organizations to recruit new members. The release of the photos will likely incite Muslim idealists to join the cause to seek retribution for the dishonor they may perceive to have been brought against all Muslims by the U.S. inside Iraq, the publicity over the images could incite additional attacks on U.S. personnel by members of the Iraq Security Forces.'' (Declaration of General Raymond T. Odierno, Motion to Recall Mandate, ¶16, 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, Docket No. 06–3140–cv)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah.

GOVERNMENTAL POWER

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, when the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution and gave us our government, they did so out of a deep distrust of the power of government coming out of their experience with King George, and they created a government that limits the use of power, deliberately setting up a system of checks and balances, a doctrine of separation of powers and so on, with which we are all familiar.

Out of that, Americans have become used to the idea that there are limits on governmental power, and one of the concerns I hear when I visit with my constituents in Utah is that they are afraid there are now no limits on governmental power, or at least there is certainly not enough limits on governmental power. I am asked: Where does it stop? The government can take over insurance companies. The government can take over financial institutions. The government can take over an automobile company. The government can dictate who gets to be chief executive and how much he or she will be paid. Aren't there supposed to be limits on governmental power?

Today, we have a proposal brought forward by the administration with respect to how the regulatory pattern for our financial institutions should be changed. As I look at that proposal, I ask the same questions my constituents are asking: Shouldn't there be some limits on governmental power? Isn't this going a bit far? Indeed, I think it is a legitimate question, and I wanted to address it for a moment.

First, let's understand a fundamental truth about the economy. That is that all wealth comes from taking risks. Farmers take risks when they plant seeds, not knowing what the weather is going to do. Businessmen and women take risks when they open businesses, not knowing what the market is going to do. New wealth comes out when we have a bumper crop. New wealth comes out when a business started in a garage turns into Hewlett Packard, but in every instance you take risks.

The second element that has to be added to risk-taking is the access to accumulated wealth. Sometimes it comes by a wealth you have accumulated yourself. Sometimes it comes from loans from your brother-in-law. Sometimes it comes from running up your credit card. Sometimes it comes from venture capitalists. In many instances, it comes from banks. But you take a risk, and you have to have access to some kind of accumulated capital or you cannot create new wealth.

All right. Why do people take risks? Because they expect there will be a reward in the form of a return on the capital they have taken. Whether it comes from a bank loan that they can pay back or from investor capital that will then receive dividends, there will be a reward. The risk/reward relationship is at the base of the growth and power of the American economy.

In the present crisis, we have had people saying: Yes, but there are some entities that are simply too big to fail, we must not allow them to fail, and particularly in the financial services industry. So that is why we have this proposal today from the Obama administration. They want to deal with systemic risk, as they call it, or those tier 1 entities which they describe as what I have just said: They are too big to fail and we are not going to allow them to fail, and this is the regulatory regime we will set up.

If there are companies or entities that are too big to fail, this regime is too big to function. It is so focused on preventing failure that it is stacked in such a way that it will penalize the risk taker and prevent the risk taker from taking a risk and therefore not reap any kind of a reward.

There is a heavy emphasis on consumer protection. I am all for that. I think we should have all of the kinds of regulations that say you need labels on things that might not be safe. That protects the consumer. You need nutritional information on things that might make you too fat, which protects the consumer. But let's not protect the consumer to the point where they cannot buy anything or, in this case, protect the system from any possible failure to the point that there is no risk and therefore ultimately no reward. By giving the Federal Reserve the kinds of powers this proposal does, we are moving down that road, and once again we are raising the question: Are there no limits on the amount of power that government can have and accumulate?

I am convinced that if this massive, new expansion of power in the hands of the government goes forward unimpeded, we will see the shutting off of sources of credit and therefore the contraction of the economy and ultimately the need for more bailouts, more expenditures of Federal funds to try to keep entities alive. They can stay alive if they can attract capital from the private markets, but that is risky. So if we say: No, we are not going to allow the risks, we shut off the incentive of the private market to invest in some of these entities or to loan money to some of these entities. And then we say: But the entity is so important to our economy that we cannot allow it to fail. So we turn to the taxpayer and say: Let's put more taxpayer money into the entity because it is too big to fail.

That is what I see down the road for this proposal. I may be wrong. But I point out that we in the Congress have, by law, created a commission to study what caused the present mess we are in and report back to the Congress. We wrote into that law a specific date—December 15, 2010—to make sure the commission had enough time to examine all of the possibilities, to delve deeply enough into the issue to fully understand it, and then report back to us with their findings. Now we are being told: Forget the commission. Forget the analysis of what happened. We

think we know. Let's put this regulatory regime in place—one that is too big to function—now. Let's do it quickly. Let's have it done by the August recess. All right, we can't get it done by the August recess. We are going to have health care done by the August recess, so we will do it before Halloween, or whatever artificial date some may choose to put on it.

The reality is, the issue is huge, the issue needs to be examined carefully, and we need to do it within the parameters of the basic suspicion the Founding Fathers had about the government. We should do it with an understanding that there are limits to government power and that government power has the capacity to damage the economy every bit as much as it has the power to help it move forward.

Mr. President, I say let's not move with the speed and haste we are hearing about this proposal. Let's subject it to the most careful examination we possibly can throughout the processes of Congress, and let's make sure that when we do make regulatory changes with respect to the financial institutions, we do them in a way that will not fail and that can properly function.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENERGY

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wish to visit about two issues, the first of which is a bill we passed out of the Senate Energy Committee earlier this morning. I wish to give some context to what we have done. It will perhaps not get as much notice as it should. Yet, it will be headed to the floor of the Senate to deal with energy policy, and it affects everybody virtually all of the time.

All of us get up in the morning and in most cases, flick a switch and turn something on. We plug something in or turn a key for an engine or a lightbulb or a toaster or an electric razor. In every way, energy affects our lives in a very profound manner, and what we did has a significant impact on our daily lives.

First, I will describe part of the challenge.

Every single day we stick little straws in the earth and suck out oil. Every single day, there are about 84 million barrels of oil taken out of the earth. It is a big old planet with a lot of people living on this planet, and of the 84 million barrels of oil we take out every day from the earth, one-fourth of it is destined to be used in the United States. We use one-fourth of the oil every day. Why? We have a standard of living in a big old country that is far above most other places in the world, and we want to drive vehicles. We use oil in a very substantial way. We have an enormous appetite for oil.

So here is the deal. One-fourth of all oil produced comes here because we need it and nearly 70 percent of the oil we use comes from outside of our country. Much of the oil produced comes from very troubled parts of the world, such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Venezuela, and other countries. So 70 percent of the oil we need comes from outside of our country and nearly 70 percent of the oil we use is used for our transportation system. So you see the dilemma here is that we are unbelievably dependent and vulnerable on something over which we have very little control. By that I mean that if, God forbid, tonight terrorists interrupted the supply of oil coming to this country from other countries, this economy of ours would be flat on its back. We are unbelievably dependent on oil from other countries, and we have to begin reducing our dependence. How do we do that?

By the way, as dependent as we are, we need to visit the events of last year once again and remember what happened: Speculators took control of the oil market and drove the price of oil to $147 a barrel in day trading. The price of gasoline went up to $4 to $4.50 a gallon. There was no excuse or justification for it. There was nothing in supply and demand that justified the price of oil and therefore the price of gasoline going up like a Roman candle and then in July last year starting to come right back down. The speculators, who made all the money on the way up, made the same money on the way down. The consumers who drove cars and pulled up to fill up with unbelievably expensive gasoline were the victims. Still nobody has done the investigation to ask the questions who did this and how did it happen. How is it that when the supply of oil is up and demand is down even while price rose?

I was prepared to offer an amendment this morning to the Energy Committee. I didn't have the votes to offer it, so I simply described it. I will offer it on the floor when the bill gets here. It requires the investigation and gives the Energy Information Administration the requirement to investigate and authority to subpoena information to to find out what happened. We need to do that to make sure it doesn't happen again. The price of oil is on the rise now, and it has gone from $38 to $70 a barrel even as supply is up and demand is down. Describe that to me, in terms of a market, how that works. It doesn't make any sense.

That is a little background of where we find ourselves. We are unbelievably dependent upon oil, much of which comes from troubled parts of the world, over which we have little control. We need to be less dependent on oil. How do we do that? We wrote an energy bill in the Senate Energy Committee that does a lot of everything. I believe in doing a lot of everything. I believe we ought to produce more oil and natural gas here onshore and in the Outer Continental Shelf. We should conserve more because we are prodigious wasters of energy. We should make all the things we use more efficient. Efficiency is an unbelievable component of what we can do to save energy. Further, we should maximize the capability of producing renewable energy.

The fact is, energy from the Sun shines on this Earth every day far in excess of the energy we need. If we are just smart enough and capable enough of doing all the research and science that allows us to use all that energy, then we can make progress.

The wind blows every day. At least where I come from, it blows every day. The Energy Department calls my State the Saudi Arabia of wind. So we take the energy from the wind and produce electricity. The fact is, once we put the turbine up, we can gather electricity from that wind for 30 years at very low cost.

I believe we ought to do everything, and that is what we have tried to do in this legislation. Key to that is not just collecting energy from the wind and turning it into electricity; it is also about being able to move it where it is needed.

I come from a sparsely populated State. My State is 10 times the size of the State of Massachusetts in terms of landmass and has only 640,000 people living in it. We don't need the additional energy produced from wind farms. We don't need that additional energy in my State. But we need it in the larger load centers in this country. In order to get it there, what we need to do is build an interstate highway of transmission capability which is capable of producing renewable energy where it is produced and then move it to where it is used. This is not rocket science.

We did this with highways in the 1950s. President Eisenhower and the Congress said: Let's build an interstate highway system, and they moved forward. In parts of rural areas, one might say: How can you justify building four lanes between towns where very few people live? Because we are connecting New York with Seattle, that is why. That is what the interstate was about—connecting America.

The same is true with respect to the need for transmission. What we have put in this legislation addresses the issues that have so far prevented us from building the transmission capability we need in this country. What are the key issues? Planning, siting, and pricing. If you cannot plan for, site or price them, then nobody is going to build them. All of those issues are critical to building an interstate transmission system.

In the last 9 years, we have built almost 11,000 miles of natural gas pipeline in this country. During the same period, we have only been able to build 668 miles of high voltage transmission lines interstate. Isn't that unbelievable? Why can't we do it? Because we

have all these bifurcated jurisdictions that can stop it, saying: Not here; not across my State lines.

We have passed legislation this morning that carries out some important things. This includes my amendment to open the eastern Gulf of Mexico for additional oil and gas production. That makes sense to me. I have a chart that shows what I did with this amendment.

I know one of my colleagues was on the floor having an apoplectic seizure about this suggestion of opening the eastern Gulf of Mexico for oil and gas exploration. He suggested that it was going to impede and cause all kinds of difficulties with the routes over which we have sophisticated, important military training.

I have been working with a group of retired military and business leaders on an energy plan. They are members of the Energy Security Leadership Council. In April, Senator VOINOVICH and I introduced the plan which we called the National Energy Security Act. Let me describe a little about the membership of that group. By the way, that group understood that the western and central Gulf are open for production. They believe that the eastern gulf should be open as well because there are substantial reserves of oil and natural gas in this eastern area. It can be done in a way that does not compromise our military readiness.

Among the membership of this group is former GEN P.X. Kelley; GEN John Abizaid; ADM Dennis Blair; ADM Vern Clark; GEN Michael Ryan; and GEN Charles Wald; and others. These are some of the highest military officials who have served this country, all of whom have retired, but all of whom also believe this area should be open for development.

Would they suggest that if this somehow would impede a military training area? Of course not. We have military training areas in the central and western gulf, and there is no issue there. There is no conflict.

This legislation is landmark in many ways. I was one of four Senators who opened this little area. Four of us—Senator Domenici, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator Talent and myself—offered legislation to open lease 181 in the gulf. That was about 3 years ago. That was opened, but it changed substantially before it was opened. This is another attempt to open that area, which should be open in the eastern gulf.

I understand there are people upset with it. They say: You can't open it for drilling. Let me show what my proposition is in terms of doing it responsibly: The states control the first 3 miles. After that, there would be no visible infrastructure allowed in the line of sight so you cannot see anything. Beyond, 25 miles there would not be restrictions. The fact is, I think what we ought to do this in a way in order to be sensitive to the coastal States. I am not interested in putting oil wells right off their beaches. That is not the point. My point is, if we are going to have an energy bill that solves America's energy problem by making us less dependent on foreign energy and especially foreign oil, then we ought to do something of everything to make that happen.

Does it include drilling and additional production? The answer is yes. Does it include substantial conservation? Absolutely. Efficiency? Yes. Maximizing renewables? Certainly. What else? We need to move toward a future in which we will have an electric drive system of transportation, by and large, and we will also then, in the longer term, transition to hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

All of that is accomplished if we can make us less dependent on oil from outside our country by producing more here and conserving more here and then producing substantial amounts of additional energy from renewable energy such as wind and solar. We can produce electricity to put on a grid, a modern interstate highway grid, to move what we produce to where we produce it to where the loads are and where the load center is needed.

This is not some mysterious illness for which we do not know the cure. This is an energy policy that we know will work if we just will decide to do a lot of everything that represents our own self-interest: produce more, increase energy efficiency, and maximize renewables.

I have not mentioned one final point, and that is this: Our most abundant resource is coal. Yesterday I was reading, once again, a prognosis that we cannot use coal in the future. Of course, we can use coal, but we have to decarbonize it and use it much more efficiently. There are a lot of inventive scientific folks out there who are doing cutting edge research that will allow us to continue to use our most abundant resource—coal.

I talked about opening up fields of oil and gas production. I am making substantial investments through the appropriations subcommittee that I chair with respect to decarbonizing coal.

I am convinced we can build near zero emission coal-fired electric generation plants. I am convinced of that.

I know one of America's most prominent scientists who is working right now on something that is fascinating. He is working on developing synthetic microbes to consume coal from which would then produce methane gas. Wouldn't that be interesting? If you create a synthetic microbe to simply consume the coal and after consumption, the microbe turns coal into methane gas.

For example, there is another scientist in California who testified at a hearing I chaired recently about capturing carbon from a coal plant by capturing the flue gas and using the CO_2 by turning it into a value-added product that for making concrete which has value in the marketplace. This would help bring down the cost of decarbonizing coal.

I don't know. We have solved a lot of difficult problems in our past. We can surely solve these problems in our future if we are just smart and do a lot of things that work well for our country.

Mr. President, I compliment my colleagues—Senator BINGAMAN, Senator MURKOWSKI, and other Democratic and Republican colleagues on this committee. We have worked on this energy bill for some months. It has taken us a while to get to this point. But today, at long last, we passed this legislation by a bipartisan vote of 15–8. We will have it on the Senate floor at some point. We will have further debate about points of it. It is exactly what we ought to be discussing: How do we make America more secure? How do we make America less dependent on foreign oil and things over which we have no control or very little control? We must develop an energy program at home that makes a lot of sense, that does a lot of everything, and does it very well. I am happy say that we have made a positive step in that direction this morning in the Energy Committee.

FINANCIAL REFORM

Mr. President, I wish to talk about one other issue today, and that issue is something that has been announced by the President this afternoon. It deals with the President's plan for financial regulation. I know my colleague from Utah just described it from his perspective. I have great respect for him. Let me describe from my perspective why it is necessary for us to have a financial regulation package that requires some reform in those areas as well.

I don't think there is anything we can do in the Congress or that President Obama can do that is more important for the future of this country and lifting this economy and trying to put it back on track in a way that expands opportunity and creates jobs than to try to instill some confidence in the American people.

As I have said a dozen times on the floor of the Senate, this is all about confidence. We have all kinds of sophisticated things we work on and tax policy and M–1 B and all these other issues. None of it matters as much as confidence. When the American people are confident about the future, they do the things that expand the economy. They buy a suit of clothes, they take a trip, buy a car, buy a house. They do the things that represent their feeling that the future is going to be better. They feel secure in their job and in their lives, so they do things that expand the economy.

If they are worried about their job, if they are wondering whether the economy will allow them and their family to continue to pay all their bills, when they are not confident about the future, they do exactly the opposite. They contract the economy. They defer those purchases. They make different judgments. We are not going to buy the suit of clothes, not take that trip, won't buy the car or the house. They

contract the economy. That is why everything rests on confidence by the American people going forward.

Just answer the question: How on Earth can people be confident about this economy unless we fix that which caused this wreck, that which steered this economy into the ditch and is now causing 550,000, 600,000 people every month to have to come home and tell their loved one: I have lost my job. No, not because I was doing bad work; I was told they are cutting back at the office or the plant.

This economy has in recent years been an economy with an unbelievable bubble of speculation about a lot of things, and at the same time there was unbelievable negligence in oversight by those the public has hired in Federal agencies to do the oversight of what was going on. We wake up one morning and we discover there are hundreds of trillions of dollars of exotic financial products called CDOs and credit default swaps and all kinds of strange names that are very complicated with unbelievable embedded risk. We don't know who has them, we don't know how much risk is out there. All of a sudden things start collapsing, the economy goes into a ditch, and we are in huge trouble.

How did it all happen? Was someone not watching?

Yes, that is the point; someone was not watching for a long period of time.

The President has talked about the need for financial reform, and today he has described at least an initial portion of what he would like to do. I think many of us share his feelings about the need for effective regulation. That is not rocket science given what we have been through.

Let me say this. Effective regulation is something that I think, from my personal observation, is probably not going to come from the Federal Reserve Board. Let me talk just about where the location of this regulation is or should be.

The Federal Reserve Board, in my judgment, essentially became a spectator for a long period of time under then Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan who believed that self-regulation was by far the best. Let everybody do what they will and they will do in their self-interest what they believe is right and self-regulation will be just fine.

It turns out it was an unbelievably bad decision. But the problem is, to set up the Federal Reserve Board as the systemic risk regulator is to set up a systemic risk regulator that is unaccountable. The Federal Reserve Board is unaccountable. It is not accountable to the Congress, not accountable to the President.

So in addition to establishing an unaccountable entity, it is also an entity that operates in great secrecy. I give the President great marks for suggesting we have to have more effective regulatory capability. I am sure we will have discussions about exactly where should that regulation exist, who should be responsible, how do you get it right. I do hope we can have a discussion about whether the systemic risk regulator should or could be an entity that is not accountable and one that operates in substantial secrecy. My feeling is there is a much better way to do that, No. 1. No. 2, while there are a lot of details I will not describe today, I still am interested in this question of whether we will confront—and I don't know that from the President's description today whether we will—the issue of too big to fail.

It seems to me this issue of too big to fail is no-fault capitalism. That is, if we don't address this question of too big to fail—which has caused us enormous angst, in recent months especially—we will ultimately have to confront the issue once again down the road when it is very expensive again to do so.

I do think there is a requirement here for us to support the President in deciding that there needs to be regulation that gives people confidence that someone is minding the store. When I said that all of this rests on a foundation of confidence, I mean if we do not restore the regulatory functions in a manner that the American people see as just and fair, and most especially effective, I don't think we will restore the kind of confidence that is necessary to begin building and expanding this economy once again.

Again, I give the President substantial credit today for saying this is an important issue. Let us get about the business of doing it. He has offered us a description that now gives us a chance to discuss how we begin to put the pieces back together of what is the most significant financial wreck since the Great Depression. This was not some natural disaster, such as some huge hurricane or some big storm that came running through. This disaster was manmade, and we need to make sure we put in place the things that will prevent it from ever happening again.

There will be, I am sure, much more discussion about this in the coming days. Again I thank the President for beginning this discussion because it is essential, as we begin to try to build opportunity in this economy once again, to restore the confidence of the American people by saying we are going to have effective regulatory capabilities to make certain we don't have this unbelievable bubble of speculation that helped cause the collapse of our economy.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BROWNBACK pertaining to the introduction of S. 1282 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MODERN DAY SLAVERY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I take this time to share with my colleagues a problem—a worldwide problem—that we thought was left behind in the 20th Century—slavery. I am talking about modern slavery, the human trafficking that takes place around the world.

Yesterday, as Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Helsinki Commission, I was privileged to join Secretary of State Clinton at the State Department for the official release of the Ninth Annual Trafficking in Persons Report. This is a vital diplomatic tool. It is put out every year by the United States. We have been doing this now for almost 10 years. It lists every country and the current status of trafficking in their country. Some countries are origin countries, others allow trafficking through their countries, and other countries are receiving countries.

This report is an objective yardstick so that we know exactly what is happening in each one of these countries. It is a valuable tool for us to put an end to the trafficking in human beings used for slavery or sex or for other illegal type purposes.

It was interesting that the Secretary of State, Secretary Clinton, also released the Attorney General's Report to Congress: An Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons. This is the first time we have had this report. This report talks about what is happening in our own country, in the United States. Because we think it is important, if we are going to lead internationally, that we lead by example of what we do in our own country in order to stop trafficking in human beings.

The Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking utilizes our vast network of embassies and consulates throughout the world to compile the most comprehensive report of its kind. It is an objective yardstick we should be using more and more to press every country in the world to do more to stop modern slavery. The United States has shown great leadership on this issue, and I commend Secretary Clinton for the incredible leadership she has demonstrated, making it a priority topic for the United States nationally and internationally.

When Secretary Clinton was Senator Clinton, she served on the Helsinki Commission and was one of our leaders in forming a policy within the United States-Helsinki Commission to raise the issue of trafficking in persons. As a result of the work of the U.S. commission and the leadership of our country, we were able to get the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OSCE, to make this a priority; To adopt policies within OSCE so every

member state, all 56, would adopt a strategy to first understand what is happening in their own country, to take an assessment as to where they are in trafficking; then to develop a strategy to improve their record, adopt the best practices as we know, what has worked and what has not worked; and then to make progress to root out trafficking in their own country. Again, whether they happen to be an origin country or whether they happen to be the host country or whether they just happen to be a transit country in which persons are trafficked through their country, they need to adopt a strategy that will help rid us of this modern-day slavery.

I am very proud of the role the United States has played, our government has played, and the Helsinki Commission has played. I wish to call this matter to the attention of our colleagues. I found the ongoing work of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking and the Trafficking in Persons Report extremely useful in engaging the 55 participating states of the OSCE. We use this document frequently when we meet with our colleagues or when they travel to the United States to meet with us, to say: What are you doing about this? This tells us you could do a better job in law enforcement. You need to recognize that those who are trafficked are victims. They are not criminals, they are victims, and you need to have a way to take care of their needs.

The report continues to function as a working document, frequently cited and invoked to promote adherence to numerous human rights commitments and the principles of the Helsinki Act.

Some of the most striking parts of this year's report—besides the staggering estimates by the International Labor Organization that there are at least 12.3 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and commercial sexual servitude at any given time—are the wrenching victims' stories themselves.

We know trafficking is connected to organized crime. We know that. This is not just isolated trafficking of people, it is also part of an organized effort, criminal efforts that we need to root out. But we sometimes forget that the women, children, and men who are trafficked are victims and we must treat them as victims, with respect and dignity. That is a success story. We have made progress. Tougher law are being adopted.

Take Xiao Ping of China. Now 20 years old, her testimony in the State Department report says that:

> She spent most of her life in her small village in Sichuan Province. She was thrilled when her new boyfriend offered to take her on a weekend trip to his hometown. But her boyfriend and his friends instead took her to a desert village in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and sold her to a farmer to be his wife. The farmer imprisoned Xiao Ping, beat her, and raped her for 32 months. . . . Xiao Ping's family borrowed a substantial sum to pay for her rescue, but the farmer's family forced her to leave behind her 6-month-old baby. To cancel the debts, Xiao Ping married the man who provided the loan. But her husband regarded her as 'stained goods,' and the marriage did not last.

Tragic scenarios like this will continue unless all countries—whether a point of origin for the sex trade, a transit point for slaves whose criminal traffickers are undetected by law enforcement, or a destination for a forced child laborer, work together to increase prosecution of these crimes. In concert with the immense awareness raising efforts of the Trafficking in Persons Report, the exchange of U.S. policies and countertrafficking mechanisms throughout the OSCE region has resulted in a steady increase in the number of countries with enacted antitrafficking legislation. That is a success story. We have made progress. Tougher laws are being adopted.

Probably even more important, we are developing attitudes in countries that this cannot continue, it is not something you can just overlook. I must tell you, these reports that were issued, now for almost 10 years, have played a critical role. The United States should be proud of what we have been able to do to call world attention to this issue.

According to the State Department's report, a young woman from Azerbaijan, Dilara, had a sister who:

> . . . had been tricked into an unregistered marriage to a trafficker who later abandoned her when she got pregnant. When Dilara confronted her sister's traffickers, she herself became a victim. She ended up in Turkey, where she and other abducted girls were tortured and forced to engage in prostitution. Dilara escaped with the help of Turkish police, who promptly arrested the nine men who trafficked Dilara and her sister.

They were some of the lucky ones. Dilara and her sister found help from a local NGO, including job training, and now she works and lives her life as a free woman in Baku.

From some of these tragedies we have seen heroic actions taking place, some encouragement that we are making progress.

Prostitution is not the only form of involuntary servitude outlined in this latest report. It contains true stories like: a family in India that were bonded laborers at a rice mill for three generations until freed with the help of NGOs; young boys in the Democratic Republic of Congo abducted from their school by a militia group and tortured until they submitted to serving as soldiers; and an 8-year-old girl from Guinea given away as an unpaid domestic servant after her mother and brother died.

These are real people. These are real stories.

The U.S. is not immune from the problems of modern day slavery. The 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report highlights a young girl brought to California from Egypt by a wealthy couple who forced her to work up to 20 hours a day for just $45 a month. And earlier in June, more than a dozen Filipinos were rescued from hotels in Douglas and Casper, WY, where they were working with minimal pay and forced to live in horrendous conditions. Their ''employment agency'' purposefully allowed their work visas to expire so they would be trapped into servitude as illegal aliens. A Federal grand jury brought forward a 45-count indictment on racketeering, forced labor trafficking, immigration violations, identity theft, extortion, money laundering, and other related violations in Wyoming and 13 other States.

These are criminal elements. Fortunately we are starting to see prosecutions of people involved in these activities.

We want to end this modern day slavery—as human beings we need to end this slavery—in the United States and around the world. Involuntary domestic servitude, sex trafficking and forced labor should not be acceptable in any 21st century civilization.

The OSCE has a unique role in generating instruments that empower governments to end human trafficking. Each year, the OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings also prepares a report that outlines the trends and developments of countertrafficking efforts in the OSCE region. This report has been instrumental in promoting the establishment of national rapporteurs, consistent data collection practices, and standardized law enforcement policies to ensure more robust cooperation to end modern slavery. It is used around the world so people can see how to better prepare their own country to identify trafficking and help its prosecution.

The OSCE efforts closely complement the Trafficking in Persons Report and demonstrate a close partnership with the efforts of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking. I truly hope this close partnership continues to flourish.

We were instrumental in getting OSCE to have the capacity to do this, and Congress was instrumental in getting the State Department to make these annual reports. Now we have the documents. Now we have the evidence. We know progress can be made. We have seen progress made. But until we rid our civilization of modern-day slavery, we have not accomplished our goal.

Let's take these reports, use these reports so we can bring this to an end and help those who have been victimized through traffickers.

Madam President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURRIS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the nomination of a new Justice to the Supreme Court of the United States brings to our minds a core question, both for the Senate and the American people, and that is: What is the proper role of a Federal judge in our Republic?

Answering this question is not simply an academic task, it is fundamental to what we will be doing here. How the American people and their representatives and their Senators, the ones who have been delegated that responsibility, answer that question impacts not only the future of our judiciary but I think the future of our legal system and the American experience.

In traveling the world as part of the Armed Services Committee, I am more convinced than ever before that the glory of our American experience, our liberty, and our prosperity is based on the fact that we have a legal system you can count on. When you go to places such as Afghanistan or Iraq or Pakistan or the West Bank or Bosnia and you see people—and they cannot get a legal system working. It does not work, and people are not protected, in their persons, from attack, and their property is not protected, contracts often are not enforced properly. That just demoralizes the country. It makes it very difficult for them to progress.

I am so proud of the American legal system. It is something we inherited, we built upon. It is the bulwark for our liberty and our prosperity.

So we ask this question: What do judges do? Do they faithfully interpret our Constitution and laws as written or do they have the power to reinterpret those documents through the lens of their personal views, backgrounds, and opinions?

Is the Judiciary to be a modest one, applying the policies others have enacted, or can it, the Judiciary, create new policies that a judge may desire or think are good?

When the correct answer to a legal case is difficult to ascertain, is a judge then empowered to remove his or her blindfold, that Lady of Justice with the blindfold on holding the scales? Can they remove the blindfold and allow their personal feeling or other outside factors to sway the ultimate decision in the case?

I am going to be talking about that and addressing those questions in the weeks to come. But I do think we need to first begin at the source. We must return to the words and ideas of those who founded our Nation, whose foresight resulted in the greatest Republic this world has ever known and the greatest legal system anywhere in the world.

It is clear from reviewing these words and ideas and ideals, particularly as expressed in the Constitution itself, that our Founders desired and created a court system that was independent, impartial, restrained, and that, through a faithful rendering of the Constitution, serves as a check against the intrusion of government on the rights of humankind.

The Founders established a government that was modest in scope and limited in its authority. In order to limit the expansion of Federal Government power, they bounded the government by a written Constitution. Its powers were only those expressly granted to the government. As Chief Justice John Marshall famously wrote:

> This government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers.

Enumerated means the government has the power it was given and only those powers it was given. If you will recall the Constitution starts out:

> We the people of the United States of America, in order to establish a more perfect Union . . .

So the people established it, and they granted certain powers to the branches of government. But those powers were not unlimited, they were indeed limited. They were enumerated and set forth.

But our Founders knew these limitations, history being what it is, standing alone were not enough. So they created three distinct branches of the government, creating a system of checks and balances to prevent any one branch from consolidating too much power. The Constitution gives each branch its own responsibility.

Article I of the Constitution declares:

> All legislative powers, herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.

Article II two declares:

> The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States.

And Article III declares:

> The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court.

And such other Courts as the Congress creates.

These words are unambiguous. The Judiciary possesses no power to make law or even enforce law. In Federalist No. 47, one of our Founding Fathers, James Madison, cites the Constitution of Massachusetts which states:

> The judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them, to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men.

So Madison, in arguing for the Constitution, trying to convince the Americans to vote for it, quoted the Massachusetts Constitution—this provision in it, with approval stating that is essentially what we have in our Federal Government.

Madison was a remarkable man.

He went on to describe the separation of powers as the ''essential precaution in favor of liberty.'' Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist No. 78—written to encourage Americans to support the Constitution—quotes the French philosopher, Montesquieu, who said:

> There is no liberty if the power of judging not be separated from the legislative and executive powers.

The judicial branch, then, is limited to the interpretation and application of law—law that exists, not law they create. At no point may its judges substitute their political or personal views for that of elected representatives or to the people themselves—the people's will having been permanently expressed in the Constitution that created the judiciary.

To gain a deeper understanding of this role, it is instructive to look further in Hamilton's Federalist No. 78, widely regarded as one of the definitive documents on the American court system. In it Hamilton explains that ''the interpretation of the law is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. The constitution . . . must be regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. It therefore belongs to them to ascertain its meaning.''

Judges do not grant rights or remove them. They defend the rights that the Constitution enumerates. So it is thus no surprise that Hamilton says a judge must have an ''inflexible and uniform adherence to the rights of the Constitution.''

In order to ensure that judges would consistently display such adherence to the Constitution in the face of outside pressures, our Framers took steps to ensure that the judiciary was independent from the other branches and insulated from political interference. As was often the case, the Framers were guided by the wisdom of their own experience. They had a lot of common sense in the way they dealt with things.

In England, colonial judges were not protected from the whims of the King. Included in the Declaration of Independence's litany of grievances is the assertion, when Jefferson was setting forth the complaints against the King, he asserted that the King had ''made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices . . .''

That was a complaint. That was one of the things we objected to in the way the King was handling the people in the Colonies. That was part of the Declaration. When the Constitution was drafted, that matter was fixed.

In order to shield the courts from the threat of political pressure or retribution, article III effectively grants judges a lifetime appointment, the only Federal office in America that has a lifetime appointment. We have to answer to the public. So does the President. It also specifically prohibits Congress from diminishing judicial pay or removing judges during times of good behavior. So Congress can't remove a judge or even cut their pay. Hamilton referred to this arrangement as ''one of the most valuable of modern improvements in the practice of government.'' He went on to say that he saw it as the best step available to ''secure a steady, upright, and impartial administration of the laws.''

So Madison hoped the courts, set apart from the shifting tides of public opinion, would be better suited to act as ''faithful guardians of the constitution'' to stand against ''dangerous innovations in government.'' In other

words, courts are removed from the political process not so they are free to reinterpret the Constitution and set policy, but so they are free from the pressures of those who would encourage them to do just that.

The Framers also understood that the courts, as an unelected branch of government with a narrow mandate, would also necessarily be the weakest branch. Hamilton wrote that whoever looks at the ''different departments of power must perceive that, in a government in which they are separated from each other, the judiciary, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution; because it will be least in a capacity to annoy or injure them. . . .It may truly be said to have neither force nor will, but merely judgment. . . .''

So in light of this narrow mandate that judges have been given, judges have understood from time to time that they ought not to be drawn into the political thicket; that they ought to decline to answer questions that they felt were more appropriately to be addressed by the political branches of government. Typically, this distant approach has been invoked when the Constitution has delegated decision-making on a particular issue to a particular branch, when the court finds a lack of ''judicially discoverable and manageable standards'' to guide its decision-making, or when the court feels it best not to insert itself in a conflict between branches. That is what is happening. They are showing restraint and discipline. This is an example of judicial restraint because it respects the powers of the other branches and the role of elected representatives rather than the appointed judges in establishing policy.

This is not an academic exercise or an abstract hypothetical. Judicial activism has enormous consequences for every American because if judges who are given a lifetime appointment and guaranteed salaries are given the power to set policy, then that is an anti-democratic outcome because we have created someone outside the political process and allowed them to set policy for the country and they cease to be accountable to the American people.

The men and women of the Supreme Court hold extraordinary power over our lives. It takes only five Justices to determine what the words of the Constitution mean. You may think it is nine; it is really just five. If five of the nine agree that the Constitution means this or that, it is as good—hold your hats—as if three-fourths of the States passed a constitutional amendment along with the supermajority votes of the Congress. So this is a powerful thing a Supreme Court Justice possesses, the ability to interpret words of the Constitution.

When Justices break from the ideal of modest and restrained practices, as described by Hamilton, they begin creating rights and destroying rights based on their personal views, which they were never empowered to do. The temptation to reinterpret the Constitution leads judges, sometimes, to succumb to the siren call of using that opportunity they might possess to enact something they would like to see occur.

Maybe somebody will write in a law review that they were bold and courageous and did something great. We have seen some of these actions occur. Under the power to regulate business and commerce the government is given, our Supreme Court recently ruled that carbon dioxide, which is a naturally occurring substance in our environment—when plants decay, they emit carbon dioxide; when they live, they draw in from the air carbon dioxide; it is plant food—they ruled that it was a pollutant. As a result, regardless of how you see that matter, I think when the statute was passed they gave EPA regulation to control pollution in the 1970s long before global warming was ever a consideration; that Congress had no contemplation that it would be used to limit carbon dioxide some years later. But that is what the Court ruled.

I only say that because that was a huge economic decision of monumental proportions. It called on an agency of the U.S. Government to regulate every business in America that uses fossil fuels. It is a far-reaching decision. Right or wrong, I just point out what five members of the Court can do with a ruling, and that was five members. Four members dissented on that case.

At least two members of the Supreme Court concluded that the death penalty is unconstitutional because they believe that it is cruel and unusual as prohibited by the eighth amendment to the Constitution. They dissented on every single death penalty case and sought to get others to agree with them. Some thought others might agree with them. But as time went by, they have now left the bench and no other Judges have adhered to that philosophy. But I would say that it is an absolutely untenable position because the Constitution itself makes at least eight references to the death penalty. It is implicit in the Constitution itself. It says the government can't take life without due process. So that contemplates that there was a death penalty, and you could take life with due process.

The Constitution also refers to capital crimes and makes other references to the death penalty. Every single Colony, every single State at the founding of our government had a death penalty. It is an abuse of power for two Judges to assert that the eighth amendment, which prohibited drawing and quartering and other inhumane-type activities, actually should be construed to prohibit the death penalty. That is judicial activism. They didn't like the death penalty. They read through the Constitution, found these words, and tried to make it say what it does not.

So the question is not whether these policies are good or bad, whether you like the death penalty or not. That is a matter of opinion. And how one believes that global warming should be confronted is not the question. The question is whether a court comprised of nine unelected Judges should set policy on huge matters before the country that we are debating in the political arena.

Should that not be the President and the Congress who are accountable to the voters to openly debate these issues and vote yes or no and stand before the people and be accountable to them for the actions they took? I think the Constitution clearly dictates the latter is the appropriate way.

A number of groups and activists believe the Court is sort of their place and that social goals and agendas they believe in that are not likely to be won at the ballot box, they have an opportunity to get a judge to declare it so. We have the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals en banc ruling that the Pledge of Allegiance to the Constitution is unconstitutional because it has the words under God in it. Actually, that has never been reversed. It has been vacated in a sense because the Supreme Court rejected it on, I think, standing grounds. But at any rate, those are the things that are out there. It is not in the Constitution. This is a bad course for America.

If the judiciary heads further down that path, then I think we do have dangers because we are actually weakening the Constitution. How can we uphold the rule of law if those who weigh the scales have the power to tip them one way or the other based on empathy, their feelings or their personal views? How can we curb the excess of Federal power if we allow our courts to step so far beyond the limits of their legitimate authority? How can the least among us depend on the law to deliver justice, to protect them, to steadfastly protect their liberties, if rulings are no longer objective and if a single judge has the power to place his or her empathy above the law and the evidence?

So with these fundamental questions in mind, I hope the comments I make in the weeks to come will be of some value as we talk about the future of the judiciary, what the role of a judge ought to be on our highest court, and to uphold our sacred charter of inalienable rights.

So let me repeat, I love the American legal system. I am so much an admirer of the Federal legal system I practiced in for 15 years before fabulous judges. They were accused sometimes of thinking they were anointed rather than appointed. But I found most of the time—the prosecutor that you are—they did follow the law and they tried to be fair. I think the independence we give them is a factor in their fairness and something I will defend. But there is a responsibility that comes with the independence judges get. And that responsibility is that when they get that bench

and they assume that power, they not abuse it, they use integrity, they are objective, and they show restraint.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

NOMINATION SONIA SOTOMAYOR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened carefully to the statement of my colleague, Senator SESSIONS, from Alabama, who is the ranking Republican in the Senate Judiciary Committee, who is charged with a special responsibility at this moment in history. Because with the retirement of Supreme Court Justice David Souter and the vacancy that has been created, the Senate Judiciary Committee has the responsibility to work with the President to fill that vacancy.

I am honored to be a member of that committee and to be facing the third vacancy since I have been elected to the Senate. It is rare in one's public political life to have a chance to have a voice or a partial role in the selection of one Supreme Court Justice. But to have a chance to be involved in the selection of three, for a lawyer, is quite an amazing responsibility.

Senator SESSIONS and I are friends, and we see the world somewhat differently. But I would say to him that I would quarrel with the notion that our laws are so clear that a judge, given a set of facts, could only draw one conclusion. What we find often is the opposite. Well-trained attorneys who become judges can look at the same law and the same facts and reach different conclusions. That is why, when it comes to appellate courts, it is not unusual to have a split decision. Different judges see the facts in a different context.

So to argue that we want judges who will always reach the same conclusion from the same laws and facts defies human experience. It is not going to happen. People see things differently. People read words differently. People view facts differently. Occasionally judges, faced with cases they may never have envisioned, see a need for change in our country.

There are times when I might agree with that change and times when I might disagree. In 1954, right across the street, in the Supreme Court, a decision was reached in Brown v. Board of Education. Fifty-five years ago, they took a look at the schools of America, the public schools of America, that were segregated, Black and White, and said: No, you cannot have separate and equal schools. That brought about a dramatic change in America: the integration of America's public education.

The critics said that Supreme Court had gone too far, they had no right to reach that conclusion. Well, I disagree with those critics. But some of them said they should have been strict constructionists, they should have left schools as they were; it was not their right to change the public school system of America. I think they did the right thing for this Nation.

Having said that, there are times when a Supreme Court has reached a decision which I disagree with. Most recently, this current Court—which is dominated by more conservative members, those who fall into the so-called strict construction school—had a case that came before them involving a woman. She was a woman who worked at a tire manufacturing plant in Alabama, if I am not mistaken. She spent a lifetime working there. Her name was Lilly Ledbetter. Lilly rose through the management ranks and was very happy with the assignment she was given at this plant.

She worked side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with many male employees. It was not until Lilly announced her retirement that one of the employees came to her and said: Lilly, for many years now, you have been paid less than the man you were working next to, even though you had the same job title and the same job assignment. This company was paying less to women doing the same job as men. She thought that was unfair—after a lifetime of work—that she would not receive equal pay for equal work.

So she filed a lawsuit under a Federal law asking that she be compensated for this discrimination against her—the reduction in pay she had faced and the retirement reduction which she faced as a result of it. It was a well-known law she filed her case under, giving each American the right to allege discrimination in the workplace, and she set out to prove it.

Her case made it all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States, across the street—the highest court in the land. This conservative, strict construction Court departed from all the earlier cases. The earlier cases had said something that was, I think, reasonable on its face. They looked at the statute, the law the case was brought under, and said Lilly Ledbetter had a specific period of time after she discovered the discrimination to file a lawsuit. I believe the period was 6 months. I may be mistaken, but I think that is a fact—that she had 6 months after she discovered she was discriminated against to file a lawsuit. And Lilly Ledbetter said: That is exactly what I did. When I learned I was discriminated against, I filed within that statutory requirement.

But the Supreme Court, across the street—the strict constructionists that they are—reached a different conclusion. Their conclusion was that the law did not mean that. The law meant she had to file the lawsuit within 6 months after the first act of discrimination. In other words, the first time she was paid less than the man working next to her, she had a clock starting to run, and she had 6 months to file the lawsuit.

Well, those of us who have worked outside government—and even those working in government, for that matter, to some extent, but those working in the private sector know it is a rare company that publishes the paychecks of every employee. You may be working next to someone for years and never know exactly what they are being paid.

That was the case with Lilly Ledbetter. She did not know the man standing next to her, doing the same job, was being paid more. She did not discover that until many years later.

So the Supreme Court said: Mrs. Ledbetter, unfortunately, you did not file your case in time. We are throwing it out of court. And they did. Strict constructionists, conservatives that they were, they departed from the previous court's decisions, which had given her and people like her the right to recover and limited that right to recover.

Well, in the name of Lilly Ledbetter, we changed the law to make it abundantly clear, so that neither this Supreme Court nor any Supreme Court in the future will have any doubt that it is 6 months after the discovery of discrimination, not after the first act of discrimination.

It was one of the first bills, if not the first bill, President Barack Obama signed. I happened to be there at the signing, and standing next to him, receiving the pen for that signature, was Lilly Ledbetter. She may not have won in the Supreme Court, she may not have come back with the compensation she was entitled to, but she at least had the satisfaction to know this Congress and this President would not allow the injustice created by that Supreme Court decision to continue.

So the Senator from Alabama came here and said: We do not need judges with empathy. That word has been stretched in many different directions. But if empathy means we do not need judges who understand the reality of the workplace, if empathy means we would say to Lilly Ledbetter: Sorry, you missed it, girl, you had 6 months to file that lawsuit from the first act of discrimination, the first paycheck—you missed it, and you are out of luck—if empathy would say that is not a fair or just result, I want judges with empathy. I want them to know the real world. I want them to know the practical impact of the decisions they make. I want them to follow the law. I want them to be fair in its administration. But I do not want them to sit high and mighty in their black robes so far above the real world that they could not see justice if it bit them. I think that is what empathy brings—someone who is at least in touch with this real world.

For the last several—2 weeks, I guess—the nominee of President Barack Obama for the Supreme Court, Sonia Sotomayor, has been meeting with the Members of the Senate. She had an unfortunate mishap and broke her ankle at La Guardia Airport, so I allowed her to use my conference room upstairs on the third floor, and there was a steady parade of Senators coming in to meet her.

I asked her this morning. She said: I have seen 61 Senators, and I have 6

more today. She may break a record for actually meeting face to face with more Senators than most Supreme Court nominees. But regardless, she is doing her level best to introduce herself and to answer any questions Senators have. I think—and I told the President when I saw him at an event today—he has made an extraordinary choice.

Sonia Sotomayor was first selected to serve on the Federal court—the district court—by President George Herbert Walker Bush. She was then promoted by President Bill Clinton to a higher level court—the circuit court—and now is being nominated for Supreme Court service. She has more experience on the Federal bench than any nominee in 100 years, so she is going to be no neophyte if she is fortunate enough to serve on the Court.

She is a woman with an extraordinary life story, having grown up in the Bronx in public housing. Her father died when she was 9 years old. Her mother raised her and her younger bother, who ended up becoming a doctor, incidentally.

She was encouraged to apply to Princeton, which was a world she knew nothing about as a young Latino growing up in the Bronx, but she applied and was accepted. At the end of the 4-year period, she graduated second in her class at Princeton. I do not believe Princeton University is an easy assignment. I think it is a challenging assignment. Clearly, she was up to it.

She went on to graduate from Yale Law School. She was involved in prosecution. She was involved in working in private law practice. She has an amazing background in law, and I think she would be an extraordinary member of the Supreme Court.

So Senator SESSIONS came earlier and talked about his philosophy and certainly expressed it very capably. I did not have any prepared remarks on the subject. Although I disagree with him, I respect him very much, and I hope at the end of the day we can do the Senate proud and serve our Nation by giving her a fair and timely hearing.

Let's not use a double standard on this nominee. As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, PATRICK LEAHY has suggested a timely hearing on her nomination. It is a hearing within the same schedule of those who went before her, such as Chief Justice Roberts or Justice Alito. So if she is given the same standard of fairness, that hearing will go forward. I certainly hope it does and think she will do well.

TOURISM

Mr. President, this bill we are considering on the floor at this time could not come at a better time. On October 2, the International Olympic Committee is going to select a site for the 2016 Olympic games.

I am proud to say that Chicago is one of the final global candidates—one of the final four in the world. Winning that bid would bring 6 million tourists from all over the world into the United States and generate as much as $7 billion in tourist revenue.

This bill, by encouraging international tourism—the one before us—will welcome international visitors to our country, and it will demonstrate to the world that the United States is open for visitors. That can only help improve the chances that the 2016 Olympic games actually come to the Windy City.

Tourism and travel generate approximately $1.3 trillion in economic activity in the United States every year, including 8.3 million travel-related jobs.

Overseas visits to the United States, unfortunately, are still being hampered by the specter and memory of 9/11. That has cost the United States an estimated $182 billion in lost spending by tourists in our country and $27 billion in lost tax receipts in the last 8 years. The current economic downturn is expected to cost another 250,000 travel-related jobs just this year alone.

So this bill addresses some of the problems underlying this downturn in overseas visitors.

Through a public-private, nonprofit Corporation for Travel Promotion, the United States will coordinate its efforts to encourage international tourism.

The new Office of Travel Promotion within the Department of Commerce will work to streamline entry procedures, making travel to the United States more welcoming and efficient.

The bill does all this while reducing budget deficits by $425 million. In other words, this is one of the few bills we will consider that actually is going to make money. Bringing more tourists to the United States, generating more tax revenue, is going to be to our economic benefit and the benefit of our government.

By setting up stronger entities to promote internationally the benefits of visiting America, this bill certainly advances Chicago's chances to be awarded the 2016 Olympic games.

But the bill also offers an opportunity to showcase internationally all the other reasons to visit America, and they are many.

Even in my home State of Illinois, a lot of foreign travelers come to walk the streets that Abraham Lincoln walked in Springfield, IL. Looking for Lincoln highlights sites all across our State, with a series of stories about the President's life in 42 different counties of Illinois where his journeys took him.

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum in Springfield, IL, was a pet project of mine I thought of about 18 years ago and today is a reality. This Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum draws almost half a million tourists a year to Springfield, many of them families with children who leave with a better understanding and a very enjoyable visit after seeing Lincoln's life portrayed in very positive terms.

Saline County, IL, down in southern Illinois, draws visitors to its Garden of the Gods—the gateway to the Shawnee National Forest, one of the prettier areas in our State.

Quincy, IL, features historic architecture and fun along the mighty Mississippi River.

We have our unusual tourist attractions in Illinois as well. Near my old hometown of East St. Louis, you can visit Collinsville and see the world's largest catsup bottle or the two-story outhouse in Gays, IL, or the home of Superman, including a 15-foot Superman statue in Metropolis, IL, and a 6-foot Popeye statue in Chester, IL. A lot of photographs have been taken in front of the statue.

Every State has these historic, amazing places to visit and those curiosities that bring people from all over the United States and all over the world.

Illinois offers the international visitor a truly American experience. In fact, Illinois tourism adds $2.1 billion to State and local tax coffers and supports more than 300,000 jobs annually. In 2008, there were about 1.4 million international visitors to my State. These travelers spent $2 billion in all sectors of the economy, from transportation, to lodging, to food service, to entertainment. These international visitors generated an additional $521 million in wages and salaries for Illinois residents.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill. I am sorry it was delayed today. There was no reason for that. We sat here idly today making wonderful speeches when we should have been passing this bill. I hope we get to it soon, and I hope, with passing it, we will help this economy get back on its feet.

Mr. President, I see the Senator from Ohio is in the Chamber. I have one last short statement I have to make.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mr. President, today I went to the White House to hear President Obama announce a significant, sweeping change in the regulation of financial services. It is the most important change since the Great Depression. At the heart of President Obama's proposal is the creation of an independent new agency. It is called the Consumer Financial Protection Agency. It is going to put the interests of American families and consumers above the interests of a lot of businesses and banks.

I introduced a bill last year, and then again this year, that would create that same agency. It is an honor for me that the President would pick up on this idea and make it a major part of what he is doing. But before I take too much credit for it, the idea really originated with Elizabeth Warner. She is a professor at Harvard Law School who is one of the more creative, innovative people who advise us here on Capitol Hill. She realizes, as most of us do, that most consumers and customers and businesses are at the mercy of a lot of regulations and a lot of fine print that is almost impossible to follow, so

she suggested the creation of this agency, and the President followed through today.

It is simple: an agency staffed by people who wake up in the morning thinking about how to make consumer financial transactions safer in America and more understandable. It will mean we are going to protect consumers from making mistakes and making decisions that could be very damaging to them economically.

Today, there are no fewer than 10 Federal agencies with the responsibility for consumer protections from predatory or deceptive financial products to a variety of other areas, but none of them—not one of them—has oversight as its primary objective. That is going to change with President Obama's bill. This agency will encourage innovation that benefits consumers rather than innovation that benefits those who are going to make a profit off of those same consumers. There is a large coalition of consumer advocacy groups supporting this concept. I look forward to working with Chairman DODD and the Banking Committee to see that this agency becomes a reality. It won't be an easy task, but it is a perfect followup to our Credit Card Reform Act.

We need to be more sensitive to consumers in America struggling in this economy to make sure they have protection. One illustration tells it all.

There was a prepayment penalty that was folded into a lot of these subprime mortgages. If you have been to a real estate closing on your home, you know they stack up papers on a table in front of you and they turn the corners and they say: Keep signing, and eventually you will get out of here.

You may slow them down and say: What am I signing?

They will say: It is standard. It is boilerplate. It is a government requirement. Keep signing.

Sign and sign and sign, 20, 30, 40 times, and then you get the check, hand it back to the bank, and you go home with the keys in hand. That has happened to me a few times with my wife. I am a lawyer. Did I read every page? No.

Well, it turned out that the mortgages that were sold for a long period of time in America had a prepayment penalty. So if you got into a bad mortgage and decided, man, that interest rate is too high; I can't keep making payments, so I am going to the bank next door where I can get a lower interest rate, they would say: Sorry to tell you this, but to pay off your old mortgage, there is a penalty that is pretty steep. And you say: Well, I didn't know that. Well, you missed it. You missed it in that stack of papers. That prepayment penalty sentenced thousands of American homeowners to be stuck with subprime mortgages that were unfair and eventually led to foreclosure. Why wasn't there someone to warn that customer, that person borrowing for their home? This agency can do that. This agency can make that sort of thing clear to customers and consumers across America so that they have a fighting chance. They can avoid bad decisions that can be disastrous for their personal finances.

As Congress embarks on financial regulatory reform, our improved regulatory system must focus not just on safety and soundness of the providers of financial products but also on the safety of the consumers of financial products. The Consumer Financial Protection Agency will do just that.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I see my colleague from Ohio is here. I am wondering if we are in an alternating situation. I wish to speak for about 5 minutes. Would that be all right?

Mr. BROWN. That is fine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, my colleague from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, is such a fine lawyer and an excellent Senator. I would respectfully talk about some of the ideas he suggested.

One, he raised the question about the case of Brown v. Board of Education where the Court held that separate was not equal, and that somehow this is a justification for a judge setting policy. He thought it wasn't good policy. I would see it differently. I would say Brown v. Board of Education was the Supreme Court saying that the Constitution of the United States guarantees every American equal protection of the laws. They found that in segregated schools, some people were told they must go to this school solely because of their race, some people must go to this school solely because of their race, and that, in fact, it wasn't equal. So there are several constitutional issues plainly there, and I don't think that was an activist policymaking decision. I think the Supreme Court correctly concluded that these separate schools in which a person was mandated to go to one or the other based on their race violated the equal protection clause of the United States, and, in effect, they also found it wasn't equal, which they were correct in doing.

With regard to the Lilly Ledbetter case, Senator DURBIN and my Democratic colleagues during the last campaign and during the last several years have talked about this case a lot. I would just say that everybody knows it is a universal rule that whenever a wrong is inflicted upon an individual, they have a certain time within which to file their claim. It is called the statute of limitations. If you don't file it within the time allowed by law, then you are barred from filing that lawsuit. It happens all over America in cases throughout the country.

The U.S. Supreme Court heard the evidence, and it was argued in the U.S. Supreme Court. This one lady, Lilly Ledbetter, took her case all the way to the Supreme Court. They heard it, and they concluded that she was aware of the unfair wage practices that she alleged long before the statute of limitations—long before—and that by the time she filed her complaint, it was way too late. In fact, one of the key witnesses had already died. So it was years after. So they concluded that.

The Congress, fulfilling its proper role, was unhappy about it and has passed a law that I think unwisely muddles the statute of limitations on these kinds of cases dramatically, but it would give her a chance to be successful or another person in that circumstance to be successful.

So this wasn't a conservative activist decision; it was a fact-based analysis by the Supreme Court by which they concluded that she waited too long to bring the lawsuit, and it was barred. Congress, thinking that was not good, passed a law that changed the statute of limitations so more people would be able to prevail. It is not wrong for the Court to strike down bad laws.

We just had a little to-do with Attorney General Holder today in the Judiciary Committee in which the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice had written an opinion that he kept down and has still kept it hidden that declared that the legislation we passed to give the District of Columbia—not a State but a district—a U.S. Congressman was unconstitutional. He didn't want that out since he and the President supported giving a Congressman to the District of Columbia. But I think that case is going up to the Supreme Court, and I would expect it will come back like a rubber ball off that wall because I don't think that was constitutional. And I don't believe that is activism or an abuse of power; it is simply a plain reading of the Constitution.

If the Congress passes laws in violation of the Constitution, they should be struck down. There is nothing wrong with that if the Court is doing it in an objective, fair way, not allowing their personal, emotional, political, cultural, or other biases to enter into the matter.

So I think we are going to have a great discussion about the Supreme Court and our Federal courts. I look forward to it.

I really appreciate Senator DURBIN. He is a superb lawyer. If I were in trouble, I would like to have him defending me.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, across the street today, in the so-called Senate Caucus Room—a room which, next to this Chamber, is perhaps the most famous room in the Senate; a room where the McCarthy hearings, the MacArthur hearings, the Watergate hearings, and the hearings for the Supreme Court nominees during the confirmation process have been held. It is the room where Senator John F. Kennedy

announced his campaign for the Presidency in 1960. It is the room where Senator Robert F. Kennedy, whose desk at which I sit, announced his candidacy for President in March of 1968. It is the room where today we are beginning to mark up the health care legislation that is the most important thing I have worked on in my, I guess, 17 years in Washington. It is probably the most important bill, with the exception of war and peace issues, this Congress has worked on in a long time.

This Congress has been trying for many years, as have been Presidents, to pass legislation to reform our health care system.

In 1945, Harry Truman spoke before a joint session of Congress down the hall in the House of Representatives and said:

> Millions of our citizens do not now have a full measure of opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health. Millions do not now have protection or security against the economic effects of sickness. The time has arrived for action to help them attain that opportunity and that protection.

That was 1945. That was President Harry Truman.

A dozen years before, President Roosevelt made a momentous decision. President Roosevelt decided, in large part because of his fear of the power of the American Medical Association, to not include health care in the Social Security legislation, in the bill to create Social Security, because President Roosevelt actually believed Social Security meant a pension and health care.

But he thought the power of the doctors' lobby would keep him from being successful, so he moved forward in the creation of Social Security. Who knows if that was the right decision then, but it certainly brought us a program that has mattered in the lives of our parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents. Harry Truman was not able to accomplish Medicare or any other significant health care reform in his 7 years or so as President.

Fast forward to July 1965. President Johnson passed legislation creating Medicare. But leading up to that legislation, again, it was the American Medical Association—the most conservative members, because I know a lot of doctors who wanted to see us move forward, including my father, who was a general practitioner for almost 50 years. He died at 89 in 2000. Some in the AMA, in 1965, regarding the creation of Medicare, called it socialized medicine, and said it was too expensive and it would lead to runaway, rampant socialism—the same arguments they used in the 1930s, and the same arguments some are now using about the public plan option in this health care legislation today.

People obviously know that Medicare, since 1965—coming up on 44 years—has worked for the American public. Here is the best illustration of why Medicare works. There have been many studies over the years comparing the outcomes in the United States—health outcomes—to the outcomes in other countries in the world. We rank, in terms of infant mortality, maternal mortality, diabetes, child obesity, and immunization rates—amazingly enough, even though we spend twice as much as everybody, we rank almost at the bottom among the rich countries in the world on all of those things. There is one statistic where we rank near the top, and that is life expectancy at 65. So these pages sitting in front of me, five decades from now when they turn 65—we are going to change the system before then, but people who are 65 in this country have a longer, healthier life in front of them than almost all other countries in the world. That is because we have Medicare, and Medicare works, pure and simple.

Today, some 65 years after Harry Truman made the speech to the joint session I mentioned, we are still waiting for a health care system that delivers on the promise of affordability and quality health coverage for all.

We are waiting for reforms that lower costs for businesses and families buckling under the weight of ever climbing premiums.

We are waiting for reforms that foster competition in the insurance market and give Americans better choices, including a public health insurance option.

We are still waiting for reforms that bring accountability to the system, ensuring that our patients in this country get the highest quality care in the world.

We are waiting, in other words, for reforms that fix what is broken and keep what is working. That wait is nearly over. Today is a historic time. That wait, since 1932 when FDR decided not to include it in the Social Security law, to 1945 when President Truman spoke to a joint session, to 1965 when President Johnson was able to push through Congress with a heavily Democratic House and Senate, as the overwhelming number of Republicans opposed it, the creation of Medicare, to today, we are finally at the historic moment. The wait is nearly over when we are going to have real health insurance reform. It is not a moment too soon for many Ohioans, who are one illness away from financial catastrophe.

For example, take Ann from Dayton, a community in southwest Ohio. She wrote to me last year. In the past 5½ years, she has paid almost $130,000 in health care bills. How can this be? Was she uninsured? No. When her illness struck, she was a partner in a law firm and had good insurance. But once she became too sick to work, she lost her coverage and was forced to fend for herself.

She and her family of four went on COBRA for as long as they could, and then they paid $27,000 a year for insurance on the individual market, where medical underwriting runs rampant. That is where the administrative costs run 30, 35, even 40 percent.

She recently traded that plan—the $27,000 a year plan, at $2,500 a month, almost—for a bare-bones policy that costs only $15,000 a year, but doesn't cover prescription drugs and has a $5,000 deductible. Before she gets $1 of care paid for by insurance companies, she is paying $15,000 for premiums and a $5,000 deductible. So she already has paid $20,000 before the insurance company comes in and helps her. She writes, ''This is not what insurance is supposed to be about.''

The bill before us today will take a number of steps to ensure that Americans do not meet the same fate as Ann and her family.

For one, it provides for better regulation of the health insurance industry. This insurance industry, in some ways, is one step ahead of the sheriff. It is an industry that always tries to figure out how to beat the system and how to insure you because you are healthy; they can make money on you, but they may exclude you because you are not so healthy and they might lose money.

No longer will we allow insurance companies to play that game. We will ban preexisting condition exclusions and prevent insurance companies from denying coverage based on medical history. We will eliminate annual and lifetime benefit caps. No longer will insurance companies be able to selectively cover only those who pose little or no risk of needing health care, leaving everybody else in a lurch. Health insurers are not supposed to avoid health care costs; they are supposed to cover them.

Second, this reform will extend the reach of our health care system to protect those with no health insurance today.

Let me tell you about Jaclyn. She used to work at a child care center, but her employer didn't offer health care benefits, which is not surprising. When she discovered a lump in her left breast, she had nowhere to turn. She tried the State Medicaid Program, but despite having an income in 2006 of only $4,500, she did not qualify. She had no dependents at that point. Her daughter was grown. She started chemotherapy last year, but doesn't know how she will pay her bills.

This bill would expand Medicaid and offer premium subsidies to those who need help. This bill would increase competition in the health insurance market by establishing a federally backed health coverage option for those who want it.

There is nothing like good old-fashioned competition to reduce premiums, improve customer service, and keep the health insurance on its toes.

Not surprisingly, the health insurance lobby has launched a massive campaign to prevent inclusion of a public health insurance option with which they would have to compete.

I guess competition is a good thing, unless they are the ones who have to compete. If you have a public option, insurance companies—the President says repeatedly that the whole point of

an option is that the public plan will compete with a private plan, which will keep the private plans more honest. We have done that with student loans. Fifteen years ago, the only game in town for students, by and large, if they wanted to borrow money for college, was to go to a local bank, or another service, which were all private and unregulated. President Clinton, in the mid-1990s, decided maybe we should have a direct government program so students could borrow directly from the Federal Government. Do you know what happened? The banks brought their interest rates down. The banks started to provide better service. The banks behaved better. That is analogous to what we will see with the public plan.

The conservatives in this body, who are major recipients of insurance company money for their campaigns, whose philosophies are always that business can do it better, the people who have aligned their political careers with the insurance industry all oppose the public option, the public plan. Why? It is simple. It is because insurance companies will have to cut down their administrative costs, maybe even pay lower salaries to their top executives. Maybe they will have to change their marketing practices, be less wasteful, and maybe they will behave a little better. In that case, the public option was competing with private banks, and everybody got better. A public health insurance option competing with the private insurance companies will make everybody get better. That is the whole point.

With private insurance competition, when it is just the insurance companies competing with each other, funny things tend to happen. We see huge salaries and, second, a huge bureaucracy in the insurance companies and, third, we see all kinds of marketing campaigns, and we see huge overhead and administrative costs—sometimes up to 35, 40 percent.

We also see that the term ''private insurance competition'' is often simply an oxymoron. In Ohio, the two largest insurance companies account for 58 percent of the market. I am not a lawyer, so I didn't take the antitrust course. I didn't go to law school. When you have two companies that have 58 percent of the market, that is not competition. In some Ohio cities—as I assume it is in the Presiding Officer's State of Illinois—the two largest insurance companies account for 89 percent of the market. That is not exactly healthy competition. If we bring in a public option and compete with these two companies, their rates would come down and salaries for top executives would come down. There would be no more multimillion-dollar salaries, and administrative costs would be cut. They would be leaner and meaner, a better insurance company as a result.

Finally, this bill gives providers new tools to improve the way health care is delivered in this country, with improvements that help Americans with chronic conditions manage those conditions, that can dramatically reduce medical errors and overcome unjustifiable disparities in health care outcomes.

These reforms draw insight and inspiration from the work already being done by dedicated individuals within our health care system—individuals such as Dr. Derek Raghavan, who heads the Taussig Cancer Center at the Cleveland Clinic. He has devoted himself to reducing health disparities. In Cleveland, he has been instrumental in combating significant differences in cancer death rates between African Americans and Caucasian Americans.

Dr. Peter Pronovost from Johns Hopkins has a simple checklist for preventing hospital infections, which saved 1,500 lives and $100 million over an 18-month period in the Detroit area hospitals in Michigan.

In Mansfield, my hometown, the community health workers—just high school graduates, and some with only GED, high school equivalency studies, young women in their early twenties mostly, making only $11 or $12 an hour—working with local health care authorities and doctors and nurses, reduced the prevalence of low birth weight babies from 22 percent to 8 percent over 3 years. These young women are only 5 or 6 years older than the pages in front of me. They don't have the opportunities that most of the pages have. These are young women who don't have parents who went to college, who probably weren't planning on going to college, and are only making $11 or $12 an hour—young women who grow up in some of the poorest parts of Mansfield. They have already saved lives because they have made a difference in helping pregnant women get the nutrition they should have, to learn about taking care of babies, learn about pregnancy, and they can come in to see an OB/GYN doctor. They have already had an impact on many lives. I bet that in 5 or 10 years some of these young women who didn't have much of a future because of their upbringing will become doctors and nurses because they have had this experience of making a difference.

Those are some of what is going on in this country. If we do it right, we can take this program in Mansfield and replicate it and see it all over the Nation.

This bill will also address serious workforce shortages that exist across the spectrum—from nurses, to pediatric specialists, to dental care providers, to primary care physicians.

We have a lot of work to do. I am optimistic that we can pass good health care reform in this country. We know that the first rule of thumb is to make sure that if people are happy with the insurance plan they are in, they can keep it. Second, we have to do a better job of reining in the costs to many people in the health care system—employers and individual businesses—the employers, individuals, and government. Third, we need to make sure that everybody in this country has access to health care.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, we are, as a nation, facing an incredibly severe fiscal situation, not only in the short term but in the long term. The debt of this country is piling up at astronomical rates. We will, this year, have a deficit that comes close to $2 trillion—$2 trillion—or 28 percent of our gross national product. We are talking about a deficit next year of well over $1 trillion. Under the budget sent to us by the President and approved by this Congress—not with my support or many Republicans—I don't think any Republicans supported it—the deficit will run at $1 trillion a year for as far as the eye can see.

The debt of this country will double in 5 years. It will triple in 10 years. Deficits are running at 4 to 5 percent of GDP—not only immediately after we get past this recessionary period—for, again, the next 10 years. And the debt-to-GDP ratio, which is a test of how viable a nation is, will jump to 80 percent.

Those are numbers which are not sustainable. Everybody admits they are not sustainable. In fact, they are numbers that are so devastatingly large and so unmanageable for our Nation that were we trying to get into the Europe Union, we wouldn't be allowed in. That is how irresponsible our deficit and our debt is. They are numbers which will lead us as a nation to lose the value of our dollar—the value of our currency—and our ability to finance our debt. In fact, we are already seeing signs to that effect. The leadership of the Chinese financial systems have made a number of statements which basically have said they would not necessarily forever rely on American Treasury notes and purchase our notes. And they are financing us right now.

The country of Great Britain, which is considered to be the second most stable country in the world, has received a notice from Standard & Poor's that its debt will not necessarily be downgraded, but it is being taken to negative status.

A leading economist and reviewer of the bond issues of the United States, as recently as today, has announced that

our triple A rating—triple-A-plus rating, which is the best in the world—is at risk because of this massive explosion in debt.

To quote Senator CONRAD, the chairman of the Budget Committee—a person I greatly admire on issues of fiscal policy—the debt is the threat, and it is. It is a threat to our Nation, it is a threat to our young people because they will inherit this massive obligation to pay for costs which are being expended today.

There are a lot of reasons why the debt is going up radically. Primarily, though, it is spending. It is quite simply spending. The spending of the Federal Government will jump from the traditional level of about 20 percent of GDP, which it has been at now for 40 years, to 25 to 26 percent of GDP under President Obama's proposal.

In the short run, obviously, revenues are a factor because we are in a recessionary period. But in the long run, what is driving the deficit, what is driving this massive increase of debt, which will be unsustainable, is spending.

Well, the Congress has a chance, in the next couple days, to do a small but significant part in the way of a public statement and in the way of a statement of policy that we are concerned about the debt. We have a chance to do something. This administration has a chance to do something. As of today, five banks have repaid large amounts of their TARP funds. It is estimated we are going to get about $65 billion of TARP payments back.

In other words, the way the TARP worked during the crisis, which almost led to a fiscal meltdown—the government stepped forward and purchased preferred stock from a variety of major banks in this country. That preferred stock paid dividends to the taxpayers. It was an asset, and it was a good decision. It stabilized the financial industry. The TARP funds kept us from going over the precipice, kept us from an economic meltdown of catastrophic proportions, and saved Main Street. People on Main Street probably don't appreciate it that much, but essentially that decision saved folks' homes, their ability to borrow, to go to school, their ability to borrow to start their business, to meet their payroll, and basically operate as a typical economy.

The idea always was that the TARP money would come back to the Federal Treasury, the $700 billion worth of TARP money that was authorized would come back after the financial situation stabilized. Well, now we are starting to see it come back in the first tranche—$65 billion plus about $4.5 billion of interest. That is pretty good. We made $4.5 billion in interest—in less than 4 months, by the way. The taxpayers did pretty well on this.

So what are we going to do with that money? Well, I suggest—and the law actually states—what should be done with that money. We should pay down the debt. That is a good way to use this money. The other option is the Treasury can simply hold on to it in anticipation of, potentially, another crisis. But that is not necessary. The Treasury still has a line of credit under TARP which reaches $50 billion to $75 billion, depending on how you account for it.

We know the risks out in the marketplace right now are nowhere near that number, and they are certainly not systemic. Therefore, these TARP dollars are not needed. They are not needed right now or in the foreseeable future for the purposes of maintaining financial stability and avoiding a systemic meltdown. So it is totally appropriate that all that money be used to pay down the debt, or at least a significant portion.

It would be an extraordinarily positive statement by this administration if they said to the markets and to the American people: The responsible thing to do is to take this money and pay down the debt. I think the market would react positively immediately. They would say we are serious. I think the American people would react positively immediately too. It would be a huge win for this President—the policy worked. This President and the prior President, President Bush and President Obama, had the courage to step up in the face of fairly significant headwinds and make the decision to use the TARP money in this way. Now it has worked, they should use it to pay down the debt and get the double win of having been able to say what we did was good policy, it was not popular policy but it was good policy, it worked to stabilize the financial institutions, and what we are doing now to pay down the debt is also good policy and it is what the law calls for in the end.

That is the first thing that could happen right now, and it should happen. This money that was paid in today to the Treasury should be used immediately to pay down the debt, and that should be announced by the Treasury—or if I were President, I would announce it myself; it is pretty good news. So that is a step in the right direction. Granted, on a $2 trillion deficit, it is not massive, but it is a statement, and a statement is important at this time. And you know, $68 billion is a lot of money anyway, so it would be a good decision.

The second thing we should do, and we can do, is not allow the war supplemental—which is an important piece of legislation needed to fund our troops—to be used as a passenger train for unfunded baggage which will pass debt on to our children on extraneous issues. That is what it is being used for.

Last week, the President held a press conference at the White House surrounded by the Democratic leadership of the Congress, and he said we are going to return to pay-go, we are going to require that new programs be paid for. I applaud that as an attitude and approach. It has not been followed around here, but I applaud the fact that he stated that and he had standing behind him the Democratic leadership of this Congress when he said that.

Ironically, on the same day, I believe, the House of Representatives passed a bill which increased spending by $1 billion which had nothing to do with the war, which was not paid for. Therefore, it did not meet pay-go but instead created a debt our children will have to pay. They stuck that legislation in the war fighting bill so it could not be amended and paid for or amended and improved. It is called the Cash for Clunkers, and it is a clunker of a bill because it passes on to our children a $1 billion price. It is $1 billion of new debt.

Why would we do that? Cash for Clunkers may be a program that is good. Maybe it is a reasonable idea to pay for old cars to get them off the road, to put new cars on the road, hopefully to increase mileage of the auto fleet and also to stimulate the economy. That may be a good idea, but it is not a good idea to not pay for that. We have already spent $740 billion on the stimulus package, unpaid for. We have spent $83 billion on the automobile buyouts, on the automobile bailout—unpaid for. Now to put this extra $1 billion on top of all that just adds insult to injury to the next generation and our children's children who will have to pay the price for this. Why should our children and our grandchildren have to pay the bill for us paying $3,500 to somebody to buy their car today? How fiscally irresponsible is that? It is especially fiscally irresponsible when you realize it is done in the context and on the same day, I believe, as the President announcing that we are going to go back to pay-go principles around here where we actually pay for new programs we put on the books. But in order to avoid that, in order to avoid what they had just signed onto, the congressional Democratic leadership down at the White House, standing behind the President and cheering when he said we are going back to pay-go, stuck this language in the war supplemental.

That is an insult to our troops. In order to fund our troops, they have to take along with them $1 billion of new debt, passed on to their children. Many of these extraordinary people who are fighting for us have children. Is it right that in order to get them the adequate resources they need to fight this war, we should send their children a bill for $1 billion so we get a public policy that we can go back to our automobile dealers with and say: Hurray, we got you this $1 billion of spending. Of course not. That is not right, it is not fair, it is not appropriate.

Okay, Cash for Clunkers may make sense if it is paid for. The way it was structured, it cannot be paid for. You cannot amend this bill in its present form, and therefore, if it passes with the Cash for Clunkers in it, a $1 billion price tag in it, we basically pass that debt on to our children.

I will at the appropriate time offer an amendment which will essentially be a pay-go amendment. It will be a point of order that says essentially—it will not be under pay-go because if I did that it might bring the whole bill down and I have no interest in bringing the whole bill down—it will be a targeted point of order which will essentially be a pay-go point of order. Anybody voting against this point of order will be voting against pay-go, which will say this language, which is unpaid for, this $1 billion, should not stay in this bill in this form. Does that mean this bill goes down? No. You will hear a lot of moaning going around saying this will destroy the bill. No, it will not. This bill can be sent back to the House and passed without the Cash for Clunkers language in it, unpaid for, or it could be sent back to the House and they can put back in the Cash for Clunkers language, paid for. It can all happen within about a 6-hour day, 6-hour legislative day, maybe even less. Maybe even a half hour, knowing the rapidity of the Rules Committee in the House.

It seems this will be one of the first tests of whether we as a Congress mean what we say. Do we mean that when we say we are not going to create a new program that we are not going to pay for, we actually will stand behind those words? This should be an easy one for us because this plan can be paid for rather easily by moving money around in the original stimulus package. It is fairly obvious this plan should not be in the war supplemental to begin with, but if it is going to be in the war supplemental, it should not be in the form that passes massive debt on to our children. It is a chance to make a $1 billion statement that we are going to start getting serious about the debt around here.

I hope I will be joined in this point of order by my colleagues who are interested in the integrity of the pay-go process and in not passing on to our kids a $1 billion bill they do not deserve.

I make a point of order that a quorum is not present and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. STABENOW. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CASH FOR CLUNKERS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I come to the floor to respond to my friend, the distinguished ranking member on the Budget Committee, who just spoke a moment ago about the supplemental and one provision, a very small provision, in this very large bill. I hope that when there is an effort to waive all the budget points of order, colleagues will support doing that while remembering thousands of small businesspeople across this country who are asking that we support them at this time of real crisis as it relates to automobile sales, not just in the United States but all across the world.

We have a global crisis right now. We know in our credit markets it has resulted in people not being able to come in and buy an automobile. It is compounded by the huge losses in jobs that we have seen where people cannot afford to come in and buy a new automobile.

My colleague spoke about small but symbolic measures. I would hope that our colleagues, who I know care deeply about dealers—we have heard this from Republican and Democratic colleagues; we have had bills held up on the floor to work on efforts that I was proud to join in helping our auto dealers.

I would certainly hope that colleagues would not decide for symbolism to focus on what is less than 1 percent of this supplemental—less than 1 percent of the supplemental—focused on helping America's auto dealers at this critical time. In terms of this supplemental, it is a very small amount of money. It has received a lot of focus from a lot of concerns, which I appreciate, on how things are written or how colleagues would do things differently. I appreciate that.

But the reality is we are in a crisis, not just in my State but all across the country and, frankly, around the world when we look at what has been happening to small businesses and communities across America. I know what this feels like. My father and grandfather had the Oldsmobile dealership in the small town where I grew up in northern Michigan. When I grew up, the first job I had was washing cars on the car lot. I know what has happened to small businesses across America right now that have played by the rules and, through no fault of their own, find themselves in a very difficult circumstance.

We have a small provision that has been given a lot of different names. One version of it has been called cash for clunkers. It is based on a bill on which I was proud to join with House Members that is called Drive America Forward. But it would incentivize people to go into these small dealerships across America and give them an opportunity, an incentive, or support to be able to buy a new car.

Why is this important? Well, we have seen from January to May of this year, compared to January to May of last year, across-the-board reductions in auto sales: 41.8 percent for GM; 39 percent for Toyota; 36.8 for Ford; Chrysler, 46.3 percent; Honda, 34.4 percent. It is pretty rough if you are an auto dealer and you see your sales going down month after month—30 percent, 40 percent—to be able to make the payroll every week for your employees. It is pretty tough to do that.

Around the world, we have seen efforts to help automakers, to help auto dealers, to help communities, to help middle-class consumers and those who want to be able to purchase a vehicle to be able to do that.

Our dealers, on average, employ 53 people each, over 116,000 people directly. That is the entire combined workforce of GM and Chrysler together. We are talking about a large number of people who have come in a number of ways to ask us to help them. This is one opportunity. This is it. This is what is in front of us.

We know how hard it is to move legislation through the House and the Senate. We are the last place, the last vote standing between helping the dealers of America and turning our backs on them. This is the last vote. This is the one vote as to whether we are going to be able to step forward and be able to help them.

Every other industrialized country, small and large, understands what has been happening, and they are fighting for their middle class. They are fighting for their jobs. They are looking for every class they can to help.

The question is, Will we? Germany began a program similar to the one that we are talking about that is funded through this bill in January. By the end of the first month, sales were up 21 percent, 21 percent. That is money in the pockets of small businesses and large dealerships. Across Germany it was so successful they extended it and had sales continue to go up as a result. When our auto sales were going down 41 percent, Germany's—during the same period—went up 21 percent because they said: You know what. We have to stop the bottom from falling out of this. It is too important for our economy. We want to do something about it. And they did. Now similar programs exist in a number of countries: China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, France, Italy, Australia, Portugal, Romania, and Slovakia—Slovakia. If Slovakia can help their auto industry and their car dealers, I think the United States of America ought to be able to step up and help.

This is a small effort, a few months, to give a boost, a stimulus, to a group of small businesses, an industry that has been talked about on the floor many times and that we need to care about. This particular program is not only supported by Ford and domestic auto companies, but it is also, of course, supported by the National Auto Dealers very strongly, the United Auto Workers, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Steel Workers, the Automotive Recyclers Association, the Specialty Equipment Market Association, the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, the AFL–CIO, the Business Roundtable, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

All have come together to ask us to do something and to support this effort. We are now at a point where we have to decide if we want to help. It is not just about the automakers. You know, we know that help—and a lot of it—is going to GM and Chrysler, and those of us who represent them appreciate that very much. But this is much broader than that. This is all kinds of dealers, all kinds of automakers. Not only those who work in the plants, whom I care about deeply, but it is people who work in offices, the engineers, the designers. This is an economic tsunami that has hit every part of the economy when we look at this entire industry: the clerks, the office managers, the sales people, the mechanics, the car washers, up and down.

The global credit crunch has had a devastating effect on everyone in our economy who relies on the sale of automobiles: Printers, advertisers, local newspapers, television stations, radio stations. They are all asking us to act.

This is a reasonable, focused, short-term effort to help those who have been having an extremely difficult time just holding their heads above water. We know this effort can make a difference.

I thank our House colleagues who have done a tremendous amount of work on this matter. I want to thank Congressmen MARKEY and WAXMAN and STUPAK and DINGELL and BOUCHER and others who were involved in putting this together and putting it into the energy and climate change legislation reported out of the Energy Committee in the House of Representatives.

I thank every one of the 298 Members of the House on a bipartisan basis. Over two-thirds of the House of Representatives voted for this legislation, and it was put into the supplemental in an emergency document, an emergency piece of legislation. It was put in there because of what has happened with the bottom falling out of the economy for dealers, dealers that have found themselves in very difficult circumstances because of bankruptcies, and dealers that are trying to move forward and trying to be able to survive during this economy.

I know there are colleagues who would like to see this have more energy efficiency provisions. I believe in the context of what we do going forward in the energy bill and climate change we can work together to fashion something that has a focus, an input, from everyone who cares deeply about these issues.

At this time and place, this legislation is a balance between those of us who are concerned about an immediate stimulus while meeting the needs and concerns about increased fuel efficiency. We are making amazing strides on fuel efficiency. The President of the United States, not long ago, announced increased fuel efficiency standards. No one in the industry objected. I did not hear objections. I certainly did not object. This is not about whether we need to increase fuel efficiency. We do and we are. We will continue to do that.

This bill, while being a short-term stimulus, also helps in that regard because it will give a voucher of either $3,500 or $4,500 toward the purchase of a new, more fuel-efficient vehicle.

When you look at your own home situation, anyone who is going to want to be a part of this is going to make sure their car, that automobile, is worth $3,500 or less or $4,500 or less. Someone is not going to turn in a $15,000 used vehicle to get a $4,500 voucher.

So, by definition, we are talking about older cars. Some people have said ''clunkers,'' and people have kind of thrown that around, and ''what does all of this mean''?

But we are not talking about a $50,000 vehicle with a resale value of $20,000 or $15,000. We are talking about older vehicles that are worth $4,500 or less.

The legislation requires, as has been done in other countries, when you turn it in, that the engine is scrapped, the parts of it that we do not want to continue to use—because of the lack of fuel efficiency—are scrapped. We can recycle some of the other parts, but the basic transmission system is scrapped.

So we are talking about older vehicles worth $4,500 or less, the polluting pieces of the automobile are scrapped, and then we are talking about the ability to purchase a vehicle that is more fuel efficient. In the case of automobiles, you need a minimum fuel economy of 22 miles per gallon or more, you get a $3,500 voucher for a 4-mile-per-gallon improvement, and a $4,500 voucher if the new vehicle you purchase is 10 miles per gallon or more fuel efficient.

So there is a benefit from a fuel efficiency standpoint. There is benefit. I appreciate that for some it is not enough. I do appreciate that. There are those who would like to see something different, and certainly we will have opportunities to continue to work together in that regard.

But I go back to my original premise. At this time, in our economy, at this time with what has been happening on unemployment, what has been happening to businesses, large and small, because they cannot get capital, because of the ripple effect in the auto industry, of what is happening to suppliers, to dealers, to anyone involved in this industry—and 1 out of every 10 persons in America is in some way related to the auto industry—at this time we need to be prudent and balance what we are doing in a way that makes sure that all parts of the auto industry, domestic and foreign, can participate and that we are doing this as quickly as possible. It will not help as a stimulus if this is done 6 months or a year from now.

I don't know how much longer the car dealers in Clare, MI, where I grew up, can hold on, if they are losing 40 percent a month in sales. I don't know how much longer they can hold on. I don't know what happens to the Chrysler dealer and the GM dealer trying to turn over inventory now as they wind down. I don't know what happens. But I do know we will see more dealerships close. We will see more people lose their jobs. We are going to see more mainstays of local communities finding they cannot make it.

This is the moment. We won't get another chance. We will not get another chance. This is the moment to help. We have other opportunities to work together on other policies. I say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, for all of the dealers who have been calling and asking for help, this is the moment. This is the vote. There won't be a second vote. So when you go home, think about what you want to say to the small business people, the auto dealers, office managers, mechanics, people who are involved in that business in your community, when you had a chance to help. I hope we will take it. I hope we will take it as the House did. I hope we will see overwhelming bipartisan support, as we saw in the House of Representatives for this particular policy.

I strongly urge colleagues to vote to override the budget points of order. All of them will be asked to be overridden. I encourage colleagues to do that. I hope we will show that we get it. Do we get what is going on in communities across America? This vote will say whether we get what is happening and have a sense of urgency about stepping up to help.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRAVEL PROMOTION ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding there is a bill to be reported, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

All postcloture time on the motion to proceed having expired, the question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1023) to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets, and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Travel Promotion Act of 2009''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. The Corporation for Travel Promotion.
Sec. 3. Accountability measures.
Sec. 4. Matching public and private funding.
Sec. 5. Travel promotion fund fees.
Sec. 6. Assessment authority.
Sec. 7. Office of Travel Promotion.
Sec. 8. Research program.

SEC. 2. THE CORPORATION FOR TRAVEL PROMOTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Corporation for Travel Promotion is established as a nonprofit corporation. The Corporation shall not be an agency or establishment of the United States Government. The Corporation shall be subject to the provisions of the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act (D.C. Code, section 29–1001 et seq.), to the extent that such provisions are consistent with this section, and shall have the powers conferred upon a nonprofit corporation by that Act to carry out its purposes and activities.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall have a board of directors of 11 members with knowledge of international travel promotion and marketing, broadly representing various regions of the United States, who are United States citizens. Members of the board shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce (after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State), as follows:

(A) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the hotel accommodations sector;

(B) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the restaurant sector;

(C) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the small business or retail sector or in associations representing that sector;

(D) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the [advertising] *travel distribution services* sector;

(E) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the attractions or recreations sector;

(F) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience as officials of a city convention and visitors' bureau;

(G) 2 shall have appropriate expertise and experience as officials of a State tourism office;

(H) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the passenger air sector;

(I) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in immigration law and policy, including visa requirements and United States entry procedures; and

(J) 1 shall have appropriate expertise in the intercity passenger railroad business.

(2) INCORPORATION.—The members of the initial board of directors shall serve as incorporators and shall take whatever actions are necessary to establish the Corporation under the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act (D.C. Code, section [29–1001] *29–301.01* et seq.).

(3) TERM OF OFFICE.—The term of office of each member of the board appointed by the Secretary shall be 3 years, except that, of the members first appointed—

(A) 3 shall be appointed for terms of 1 year;

(B) 4 shall be appointed for terms of 2 years; and

(C) 4 shall be appointed for terms of 3 years.

(4) REMOVAL FOR CAUSE.—The Secretary of Commerce may remove any member of the board for good cause.

(5) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the board shall not affect its power, but shall be filled in the manner required by this section. Any member whose term has expired may serve until the member's successor has taken office, or until the end of the calendar year in which the member's term has expired, whichever is earlier. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which that member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of the predecessor's term. No member of the board shall be eligible to serve more than 2 consecutive full 3-year terms.

(6) ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN.—Members of the board shall annually elect one of the members to be Chairman and elect 1 or 2 of the members as Vice Chairman or Vice Chairmen.

(7) STATUS AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no member of the board may be considered to be a Federal employee of the United States by virtue of his or her service as a member of the board.

(8) COMPENSATION; EXPENSES.—No member shall receive any compensation from the Federal government for serving on the Board. Each member of the Board shall be paid actual travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses when away from his or her usual place of residence, in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall have [a President], *an executive director* and such other officers as may be named and appointed by the board for terms and at rates of compensation fixed by the board. No individual other than a citizen of the United States may be an officer of the Corporation. The Corporation may hire and fix the compensation of such employees as may be necessary to carry out its purposes. No officer or employee of the Corporation may receive any salary or other compensation (except for compensation for services on boards of directors of other organizations that do not receive funds from the Corporation, on committees of such boards, and in similar activities for such organizations) from any sources other than the Corporation for services rendered during the period of his or her employment by the Corporation. Service by any officer on boards of directors of other organizations, on committees of such boards, and in similar activities for such organizations shall be subject to annual advance approval by the board and subject to the provisions of the Corporation's Statement of Ethical Conduct. All officers and employees shall serve at the pleasure of the board.

(2) NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.—No political test or qualification shall be used in selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking other personnel actions with respect to officers, agents, or employees of the Corporation.

(d) NONPROFIT AND NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF CORPORATION.—

(1) STOCK.—The Corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock, or to declare or pay any dividends.

(2) PROFIT.—No part of the income or assets of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any director, officer, employee, or any other individual except as salary or reasonable compensation for services.

(3) POLITICS.—The Corporation may not contribute to or otherwise support any political party or candidate for elective public office.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.—It is the sense of Congress that the Corporation should not engage in lobbying activities (as defined in section 3(7) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (5 U.S.C. 1602(7)).

(e) DUTIES AND POWERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall develop and execute a plan—

(A) to provide useful information to foreign tourists, business people, students, scholars, scientists, and others interested in travelling to the United States, including the distribution of material provided by the Federal government concerning entry requirements, required documentation, fees, processes, and information concerning declared public health emergencies, to prospective travelers, travel agents, tour operators, meeting planners, foreign governments, travel media and other international stakeholders;

(B) to identify, counter, and correct misperceptions regarding United States entry policies around the world;

(C) to maximize the economic and diplomatic benefits of travel to the United States by promoting the United States of America to world travelers through the use of, but not limited to, all forms of advertising, outreach to trade shows, and other appropriate promotional activities;

(D) to ensure that international travel benefits all States and the District of Columbia and to identify opportunities and strategies to promote tourism to rural and urban areas equally, including areas not traditionally visited by international travelers; and

(E) to give priority to the Corporation's efforts with respect to countries and populations most likely to travel to the United States.

(2) SPECIFIC POWERS.—In order to carry out the purposes of this section, the Corporation may—

(A) obtain grants from and make contracts with individuals and private companies, State, and Federal agencies, organizations, and institutions;

(B) hire or accept the voluntary services of consultants, experts, advisory boards, and panels to aid the Corporation in carrying out its purposes; and

(C) take such other actions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth in this section.

(3) PUBLIC OUTREACH AND INFORMATION.—The Corporation shall develop and maintain a publicly accessible website.

(f) OPEN MEETINGS.—Meetings of the board of directors of the Corporation, including any committee of the board, shall be open to the public. The board may, by majority vote, close any such meeting only for the time necessary to preserve the confidentiality of commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential, to discuss personnel matters, or to discuss legal matters affecting the Corporation, including pending or potential litigation.

(g) MAJOR CAMPAIGNS.—The board may not authorize the Corporation to obligate or expend more than $25,000,000 on any advertising campaign, promotion, or related effort unless—

(1) the obligation or expenditure is approved by an affirmative vote of at least ⅔ of the members of the board present at the meeting;

(2) at least 6 members of the board are present at the meeting at which it is approved; and

(3) each member of the board has been given at least 3 days advance notice of the meeting at which the vote is to be taken and the matters to be voted upon at that meeting.

(h) FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) FISCAL YEAR.—The Corporation shall establish as its fiscal year the 12-month period beginning on October 1.

(2) BUDGET.—The Corporation shall adopt a budget for each fiscal year.

(3) ANNUAL AUDITS.—The Corporation shall engage an independent accounting firm to conduct an annual financial audit of the Corporation's operations and shall publish the results of the audit. The Comptroller General of the United States may review any audit of a financial statement conducted under this subsection by an independent accounting firm and may audit the Corporation's operations at the discretion of the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General *and the Congress* shall have full and complete access to the books and records of the Corporation.

(4) PROGRAM AUDITS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct a review of the programmatic activities of the Corporation for Travel Promotion. This report shall be provided to appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 3. ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES.

(a) OBJECTIVES.—The Board shall establish annual objectives for the Corporation for each fiscal year subject to approval by the Secretary of Commerce (after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State). The Corporation shall establish a marketing plan for each fiscal year not less than 60 days before the beginning of that year and provide a copy of the plan, and any revisions thereof, to the Secretary.

(b) BUDGET.—The board shall transmit a copy of the Corporation's budget for the forthcoming fiscal year to the Secretary not less than 60 days before the beginning of each fiscal year, together with an explanation of any expenditure provided for by the budget in excess of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year. The Corporation shall make a copy of the budget and the explanation available to the public and shall provide public access to the budget and explanation on the Corporation's website.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Corporation shall submit an annual report for the preceding fiscal year to the Secretary of Commerce for transmittal to the Congress on or before the 15th day of May of each year. The report shall include—

(1) a comprehensive and detailed report of the Corporation's operations, activities, financial condition, and accomplishments under this Act;

(2) a comprehensive and detailed inventory of amounts obligated or expended by the Corporation during the preceding fiscal year;

(3) a detailed description of each in-kind contribution, its fair market value, the individual or organization responsible for contributing, its specific use, and a justification for its use within the context of the Corporation's mission;

(4) an objective and quantifiable measurement of its progress, on an objective-by-objective basis, in meeting the objectives established by the board;

(5) an explanation of the reason for any failure to achieve an objective established by the board and any revisions or alterations to the Corporation's objectives under subsection (a);

(6) a comprehensive and detailed report of the Corporation's operations and activities to promote tourism in rural and urban areas; and

(7) such recommendations as the Corporation deems appropriate.

(d) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts deposited in the Fund may not be used for any purpose inconsistent with carrying out the objectives, budget, and report described in this section.

SEC. 4. MATCHING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND.—There is hereby established in the Treasury a fund which shall be known as the Travel Promotion Fund.

(b) FUNDING.—

[(1) START-UP EXPENSES.—For the period beginning on October 1, 2009, and ending on December 31, 2009, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Corporation such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $10,000,000, from amounts deposited in the general fund of the Treasury from fees under section 217(h)(3)(B)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)(i)(I)) to cover the Corporation's initial expenses and activities under this Act.

[(2) FISCAL YEAR 2010 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—For the period beginning on January 1, 2010, and ending on September 30, 2010, and for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2014, from amounts deposited in the general fund of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year from fees under section 217(h)(3)(B)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)(i)(I)), the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer not more than $100,000,000 to the Fund, which shall be made available to the Corporation, subject to subsections (c) and (d) of this section, to carry out its functions under this Act. Transfers shall be made at least quarterly on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts required to be transferred in accordance with subsection (c), and proper adjustments shall be made in amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

[(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Corporation at least quarterly from amounts available in the Fund for the period beginning on January 1, 2010, and ending on September 30, 2010, and for each of fiscal years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, an amount equal to the amount received from non-Federal sources by the Corporation. The amount made available to the Corporation under this paragraph for the period ending on September 30, 2010, and for each of those fiscal years, may not exceed $100,000,000.]

(1) START-UP EXPENSES.—For fiscal year 2010, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Corporation such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $10,000,000, from amounts deposited in the general fund of the Treasury from fees under section 217(h)(3)(B)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)(i)(I)) to cover the Corporation's initial expenses and activities under this Act. Transfers shall be made at least quarterly, beginning on October 1, 2009, on the basis of estimates by the Secretary, and proper adjustments shall be made in amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

(2) SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—For each of fiscal years 2011 through 2014, from amounts deposited in the general fund of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year from fees under section 217(h)(3)(B)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(B)(i)(I)), the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer not more than $100,000,000 to the Fund, which shall be made available to the Corporation, subject to subsection (c) of this section, to carry out its functions under this Act. Transfers shall be made at least quarterly on the basis of estimates by the Secretary, and proper adjustments shall be made in amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No amounts may be made available to the Corporation under this section after fiscal year 2010, except to the extent that—

(A) for fiscal year 2011, the Corporation provides matching amounts from non-Federal sources equal in the aggregate to 50 percent or more of the amount transferred to the Fund under subsection (b); and

(B) for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2011, the Corporation provides matching amounts from non-Federal sources equal in the aggregate to 100 percent of the amount transferred to the Fund under subsection (b) for the fiscal year.

(2) GOODS AND SERVICES.—For the purpose of determining the amount received from non-Federal sources by the Corporation, other than money—

(A) the fair market value of goods and services (including advertising) contributed to the Corporation for use under this Act may be included in the determination; but

(B) the fair market value of such goods and services may not account for more than 80 percent of the matching requirement under paragraph (1) for the Corporation in any fiscal year.

(3) RIGHT OF REFUSAL.—The Corporation may decline to accept any contribution in-kind that it determines to be inappropriate, not useful, or commercially worthless.

(4) LIMITATION.—The Corporation may not obligate or expend funds in excess of the total amount received by the Corporation for a fiscal year from Federal and non-Federal sources.

(d) CARRYFORWARD.—

(1) FEDERAL FUNDS.—Amounts transferred to the Fund under subsection (b)(2) shall remain available until expended.

(2) MATCHING FUNDS.—Any amount received by the Corporation from non-Federal sources in fiscal year 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, or 2014 that cannot be used to meet the matching requirement under subsection (c)(1) for the fiscal year in which amount was collected may be carried forward and treated as having been received in the succeeding fiscal year for purposes of meeting the matching requirement of subsection (c)(1) in such succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 5. TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEES.

Section 217(h)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) FEES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—No later than September 30, 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee for the use of the System and begin assessment and collection of that fee. The initial fee shall be the sum of—

''(I) $10 per travel authorization; and

''(II) an amount that will at least ensure recovery of the full costs of providing and administering the System, as determined by the Secretary.

''(ii) DISPOSITION OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—Amounts collected under clause (i)(I) shall be credited to the Travel Promotion Fund established by section 4 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009. Amounts collected under clause (i)(II) shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury and made available to pay the costs incurred to administer the System.

''(iii) SUNSET OF TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEE.—The Secretary may not collect the fee authorized by clause (i)(I) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014.''.

SEC. 6. ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Corporation may impose an annual assessment on United States members of the international travel

and tourism industry (other than those described in section 2(b)(1)(C) or (H)) represented on the Board in proportion to their share of the aggregate international travel and tourism revenue of the industry. The Corporation shall be responsible for verifying, implementing, and collecting the assessment authorized by this section.

(b) INITIAL ASSESSMENT LIMITED.—The Corporation may establish the initial assessment after the date of enactment of the Travel and Tourism Promotion Act at no greater, in the aggregate, than $20,000,000.

(c) REFERENDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation may not impose an annual assessment unless—

(A) the Corporation submits the proposed annual assessment to members of the industry in a referendum; and

(B) the assessment is approved by a majority of those voting in the referendum.

(3) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting a referendum under this subsection, the Corporation shall—

(A) provide written or electronic notice not less than 60 days before the date of the referendum;

(B) describe the proposed assessment or increase and explain the reasons for the referendum in the notice; and

(C) determine the results of the referendum on the basis of weighted voting apportioned according to each business entity's relative share of the aggregate annual United States international travel and tourism revenue for the industry per business entity, treating all related entities as a single entity.

(d) COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall establish a means of collecting the assessment that it finds to be efficient and effective. The Corporation may establish a late payment charge and rate of interest to be imposed on any person who fails to remit or pay to the Corporation any amount assessed by the Corporation under this Act.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Corporation may bring suit in Federal court to compel compliance with an assessment levied by the Corporation under this Act.

(e) INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Pending disbursement pursuant to a program, plan, or project, the Corporation may invest funds collected through assessments, and any other funds received by the Corporation, only in obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, in general obligations of any State or any political subdivision thereof, in any interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit of a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, or in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

SEC. 7. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

Title II of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 201 the following:

"SEC. 202. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

''(a) OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—There is established within the Department of Commerce an office to be known as the Office of Travel Promotion.

''(b) DIRECTOR.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Office shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Director shall be a citizen of the United States and have experience in a field directly related to the promotion of travel to and within the United States.

''(3) DUTIES.—The Director shall be responsible for ensuring the office is carrying out its functions effectively and shall report to the Secretary.

''(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Office shall—

''(1) serve as liaison to the Corporation for Travel Promotion established by section 2 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 and support and encourage the development of programs to increase the number of international visitors to the United States for business, leisure, educational, medical, exchange, and other purposes;

''(2) work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security—

''(A) to disseminate information more effectively to potential international visitors about documentation and procedures required for admission to the United States as a visitor;

''(B) to ensure that arriving international visitors are generally welcomed with accurate information and in an inviting manner;

''(C) to collect accurate data on the total number of international visitors that visit each State; and

''(D) enhance the entry and departure experience for international visitors through the use of advertising, signage, and customer service; and

''(3) support State, regional, and private sector initiatives to promote travel to and within the United States.

''(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Within a year after the date of enactment of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and periodically thereafter as appropriate, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce, the House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security, and the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs describing the Office's work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out subsection (c)(2).''.

SEC. 8. RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Title II of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121 et seq.), as amended by section 7, is further amended by inserting after section 202 the following:

"SEC. 203. RESEARCH PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Travel and Tourism Industries shall expand and continue its research and development activities in connection with the promotion of international travel to the United States, including—

''(1) expanding access to the official Mexican travel surveys data to provide the States with traveler characteristics and visitation estimates for targeted marketing programs;

''(2) expanding the number of inbound air travelers sampled by the Commerce Department's Survey of International Travelers to reach a 1 percent sample size and revising the design and format of questionnaires to accommodate a new survey instrument, improve response rates to at least double the number of States and cities with reliable international visitor estimates and improve market coverage;

''(3) developing estimates of international travel exports (expenditures) on a State-by-State basis to enable each State to compare its comparative position to national totals and other States;

''(4) evaluate the success of the Corporation in achieving its objectives and carrying out the purposes of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009; and

''(5) research to support the annual reports required by section 202(d) of this Act.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.''.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, my amendment, No. 1336, would provide improved and expanded opportunities for small businesses and attract foreign tourists. Tourism is a vital service export, generating $142 billion in international receipts last year, which accounts for 27 percent of all services exports and 8 percent of exports overall.

As ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and as a senior member of both the Senate Finance and Commerce Committees, one of my top priorities is to ensure that small businesses get the promised benefits of our international trade relationships, including the benefits of increased business from tourists that visit the United States. Tourism is particularly essential for small businesses, which comprise more than 90 percent of employers in the tourism industry. In fact, 95 percent of travel agencies, 84 percent of tour operating companies, 93 percent of sightseeing bus companies, and 99 percent of souvenir shops are small businesses.

Small businesses are a vital source of economic growth and job creation, generating approximately 75 percent of net new jobs each year. Small firms are essential to our economic recovery, and we must help them take advantage of all potential opportunities, including those created by international travel and tourism.

My amendment will increase support for small businesses seeking to attract more foreign tourists. First, the amendment creates an innovative new export development grant program that provides small businesses with matching grants, of up to $5,000, for expenses relating to activities that help them start or expand export activity. These grants can be used to create foreign-language marketing material, translate websites in order to reach foreign tourists, and develop other marketing materials in order to attract more international visitors.

In addition to enabling small businesses to attract international tourists, my amendment also benefits small businesses who seek to sell their products and services in international markets. Although globalization has created new opportunities, less than 1 percent of U.S. small businesses currently sell to international buyers.

Small businesses face particular challenges in exporting. It can be difficult for small exporting firms to secure the working capital needed to fulfill foreign purchase orders, for instance, because many lenders won't lend against export orders or export receivables. Additionally, small business owners may not have the time or resources necessary to understand other countries' rules and regulations.

Currently, Federal programs are grossly inadequate at helping small businesses overcome these challenges of exporting. This amendment gives small businesses the resources and assistance they require to explore potential export opportunities and to expand their current export business.

The amendment would also bolster the SBA's technical assistance programs, and will improve export financing programs so that small businesses have access to capital needed to support export sales.

Small businesses can survive, diversify, and compete effectively in the international marketplace by developing an export business. But, as I mentioned, too few small businesses are expanding into international markets. This amendment will help small business owners take the crucial steps of attracting foreign tourists and finding international buyers for their goods and services.

This investment could yield tremendous returns for our economy. The United States spends just one-sixth of the international average among developed countries in promoting small businesses exports. Every additional dollar spent on export promotion results in a fortyfold increase in exports, according to a World Bank study.

As we work to promote tourism in the United States, we cannot overlook small businesses. An investment in small business exporting assistance is an investment in our economy. This amendment will ensure that this legislation helps small businesses stay competitive, helps them grow, and speeds the recovery of our economy as a whole. I respectfully ask all of my Senate colleagues to support this vital amendment.

Mr. President, my amendment No. 1337 to the ''Tourism Promotion Act of 2009 is a commonsense amendment that would ensure that small businesses are properly represented on the new ''Corporation for Travel Promotion Board'' and would clarify that small businesses, as defined by the Small Business Administration, are exempt from the annual assessment created by this act.

As ranking member of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, I am keenly aware of the critical role that small businesses play as our Nation's primary job creators. Robust tourism is vital to the success of countless small businesses, and I see no better way to improve this bill than by ensuring that our Nation's small businesses have a seat at the table as our tourism policy is revamped. One of the more vital components of this act is the creation of the travel promotion board, which includes 11 key representatives from different industries involved in tourism, and will be tasked with promoting travel to America. Unfortunately, the underlying bill does not require a member of that board specifically represent small businesses. My amendment will correct this oversight.

Travel and tourism generates approximately $1.3 trillion in economic activity each year in the United States and it also supports 8.3 million travel-related jobs. According to the Department of Commerce, receipts from international trade and tourism were more than $142 billion last year, and there is no doubt that small businesses were a vital part of this statistic. In fact, they represent nearly the entire tourism industry. More than 90 percent of employers in the tourism industry are small businesses; and more specifically, 95 percent of travel agencies, 84 percent of tour operating companies, 93 percent of sightseeing bus companies, and 99 percent of souvenir shops are owned by small entrepreneurs. It is therefore imperative that this act guarantee that small businesses are provided with a representative on the Corporation for Travel Promotion Board.

Tourism is a vital source of growth for these small businesses and this act will provide critical assistance to entrepreneurs struggling during these difficult economic times. This amendment will improve the underlying bill by ensuring that small businesses continue to play a key role in bolstering and strengthening our nation's essential tourism industry. For this reason I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2009—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the conference report to accompany H.R. 2346, the supplemental appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2346) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, and the Senate agree to the same, signed by a majority of the conferees on the part of both Houses.

(The conference report is printed in the proceedings of the House in the RECORD of Friday June 12, 2009.)

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send to the desk a cloture motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2346, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009.

Daniel K. Inouye, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Edward E. Kaufman, Christopher J. Dodd, Tom Carper, Mark L. Pryor, Tim Johnson, Jon Tester, Mary L. Landrieu, Byron L. Dorgan, Herb Kohl, Tom Harkin, Mark Begich, Ben Nelson, Dianne Feinstein.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINORITY CONTRACTORS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise to call the attention of the Senate to the 40th anniversary of the National Association of Minority Contractors, NAMC. NAMC is a national organization that has gone to great lengths over the last 40 years in helping minority contractors realize the American dream. Additionally, NAMC has aided contractors across the United States by fostering relationships and building bridges in the construction industry that have helped minorities to remain competitive. Currently, NAMC has over 5,000 memberships in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

NAMC was established as a nonprofit organization in 1969, in order to provide education to African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Native Americans employed as construction contractors. This magnificent organization has helped to ensure equal opportunity employment and procurement opportunities in all areas of this industry. NAMC has led the way in the integration of various ethnic groups, creeds, and colors in the construction industry. We recognize this organization's hard work to initiate and operate training programs for people desiring employment and procurement in the building trades.

Thanks to the fine leadership of the local board of the Silver State's NAMC's Chapter, NAMC is making a successful transition to green building. NAMC has been ensuring that its members certify in green building by involving them with Green Advantage and the U.S. Green Building Council. It is specifically this type of program that will help America become more environmentally friendly and responsible and lead us to an improved quality of life.

The Nevada Chapter is one of 22 chapters across the United States. I commend the National Association of Minority Contractors for their 40 years of support to the minority community and to the affiliates in Nevada and around the United States. It is through

the relentless work of this organization that minority construction contractors have been able to achieve equality, opportunity, and prosperity.

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

IN PRAISE OF FATHERS

• Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Sunday is Father's Day. The third Sunday in June is a lovely time of year, and a perfect time for any celebration. This year, it is also the first day of summer—the best day of summer, before the weather is too hot, before bugs mar the beauty of fresh green leaves and weeds threaten to smother the garden, before we are tired of marveling at the smooth green of a freshly mown lawn. On this Sunday, we thank both our heavenly Father and our earthly father for all that is good and strong and vibrantly beautiful in our lives.

Although scientists say that some smells can trigger strong memories, I think that there are certain sounds that many people instantly associate with fathers. The keening whine of a power tool, the droning buzz of a lawn mower on a Saturday morning, the grunt and clank of tools in tight places, the quiet scrape of a razor over a stubbled chin, the slow tread of a tired man coming home in the evening, or even the nighttime chorus of snores—these are the everyday sounds of fathers that provide the quiet sounds during a peaceful childhood. Other father sounds may have occurred less frequently, but still trigger their own quick smiles of recall—the slap of a baseball into a worn glove, perhaps, or the gentle splash of a fishing lure hitting the water, that remind us of pastimes enjoyed together.

On Sunday, fathers will be feted with brunches or barbeques. They may open a few gifts and some funny cards. Mother's Day might warrant more sentimentality, but Father's Day seems to call for a more humorous approach—perhaps so that fathers will not be embarrassed by any teary-eyed show of emotion. It is enough, for many fathers, to get a card at all, and to have all the attention focused on him. Most fathers are not much given to displays of emotion or sentimental speeches.

A father's love is expressed through his presence and the endless labor that he expends to care for his family. His love is expressed through his actions, and all the sounds that accompany them. My own Dad was a quiet man, but he saved his cake from lunch to give to me. He listened attentively to my recitations and my fiddle playing, and he made sure that I had paper and pencils to draw with as a child. Without words, he showed me how much he cared.

An untitled poem by an unknown poet captures the unspoken love that fathers find easier to express:

Fathers seldom say, ''I love you''
Though the feeling's always there,
But somehow those three little words
Are the hardest ones to share.
And fathers say, ''I love you''
In ways that words can't match—
With tender bedtime stories—
Or a friendly game of catch!
You can see the words ''I love you''
In a father's boyish eyes
When he runs home, all excited,
With a poorly wrapped surprise.
A father says, ''I love you''
With his strong helping hands—
With a smile when you're in trouble
With the way he understands.
He says, ''I love you'' haltingly,
With awkward tenderness—
(It's hard to help a four-year-old into a party dress!)
He speaks his love unselfishly
By giving all he can
To make some secret dream come true,
Or follow through a plan.
A father's seldom-spoken love
Sounds clearly through the years—
Sometimes in peals of laughter,
Sometimes through happy tears.
Perhaps they have to speak their love
In a fashion all their own.
Because the love that fathers feel
Is too big for words alone!

Mr. President, we can all remember times in our own lives when our fathers let us know that they were proud of us. We remember the words of praise, the thumbs up, the smile or simply his quiet presence at some long ago event. An occasion was important, if our father made the time to be there. This Sunday is our chance to return the favor and make the occasion important for him, by our presence at brunch, or by the grill, or on the phone. He will appreciate the effort, even if he may find it difficult to show just how much it means to him.•

WEST VIRGINIA DAY

• Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on June 20, 1863, West Virginia became the 35th State in our great Union. This coming Saturday, West Virginia will celebrate those 146 years of statehood, so I say, ''Happy Birthday, West Virginia!'' I might also add, '' and many more!'' It is a happy day.

West Virginians will celebrate the State's birthday in many different ways. In the myriad State parks and forests, special programs may be enjoyed amid the majestic scenery, views of endless, rolling hills, and rushing, tumbling white water with which the Creator has blessed us. At the Haddad Riverfront Park in Charleston, an outdoor concert will entertain the crowds with music and fun. Blenko Glass, in Milton, has produced another stunning artwork in molten, hand blown glass in honor of West Virginia Day. Across the State, local arts festivals and historic reenactments will celebrate the history and talents of West Virginia.

West Virginia Day is a wonderful day to celebrate all that is unique about our great State. Of her 55 counties, 47 were named after notable individuals. Some counties derive their names from Revolutionary War heroes like Francis Marion and the Marquis de Lafayette. Others are named after U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents, including Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant; or notable politicians such as Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky. Just three county names reference the State's English heritage—Hampshire County, named after the county in England; Berkeley County, named after the Royal Governor of Virginia, Norborne Berkeley; and Raleigh County, named after the English explorer Sir Walter Raleigh.

Several counties are named after prominent Virginians, reflective of West Virginia's origins as a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Still other county names commemorating frontiersmen like Daniel Boone and Lewis Wetzel remind us of West Virginia's time at the fringes of the American union, when the Nation was still young and growing. Counties named after Native Americans like the Mingo Chief Logan, Powhatan princess Pocahontas, and the Mingo tribe, however, speak to West Virginia's even earlier history. Five county names celebrate natural features like rivers or the minerals that are West Virginia's great natural treasure.

The stories of all these people, places, and things help to tell the history of West Virginia. It is a rich, complex and fascinating tale full of hope and hardship, triumph and tragedy. From the Native Americans who lived and hunted these rich woodlands, to the hearty settlers who built new lives in the hollows and along the rivers, West Virginia is full of unwritten history marked only by trails, mounds, campsites, and old homesteads. Modern history is built of soft red brick and bright limestone, iron rail lines and asphalt highways painstakingly carved through the hills. Every county is full of scenic drives, history, natural wonders, beautiful handcrafted goods and foods, and—most of all—welcoming people.

Throughout her history, the State's motto has shone through: ''Mountaineers are always free.'' West Virginians value grit and hard work put forth by individuals. Populated by hardworking families and individuals, West Virginians also value their close-knit communities. You can see that spirit whenever natural disasters bring neighbors together to work together in the aftermath of storm or flood. The same friendly atmosphere fills the many festivals and celebrations held throughout the State virtually every weekend.

I urge those listening to come and explore West Virginia. We are closer than you think, but thanks to the mountains that have shaped our history, still quiet and unspoiled. I know that I may be a little bit biased, but West Virginia is my favorite State, full of never ending variety and great beauty in every season. From the colonial and Civil War history in the eastern panhandle's Harper's Ferry and Berkeley Springs, to the whitewater adventures offered on the Gauley and other rivers,

West Virginia offers something for every taste. You can sample true luxury at the Greenbrier resort or ski and snowboard in the Canaan Valley. You can hunt game or the works of great artisans; listen to bluegrass music or to the wind blowing through the trees. West Virginia has been waiting for you for 146 years—come and celebrate with her.●

CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 13

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 311(a) of S. Con. Res. 13, the 2010 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the allocations of a committee or committees, the aggregates, and other appropriate levels in the resolution for legislation that authorizes the Food and Drug Administration to regulate products and assess user fees on manufacturers and importers of those products to cover the cost of the regulatory activities. Additionally, section 307 of S. Con. Res. 13 permits the chairman to adjust the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in the resolution for legislation that, among other things, reduces or eliminates the offset between the Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation. The adjustments under both reserve funds are contingent on the legislation not increasing the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

On June 3, I made revisions to S. Con. Res. 13 pursuant to sections 311(a) and 307 for an amendment in the nature of a complete substitute to H.R. 1256, the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. The complete substitute to the House-passed bill was passed by the Senate on June 11 and by the House on June 12, clearing it for the signature of the President.

The adjustment on June 3 was based on information provided by the Congressional Budget Office. Since that time, CBO has revised its estimate of the cost of H.R. 1256 to reflect an earlier date of enactment. Even with the changed date of enactment and revised estimate, H.R. 1256 still qualifies for reserve fund adjustments pursuant to sections 311(a) and 307. As a consequence, I am revising the adjustments I made on June 3 to reflect CBO's updated estimate. These revisions affect the aggregates in the 2010 budget resolution, as well as the allocation to the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee.

I ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 13 printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND SECTION 307 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2009	1,532.579
FY 2010	1,653.728
FY 2011	1,929.681
FY 2012	2,129.668
FY 2013	2,291.197
FY 2014	2,495.875
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2009	0.008
FY 2010	−12.258
FY 2011	−158.950
FY 2012	−230.725
FY 2013	−224.140
FY 2014	−137.783
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2009	3,674.408
FY 2010	2,892.472
FY 2011	2,844.908
FY 2012	2,848.113
FY 2013	3,012.187
FY 2014	3,188.874
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2009	3,358.512
FY 2010	3,005.683
FY 2011	2,969.119
FY 2012	2,883.129
FY 2013	3,019.577
FY 2014	3,174.976

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND SECTION 307 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee:	
FY 2009 Budget Authority	−22,436
FY 2009 Outlays	−19,058
FY 2010 Budget Authority	4,487
FY 2010 Outlays	1,526
FY 2010–2014 Budget Authority	50,366
FY 2010–2014 Outlays	44,491
Adjustments:	
FY 2009 Budget Authority	11
FY 2009 Outlays	2
FY 2010 Budget Authority	10
FY 2010 Outlays	13
FY 2010–2014 Budget Authority	8
FY 2010–2014 Outlays	16
Revised Allocation to Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Commitee:	
FY 2009 Budget Authority	−22,425
FY 2009 Outlays	−19,056

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND SECTION 307 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS—Continued

FY 2010 Budget Authority	4,497
FY 2010 Outlays	1,539
FY 2010–2014 Budget Authority	50,374
FY 2010–2014 Outlays	44,507

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 13

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 401(c)(4) of S. Con. Res. 13, the 2010 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the section 401(b) discretionary spending limits, allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and aggregates for legislation making appropriations for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for overseas deployments and other activities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes and so designated pursuant to section 401(c)(4). The adjustment is limited to the total amount of budget authority specified in section 104(21) of S. Con. Res. 13. For 2009, that limitation is $90.745 billion, and for 2010, it is $130 billion.

On May 19, I made two adjustments pursuant to section 401(c)(4) for H.R. 2346, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes. H.R. 2346 passed the Senate on May 21.

I find that the conference report for H.R. 2346, which was filed on June 12, 2009, also fulfills the conditions of section 401(c)(4). As a result, for fiscal years 2009 and 2010, I am further revising the adjustments made on May 19 to the discretionary spending limits and the allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for discretionary budget authority and outlays. When combined with those previous revisions, the total amount of the adjustment pursuant to section 401(c)(4) for 2009 is $90.73 billion in discretionary budget authority and $27.029 billion in outlays, and the total amount of the adjustment for 2010 is $11 million in discretionary budget authority and $34.239 billion in outlays. In addition, I am also further revising the aggregates consistent with section 401(c)(4).

I ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 13 printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 401(c)(4) ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT ONGOING OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2009	1,532.579
FY 2010	1,653.728
FY 2011	1,929.681
FY 2012	2,129.668
FY 2013	2,291.197
FY 2014	2,495.875
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2009	0.008
FY 2010	−12.258
FY 2011	−158.950
FY 2012	−230.725
FY 2013	−224.140
FY 2014	−137.783
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2009	3,675.923
FY 2010	2,892.478
FY 2011	2,844.908
FY 2012	2,848.113
FY 2013	3,012.187
FY 2014	3,188.874
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2009	3,359.154
FY 2010	3,004.508
FY 2011	2,970.563
FY 2012	2,883.051
FY 2013	3,019.923
FY 2014	3,175.114

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 401(c)(4) TO THE ALLOCATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS TO THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND THE SECTION 401(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS

[In millions of dollars]

	Initial allocation/limit	Adjustment	Revised allocation/limit
FY 2009 Discretionary Budget Authority	1,480,686	1,515	1,482,201
FY 2009 DiscretionaryOutlays	1,247,230	642	1,247,872
FY 2010 Discretionary Budget Authority	1,086,021	6	1,086,027
FY 2010 Discretionary Outlays	1,307,240	−1,175	1,306,065

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that today President Obama issued a Presidential Memorandum on Federal Benefits and Non-Discrimination that will extend a number of benefits to same-sex partners that are afforded to spouses of Federal employees. I applaud the President for this effort to promote fairness in the workplace. It is a step in the right direction towards equalizing benefit coverage for all Federal employees.

The memorandum will enable domestic partners of civil service Federal employees to be added to their long-term care insurance program, and enable employees to use their sick leave to take care of domestic partners and nonbiological, nonadopted children. The memorandum also extends a number of benefits to same-sex partners of Foreign Service employees, including the use of medical facilities at posts abroad, medical evacuation from posts abroad, and inclusion in family size for housing allocations.

Equal pay for equal work is a cornerstone of our country's bedrock principles, and equal access to important benefits should share that importance. Insurance benefits, work incentives, and retirement options comprise a significant portion of all employee compensation. By not offering domestic partnership benefits to its employees, the Federal Government is unfairly withholding these valuable options from dedicated employees across the country. President Obama's Memorandum is a step forward towards having a fair and consistent policy.

This step by the President brings the Federal Government in line with many of America's largest and most successful companies, as well as State and local governments and educational institutions, which already extend benefits to same-sex couples. Over half of all Fortune 500 companies provide domestic partner benefits to their employees, up from just 25 percent in 2000. Offering domestic partnership benefits to Federal employees improves the quality of its workforce and demonstrates the Federal Government's commitment to fairness and equality for all Americans.

I am a proud cosponsor of the Domestic Partnership Benefits and Obligations Act of 2009, introduced by Senators LIEBERMAN and COLLINS, which would provide domestic partners of Federal employees all of the same protections and benefits afforded to spouses of Federal employees, including participation in applicable retirement programs, compensation for work injuries, and health insurance benefits. I am also a cosponsor of the Tax Equity for Health Plan Beneficiaries Act of 2009, which would end the taxation of health benefits provided to domestic partners in workplaces that provide domestic partner health benefits to their employees.

Providing benefits to domestic partners of Federal employees is long overdue. I look forward to working with the Obama administration and Members on both sides of the aisle to continue to make progress towards equality in the workplace.

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF FORT LARAMIE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 175th anniversary of the founding of Fort Laramie, the first permanent settlement in what would become the State of Wyoming.

In the spring of 1834, William Sublette led a supply caravan to the annual fur trappers' rendezvous held on the Ham's Fork of the Green River. On May 30, 1834, Sublette and his men paused to camp at the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers. It was here that Sublette and his partner, Robert Campbell, agreed to build a new trading post. Their intent was to dominate the central Rocky Mountain fur trade. William Marshall Anderson wrote in his diary, ''This day we laid the foundation log of a fort.'' That log would be the cornerstone of the first permanent settlement in the future State of Wyoming. Sublette's trading post was officially named Fort William, although it was commonly referred to as the fort on Laramie's Fork or Fort Laramie.

Fort William was humble in size, measuring only 100 feet by 80 feet. The palisade was formed by 15-foot hewn cottonwood logs. There were log blockhouses located at diagonal corners. A third blockhouse, with mounted cannon, was over the main gate. Inside the fort was a series of cabins and storehouses with flat tops that nearly reached the top of the fort's walls. The fort's small size was in contrast to the large role it would play in American history.

The fort eventually became one of the principal trading centers with the Indian tribes of the Northern Plains, especially the Oglala and Sicangu Lakota. The beaver trade was already in decline at the time of Fort William's construction. Campbell and Sublette recognized that the future of the fur trade lay not in trapping, but in trading with the native peoples of the plains for buffalo robes. Each spring, caravans arrived at the fort with trade goods. In the fall, tons of buffalo hides and other furs were shipped east.

By 1841, the cottonwood log walls of Fort William had already begun to deteriorate and were in need of replacement. The owners of the fort erected a new adobe walled trading post nearby, naming it Fort John. Like its predecessor, however, it was popularly referred to as Fort Laramie. As the buffalo robe trade declined, the number of emigrants passing on their way to California, Oregon, and Utah grew from a trickle to a torrent. The fort rapidly became a major weigh station along the emigrant trails. As a result, the U.S. Government purchased the fort in 1849 and officially named it Fort Laramie.

Over the years, Fort Laramie filled a variety of roles as one of the largest and most important military post on the Northern Plains. The Northern Plains tribes fiercely defended their homeland against settlement by an ever-expanding Nation. Numerous military campaigns were launched from the fort. Important treaty negotiations with Indian tribes were also conducted at the fort. The most famous of these were the Horse Creek Treaty of 1851 and the still contested Treaty of 1868.

Eventually, Fort Laramie became a center of commerce for local homesteaders and ranchers. Fort Laramie saw rapid advances in communication and transportation technology. The Pony Express, the Transcontinental Telegraph, and stage lines passed through the fort. Fort Laramie truly became the ''Crossroads of a Nation Moving West.''

With the end of the Indian wars, Fort Laramie's usefulness to the government rapidly faded. The fort was abandoned in 1890 and sold at public auction. Fort Laramie slowly deteriorated over the next 48 years and nearly succumbed to the ravages of time. On July 16, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a proclamation creating the Fort Laramie National Monument. With the determined efforts of local citizens and Wyoming State legislators, the preservation of the site is secure. The fort was redesignated a National Historic Site by an act of Congress on April 29, 1960. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. In 1978, it was expanded to its present size of 835 acres by an act of Congress.

The Fort Laramie National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service and is open to the public throughout the year. Interpretive programs are offered with living history talks and demonstrations available in the summer months. These programs offer visitors a chance to experience life on the frontier.

The site has an intensive preservation program to ensure the integrity of the historic structures for generations to come. Ten historic buildings have been completely restored and refurnished. These allow visitors a rare glimpse into the daily workings of a 19th century Indian Wars military post. The ruins and foundations of numerous other buildings are also preserved at this nationally significant historic treasure.

In celebration of the 175th anniversary of the founding of Fort Laramie, I invite my colleagues to visit the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. I congratulate the staff and volunteers whose dedication makes this piece of our history available to visitors from all over the world.

PRAGUE CONFERENCE ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I am delighted the Senate is poised to consider and pass S. Con. Res. 23 in support of the goals and objectives of the Prague Conference on Holocaust Era Assets.

The Prague Conference, which will be held June 26 through June 30, will serve as a forum to review the achievements of the 1998 Washington Conference on Holocaust Era Assets. That meeting brought together 44 nations, 13 nongovernmental organizations, scholars, and Holocaust survivors, and helped channel the political will necessary to address looted art, insurance claims, communal property, and archival issues. The conference also examined the role of historical commissions and Holocaust education, remembrance, and research. While the Washington Conference was enormously useful, more can and should be done in all of these areas. Accordingly, the Prague Conference provides an important opportunity to identify specific additional steps that countries can still take.

The Holocaust left a scar that will not be removed by the Prague Conference. But this upcoming gathering provides an opportunity for governments to make tangible and meaningful progress in addressing this painful chapter of history. I commend the Czech Republic for taking on the leadership of organizing this meeting and welcome the appointment of Ambassador Stuart E. Eizenstat, former Treasury Deputy Secretary and former Department of State Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, to head the U.S. delegation to the Prague Conference. Ambassador Eizenstat is uniquely qualified to represent the United States at this historic gathering.

I would like to express my gratitude to Senators KERRY and LUGAR, the chair and ranking member, respectively, of the Foreign Relations Committee, for cosponsoring and reporting this resolution expeditiously.

REMEMBERING ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, born in a log cabin west of the Appalachians, Abraham Lincoln grew up in an average family with modest means. Yet despite only 18 months of education and family hardships, Lincoln's strength of character, persistence, and drive are among the many reasons he remains relevant to Americans today. Lincoln's legacy continues to impact the young and old alike even as our country changes and grows.

In an attempt to celebrate the life of the great Abraham Lincoln, an essay contest was held in Illinois, ''The Land of Lincoln.'' Students across the State answered the question: Why is Abraham Lincoln still important today? The following essays celebrate the life and legacy of Lincoln and at the same time showcase the talent of young people across the great State of Illinois. I congratulate Megan Hendrickson, Ahsan Jiva, and Hannah Binnion for their extraordinary essays, and I encourage all students to continue to explore the history and lessons of our remarkable 16th President.

I ask unanimous consent to have the following three essays printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHY IS ABRAHAM LINCOLN STILL IMPORTANT TODAY?

(By Megan Hendrickson, Sixth Grade, Miss Jaskowiak)

At the beginning of creation God created mankind in his own image with the intent that all would be treated equally. On January 1, 1863 President Abraham Lincoln established a document called the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the African American slaves from their slave owner's farms. But still, why is Abraham Lincoln still important today? First, Abe Lincoln abolished slavery. Next he kept the nation as one so we would act as one nation not two, and remain strong. Last but not least, Abe led the nation through the Civil War as Commander in Chief.

President Abraham Lincoln put slavery to a halt when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation to abolish slavery. Today, this has had a huge impact on us. The slavery halt is one of the reasons we have our 44th President Barrack Obama. If we still had slavery, we might be two separate nations, the North and the South, and many of the opportunities for African Americans that we have today, simply would not have been possible. When Abe stopped slavery it still didn't stop people from doing horrible things to people. Slavery had ended, but segregation and racial discrimination started. That was the worst part. Many of these things have taken more than a century to bring about change. We went through a time when African American people couldn't even go to school or ride on the bus with others, or they had to sit in the back. I believe if it weren't for Abraham Lincoln, some of these changes might not have even come about and we might still have segregation in schools and public transportation. I believe that Lincoln's feelings regarding race and equality were summed up when he said, ''but there is only one race, the human race.''

President Lincoln kept the country together at a time when the southern half of the nation was trying to separate from the Union over the issue of slavery. Lincoln said, ''This nation cannot exist half slave and half free'' and that ''A house divided against itself cannot stand.'' The quote is relative to Abraham Lincoln holding the nation in one or in other words us being one with each other as a nation. Had Lincoln not taken such a strong stand against slavery, and had the strength and courage to hold this country together, our country might not be what it is today. Lincoln held strong to his faith and beliefs even though he knew it would bring about the Civil War.

Abe led the country through war as Commander in Chief, leading with pride and hope for our country. He had entered his Presidency with a task before him greater than he felt he himself could handle, but felt that with God's help and for the sake of our nation, he could not fail. Had Lincoln not had the courage to lead us into and through the Civil War, for the cause that he believed was right, where would our country be today?

Our nation and the world only have one race, the human race. I believe that President Lincoln believed this, and took a stand on his beliefs that have had more than a hundred years of changes in our nation. We all can see why Abraham Lincoln is important today by looking at history and seeing the changes that have taken place over time regarding race and equality. We should all work together as one nation to continue President Abraham Lincoln's legacy and belief that all men are created equal.

WHY IS ABRAHAM LINCOLN STILL IMPORTANT TODAY?

(By Ahsan Jiva, Grade 5, Mrs. L. Anderson)

Abraham Lincoln lived a great life. I don't think there will ever be a person as special and important as him. He helped stop slavery, he had famous speeches, and served as president. The list goes on and on. And that is why he still means so much to us today.

Abraham Lincoln grew up in Hardin Country, Kentucky in 1809. As a child, Abraham Lincoln didn't go to school much, which to me is really hard to believe. When Lincoln grew older, the chopped rails and fences for a living. Even though he didn't go to college, he was still able to be a lawyer. After that he tried for the senate. But he didn't make it. Those are just some of the reasons why Lincoln is honored and respected today.

After working a lot, Abraham Lincoln finally became the sixteenth president of the United States. He married Mary Todd Lincoln and had four children. He went against slavery and tried to prove that to people who didn't believe slavery should be stopped. He has once said, ''Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.'' He fought for the slaves' freedom in the Civil War and won. He signed the Emancipation Proclamation and set all the slaves free. But during the Civil War, Lincoln gave one of the most brilliant speeches of all time. It wasn't very long but it had tons of meaning. It was called the Gettysburg Address. He gave it after the brutal battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. That speech made him famous back then and what makes him important today.

Even though he is not with us today, he is very hard to forget. He is on the penny and fiver dollar bill. He also has famous monuments made for him, such as the Lincoln Memorial and Mount Rushmore. He will especially remembered in Illinois, because he spent a lot of his time here. He's known for his tall hat and the first president with a beard. He was also fond of pets. He is known for his many quotes, such as ''I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosom, until there shall no longer be doubt, that all men are created equal''. There are many more credentials of Abraham Lincoln, but I think I'll stop right there because I don't think there are enough pieces of paper to list all of Lincoln's accomplishments.

Abraham Lincoln was living a great life but sadly it had to end because while he was enjoying a play at Fords Theater, he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865. He lived to be fifty-six years old. Lincoln's death broke the heart of many people. He was buried in Springfield, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln will be missed a lot. His death was very unfortunate, especially since he was in his second term as president. He was important in so many ways. Although he is not with us today he will be remembered forever.

WHY IS ABRAHAM LINCOLN STILL IMPORTANT TODAY?

(By Hannah Binnion, Grade 3, Miss Alday)

Abraham Lincoln is still important today because he was honest. He had a customer that paid too much so he ran miles to give her extra change back. Abe didn't like slavery so he made a law when he was the president stating ''There was to be no more slaves.'' This law helped free slaves. It seemed that he cared not only for himself but for others as well. He wanted to avoid war at any cost it was difficult.

President Lincoln liked to be funny and kind. He loved books for fun and to learn. Lincoln set an example that if we helped others even if their from different cultures we'll get along better.

I feel this is why Abraham Lincoln is still important today. I feel that it is important for us to be honest and not think of people from different cultures as bad and different then we are because of who they are, we should be treated equal.

Lincoln set an example that if we follow his example, it would make us and our community better. He helped us regain our freedom for our countries rights.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of Luke Cole, a leading environmental attorney and founder and executive director of the Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment. Mr. Cole passed away on June 6th as the result of a car accident in Uganda. He was 46 years old.

Luke Cole was born in North Adams, MA, on July 15, 1962. He spent parts of his childhood in New York and Santa Barbara, where his father was an art historian at the University of California at Santa Barbara. During this period, Mr. Cole often accompanied his father on research trips to Nigeria. He graduated from Stanford University and Harvard Law School.

Mr. Cole decided against potentially more lucrative career paths in favor of one that allowed him to follow his heart and enable him to make an impact on issues that he cared about most deeply: social justice and the environment. As a result of Mr. Cole's determination and vision, what began with a desk and a phone at a friend's office became the San Francisco-based nonprofit law center, the Center on, Race, Poverty and the Environment. Today, the center has a staff of 20 and offices throughout central California.

Mr. Cole's accomplishments as the executive director of the Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment were numerous and significant. From the rural communities of California's San Joaquin Valley to a 4,000-year-old Inupiat Eskimo village in Kivalina, AK, his legacy can be seen in the traditionally underserved communities that he worked so hard to save from the effects of harmful pollutants. His unyielding commitment to environmental justice inspired and empowered many people from minority communities to take a more active role in combating environmental racism.

In addition to his leadership of the Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment, Mr. Cole also served on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Justice Advisory Council and taught environmental justice seminars at Stanford Law School and UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law. A man of many interests, he was also a dedicated bird watcher and root beer connoisseur, and possessed an extensive collection of miniature spy cameras and bobblehead dolls. He will be missed.

Mr. Cole is survived by his wife Nancy Shelby; father Herbert; mother Alexandra Cole, and stepmother Shelley Cole; two brothers Peter and Thomas; sister, Sarah; stepbrother Daryn; and son Zane.•

COMMENDING TOM MASTERSON

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Tom Masterson for being selected by the U.S. Small Business Administration as the Kentucky Small Business Person of the Year.

Tom Masterson is president of T.E.M. Electric Company, a minority-owned firm with offices in both Louisville and Lexington. He was nominated by Bechtel Parsons and subsequently selected as the recipient of the Kentucky Small Business Person of the Year award. Not only was Tom Masterson honored at the Governor's Mansion in Frankfort, but the award was also presented during National Small Business Week in Washington, DC. As stated by President Obama at a White House ceremony, Masterson started the business with his own funds and worked from his own home until he landed his first contract. Today, he now employs 75 people and has more than $12 million of annual revenue.

I now ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating Tom Masterson, the recipient of the Small Business Person of the Year for Kentucky award. His work ethic and dedication are to be admired and he is an inspiration to us all.•

RECOGNIZING SHAWN P. MOORE

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize Mr. Shawn P. Moore as a recipient of the 2009 James Madison Memorial Fellowship. Mr. Moore is a teacher at Russell High School in Russell, KY, and was given this award as a result of his success at the 18th annual fellowship competition.

Mr. Moore was selected for a James Madison Fellowship in competition with applicants from each of the 50 States and U.S. territories. This award requires its recipient to teach American history or social studies in a secondary school for at least 1 year for each year of fellowship support. This fellowship is directed toward current and prospective teachers of American history and social studies and supports graduate study of the history and principles of the Constitution of the United States.

Again, I congratulate Mr. Moore for his hard work and thank him for his dedication to shaping the minds of young Kentuckians. It is teachers like Mr. Moore who will ensure that there will always be a bright future for the Commonwealth.•

CONGRATULATING BEECHWOOD HIGH SCHOOL IN KENTUCKY

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I would like to take this time to congratulate Beechwood High School in Fort Mitchell, KY.

Newsweek magazine recently published a list of the top 1,500 public schools in the country. The 15 schools that made the list from Kentucky rank among the top 6 percent of public schools in the Nation. What is even more impressive is that Kentucky had three more schools ranked this year than in 2008, showing improvement in our State's schools. Placing as 1 of 15 schools from Kentucky on this list, Beechwood High School has earned national recognition for the fine performance of its students and faculty.

I am proud of the students of Beechwood High School. Their commitment

to education is an example for the entire Commonwealth and I take pride in recognizing them on the floor of the U.S. Senate.●

CONGRATULATING CAMPBELLSVILLE UNIVERSITY

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I congratulate Campbellsville University for competing in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, NAIA, World Series in Lewiston, ID. This is the first time the Campbellsville University Tigers have in the school's history made it to the first round of the NAIA World Series.

Head coach Beauford Sanders has led the Campbellsville University Tigers to the NAIA Region XI Qualifier six times in the past 11 years. In addition to their achievements on the field, the CU Tigers also have achieved in the classroom a graduation rate of 90 percent of players reaching senior status and a cumulative grade point average of 3.0.

Again, I congratulate Campbellsville University for making it into the NAIA World Series. The CU Tigers have given Kentuckians a team that we can hang our hat on and be proud to call our own. I commend the CU Tigers baseball team for their achievements not only on the field but also for their academic accomplishments.●

CONGRATULATING EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I would like to take this time to congratulate Eastern High School in Louisville, KY.

Newsweek magazine recently published a list of the top 1,500 public schools in the country. The 15 schools that made the list from Kentucky rank among the top 6 percent of public schools in the Nation. What is even more impressive is that Kentucky had three more schools ranked this year than in 2008, showing improvement in our State's schools. Placing as 1 of 15 schools from Kentucky on this list, Eastern High School has earned national recognition for the fine performance of its students and faculty.

I am proud of the students of Eastern High School. Their commitment to education is an example for the entire Commonwealth and I take pride in recognizing them on the floor of the U.S. Senate.●

CONGRATULATING HIGHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I would like to take this time to congratulate Highlands High School in Fort Thomas, KY.

Newsweek magazine recently published a list of the top 1,500 public schools in the country. The 15 schools that made the list from Kentucky rank among the top 6 percent of public schools in the Nation. What is even more impressive is that Kentucky had three more schools ranked this year than in 2008, showing improvement in our State's schools. Placing as 1 of 15 schools from Kentucky on this list, Highlands High School has earned national recognition for the fine performance of its students and faculty.

I am proud of the students of Highlands High School. Their commitment to education is an example for the entire Commonwealth and I take pride in recognizing them on the floor of the U.S. Senate.●

CONGRATULATING MALE TRADITIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I would like to take this time to congratulate Male Traditional High School in Louisville, KY.

Newsweek magazine recently published a list of the top 1,500 public schools in the country. The 15 schools that made the list from Kentucky rank among the top 6 percent of public schools in the Nation. What is even more impressive is that Kentucky had three more schools ranked this year than in 2008, showing improvement in our State's schools. Placing as 1 of 15 schools from Kentucky on this list, Male Traditional High School has earned national recognition for the fine performance of its students and faculty.

I am proud of the students of Male Traditional High School. Their commitment to education is an example for the entire Commonwealth and I take pride in recognizing them on the floor of the U.S. Senate.●

COMMENDING DELEGATE CAROLYN J. KRYSIAK

● Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I congratulate Delegate Carolyn J. Krysiak on the occasion of her 70th birthday. Carolyn is a mother of five children whose husband Charles served with me in the Maryland House of Delegates and then as chairman of the Maryland Workers' Compensation Commission. Carolyn became interested in public service to serve her community. She served on boards that worked to create jobs and to support and attract neighborhood businesses. She was a founding member of the Southeast Senior Housing Initiative and an active member of the Polish Women's Alliance and the Polish Home Club.

Carolyn was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1990. She has served her constituents in Baltimore City and the State of Maryland with distinction. As a member of the House Economic Matters Committee, she has provided leadership on subcommittees dealing with such diverse issues as health insurance, real property, unemployment insurance, property and casualty insurance, and business regulation. She has chaired the House Facilities Committee and the Worker's Compensation Benefit and Insurance Oversight Committee, as well as the Democratic Party Caucus.

I ask my colleagues to join me, Delegate Krysiak's colleagues, family, and friends in thanking Carolyn for her dedication and commitment to public service and wishing her a happy birthday.●

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOTTINEAU, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I am pleased today to recognize a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On June 18 to 21, the residents of Bottineau will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Originally founded in 1883 as Oak Creek, the town was designated the county seat in 1884. It changed its name to Bottineau, taking its new name from Pierre Bottineau, a pioneer, hunter, and frontiersman. 3 years later, the town relocated 1½ miles so that it would be along the newly installed railroad tracks. The town lies in north-central North Dakota and is now home to over 2,000 residents.

Today, Bottineau has many things to be proud of. The Bottineau County Fair is North Dakota's oldest county fair. The county also houses Bottineau Winter Park, often called the Jewel Above the Prairie, which remains a perennial attraction. And the town of Bottineau is known for ''Tommy Turtle,'' the world's largest turtle, which stands 30 feet tall and is said to have been built as a symbol of the Turtle Mountains.

The citizens of Bottineau clearly value education, as their town is home to Minot State University's Bottineau Campus. Apart from its academic success, the campus has also seen athletic success in recent years, with the Lumberjacks hockey team claiming three consecutive national championships in the last 3 years. Both the Lumberjacks and the Ladyjacks have had accomplished seasons in the past several years. Additionally, the campus has added new sports teams in recent years—something that bodes well for the future of the school.

In honor of the city and county's 125th anniversary, officials have organized a vibrant celebration that includes basketball and golf tournaments, art and quilt shows, class and city gatherings, games for the young and old, a dance, and a centennial parade.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Bottineau, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. By honoring Bottineau and all other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Bottineau that have helped shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Bottineau has a proud past and a bright future.●

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF BRADDOCK, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I am pleased today to recognize a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On June 25 to 28, the residents of Braddock will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Settlers first came to the area in 1883 and founded Braddock shortly thereafter, making it the oldest existing town in Emmons County. Located in south-central North Dakota, Braddock was established as the first railroad town in the county. Frederick Underwood, president of the Soo Railroad, named the town in honor of his good friend, County Auditor Edward Braddock.

Today, Braddock remains a close-knit community. Though small, Braddock is known across the State for the popular Johnny Holm concerts it hosts every year, as well as for the excellent hunting grounds in the area. The citizens of Braddock are very involved in their community and have many active organizations, including Saint Katherine's Altar Society, the Lions Club, the Senior Citizens Organization, and the South Central Threshers Association.

The people of Braddock have planned a lively celebration in honor of the town's 125th anniversary. Activities include a beard-judging contest, duck race, tractor trek, fashion show, outdoor concerts, and a parade.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Braddock, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. By honoring Braddock and all other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Braddock that have helped shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Braddock has a proud past and a bright future.•

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF NAPOLEON, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On June 11 to 14, the residents of Napoleon gathered to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Founded in 1884, Geo H. Cook from Steele, ND, first surveyed and platted the Napoleon town site. The city was named after the president of the Napoleon Townsite Company, Napoleon Goodsill. This company constructed the first building in Napoleon. It soon became the county seat, a title the city still holds today despite numerous challenges over the years. In 1914, Napoleon became incorporated as a village and later was recognized as a city in 1947.

Located in south central North Dakota, Napoleon's beautiful parks and recreation provide its residents with great enjoyment. Napoleon Country Club is a picturesque nine-hole golf course located just 1 mile outside of the city. The Napoleon City Park has 12 campsites along with basketball, tennis, and volleyball courts. Beaver Lake State Park is also nearby which provides fantastic hunting, fishing, and boating.

Today, Napoleon is a rural agricultural community that is excited to celebrate its quasquicentennial. Currently, Napoleon is building an elevator which will provide improved service to a unit train for grain hauling, and wind farm projects are beginning in the city.

To celebrate its 125th anniversary, Napoleon held a number of exciting events. The Opening Ceremony included music, city hall dignitaries, and a fly over. The festivities continued all weekend with entertainment such as a softball tournament, 4–H and Future Farmers of America livestock show, craft vendor show, 3 on 3 basketball tournament and a magician, followed by street dances at night. The events concluded on Sunday with a demolition derby.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Napoleon, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. By honoring Napoleon and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great tradition of the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Napoleon that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why the community of Napoleon is deserving of our recognition.

Napoleon has a proud past and a bright future.•

COMMENDING ERMA MARY PALIANI

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, Washington is a city of big names and big personalities, many of whom are used to the recognition and praise that comes with a high-profile career in public service. But, as we all know, hundreds of thousands of unsung public servants work behind the scenes every day to secure the future of America and improve the lives of its citizens. Today, I want to pay tribute to one of those public servants, who is as deserving of the public's gratitude and recognition as any officeholder with a household name: Erma Mary Paliani.

On July 3, Ms. Paliani, who currently works for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, Office of Investigations, will retire after serving her country for over 67 years. Ms. Paliani, or ''Ms. Erma'' as she is affectionately referred to by her coworkers at ICE, is the longest serving employee in the Department of Homeland Security and the eighth longest serving employee in the Federal Government. Her dedication to public service is truly an inspiration and should serve as an example to us all.

Born in Ambridge, PA, in 1917, Ms. Paliani entered public service as a student at Ambridge Senior High School, serving as a youth worker for the National Youth Administration of the War Department in 1936. In 1940, she officially began her Federal career working for the War Department's Museum Project. In March 1947, Ms. Paliani joined the Immigration and Naturalization Service, INS, Philadelphia office. And 2 years later, she was transferred to the INS headquarters in Washington DC, where she has spent the last 60 years working to make our Nation's immigration system work more efficiently.

At the INS, Ms. Paliani quickly gained a reputation for her friendly demeanor, gentle smile, and steadfast commitment to government service. She is now retiring from her job as secretary to the deputy assistant director for the Critical Infrastructure and Fraud Division. Her long and productive tenure has been honored by many top government officials, including Attorney General Janet Reno, INS Commissioner Doris Meissner, Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff, and President Bill Clinton, who, in a note written to Ms. Paliani on the occasion of her 80th birthday, wrote that her devotion to her work ''. . . serves as an example of caring and leadership to which we can all aspire.'' I couldn't agree more.

I extend to Ms. Paliani my sincerest thanks for her years of service and her dedication to this country that we love, and I wish her all the best on a well deserved retirement. I know that her friends and coworkers at ICE will miss her greatly, but I am confident that she will continue to serve as a model of hard work and commitment for all public servants to emulate.

Thank you, Ms. Erma Mary Paliani. The country is a better place because of you. We are all grateful for your selfless dedication to your government and your Nation.•

COMMENDING ALLAGASH BREWING COMPANY

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, in today's uncertain and difficult economic climate, countless small businesses are seeking new tools and resources to stay afloat. That is why we passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—to get our economy on the right track, and to help those business owners in need of a lifeline to outlast this recession. I rise today to recognize a small brewer from my home State of Maine that is making use of a critical provision that was included in the bill.

Allagash Brewing Company is a small brewery based in Maine's largest city, Portland. Founded in 1995 by owner Rob Tod, Allagash's mission was to fill a missing niche in American craft brewing movement—Belgian style

beers. Mr. Tod noticed the prevalence of British and German style beers, but felt that consumers were missing out on a quality product. And so, he began producing Allagash White, his version of the traditional Belgian white beer. It was an immediate hit in the Portland area, and Mr. Tod soon began shipping the beer across Maine. He also hired two additional brewers and embarked on the production of a new Allagash Double Ale, modeled after another Belgian style established by Trappist monks centuries ago, and still popular to this day. Over time, Allagash's line of beers has grown to include roughly 20 exquisite styles available in over 20 States nationwide, including a ''Reserve'' line of distinctive beers that have been fermented twice, through a time-honored process known as the méthode champenoise.

As a unique way to give back to the greater Portland community, the brewery has established an Allagash Tribute Series, whereby the company donates $1 from the sale of every bottle of specific beers to local nonprofits, charities, and other civic organizations. For example, sale of the Fluxus variety helps the Allagash Pediatric Scholarship, established to support the training of nurses at the Maine Medical Center. Additionally, the sale of Hugh Malone Ale assists the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, America's oldest and largest coalition of State organic farmers with over 5,500 members. And Victoria Ale benefits the restoration of downtown Portland's Victoria Mansion, a national historic landmark.

In addition to caring for its neighbors, Allagash takes care of its own employees. Mr. Tod offers health care to all 20 of his employees. Furthermore, to invest in his company's—and, therefore, his employees'—future, Mr. Tod has already taken advantage of a small business expensing provision that was part of the Recovery Act signed into law earlier this year. The measure provides an extension for 2009 of enhanced section 179 small business expensing at a level of $250,000, allowing small businesses in Maine and throughout the Nation to make investments in plant and equipment that they can deduct immediately instead of depreciating over a period of 5, 7, or more years. This offers entrepreneurs like Rob Tod the ability to grow and bolster their businesses despite the troubling economic picture.

A small brewery with a big heart, Allagash Brewing Company's commitment to community and employees is impressive, and a model for other small businesses. Additionally, Allagash is working in smart and effective ways to emerge from this recession stronger than before. I commend Rob Tod and everyone at Allagash for their stellar work ethic and their fine products, and wish them much success in crafting a solid future.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:33 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H.R. 2346) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes.

At 11:14 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 614. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Women Airforce Service Pilots (''WASP'').

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 403. An act to provide housing assistance for very low-income veterans.

H.R. 780. An act to promote the safe use of the Internet by students, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1674. An act to amend the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act to allow for the treatment of the nonprofit corporation affiliate of the Bank as a community development financial institution for purposes of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994.

H.R. 2247. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to make technical amendments to certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, enacted by the Congressional Review Act.

H.R. 2470. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19190 Cochran Boulevard FRNT in Port Charlotte, Florida, as the ''Lieutenant Commander Roy H. Boehm Post Office Building''.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 403. An act to provide housing assistance for very low-income veterans; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 780. An act to promote the safe use of the Internet by students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1674. An act to amend the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act to allow for the treatment of the nonprofit corporation affiliate of the Bank as a community development financial institution for purposes of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2247. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to make technical amendments to certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, enacted by the Congressional Review Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 2470. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19190 Cochran Boulevard FRNT in Port Charlotte, Florida, as the ''Lieutenant Commander Roy H. Boehm Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–2011. A communication from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant Price Discovery Contracts on Exempt Commercial Markets; Final Rule'' (RIN3038–AC76) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2012. A communication from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Conflicts of Interest in Self-Regulation and Self-Regulatory Organizations'' (RIN3038–AC28) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2013. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, the report of proposed legislation relative to the Defense Cyber Crime Center: Authority to Admit Private Sector Civilians to Cyber Security Courses and the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2014. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, the report of proposed legislation relative to the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2015. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Richard S. Kramlich, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2016. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the E–2D Advanced Hawkeye (AHE) Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2017. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2018. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the six-month periodic report on

the national emergency with respect to North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2019. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' ((44 CFR Part 64)(Docket ID FEMA–2008–0020)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2009; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2020. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations; Interim Rule'' ((44 CFR Part 65)(Docket ID FEMA–2008–0020)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2009; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2021. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility; Final Rule'' ((44 CFR Part 64)(Docket ID FEMA–2008–0020)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2009; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2022. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a confirmation in the position of Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing in the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2023. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Bismarck, North Dakota'' ((DA 09–1236)(MB Docket No. 08–134)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 16, 2009; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2024. A communication from the Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, the report of proposed legislation relative to authorizing the Transportation Security Administration to adjust the fee imposed on passengers of air carriers and foreign air carriers to pay the costs of aviation security and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2025. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Canton, Ohio'' ((DA 09–1209)(MB Docket No. 08–126)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2009; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2026. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Spokane, Washington'' ((DA 09–1225)(MB Docket No. 08–129)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2009; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2027. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; 2009 Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Quota Specifications and Effort Controls'' (RIN0648–AX12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2028. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rulemaking to Reaffirm the Promulgation of Revisions of the Acid Rain Program Rules'' (RIN2060–AP35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2029. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Inclusion of CERCLA Section 128(a) State Response Programs and Tribal Response Programs'' (RIN2050–AG53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2030. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Northern Virginia Reasonably Available Control Technology Under the 8–Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 898–2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2031. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alkyl Amine Polyalkoxylates; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 8418–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2032. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Reasonably Available Control Technology Under the 8–Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 8918–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2033. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2034. A communication from the Chief of the Border Security Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Port Limits of Dayton, Ohio, and Termination of the User–fee Status of Airborne Airpark in Wilmington, Ohio'' (CPB Dec. 09–19) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12 , 2009; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2035. A communication from the Chief of Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Election of Investment of Tax Credit in Lieu of Production Tax Credit; Coordination with Department of Treasury Grants for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits'' (Notice No. 2009–52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2036. A communication from the Chief of Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance Under Section 7874 Regarding Surrogate Foreign Corporations'' (RIN1545–BI81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2037. A communication from the Chief of Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Application of Separate Limitations to Dividends from Noncontrolled Section 902 Corporations'' (RIN1545–BB28) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2009; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2038. A communication from the Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of proposed legislation relative to Radio Free Asia and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2039. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semiannual Report from the office of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2008, through March 31, 2009; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2040. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled ''Letter Report: Sufficiency Review of the Water and Sewer Authority's Fiscal Year 2009 Revenue Estimate in Support of the Issuance of $300,000,000 in Public Utility Senior Lien Revenue Bonds (Series 2009A)''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2041. A communication from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, Department of Defense and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, a report relative to the Fiscal Year 2010 Capital Investment and Leasing Program; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2042. A communication from the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semiannual Report from the Office of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2008, through March 31, 2009; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. INOUYE, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled ''Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals From the Concurrent Resolution, Fiscal Year 2009'' (Rept. No. 111–28).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 1277. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on bitolylene diisocyanate (TODI); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1278. A bill to establish the Consumers Choice Health Plan, a public health insurance plan that provides an affordable and accountable health insurance option for consumers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. DORGAN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1279. A bill to amend the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 to extend the Rural Community Hospital Demonstration Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORKER (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 1280. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate management authority over troubled assets purchased under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, to require the establishment of a trust to manage assets of certain designated TARP recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 1281. A bill to enhance after-school programs in rural areas of the United States by establishing a pilot program to help communities establish and improve rural after-school programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. KYL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. 1282. A bill to establish a Commission on Congressional Budgetary Accountability and Review of Federal Agencies; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 1283. A bill to require persons that operate Internet websites that sell airline tickets to disclose to the purchaser of each ticket the air carrier that operates each segment of the flight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1284. A bill to require the implementation of certain recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board, to require the establishment of national standards with respect to flight requirements for pilots, to require the development of fatigue management plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 1285. A bill to provide that certain photographic records relating to the treatment of any individual engaged, captured, or detained after September 11, 2001, by the Armed Forces of the United States in operations outside the United States shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), to amend section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act) to provide that statutory exemptions to disclosure requirements of that Act shall specifically cite to the provision of that Act authorizing exemptions, to ensure and open and deliberative process in Congress by providing for related legislative proposals to explicitly state such required citations, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAUFMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TESTER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. REED, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. Res. 187. A resolution condemning the use of violence against providers of health care services to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. Res. 188. A resolution congratulating the Los Angeles Lakers for winning the 2009 National Basketball Championship; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 144

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 144, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove cell phones from listed property under section 280F.

S. 151

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 151, a bill to protect Indian arts and crafts through the improvement of applicable criminal proceedings, and for other purposes.

S. 210

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 210, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the credit for employers establishing workplace child care facilities, to increase the child care credit to encourage greater use of quality child care services, to provide incentives for students to earn child care-related degrees and to work in child care facilities, and to increase the exclusion for employer-provided dependent care assistance.

S. 337

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 337, a bill to prohibit the importation of ruminants and swine, and fresh and frozen meat and products of ruminants and swine, from Argentina until the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to Congress that every region of Argentina is free of foot and mouth disease without vaccination.

S. 384

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BURRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 384, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to provide assistance to foreign countries to promote food security, to stimulate rural economies, and to improve emergency response to food crises, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

S. 546

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 546, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation.

S. 627

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 627, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to support early college high schools and other dual enrollment programs.

S. 801

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 801, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to waive charges for humanitarian care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to family members accompanying veterans severely injured after September 11, 2001, as they receive medical care from the Department and to provide assistance to family caregivers, and for other purposes.

S. 823

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 823, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a 5-year carryback of operating losses, and for other purposes.

S. 841

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 841, a bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to study and establish a motor vehicle safety standard that provides for a means of alerting blind and other pedestrians of motor vehicle operation.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding environmental education, and for other purposes.

S. 878

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 878, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify provisions relating to beach monitoring, and for other purposes.

S. 883

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BURRIS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) were added as cosponsors of S. 883, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the establishment of the Medal of Honor in 1861, America's highest award for valor in action against an enemy force which can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the Armed Services of the United States, to honor the American military men and women who have been recipients of the Medal of Honor, and to promote awareness of what the Medal of Honor represents and how ordinary Americans, through courage, sacrifice, selfless service and patriotism, can challenge fate and change the course of history.

S. 908

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 908, a bill to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran.

S. 937

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 937, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure that sewage treatment plants monitor for and report discharges of raw sewage, and for other purposes.

S. 941

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 941, a bill to reform the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, modernize firearm laws and regulations, protect the community from criminals, and for other purposes.

S. 1004

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1004, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare beneficiaries with access to geriatric assessments and chronic care management and coordination services, and for other purposes.

S. 1023

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1023, a bill to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.

S. 1065

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1065, a bill to authorize State and local governments to direct divestiture from, and prevent investment in, companies with investments of $20,000,000 or more in Iran's energy sector, and for other purposes.

S. 1066

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1066, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to ambulance services under the Medicare program.

S. 1099

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1099, a bill to provide comprehensive solutions for the health care system of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1131

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1131, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide certain high cost Medicare beneficiaries suffering from multiple chronic conditions with access to coordinated, primary care medical services in lower cost treatment settings, such as their residences, under a plan of care developed by a team of qualified and experienced health care professionals.

S. 1135

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1135, a bill to establish a voluntary program in the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to encourage consumers to trade-in older vehicles for more fuel efficient vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1136

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1136, a bill to establish a chronic care improvement demonstration program for Medicaid beneficiaries with severe mental illnesses.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti to end within 5 years the deforestation in Haiti and restore within 30 years the extent of tropical forest cover in existence in Haiti in 1990, and for other purposes.

S. 1184

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1184, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit employers to pay higher wages to their employees.

S. 1207

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1207, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the National D-Day Memorial in Bedford, Virginia, as a unit of the National Park System.

S. 1230

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1230, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a Federal income tax credit for certain home purchases.

S. 1249

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1249, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to create a value indexing mechanism for the physician work component of the Medicare physician fee schedule.

S. 1265

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1265, a bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide members of the Armed Forces and their family members equal access to voter registration assistance, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 17, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 11

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 11, a concurrent resolution condemning all forms of anti-Semitism and reaffirming the support of Congress for the mandate of the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 25

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 25, a concurrent resolution recognizing the value and benefits that community health centers provide as health care homes for over 18,000,000 individuals, and the importance of enabling health centers and other safety

net providers to continue to offer accessible, affordable, and continuous care to their current patients and to every American who lacks access to preventive and primary care services.

S. CON. RES. 26

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 26, a concurrent resolution apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of African Americans.

S. RES. 153

At the request of Mr. KAUFMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 153, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the restitution of or compensation for property seized during the Nazi and Communist eras.

AMENDMENT NO. 1303

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1303 intended to be proposed to S. 1023, a bill to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 1311

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1311 intended to be proposed to S. 1023, a bill to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 1312

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1312 intended to be proposed to S. 1023, a bill to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1278. A bill to establish the Consumers Choice Health Plan, a public health insurance plan that provides an affordable and accountable health insurance option for consumers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, there is a stark choice looming before Congress. It is the choice between enacting a comprehensive reform bill that truly improves our health care system for the American people or enacting a mediocre reform bill that largely maintains the status quo—which is an ineffective and costly health care system run by the insurance industry. I know that most of my colleagues want the former—a 21st Century health care system that provides meaningful and affordable coverage for all, improves health outcomes, and brings accountability and responsibility back into health care.

I am absolutely convinced that the inclusion of a strong public health insurance plan option is the only way to guarantee that all consumers have affordable, adequate, and accountable options available in the insurance marketplace. It is for this reason that I rise today with my good friend, Senator SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, to introduce the Consumers Health Care Act of 2009—legislation to provide a strong public plan option in the National Health Insurance Exchange.

One of the most contentious, yet critical, pieces of the national health care reform effort is whether or not Americans should have the option to buy their health insurance from a publicly run organization. In other words, in addition to choosing among numerous health plans run by private insurers, should consumers also have the option of choosing an affordable, stable, and transparent public plan when they are deciding what is best for them and their families? I believe consumers should have the option of choosing a public plan.

Opponents of giving Americans a public option regularly use alarmist rhetoric such as ''big government'' and ''socialized medicine.'' And, somehow, protecting the rights of private health insurers to make profits has become more important to some than offering Americans the choice of a plan that seeks to insure everyone, no matter how sick, that is less expensive, and that is responsible to the American people—not to private profit-seeking stockholders.

I'm not sure when the word ''public'' became such a bad word in the eyes of some of my colleagues. Public means acting in the interest of the general public—which is exactly what we should aspire to in comprehensive health reform.

The private health insurance market has significantly contributed to the broken nature of our health care system, with a long history of cutting coverage off or charging too much for too little. A public plan option—repeat, option—is an effective way to bring competition to the insurance market, hold down costs, and encourage innovation and quality improvements. To deny this option is not only shortsighted, but downright harmful.

Everyone knows the sobering statistics that have highlighted the need for comprehensive health reform. More than 45 million Americans are uninsured and another 25 million are underinsured. Since 1909, the average health insurance premium for a family has increased by 119 percent, from $5,791 in 1999 to $12,680 in 2008. Yet, Americans have seen their benefits decrease and have faced substantially larger out-of-pocket expenses. An estimated 62 percent of all personal bankruptcies involve medical expenses and 78 percent of the individuals who cited medical expenses in their bankruptcy claims had health insurance. Health care costs already consume 17 percent of the United State's gross domestic product, which everyone can agree is unsustainable.

However, representing the great state of West Virginia has shown me that the need for health reform is far more essential and personal than frightening statistics could ever show. I have listened at roundtable discussions where West Virginians described how the current health care system has failed them. One woman was really struggling to care for both herself and her son. She was uninsured because her son, who had a serious brain disorder, needed 24 hour a day, seven day a week, assistance. Another family wrote to me because their son, who was born with serious congenital heart defects, had reached the $1 million limit on his mother's insurance policy within the first nine months of his life. They were unsure of how to obtain lifesaving treatment for their son, now that the insurance company would no longer pay for his care. I have heard from countless other West Virginians who have been unable to find affordable health care, or have figured out too late that the health insurance they had was inadequate for what they needed.

As Congress works to achieve the transformative reform necessary to create a sustainable health care system, a vital component of this reform is the inclusion of a strong public plan option like the Consumer Choice Health Plan included in the Consumers Health Care Act. A public plan will help establish a new insurance framework, one that compels insurers to provide Americans with the best value for their health care at the best price, rather than the current insurance framework, which is focused on avoiding risk and increasing profits. The Consumer Choice Health Plan will be available for all individuals and small businesses, regardless of health status, and will not be concerned with paying a CEO salary or broker commissions.

The Consumers Health Care Act will increase transparency and accountability throughout the health insurance market, as well as give individuals guaranteed access to health care coverage should they be denied or priced out of affordable private insurance coverage. Currently, insurers are allowed to operate in a black box, with little oversight of their coverage and payment decisions. Individuals with pre-existing conditions are routinely denied access to affordable care. For years, United Health was able to underpay providers and overcharge patients for out-of-network services. The Consumers Health Care Act will address this and other issues by bringing greater transparency to the private health insurance market.

Consumer Choice Health Plans will serve as a vital safety-net of coverage for individuals and families that have been unable to obtain affordable and comprehensive health care coverage through the private market. A private insurance company's desire to earn greater profits will always trump over the need to make health care coverage affordable and accessible to all Americans, and greater insurance regulation is not enough. The Consumers Health Care Act is necessary in order to achieve the sustainable change that the health care system in this country needs.

I trust the good sense of the American public to choose the health coverage they want, and they deserve the choice of a public plan with lower costs and the guarantee of always being there when they need it. The American people trust us to get this right and deliver the best coverage options that will keep their families healthy and safe. The days of packaging half-baked legislation into a bill and calling it transformative reform when it is not have to end now, or the shame is on all of us:

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1278

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Consumers Health Care Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Americans need health care coverage that is always affordable.

(2) Americans need health care coverage that is always adequate.

(3) Americans need health care coverage that is always accountable.

(4) A public health insurance plan option that can compete with private insurance plans is the only way to guarantee that all consumers have affordable, adequate, and accountable options available in the insurance marketplace.

SEC. 3. OFFICE OF HEALTH PLAN MANAGEMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than July 1, 2010, there shall be established within the Department of Health and Human Services an Office of Health Plan Management (referred to in this Act as the ''Office''). The Office shall be headed by a Director (referred to in this Act as the ''Director'') who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be paid at the annual rate of pay for a position at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) LIMITATION.—Neither the Director nor the Office shall participate in the administration of the National Health Insurance Exchange (as defined in section 7) or the promulgation or administration of any regulation regarding the health insurance industry.

(d) PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONS AUTHORITY.—The Director shall have the same general authorities with respect to personnel and operations of the Office as the heads of other agencies and departments of the Federal Government have with respect to such agencies and departments.

SEC. 4. CONSUMER CHOICE HEALTH PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall establish and administer the Consumer Choice Health Plan (referred to in this Act as the ''Plan'') to provide for health insurance coverage that is made available to all eligible individuals (as described in subsection (d)(1)) in the United States and its territories.

(b) REGULATORY COMPLIANCE.—The Plan shall comply with—

(1) all regulations and requirements that are applicable with respect to other health insurance plans that are offered through the National Health Insurance Exchange; and

(2) any additional regulations and requirements, as determined by the Director.

(c) BENEFITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall offer health insurance coverage at different benefit levels, provided that such benefits are commensurate with the required benefit levels to be provided by a health insurance plan under the National Health Insurance Exchange.

(2) MINIMUM BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The minimum benefit level available under the Plan for children shall include at least the services described in the most recently published version of the ''Maternal and Child Health Plan Benefit Model'' developed by the National Business Group on Health.

(B) AMENDMENT OF BENEFIT LEVEL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, may amend the benefits described in subparagraph (A) based on the most recent peer-reviewed and evidence-based data.

(d) ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—An individual who is eligible to purchase coverage from a health insurance plan through the National Health Insurance Exchange shall be eligible to enroll in the Plan.

(2) ENROLLMENT PROCESS.—An individual may enroll in the Plan only in such manner and form as may be prescribed by applicable regulations, and only during an enrollment period as prescribed by the Director.

(3) EMPLOYER ENROLLMENT.—An employer shall be eligible to purchase health insurance coverage for their employees and the employees' dependents to the extent provided for all health benefits plans under the National Health Insurance Exchange.

(4) SATISFACTION OF INDIVIDUAL MANDATE REQUIREMENT.—An individual's enrollment with the Plan shall be treated as satisfying any requirement under Federal law for such individual to demonstrate enrollment in health insurance or benefits coverage.

(e) PROVIDERS.—

(1) NETWORK REQUIREMENT.—

(A) MEDICARE.—A participating provider who is voluntarily providing health care services under the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) shall be required to provide services to any individual enrolled in the Plan.

(B) MEDICAID AND CHIP.—A provider of health care services under the Medicaid program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), or the CHIP program established under title XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.), shall be required to provide services to any individual enrolled in the Plan.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as requiring a provider to accept new patients due to bona fide capacity limitations of the provider.

(3) OPT-OUT PROVISION.—

(A) MEDICARE.—A participating provider as described under paragraph (1)(A) shall be required to provide services to any individual enrolled in the Plan for the 3-year period following the establishment of the Plan. Upon the expiration of the 3-year period, a participating provider in the Plan may elect to become a non-participating provider without affecting their status as a participating provider under the Medicare program.

(B) MEDICAID AND CHIP.—A provider as described under paragraph (1)(B) shall be required to provide services to any individual enrolled in the Plan for the 3-year period following the establishment of the Plan. Upon the expiration of the 3-year period, a provider in the Plan may elect to cease provision of services under the Plan without affecting their status as a provider under the Medicaid program or the CHIP program.

(4) PAYMENT RATES.—

(A) INITIAL PAYMENT RATES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—During the 2-year period following the establishment of the Plan, providers shall be reimbursed at such payment rates as are applicable under the Medicare program.

(ii) ADJUSTMENT.—The Director may reimburse providers at rates lower or higher than applicable under the Medicare program if the Director determines that the adjusted rates are appropriate and ensure that enrollees in the Plan are provided with adequate access to health care services.

(B) SUBSEQUENT PAYMENT RATES.—Subject to subparagraph (C), upon the expiration of the 2-year period following the establishment of the Plan, the Director shall develop payment rates for reimbursement of providers in order to maintain an adequate provider network necessary to assure that enrollees in the Plan have adequate access to health care. In determining such payment rates, the Director shall consider—

(i) competitive provider payment rates in both the public and private sectors;

(ii) best practices among providers;

(iii) integrated models of care delivery (including medical home and chronic care coordination models);

(iv) geographic variation in health care costs;

(v) evidence-based practices;

(vi) quality improvement;

(vii) use of health information technology; and

(viii) any additional measures, as determined by the Director.

(C) PAYMENT RATE CONSULTATION.—The Director shall determine payment rates under subparagraph (B) in consultation with providers participating under the Plan, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, and the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission.

(5) ADOPTION OF MEDICARE REFORMS.—The Plan may adopt Medicare system delivery reforms that provide patients with a coordinated system of care and make changes to the provider payment structure.

(f) SUBSIDIES.—The Plan shall be eligible to accept subsidies, including subsidies for the enrollment of individuals under the Plan, in the same manner and to the same extent as other health insurance plans offered through the National Health Insurance Exchange.

(g) FINANCING.—

(1) TRANSITIONAL FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for adequate funding of the Plan in advance of receipt of payments as described in paragraph (2), beginning July 1, 2010, there are transferred to the Plan from the general fund of the Treasury such amounts as may be necessary for operation of the Plan until the end of the 3-year period following the establishment of the Plan.

(B) RETURN OF FUNDS.—Upon the expiration of the 3-year period following the establishment of the Plan, the Director shall enter into a repayment schedule with the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for repayment of funds provided under subparagraph (A). Any expenditures made by the Plan pursuant to a repayment schedule established under this subparagraph shall not constitute administrative expenses as described in paragraph (2)(B).

(2) SELF-FINANCING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall be financially self-sustaining insofar as funds used for operation of the Plan (including benefits, administration, and marketing) shall be derived from—

(i) insurance premium payments and subsidies for individuals enrolled in the Plan; and

(ii) payments made to the Plan by employers that do not offer health insurance coverage to their employees.

(B) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than 5 percent of the amounts provided under subparagraph (A) may be used for the annual administrative costs of the Plan.

(3) CONTINGENCY RESERVE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish and fund a contingency reserve for the Plan in a form similar to the contingency reserve provided for health benefits plans under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) REVENUE.—Any revenue generated through the contingency reserve established in subparagraph (A) shall be transferred to the Plan for the purpose of reducing enrollee premiums, reducing enrollee cost-sharing, increasing enrollee benefits, or any combination thereof.

(4) GAO FINANCIAL AUDIT AND REPORT.—Beginning not later than October 1, 2011, the Comptroller General shall conduct an annual audit of the financial statements and records of the Plan, in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, and submit an annual report on such audit to the Congress.

(5) SUPERMAJORITY REQUIREMENT FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING.—Upon certification by the Comptroller General that the financial audit described in paragraph (4) indicates that the Plan is insolvent, supplemental funding may be appropriated for the Plan if such measure receives not less than a three-fifths vote of approval of the total number of Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(h) TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the first year of operation of the Plan through the National Health Insurance Exchange, the Director shall provide standards and undertake activities for promoting transparency in costs, benefits, and other factors for health insurance coverage provided under the Plan.

(2) STANDARD DEFINITIONS OF INSURANCE AND MEDICAL TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide for the development of standards for the definitions of terms used in health insurance coverage under the Plan, including insurance-related terms (including the insurance-related terms described in subparagraph (B)) and medical terms (including the medical terms described in subparagraph (C)).

(B) INSURANCE-RELATED TERMS.—The insurance-related terms described in this subparagraph are premium, deductible, co-insurance, co-payment, out-of-pocket limit, preferred provider, non-preferred provider, out-of-network co-payments, UCR (usual, customary and reasonable) fees, excluded services, grievance and appeals, and such other terms as the Director determines are important to define so that consumers may compare health insurance coverage and understand the terms of their coverage.

(C) MEDICAL TERMS.—The medical terms described in this subparagraph are hospitalization, hospital outpatient care, emergency room care, physician services, prescription drug coverage, durable medical equipment, home health care, skilled nursing care, rehabilitation services, hospice services, emergency medical transportation, and such other terms as the Director determines are important to define so that consumers may compare the medical benefits offered by health insurance plans and understand the extent of those medical benefits (or exceptions to those benefits).

(3) DISCLOSURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall disclose to Plan enrollees, potential enrollees, in-network health care providers, and others (through a publically available Internet website and other appropriate means) relevant information regarding each policy of health insurance coverage marketed or in force (in such standardized manner as determined by the Director), including—

(i) full policy contract language; and

(ii) a summary of the information described in paragraph (4).

(B) PERSONALIZED STATEMENT.—The Director shall disclose to enrollees (in such standardized manner as determined by the Director) an annual personalized statement that summarizes use of health care services and payment of claims with respect to an enrollee (and covered dependents) under health insurance coverage provided through the Plan in the preceding year.

(4) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The information described in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) Data on the price of each new policy of health insurance coverage and renewal rating practices.

(B) Claims payment policies and practices, including how many and how quickly claims were paid.

(C) Provider fee schedules and usual, customary, and reasonable fees (for both in-network and out-of-network providers).

(D) Provider participation and provider directories.

(E) Loss ratios, including detailed information about amount and type of non-claims expenses.

(F) Covered benefits, cost-sharing, and amount of payment provided toward each type of service identified as a covered benefit, including preventive care services recommended by the United States Preventive Services Task Force.

(G) Civil or criminal actions successfully concluded against the Plan by any governmental entity.

(H) Benefit exclusions and limits.

(5) DEVELOPMENT OF PATIENT CLAIMS SCENARIOS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to improve the ability of individuals and employers to compare the coverage and relative value provided under the Plan, the Director shall develop and make publically available a series of patient claims scenarios under which benefits (including out-of-pocket costs) under the Plan are simulated for certain common or expensive conditions or courses of treatment (including maternity care, breast cancer, heart disease, diabetes management, and well-child visits).

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Director shall develop the patient claims scenarios described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, health professional societies, patient advocates, and other entities as deemed necessary by the Director; and

(ii) based upon recognized clinical practice guidelines.

(6) MANNER OF DISCLOSURE.—The Director shall disclose the information under this subsection—

(A) with all marketing materials;

(B) on the website for the Plan; and

(C) at other times upon request.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA'S HEALTH INSURANCE TRUST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—As of the date of enactment of this Act, there is authorized to be established a non-profit corporation that shall be known as the ''America's Health Insurance Trust'' (referred to in this Act as the ''Trust''), which is neither an agency nor establishment of the United States Government.

(b) LOCATION; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The Trust shall maintain its principal office within the District of Columbia and have a designated agent in the District of Columbia to receive service of process for the Trust. Notice to or service on the agent shall be deemed as notice to or service on the corporation.

(c) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—The Trust shall be subject to the provisions of this section and, to the extent consistent with this section, to the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act.

(d) TAX EXEMPT STATUS.—The Trust shall be treated as a nonprofit organization described under section 170(c)(2)(B) and section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(e) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Directors of the Trust (referred to in this Act as the ''Board'') shall consist of 19 voting members appointed by the Comptroller General.

(2) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), each member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

(B) LIMITATION.—No individual shall be appointed to the Board for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(C) INITIAL MEMBERS.—The initial members of the Board shall be appointed by the Comptroller General not later than October 1, 2010, and shall serve terms as follows:

(i) 8 members shall be appointed for a term of 5 years.

(ii) 8 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(iii) 3 members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year.

(D) EXPIRATION OF TERM.—Any member of the Board whose term has expired may serve until such member's successor has taken office, or until the end of the calendar year in which such member's term has expired, whichever is earlier.

(E) VACANCIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy prior to the expiration of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(ii) VACANCIES NOT TO AFFECT POWER OF BOARD.—A vacancy on the Board shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(3) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall designate a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Board from among the members of the Board.

(B) TERM.—The members designated as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall serve for a period of 3 years.

(4) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An individual may not serve on the Board if such individual (or an immediate family member of such individual) is employed by or has a financial interest in—

(A) an organization that provides a health insurance plan;

(B) a pharmaceutical manufacturer; or

(C) any subsidiary entities of an organization described in subparagraphs (A) or (B).

(5) COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD.—

(A) POLITICAL PARTIES.—Not more than 10 members of the Board may be affiliated with the same political party.

(B) DIVERSITY.—In appointing members under this paragraph, the Comptroller General shall ensure that such members provide appropriately diverse representation with respect to race, ethnicity, age, gender, and geography.

(C) CONSUMER REPRESENTATION.—10 members of the Board shall be independent and non-conflicted individuals representing the interests of health care consumers. Each member selected under this subparagraph shall represent 1 of the 10 Department of Health and Human Services regions in the United States.

(D) REMAINING REPRESENTATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—9 members of the Board shall be selected based on relevant experience, including expertise in—

(I) community affairs;

(II) Federal, State, and local government;

(III) health professions and administration;

(IV) business, finance, and accounting;

(V) legal affairs;

(VI) insurance;

(VII) trade unions;

(VIII) social services; and

(IX) any additional areas as determined by the Comptroller General.

(ii) INCOME FROM HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY.—Not more than 4 of the members selected under this subparagraph shall earn more than 10 percent of their income from the health care industry.

(6) MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.—The Board shall meet and hold hearings at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of its members. Meetings of the Board on matters not related to personnel shall be open to the public and advertised through public notice at least 7 days prior to the meeting.

(7) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting the duties of the Trust, but a lesser number of members may meet and hold hearings.

(8) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF; PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES.—The Board may—

(A) employ and fix the compensation of an Executive Director and such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the Trust;

(B) seek such assistance and support as may be required in the performance of the duties of the Trust from appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government;

(C) enter into contracts or other arrangements and make such payments as may be necessary for performance of the duties of the Trust;

(D) provide travel, subsistence, and per diem compensation for individuals performing the duties of the Trust, including members of the Advisory Council (as described in subsection (f)); and

(E) prescribe such rules, regulations, and bylaws as the Board determines necessary with respect to the internal organization and operation of the Trust.

(9) LOBBYING COOLING-OFF PERIOD FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.—Section 207(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(3) MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICA'S HEALTH INSURANCE TRUST.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to a member of the Board of Directors of the America's Health Insurance Trust who was appointed to the Board as of the day before the date of enactment of the Consumers Health Care Act of 2009.''.

(f) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Board shall establish an advisory council that shall be comprised of the insurance commissioners of each State (including the District of Columbia) to advise the Board on the development and impact of measures to improve the transparency and accountability of health insurance plans provided through the National Health Insurance Exchange.

(2) MEETINGS.—The advisory council shall meet not less than twice a year and at the request of the Board.

(g) FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT.—

(1) CONTRACT FOR AUDITS.—The Trust shall provide for financial audits of the Trust on an annual basis by a private entity with expertise in conducting financial audits.

(2) REVIEW AND REPORT ON AUDITS.—The Comptroller General shall—

(A) review and evaluate the results of the audits conducted pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(B) submit a report to Congress containing the results and review of such audits, including an analysis of the adequacy and use of the funding for the Trust and its activities.

(h) RULES ON GIFTS AND OUTSIDE CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) GIFTS.—The Trust (including the Board and any staff acting on behalf of the Trust) shall not accept gifts, bequeaths, or donations of services or property.

(2) PROHIBITION ON OUTSIDE FUNDING OR CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Trust shall not—

(A) establish a corporation other than as provided under this section; or

(B) accept any funds or contributions other than as provided under this section.

(i) AMERICA'S HEALTH INSURANCE TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury a trust fund to be known as the ''America's Health Insurance Trust Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Trust Fund''), consisting of such amounts as may be credited to the Trust Fund as provided under this subsection.

(2) TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Trust Fund out of the general fund of the Treasury amounts determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the amounts received into such general fund that are attributable to the fees collected under sections 4375 and 4376 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to fees on health insurance policies and self-insured health plans).

(3) FINANCING FOR FUND FROM FEES ON INSURED AND SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLANS.—

(A) GENERAL RULE.—Chapter 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

''Subchapter B—Insured and Self-Insured Health Plans

''Sec. 4375. Health insurance.

''Sec. 4376. Self-insured health plans.

''Sec. 4377. Definitions and special rules.

''SEC. 4375. HEALTH INSURANCE.

''(a) IMPOSITION OF FEE.—In the case of any specified health insurance policy issued after October 1, 2009, there is hereby imposed a fee equal to—

''(1) for policies issued during fiscal years 2010 through 2013, 50 cents multiplied by the average number of lives covered under the policy; and

''(2) for policies issued after September 30, 2013, $1 multiplied by the average number of lives covered under the policy.

''(b) LIABILITY FOR FEE.—The fee imposed by subsection (a) shall be paid by the issuer of the policy.

''(c) SPECIFIED HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY.—For purposes of this section:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the term 'specified health insurance policy' means any accident or health insurance policy (including a policy under a group health plan) issued with respect to individuals residing in the United States.

''(2) EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN POLICIES.—The term 'specified health insurance policy' does not include any insurance if substantially all of its coverage is of excepted benefits described in section 9832(c).

''(3) TREATMENT OF PREPAID HEALTH COVERAGE ARRANGEMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any arrangement described in subparagraph (B)—

''(i) such arrangement shall be treated as a specified health insurance policy, and

''(ii) the person referred to in such subparagraph shall be treated as the issuer.

''(B) DESCRIPTION OF ARRANGEMENTS.—An arrangement is described in this subparagraph if under such arrangement fixed payments or premiums are received as consideration for any person's agreement to provide or arrange for the provision of accident or health coverage to residents of the United States, regardless of how such coverage is provided or arranged to be provided.

''(d) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INCREASES IN HEALTH CARE SPENDING.—In the case of any policy issued in any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2014, the dollar amount in effect under subsection (a) for such policy shall be equal to the sum of such dollar amount for policies issued in the previous fiscal year (determined after the application of this subsection), plus an amount equal to the product of—

''(1) such dollar amount for policies issued in the previous fiscal year, multiplied by

''(2) the percentage increase in the projected per capita amount of National Health Expenditures from the calendar year in which the previous fiscal year ends to the calendar year in which the fiscal year involved ends, as most recently published by the Secretary of Health and Human Services before the beginning of the fiscal year.

''(e) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to policy years ending after September 30, 2019.

''SEC. 4376. SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLANS.

''(a) IMPOSITION OF FEE.—In the case of any applicable self-insured health plan issued after October 1, 2009, there is hereby imposed a fee equal to—

''(1) for plans issued during fiscal years 2010 through 2013, 50 cents multiplied by the average number of lives covered under the plan; and

''(2) for plans issued after September 30, 2013, $1 multiplied by the average number of lives covered under the plans.

''(b) LIABILITY FOR FEE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The fee imposed by subsection (a) shall be paid by the plan sponsor.

''(2) PLAN SPONSOR.—For purposes of paragraph (1) the term 'plan sponsor' means—

''(A) the employer in the case of a plan established or maintained by a single employer,

''(B) the employee organization in the case of a plan established or maintained by an employee organization,

''(C) in the case of—

''(i) a plan established or maintained by 2 or more employers or jointly by 1 or more employers and 1 or more employee organizations,

''(ii) a multiple employer welfare arrangement, or

''(iii) a voluntary employees' beneficiary association described in section 501(c)(9),

the association, committee, joint board of trustees, or other similar group of representatives of the parties who establish or maintain the plan, or

''(D) the cooperative or association described in subsection (c)(2)(F) in the case of a plan established or maintained by such a cooperative or association.

''(c) APPLICABLE SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLAN.—For purposes of this section, the term 'applicable self-insured health plan' means any plan for providing accident or health coverage if—

''(1) any portion of such coverage is provided other than through an insurance policy, and

''(2) such plan is established or maintained—

''(A) by one or more employers for the benefit of their employees or former employees,

''(B) by one or more employee organizations for the benefit of their members or former members,

''(C) jointly by 1 or more employers and 1 or more employee organizations for the benefit of employees or former employees,

''(D) by a voluntary employees' beneficiary association described in section 501(c)(9),

''(E) by any organization described in section 501(c)(6), or

''(F) in the case of a plan not described in the preceding subparagraphs, by a multiple employer welfare arrangement (as defined in section 3(40) of Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), a rural electric cooperative (as defined in section 3(40)(B)(iv) of such Act), or a rural telephone cooperative association (as defined in section 3(40)(B)(v) of such Act).

''(d) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INCREASES IN HEALTH CARE SPENDING.—In the case of any plan issued in any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2014, the dollar amount in effect under subsection (a) for such plan shall be equal to the sum of such dollar amount for plans issued in the previous fiscal year (determined after the application of this subsection), plus an amount equal to the product of—

''(1) such dollar amount for plans issued in the previous fiscal year, multiplied by

''(2) the percentage increase in the projected per capita amount of National Health Expenditures from the calendar year in which the previous fiscal year ends to the calendar year in which the fiscal year involved ends, as most recently published by the Secretary of Health and Human Services before the beginning of the fiscal year.

''(e) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to plans issued after September 30, 2019.

"SEC. 4377. DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subchapter—

''(1) ACCIDENT AND HEALTH COVERAGE.—The term 'accident and health coverage' means any coverage which, if provided by an insurance policy, would cause such policy to be a specified health insurance policy (as defined in section 4375(c)).

''(2) INSURANCE POLICY.—The term 'insurance policy' means any policy or other instrument whereby a contract of insurance is issued, renewed, or extended.

''(3) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' includes any possession of the United States.

''(b) TREATMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subchapter—

''(A) the term 'person' includes any governmental entity, and

''(B) notwithstanding any other law or rule of law, governmental entities shall not be exempt from the fees imposed by this subchapter except as provided in paragraph (2).

''(2) TREATMENT OF EXEMPT GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS.—In the case of an exempt governmental program, no fee shall be imposed under section 4375 or section 4376 on any covered policy or plan under such program.

''(3) EXEMPT GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM DEFINED.—For purposes of this subchapter, the term 'exempt governmental program' means—

''(A) any insurance program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act,

''(B) the medical assistance program established by title XIX or XXI of the Social Security Act,

''(C) the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code,

''(D) the Consumer Choice Health Plan established under the Consumers Health Care Act of 2009,

''(E) any program established by Federal law for providing medical care (other than through insurance policies) to individuals (or the spouses and dependents thereof) by reason of such individuals being—

''(i) members of the Armed Forces of the United States, or

''(ii) veterans, and

''(F) any program established by Federal law for providing medical care (other than through insurance policies) to members of Indian tribes (as defined in section 4(d) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act).

''(c) TREATMENT AS TAX.—For purposes of subtitle F, the fees imposed by this subchapter shall be treated as if they were taxes.

''(d) NO COVER OVER TO POSSESSIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amount collected under this subchapter shall be covered over to any possession of the United States.''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(i) Chapter 34 of such Code is amended by striking the chapter heading and inserting the following:

"CHAPTER 34—TAXES ON CERTAIN INSURANCE POLICIES

''SUBCHAPTER A. POLICIES ISSUED BY FOREIGN INSURERS

''SUBCHAPTER B. INSURED AND SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLANS

"Subchapter A—Policies Issued By Foreign Insurers".

(ii) The table of chapters for subtitle D of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 34 and inserting the following new item:

''CHAPTER 34—TAXES ON CERTAIN INSURANCE POLICIES''.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF AMERICA'S HEALTH INSURANCE TRUST.

(a) INSURANCE PLAN RANKINGS AND WEBSITE.—

(1) WEB-BASED MATERIALS.—The Trust shall establish and maintain a website that provides informational materials regarding the health insurance plans provided through the National Health Insurance Exchange, including appropriate links for all available State insurance commissioner websites.

(2) PLAN RANKINGS.—The Trust shall develop and publish annual rankings of the health insurance plans provided through the National Health Insurance Exchange, based on the assignment of a letter grade between ''grade A'' (highest) and ''grade F'' (lowest). The Trust shall provide for a comparative evaluation of each plan based upon—

(A) administrative expenditures;

(B) affordability of coverage;

(C) adequacy of coverage;

(D) timeliness and adequacy of consumer claims processing;

(E) available consumer complaint systems;

(F) grievance and appeals processes;

(G) transparency;

(H) consumer satisfaction; and

(I) any additional measures as determined by the Board.

(3) INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE BY ZIP CODE.—The annual rankings of the health insurance plans (as described in paragraph (2)) shall be available on the website for the Trust (as described in paragraph (1)), and the website for the National Health Insurance Exchange, in a manner that is searchable and sortable by zip code.

(4) CONSUMER FEEDBACK.—

(A) CONSUMER COMPLAINTS.—The Trust shall develop written and web-based methods for individuals to provide recommendations and complaints regarding the health insurance plans provided through the National Health Insurance Exchange.

(B) CONSUMER SURVEYS.—The Trust shall obtain meaningful consumer input, including consumer surveys, that measure the extent to which an individual receives the services and supports described in the individual's health insurance plan and the individual's satisfaction with such services and supports.

(b) DATA SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An organization that provides a health insurance plan through the National Health Insurance Exchange shall provide the Trust with all information and data that is necessary for improving transparency, monitoring, and oversight of such plans.

(2) ANNUAL DISCLOSURE.—Beginning with the first full year of operation of the National Health Insurance Exchange, an organization that provides a health insurance plan through the National Health Insurance Exchange shall annually provide the Trust with appropriate information regarding the following:

(A) Name of the plan.

(B) Levels of available plan benefits.

(C) Description of plan benefits.

(D) Number of enrollees under the plan.

(E) Demographic profile of enrollees under the plan.

(F) Number of claims paid to enrollees.

(G) Number of enrollees that terminated their coverage under the plan.

(H) Total operating cost for the plan (including administrative costs).

(I) Patterns of utilization of the plan's services.

(J) Availability, accessibility, and acceptability of the plan's services.

(K) Such information as the Trust may require demonstrating that the organization has a fiscally sound operation.

(L) Any additional information as determined by the Trust.

(3) FORM AND MANNER OF INFORMATION.—Information to be provided to the Trust under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be provided—

(A) in such form and manner as specified by the Trust; and

(B) within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request for such information, or within such extended period as the Trust deems appropriate.

(4) INFORMATION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any information regarding the health insurance plans that are offered through the National Health Insurance Exchange that has been provided to the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall also be made available (as deemed appropriate by the Secretary) to the Trust for the purpose of improving transparency, monitoring, and oversight of such plans. Such information may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) Underwriting guidelines to ensure compliance with applicable Federal health insurance requirements.

(ii) Rating practices to ensure compliance with applicable Federal health insurance requirements.

(iii) Enrollment and disenrollment data, including information the Secretary may need to detect patterns of discrimination against individuals based on health status or other characteristics, to ensure compliance with applicable Federal health insurance requirements (including non-discrimination in group coverage, guaranteed issue, and guaranteed renewability requirements applicable in all markets).

(iv) Post-claims underwriting and rescission practices to ensure compliance with applicable Federal health insurance requirements relating to guaranteed renewability.

(v) Marketing materials and agent guidelines to ensure compliance with applicable Federal health insurance requirements.

(vi) Data on the imposition of pre-existing condition exclusion periods and claims subjected to such exclusion periods.

(vii) Information on issuance of certificates of creditable coverage.

(viii) Information on cost-sharing and payments with respect to any out-of-network coverage.

(ix) The application to issuers of penalties for violation of applicable Federal health insurance requirements (including failure to produce requested information).

(x) Such other information as the Trust may determine to be necessary to verify compliance with the requirements of this Act.

(B) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide the Trust with all consumer claims data or information that has been provided to the Secretary by any health insurance plan that is offered through the National Health Insurance Exchange.

(C) PERIOD FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION.—Information to be provided to the Trust under this paragraph shall be provided by the Secretary within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request for such information, or within such extended period as the Secretary and the Trust mutually deem appropriate.

(5) NON-DISCLOSURE OF HEALTH INSURANCE DATA.—The Trust shall prevent disclosure of any data or information provided under this paragraph that the Trust determines is proprietary or qualifies as a trade secret subject to withholding from public dissemination. Any data or information provided under this paragraph shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act).

SEC. 7. DEFINITION OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

In this Act, the term ''National Health Insurance Exchange'' means a mechanism established or recognized under Federal law for coordinating the offering of health insurance coverage to individuals in the United States through the establishment of standards for benefits, cost-sharing, and premiums for such health insurance coverage.

By Mr. CORKER (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 1280. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate management authority over troubled assets purchased under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, to require the establishment of a trust to manage assets of certain designated TARP recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, I rise to speak, briefly, about a bill Senator WARNER from Virginia and I are introducing today. The title of the bill is the TARP Recipient Ownership Trust Act of 2009.

This bill intends to deal with the issue that our government finds itself in a position of large ownership in companies—something I think none of us ever imagined would be the case some time ago.

This piece of legislation only deals with TARP recipients. But what it does is solve the unease in the problem that many of us have in the Senate and in the Congress with the fact that we have such large government ownerships in companies.

What this bill would do would be to set up a trust for all TARP company ownership to be put in when stakes are larger than 20 percent of the company. What it would do is give the administration the ability to appoint three trustees to have a fiduciary obligation to the taxpayers of this country. It would be my hope that these trustees would be people such as Warren Buffett or Jack Welch or people similar to them, whom we—all of us in our country—respect and consider to certainly be knowledgeable market participants.

These trustees will be paid no money. They would do this as a duty to our country. While their objective would be to look at these companies with a fiduciary responsibility to the taxpayers, they also would be given the direction to unload these ownerships by December 24, 2011. I think this would go a long way toward giving all of us more comfort that there was not a political agenda with any of these companies, that these companies were being dealt with in a way that is fair and appropriate to the taxpayers. I think this is something that, while it is not perfect, would do what is necessary to make us all feel a lot more comfortable about where we are.

No. 1, we would have three neutral, well-respected businesspeople looking after our taxpayers' interests. Hopefully, that would shield as much as possible any kind of political involvement in those companies. Secondly, obviously, they would be given the directive to unload this ownership by December 24, 2011, as I have mentioned. They can come back at that time. If they feel, for some reason, this is not in the taxpayers' interest, they can come back to us at that time and seek additional time, should they think it is in our interest as taxpayers to extend that period of time.

This is a bipartisan piece of legislation. This is not done with any kind of ax to grind. This legislation is being offered, truly, just to solve this rub we all find ourselves in, that the American citizens find themselves in, where we have large ownership stakes.

Specifically, today, because of the ownership stakes that exist, the three companies that would be affected would be AIG, Citigroup, and, of course, the automobile company, General Motors. There could be additional companies that, through conversions to common equity, might be affected by this.

I think this is a very commonsense piece of legislation that I hope will have broad bipartisan support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1280

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''TARP Recipient Ownership Trust Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO DELEGATE TARP ASSET MANAGEMENT.

Section 106(b) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5216(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and the Secretary may delegate such management authority to a private entity, as the Secretary determines appropriate, with respect to any entity assisted under this Act''.

SEC. 3. CREATION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR DESIGNATED TARP RECIPIENTS.

(a) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LIMITED.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, or any other provision of law, no funds may be expended under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, or any other provision of that Act, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, until the Secretary of the Treasury transfers all voting, nonvoting, and common equity in any designated TARP recipient to a limited liability company established by the Secretary for such purpose, to be held and managed in trust on behalf of the United States taxpayers.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint 3 independent trustees to manage the equity held in the trust, separate and apart from the United States Government.

(2) CRITERIA.—Trustees appointed under this subsection—

(A) may not be elected or appointed Government officials;

(B) shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and may be removed for just cause in violation of their fiduciary responsibilities only; and

(C) shall serve without compensation for their services under this section.

(c) DUTIES OF TRUST.—Pursuant to protecting the interests and investment of the United States taxpayer, the trust established under this section shall, with the purpose of maximizing the profitability of the designated TARP recipient—

(1) exercise the voting rights of the shares of the taxpayer on all core governance issues;

(2) select the representation on the boards of directors of any designated TARP recipient; and

(3) have a fiduciary duty to the American taxpayer for the maximization of the return on the investment of the taxpayer made under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, in the same manner and to the same extent that any director of an issuer of securities has with respect to its

shareholders under the securities laws and all applications of State law.

(d) LIQUIDATION.—The trustees shall liquidate the trust established under this section, including the assets held by such trust, not later than December 24, 2011, unless the trustees submit a report to Congress that liquidation would not maximize the profitability of the company and the return on investment to the taxpayer.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term ''designated TARP recipient'' means any entity that has received, or will receive, financial assistance under the Troubled Asset Relief Program or any other provision of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), such that the Federal Government holds or controls, or will hold or control at a future date, not less than a 20 percent ownership stake in the company as a result of such assistance;

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury or the designee of the Secretary; and

(3) the terms ''director'', ''issuer'', ''securities'', and ''securities laws'' have the same meanings as in section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c).

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. KYL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. 1282. A bill to establish a Commission on Congressional Budgetary Accountability and Review of Federal Agencies; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I want to follow up on what my colleague from North Dakota said regarding the financial regulatory issue. This is a huge problem.

In my office, I have a debt clock running. I put it there purposely so people can see what it is, and it is running at $11.5 trillion. At this point in time, it has a dizzying amount of numbers that are running on it. Usually my constituents come in and say: Good, I wanted to get out of the waiting room. That clock is driving me crazy, the numbers are going so fast. It is so huge, the numbers and the rate we are going.

What troubles me as well, as a member of the baby boomer generation, is that I look at this and I feel as though we are following on the heels of the ''greatest generation''—the World War II generation, with all the sacrifices and the things they did to make this country what it is. My predecessor in the seat I am in, Bob Dole, I think epitomizes the ''greatest generation''—the World War II generation—that sacrificed so much so the rest of us could live and do so well, and I am deeply appreciative of that. But I look at my generation, sometimes called the ''me generation.'' I don't know that that is particularly an applauding sort of title, saying it is more focused that way, but I think we need to, ourselves, step up a lot more for the country, for the people in this Nation, and deal with the problems we have.

One of the biggest ones, as far as the legacy we leave, is the mortgage that is growing on this country, this $11.5 trillion I started off talking about. When I first started in Congress in 1994, it was roughly 50 percent mandatory spending and 50 percent discretionary spending. This year, we are looking at 70 percent mandatory spending—between 60 and 70 percent mandatory spending, depending on what ends up in the final package—and 30 to 40 percent discretionary spending. And of that discretionary, half of that is military. So we have this huge growth in entitlement programs and spending programs that are on autopilot and that are setting that clock to going faster and faster, at $11.5 trillion and up.

We are looking at a $1.8 trillion deficit this year alone. This is unsustainable and it is irresponsible. And it is irresponsible of the baby boomer generation, which has inherited and been given so much, not to step up and to start to deal with this. I feel very strongly about this, that it is something we need to start dealing with as a generation. I am not talking about from a party perspective, or even from a legislative perspective, but I am talking about it from a generational perspective. This is the sort of thing we need to start dealing with for our children's future and our grandchildren's future, so that when future generations come up and they look back and see the ''greatest generation'' of World War II, they don't then look at the baby boomer generation and say: Well, that is the generation that used a lot of it up. Rather, they say: No, that was the generation that used a lot, but then got it together and started to address the problems of fiscal irresponsibility—the fiscal irresponsibility that is taking place in this country and in this government today.

We have program spending that is out of control. Everybody is against waste, fraud, and abuse, but I have not found that line in the budget yet which allows us to X it out. What I am talking about here—and I will introduce at the end of my speech—is a bill that actually does start to get at that, and it does it via a mechanism that is a proven mechanism we have used before in this body which actually reduced government spending. It is called the Commission on Accountability and Review of Federal Agencies, CARFA. We have 20 original cosponsors, and it is a very simple concept that we have used before.

It is based on the BRAC Commission—the Base Realignment and Closure Commission—only it applies to the rest of government, not just military bases. You create a commission, and the commission says 300 bases should be closed. They send that to the administration to check off on that, and then it sends it to the Congress, requiring an up-or-down vote within a limited timeframe, no amendments and a set amount of time to debate. Yes or no, deal or no deal: Are we going to keep the bases or close the bases, which way is it?

That is the only mechanism I have ever seen us come up with in this body to actually cut Federal spending and to do the things we talk about all the time but in the trading nature of the legislative body never gets done. This one has actually done it, the BRAC Commission, on military bases, which is a substantial but certainly not all of our budget. So I am saying, let's take that mechanism and apply it to the rest of the budget, mandatory and discretionary spending, both pockets of this.

I am fully open to suggestions and ideas for amendment on this bill, but I would break the Federal Government into four different categories, to where every fourth year there is a CARFA commission which reviews one-fourth of the budget, and then that recommendation is sent to the Congress to either eliminate these pieces or to keep them.

I have a scorecard up here. It turns out that the OMB does a regular scoring of the effectiveness of Federal Government programs and then they assign a percentage out of 100 to each. I put the grade equivalent on it, and you can see the programs that were reviewed here: State Department has the highest score that I have up here, of C+ for effectiveness, at which the OMB scored it. The Education Department—and I don't know what that says here—has scored below 50 percent and gets an F—the Education Department—on its scorecard. You can look through and these are the programs that are reviewed: 51 for the State Department; 93 for the Education Department.

So I am saying you would have this CARFA commission go through to do a similar type of review for effectiveness. Those programs that would fail would be put in an overall bill which would say: Okay, Congress, keep this entire package or eliminate this entire package.

If you eliminate them, the same year you can come back and reauthorize that bill and reappropriate the program if you believe it is effective. But this gives you an automatic culling process. It is a culling process that takes place on programs that have been put in the budget year after year and have somehow been sustained or have gotten supporters around them. Most programs have a number of different supporters around them, so they keep going on and on. Even though they are not particularly effective, the supporters like them, so they keep getting in the budget, even when we do an objective review of them and find out these are failed programs by our own standards.

This is something we need to do. It is something I would hope that the baby boomer generation could stand up and

start to say it is time for us to take fiscal responsibility for the situation that is being created and that is unsustainable in this country. We are already starting to see interest rates move up. That is likely to continue. We are seeing people beside themselves when looking at the level of Federal spending, and the waste in it, and saying: What is going on? Can't you guys get ahold of it?

Here is a way to actually get ahold of it and deal with it and be able to say to generations in future years that, yes, we stood up and took ownership and we dealt with the problem.

There was an article in the Wall Street Journal a week ago where a gentleman was saying that the unfunded obligations of the Federal Government today—these are things such as the entitlement programs, whether it is Medicare, Social Security, veterans' benefits, and pension guarantees that we have—are getting close to $100 trillion. Those are unfunded obligations existing on the part of the Federal Government today. That number seems high to me, but I know if you look at Medicare and a couple of other ones, we are looking at nearly $60 trillion in that category. To give some perspective, the total economy is $14 trillion, or thereabouts.

This is irresponsible to the highest degree, and it is irresponsible to future generations, and it is time to put a mechanism in place for us to deal with it. I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this bill. I am submitting it now to the desk, with 20 cosponsors. This is an idea whose time has come.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1284. A bill to require the implementation of certain recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board, to require the establishment of national standards with respect to flight requirements for pilots, to require the development of fatigue management plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleague, Senator BOXER, to introduce the One Level of Safety Act. We have all become familiar with the events surrounding the terrible tragedy near Buffalo, New York—an accident that the National Transportation Safety Board categorized as the worst such incident since late 2001—that cost fifty lives, and shattered countless others. In the wake of the crash of Flight 3407, we have identified failures on a multiplicity of levels. For an agency that has consistently cited its commitment to ''one level of safety'' for all carriers as far back as 1995, this accident showcases that when it comes to regional carriers, the Federal Aviation Administration has done a poor job of enforcing that philosophy.

During its preliminary investigation of Flight 3407, the National Transportation Safety Board pointed out a number of issues specific to this accident that could be directly attributable to fatigue, with many pilots traveling all night over great distances just to reach their base of operations. For example, almost a quarter of Colgan Air pilots who operate out of Newark, New Jersey travel over one thousand miles simply to reach their designated duty station. At the same time, as we've witnessed with a number of regional carriers, pilots are often paid meager salaries—the first officer in Flight 3407 made barely twenty thousand dollars annually.

With such low pay, it is difficult for these pilots to provide for themselves and their families, much less afford a restful place to spend an evening; at a hotel, or an apartment in close proximity to their base of operations—as a result, they doze in airport lounges—technically against most airline regulations—and subsequently are getting into the cockpit fatigued, with insufficient rest and, potentially, reduced situational awareness. With little oversight concerning the amount of rest these pilots receive, we face the terrible potential for another incident in the near future.

I was greatly encouraged by the efforts that the new Federal Aviation Administrator Babbitt undertook on Monday; his announcement to initiate rulemakings on fatigue management, the relationship between major and regional carriers, and training discrepancies, were all positive, proactive steps to help remedy a situation that for too long has gone ignored, and I commend his willingness to take the reins so early in his tenure. Unfortunately, as a recent series of hearings at the Senate Commerce Committee has shown us, rulemakings are typically long, drawn-out processes that in some cases are never completed. Simply put, this is insufficient.

In fact, a National Transportation Safety Board recommendation concerning pilot fatigue—clearly an underlying cause of the Flight 3407 crash—has been outstanding for nearly 2 decades! This recommendation was no small suggestion; it has been on the NTSB's highest profile publication, their Most Wanted List, for nineteen years! Given that four of the last six fatal accidents involving commercial carriers included fatigue as a contributing cause, I am stunned that this issue has not been addressed. But only one effort to tackle this issue has been made in the past 2 decades, and after encountering some resistance, that proposed rulemaking was shelved in 1995, and no second attempt was forthcoming. So, while the Federal Aviation Administration's comments yesterday were laudable, there are no guarantees when it comes to rulemakings. I believe it is incumbent on Congress to act and act now.

That is why Senator BOXER and I joined together to develop legislation that we believe will close many of the loopholes that jeopardize safety, those same loopholes spotlighted by the findings of the National Transportation Safety Board, the Department of Transportation Inspector General's office, and the victims' families of Flight 3407. Requiring the Federal Aviation Administration to complete a number of long-overdue rulemakings on issues as wide-ranging as fatigue management, minimum training standards for all carriers, and remedial training for deficient pilots is the first step. Ensuring the Federal Aviation Administration will perform adequate, unannounced inspections to guarantee these new rules are enforced, and requiring more rigorous inspections of flight schools like the Gulfstream Academy—whose parent company was recently assessed a civil penalty of $1.3 million for safety violations, and where many regional pilots receive their training—will go a long way towards closing the loopholes that still exist in our aviation safety network. In my view, these are all positive steps that will prevent another incident like the crash of Flight 3407.

Before I close, I would like to say a word to the families of the crash victims. I deeply empathize with your loss, and in large part, your efforts have been essential in the drafting of this legislation. Thank you for all your perseverance and invaluable contributions during what I know must be difficult times for all of you.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, like many of my colleagues, I was shocked and saddened by the commuter plane crash last February outside of Buffalo, NY. Sadly, Clay Yarber, a resident of Riverside, CA, was one of the 50 victims of this tragic crash.

I would like to offer my deepest condolences to the family and friends of Mr. Yarber and to all of the families dealing with such horrific loss.

The crash of Continental flight 3407 has had a significant impact on how Americans across the country view air travel and has raised serious questions about the safety and oversight of our Nation's aviation system.

Initial hearings held this past May by the National Transportation Safety Board, NTSB, brought to light many unsettling revelations about pilot training, hours of experience, fatigue, and the FAA's oversight role of regional airlines.

I was greatly disturbed by what appeared to be a lack of proper training for the pilots on how to recover from a stall, how to proceed in icing conditions, and reports of the crew commuting cross country without proper rest prior to the flight.

Although regional airlines account for one-half of all of the scheduled flights in the U.S., five of the last seven fatal commercial plane crashes involved these airlines.

As more Americans rely on commuter airlines for air service, the FAA must take aggressive action to ensure that there is no difference in the level of safety provided by these air carriers.

The National Transportation Safety Board, NTSB, hearings also made clear that the FAA must be more proactive when it comes to safety. We must not wait until the next disaster to make long overdue changes in safety regulation at the FAA.

It is unacceptable that the NTSB recommendations designed to address some of the most serious aviation safety deficiencies continue to go unaddressed by the FAA today.

Last May, I joined Senator SNOWE in sending a letter to the Department of Transportation urging the agency to take immediate action to address NTSB recommendations that languished on its Most Wanted list for years and other pressing safety concerns.

In some instances, recommendations such as those meant to address pilot fatigue, have been on the NTSB Most Wanted list since its inception 19 years ago. We must take immediate action to ensure that no other family must endure a similar tragedy because of unmet safety recommendations and a lack of agency oversight.

I was encouraged by recent announcements from the FAA about the agency's initiative to revise work hour rules to address pilot fatigue and to conduct emergency inspections at pilot training facilities. I believe this is a step in the right direction, but we must do more.

That is why I am proud to join Senator SNOWE in introducing the Ensuring One Level of Aviation Safety Act of 2009, to address some of the more egregious aviation safety deficiencies. Our bill requires the FAA to implement unfulfilled NTSB recommendations and to do more oversight of regional airlines and pilot training academies. The bill also requires the FAA to update minimum training standards and hours of experience requirements for pilots.

Finally, this legislation mandates continuing education training for pilots, requires the development of airline fatigue management plans, and allows carriers immediate access to pilot performance records.

I look forward to working with my colleagues and the FAA to implement this legislation and to take additional steps to ensure that there truly is no difference in safety between major carriers and regional airlines.

We cannot wait for the next airline tragedy to take action. The flying public must be assured that the FAA and the airlines are doing their part to make safety the No. 1 priority.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—CONDEMNING THE USE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST PROVIDERS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO WOMEN

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAUFMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TESTER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. REED, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 187

Whereas Dr. George Tiller of Wichita, Kansas, was shot to death while attending church on Sunday, May 31, 2009;

Whereas there is a history of violence against providers of reproductive health care, as health care employees have suffered threats, hostility, and attacks in order to provide crucial services to patients;

Whereas the threat or use of force or physical obstruction has been used to injure, intimidate, or interfere with individuals seeking to obtain or provide health care services; and

Whereas acts of violence are never an acceptable means of expression and shall always be condemned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses great sympathy for the family, friends, and patients of Dr. George Tiller;

(2) recognizes that acts of violence should never be used to prevent women from receiving reproductive health care; and

(3) condemns the use of violence as a means of resolving differences of opinion.

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES LAKERS FOR WINNING THE 2009 NATIONAL BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 188

Whereas, on June 14, 2009, the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Orlando Magic in game 5 of the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship Finals;

Whereas that triumph marks the 15th National Basketball Association Championship for the Lakers franchise and 10th for the Los Angeles Lakers;

Whereas that triumph also marks the fourth National Basketball Association Championship victory for the Los Angeles Lakers since 1999, earning the Los Angeles Lakers more championship victories in this decade than any other team in the league;

Whereas Los Angeles Lakers head coach Phil Jackson, who throughout his career has epitomized discipline, teaching, and excellence, has won 10 National Basketball Association Championships as a head coach, the most championships for a head coach in National Basketball Association history, surpassing the number won by the legendary Arnold ''Red'' Auerbach;

Whereas the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship marks the ninth championship for Los Angeles Lakers owner Gerald Hatten Buss;

Whereas general manager Mitch Kupchak has built a basketball team that possesses a great balance among all-stars, veterans, and young players;

Whereas the Los Angeles Lakers won 65 games in the 2009 regular season and defeated the Utah Jazz, the Houston Rockets, the Denver Nuggets, and the Orlando Magic in the 2009 National Basketball Association playoffs; and

Whereas each player for the Los Angeles Lakers, including Trevor Ariza, Shannon Brown, Kobe Bryant, Andrew Bynum, Jordan Farmar, Derek Fisher, Pau Gasol, Didier Ilunga-Mbenga, Adam Morrison, Lamar Odom, Josh Powell, Sasha Vujacic, Luke Walton, and Sue Yue, contributed to what was truly a team effort during the regular season and the playoffs to bring the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship to the city of Los Angeles: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Los Angeles Lakers for winning the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and staff whose hard work and dedication made winning the championship possible; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to—

(A) the 2009 Los Angeles Lakers team and their head coach Phil Jackson;

(B) the Los Angeles Lakers owner Gerald Hatten Buss; and

(C) the Los Angeles Lakers general manager Mitch Kupchack.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1321. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1322. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1323. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1324. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1325. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BOND, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1326. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1327. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1328. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1329. Mr. CORKER (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1330. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1331. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1332. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1333. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1334. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1335. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1336. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1337. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1321. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

SEC. __. RESTORATION OF DEDUCTION FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES OF SPOUSE, ETC. ACCOMPANYING TAXPAYER ON BUSINESS TRAVEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (m) of section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to additional limitations on travel expenses) is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1322. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 9. EXEMPTION OF FISHING GUIDES AND OTHER OPERATORS OF UNINSPECTED VESSELS ON LAKE TEXOMA FROM COAST GUARD AND OTHER REGULATIONS.

(a) EXEMPTION.—

(1) EXEMPTION OF STATE LICENSEES FROM COAST GUARD REGULATION.—Residents or nonresidents who assist, accompany, transport, guide, or aid persons in the taking of fish for monetary compensation or other consideration on Lake Texoma who are licensed by the State in which they are operating shall not be subject to any requirement established or administered by the Coast Guard with respect to that operation.

(2) EXEMPTION OF COAST GUARD LICENSEES FROM STATE REGULATION.—Residents or nonresidents who assist, accompany, transport, guide, or aid persons in the taking of fish for monetary compensation or other consideration on Lake Texoma who are currently licensed by the Coast Guard to conduct such activities shall not be subject to State regulation for as long as the Coast Guard license for such activities remains valid.

(b) STATE REQUIREMENTS NOT AFFECTED.—Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), this section does not affect any requirement under State law or under any license issued under State law.

SEC. 10. WAIVER OF BIOMETRIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CARD REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS MERCHANT MARINERS.

Section 70105(b)(2)(B) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''and serving under the authority of such license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariners document on a vessel for which the owner or operator of such vessel is required to submit a vessel security plan under section 70103(c) of this title'' before the semicolon.

SA 1323. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, strike line 13 and all that follows through page 25, line 10, and insert the following:

SEC. 5. ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.

(a) TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEES.—Section 217(h)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) FEES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—No later than September 30, 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee for the use of the System and begin assessment and collection of that fee. The initial fee shall be the sum of—

''(I) $10 per travel authorization; and

''(II) an amount that will at least ensure recovery of the full costs of providing and administering the System, as determined by the Secretary.

''(ii) DISPOSITION OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—From the amounts collected under clause (i)(I), $100,000,000 shall be credited to the Travel Promotion Fund established under section 4 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and any additional amounts shall be used by the Secretary for travel security programs authorized under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187), including the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) and the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US–VISIT). Amounts collected under clause (i)(II) shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury and made available to pay the costs incurred to administer the System.

''(iii) SUNSET OF TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEE.—The Secretary may not collect the fee authorized by clause (i)(I) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014.''.

(b) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 217(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

''(i) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prepare and submit a strategic plan to the recipients listed under clause (ii) that describes how the full implementation of the System will ensure that all individuals traveling by airplane to the United States from a program country have their travel authorization verified before boarding the airplane.

''(ii) RECIPIENTS.—The strategic plan prepared under clause (i) shall be submitted to—

''(I) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(II) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

''(III) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

''(IV) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

''(V) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

''(VI) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

''(VII) the Comptroller General of the United States.

''(iii) MILESTONES.—The strategic plan prepared under clause (i) shall include a detailed timeline that describes the specific actions that will be taken to achieve the following milestones:

''(I) Enrollment of all travelers from program countries into the System.

''(II) Incorporation of the airlines into the System.

''(III) Deployment of the technology of the System in all airports located in program countries, either through the use of standalone kiosks or through the participation of the airlines.

''(IV) Verification of travel authorizations of all aliens described in subsection (a) before they board an airplane bound for the United States.

''(V) Administration of the System solely with fees collected under subparagraph (B)(i)(II).

''(iv) COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY.—The strategic plan prepared under clause (i) shall include—

''(I) an analysis of the System's communications strategy; and

''(II) recommendation for improving the communications strategy to ensure that all travelers to the United States from program countries are informed of the requirements under this section.''.

(2) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a copy of the strategic plan under section 217(h)(3)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall complete a review of the plan to determine whether the plan addresses the main security risks associated with the Electronic System for Travel Authorization in an efficient, cost effective, and timely manner.

(c) FUNDING LIMITATION.—None of the amounts made available to the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 217(h)(3)(B)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (a), to carry out the Electronic System for Travel Authorization authorized under section 217(h)(3) of such Act may be expended until the Secretary submits the strategic plan required by section 217(h)(3)(E) of such Act.

SEC. 6. ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Corporation may impose an annual assessment on United States members of the international travel and tourism industry (other than those described in section 2(b)(1)(C) or (H)) represented on the Board in proportion to their share of the aggregate international travel and tourism revenue of the industry. The Corporation shall be responsible for

verifying, implementing, and collecting the assessment authorized by this section.

(b) INITIAL ASSESSMENT LIMITED.—The Corporation may establish the initial assessment after the date of enactment of the Travel and Tourism Promotion Act at no greater, in the aggregate, than $20,000,000.

(c) REFERENDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation may not impose an annual assessment unless—

(A) the Corporation submits the proposed annual assessment to members of the industry in a referendum; and

(B) the assessment is approved by a majority of those voting in the referendum.

(2) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting a referendum under this subsection, the Corporation shall—

(A) provide written or electronic notice not less than 60 days before the date of the referendum;

(B) describe the proposed assessment or increase and explain the reasons for the referendum in the notice; and

(C) determine the results of the referendum on the basis of weighted voting apportioned according to each business entity's relative share of the aggregate annual United States international travel and tourism revenue for the industry per business entity, treating all related entities as a single entity.

(d) COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall establish a means of collecting the assessment that it finds to be efficient and effective. The Corporation may establish a late payment charge and rate of interest to be imposed on any person who fails to remit or pay to the Corporation any amount assessed by the Corporation under this Act.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Corporation may bring suit in Federal court to compel compliance with an assessment levied by the Corporation under this Act.

(e) INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Pending disbursement pursuant to a program, plan, or project, the Corporation may invest funds collected through assessments, and any other funds received by the Corporation, only in obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, in general obligations of any State or any political subdivision thereof, in any interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit of a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, or in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

SEC. 7. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

Title II of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 201 the following:

"SEC. 202. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

''(a) OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—There is established within the Department of Commerce an office to be known as the Office of Travel Promotion.

''(b) DIRECTOR.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Office shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Director shall be a citizen of the United States and have experience in a field directly related to the promotion of travel to and within the United States.

''(3) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

''(A) report to the Secretary;

''(B) ensure that the Office is effectively carrying out its functions; and

''(C) perform a purely advisory role relating to any responsibilities described in subsection (c) that are related to functions carried out by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of State.

''(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to override the preeminent role of the Secretary of Homeland Security in setting policies relating to the Nation's ports of entry and the processes through which individuals are admitted into the United States.

''(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Office shall—

''(1) serve as liaison to the Corporation for Travel Promotion established by section 2 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 and support and encourage the development of programs to increase the number of international visitors to the United States for business, leisure, educational, medical, exchange, and other purposes;

''(2) work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security—

''(A) to disseminate information more effectively to potential international visitors about documentation and procedures required for admission to the United States as a visitor;

''(B) to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on ways to improve the experience of incoming international passengers and to provide these passengers with more accurate information;

''(C) to collect accurate data on the total number of international visitors that visit each State; and

''(D) to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on ways to enhance the entry and departure experience for international visitors through the use of advertising, signage, and customer service; and

''(3) support State, regional, and private sector initiatives to promote travel to and within the United States.

''(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, which describes the Office's work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out subsection (c)(2).''.

SA 1324. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE I—COMMISSIONS ON WARTIME TREATMENT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Wartime Treatment Study Act''.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During World War II, the United States Government deemed as ''enemy aliens'' more than 600,000 Italian-born and 300,000 German-born United States resident aliens and their families, requiring them to carry Certificates of Identification and limiting their travel and personal property rights. At that time, these groups were the two largest foreign-born groups in the United States.

(2) During World War II, the United States Government arrested, interned, or otherwise detained thousands of European Americans, some remaining in custody for years after cessation of World War II hostilities, and repatriated, exchanged, or deported European Americans, including American-born children, to European Axis nations, many to be exchanged for Americans held in those nations.

(3) Pursuant to a policy coordinated by the United States with Latin American nations, thousands of European Latin Americans, including German and Austrian Jews, were arrested, relocated to the United States, and interned. Many were later repatriated or deported to European Axis nations during World War II and exchanged for Americans and Latin Americans held in those nations.

(4) Millions of European Americans served in the Armed Forces and thousands sacrificed their lives in defense of the United States.

(5) The wartime policies of the United States Government were devastating to the German American and Italian American communities, individuals, and their families. The detrimental effects are still being experienced.

(6) Prior to and during World War II, the United States restricted the entry of Jewish refugees who were fleeing persecution or genocide and sought safety in the United States. During the 1930s and 1940s, the quota system, immigration regulations, visa requirements, and the time required to process visa applications affected the number of Jewish refugees, particularly those from Germany and Austria, who could gain admittance to the United States.

(7) The United States Government should conduct an independent review to fully assess and acknowledge these actions. Congress has previously reviewed the United States Government's wartime treatment of Japanese Americans through the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. An independent review of the treatment of German Americans and Italian Americans and of Jewish refugees fleeing persecution and genocide has not yet been undertaken.

(8) Time is of the essence for the establishment of commissions, because of the increasing danger of destruction and loss of relevant documents, the advanced age of potential witnesses and, most importantly, the advanced age of those affected by the United States Government's policies. Many who suffered have already passed away and will never know of this effort.

SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) DURING WORLD WAR II.—The term ''during World War II'' refers to the period between September 1, 1939, through December 31, 1948.

(2) EUROPEAN AMERICANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''European Americans'' refers to United States citizens and resident aliens of European ancestry, including Italian Americans, German Americans, Hungarian Americans, Romanian Americans, and Bulgarian Americans.

(B) GERMAN AMERICANS.—The term ''German Americans'' refers to United States citizens and resident aliens of German ancestry.

(C) ITALIAN AMERICANS.—The term ''Italian Americans'' refers to United States citizens and resident aliens of Italian ancestry.

(3) EUROPEAN LATIN AMERICANS.—The term ''European Latin Americans'' refers to persons of European ancestry, including German or Italian ancestry, residing in a Latin American nation during World War II.

(4) LATIN AMERICAN NATION.—The term ''Latin American nation'' refers to any nation in Central America, South America, or the Caribbean.

Subtitle A—Commission on Wartime Treatment of European Americans

SEC. 111. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME TREATMENT OF EUROPEAN AMERICANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Commission on Wartime Treatment of European Americans (referred to in this subtitle as the ''European American Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The European American Commission shall be composed of 7 members, who shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act as follows:

(1) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader.

(c) TERMS.—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the European American Commission. A vacancy in the European American Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) REPRESENTATION.—The European American Commission shall include 2 members representing the interests of Italian Americans and two members representing the interests of German Americans.

(e) MEETINGS.—The President shall call the first meeting of the European American Commission not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) QUORUM.—Four members of the European American Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(g) CHAIRMAN.—The European American Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the European American Commission.

(h) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Members of the European American Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—All members of the European American Commission shall be reimbursed for reasonable travel and subsistence, and other reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 112. DUTIES OF THE EUROPEAN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty of the European American Commission to review the United States Government's wartime treatment of European Americans and European Latin Americans as provided in subsection (b).

(b) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The European American Commission's review shall include the following:

(1) A comprehensive review of the facts and circumstances surrounding United States Government action during World War II with respect to European Americans and European Latin Americans pursuant to United States laws and directives, including the Alien Enemies Acts (50 U.S.C. 21 et seq.), Presidential Proclamations 2526, 2527, 2655, 2662, and 2685, Executive Orders 9066 and 9095, and any directive of the United States Government pursuant to these and other pertinent laws, proclamations, or executive orders, including registration requirements, travel and property restrictions, establishment of restricted areas, raids, arrests, internment, exclusion, policies relating to the families and property that excludees and internees were forced to abandon, internee employment by American companies (including a list of such companies and the terms and type of employment), exchange, repatriation, and deportation, and the immediate and long-term effect of such actions, particularly internment, on the lives of those affected. This review shall also include a list of—

(A) all temporary detention and long-term internment facilities in the United States and Latin American nations that were used to detain or intern European Americans and European Latin Americans during World War II (in this paragraph referred to as ''World War II detention facilities'');

(B) the names of European Americans and European Latin Americans who died while in World War II detention facilities and where they were buried;

(C) the names of children of European Americans and European Latin Americans who were born in World War II detention facilities and where they were born; and

(D) the nations from which European Latin Americans were brought to the United States, the ships that transported them to the United States and their departure and disembarkation ports, the locations where European Americans and European Latin Americans were exchanged for persons held in European Axis nations, and the ships that transported them to Europe and their departure and disembarkation ports.

(2) An assessment of the underlying rationale of the decision of the United States Government to develop the programs and policies described in paragraph (1), the information the United States Government received or acquired suggesting these programs and policies were necessary, the perceived benefit of enacting such programs and policies, and the immediate and long-term impact of such programs and policies on European Americans and European Latin Americans and their communities.

(3) A brief review of the participation by European Americans in the United States Armed Forces, including the participation of European Americans whose families were excluded, interned, repatriated, or exchanged.

(4) A recommendation of appropriate remedies, including public education programs and the creation of a comprehensive online database by the National Archives and Records Administration of documents related to the United States Government's wartime treatment of European Americans and European Latin Americans during World War II.

(c) FIELD HEARINGS.—The European American Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States as it deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—The European American Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than 18 months after the date of the first meeting called pursuant to section 111(e).

SEC. 113. POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The European American Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subtitle, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandum, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. The European American Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND COOPERATION.—The European American Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information that the European American Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the European American Commission and furnish all information requested by the European American Commission to the extent permitted by law, including information collected under the Commission on Wartime and Internment of Civilians Act (Public Law 96–317; 50 U.S.C. App. 1981 note) and the Wartime Violation of Italian Americans Civil Liberties Act (Public Law 106–451; 50 U.S.C. App. 1981 note). For purposes of section 552a(b)(9) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), the European American Commission shall be deemed to be a committee of jurisdiction.

SEC. 114. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

The European American Commission is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the rate payable under GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title;

(3) obtain the detail of any Federal Government employee, and such detail shall be without reimbursement or interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege;

(4) enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator;

(5) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts; and

(6) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 115. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated $600,000 to carry out this subtitle.

SEC. 116. SUNSET.

The European American Commission shall terminate 60 days after it submits its report to Congress.

Subtitle B—Commission on Wartime Treatment of Jewish Refugees

SEC. 121. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME TREATMENT OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Commission on Wartime Treatment of Jewish Refugees (referred to in this subtitle as the ''Jewish Refugee Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall be composed of 7 members,

who shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act as follows:

(1) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader.

(c) TERMS.—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Jewish Refugee Commission. A vacancy in the Jewish Refugee Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) REPRESENTATION.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall include two members representing the interests of Jewish refugees.

(e) MEETINGS.—The President shall call the first meeting of the Jewish Refugee Commission not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) QUORUM.—Four members of the Jewish Refugee Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(g) CHAIRMAN.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Jewish Refugee Commission.

(h) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Jewish Refugee Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—All members of the Jewish Refugee Commission shall be reimbursed for reasonable travel and subsistence, and other reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 122. DUTIES OF THE JEWISH REFUGEE COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty of the Jewish Refugee Commission to review the United States Government's refusal to allow Jewish and other refugees fleeing persecution or genocide in Europe entry to the United States as provided in subsection (b).

(b) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The Jewish Refugee Commission's review shall cover the period between January 1, 1933, through December 31, 1945, and shall include, to the greatest extent practicable, the following:

(1) A review of the United States Government's decision to deny Jewish and other refugees fleeing persecution or genocide entry to the United States, including a review of the underlying rationale of the United States Government's decision to refuse the Jewish and other refugees entry, the information the United States Government received or acquired suggesting such refusal was necessary, the perceived benefit of such refusal, and the impact of such refusal on the refugees.

(2) A review of Federal refugee law and policy relating to those fleeing persecution or genocide, including recommendations for making it easier in the future for victims of persecution or genocide to obtain refuge in the United States.

(c) FIELD HEARINGS.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States as it deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than 18 months after the date of the first meeting called pursuant to section 121(e).

SEC. 123. POWERS OF THE JEWISH REFUGEE COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Jewish Refugee Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subtitle, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandum, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. The Jewish Refugee Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND COOPERATION.—The Jewish Refugee Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information that the Jewish Refugee Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Jewish Refugee Commission and furnish all information requested by the Jewish Refugee Commission to the extent permitted by law. For purposes of section 552a(b)(9) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), the Jewish Refugee Commission shall be deemed to be a committee of jurisdiction.

SEC. 124. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

The Jewish Refugee Commission is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the rate payable under GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title;

(3) obtain the detail of any Federal Government employee, and such detail shall be without reimbursement or interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege;

(4) enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator;

(5) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts; and

(6) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 125. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated $600,000 to carry out this subtitle.

SEC. 126. SUNSET.

The Jewish Refugee Commission shall terminate 60 days after it submits its report to Congress.

Subtitle C—Funding Source

SEC. 131. FUNDING SOURCE.

Of the funds made available for the Department of Justice by the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2009 (title II of division B of Public Law 111–8), $1,200,000 is hereby rescinded.

SA 1325. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BOND, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 9. DESIGNATION AS A COUNTRY THAT HAS REPEATEDLY PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Until the President makes the certification required under subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall designate the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea as a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

(b) CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA.—The certification referred to in subsection (a) is a certification to Congress that the Government of North Korea has—

(1) verifiably dismantled its nuclear weapons programs;

(2) ceased all nuclear and missile proliferation activities;

(3) released United States citizens Euna Lee and Laura Ling;

(4) returned the last remains of United States permanent resident, Reverend Kim Dong-shik;

(5) released, or accounted for, all foreign abductees and prisoners of war; and

(6) released all North Korean prisoners of conscience.

SA 1326. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 19, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 20, line 10, and insert the following:

''(B) FEES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee for the use of the System and begin assessment and collection of that fee. Such fee shall be not less than $20 per travel authorization and distributed as follows:

''(I) $10 of each fee shall be transferred to the Travel Promotion Fund established by section 4(a) of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009.

''(II) The amount of each fee not transferred under subclause (I) shall be available to the Secretary of Homeland Security—

''(aa) to carry out the exit system required by section 217(i) and similar programs at sea and land ports of entry; and

''(bb) to ensure recovery of the full costs of providing and administering the System.

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—Any amount collected for distribution under clause (i)(I) for a fiscal year that exceeds the maximum amount that may be transferred to the Travel Promotion Fund under subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 4 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 for such fiscal year shall be made available to the Secretary of Homeland Security under clause (i)(II).

''(iii) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to Congress an annual report on the use of the fees described in clause (i).

SA 1327. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REDESIGNATION OF LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be known and designated as ''Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Longfellow National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the ''Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site''.

SA 1328. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 21, strike lines 11 and 12, and insert:

(B) the assessment is approved unanimously by those voting in the referendum.

SA 1329. Mr. CORKER (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 9. TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO DELEGATE TARP ASSET MANAGEMENT.—Section 106(b) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5216(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and the Secretary may delegate such management authority to a private entity, as the Secretary determines appropriate, with respect to any entity assisted under this Act''.

(b) CREATION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR DESIGNATED TARP RECIPIENTS.—

(1) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LIMITED.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, or any other provision of law, no funds may be expended under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, or any other provision of that Act, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, until the Secretary of the Treasury transfers all voting, nonvoting, and common equity in any designated TARP recipient to a limited liability company established by the Secretary for such purpose, to be held and managed in trust on behalf of the United States taxpayers.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint 3 independent trustees to manage the equity held in the trust, separate and apart from the United States Government.

(B) CRITERIA.—Trustees appointed under this subsection—

(i) may not be elected or appointed Government officials;

(ii) shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and may be removed for just cause in violation of their fiduciary responsibilities only; and

(iii) shall serve without compensation for their services under this section.

(3) DUTIES OF TRUST.—Pursuant to protecting the interests and investment of the United States taxpayer, the trust established under this section shall, with the purpose of maximizing the profitability of the designated TARP recipient—

(A) exercise the voting rights of the shares of the taxpayer on all core governance issues;

(B) select the representation on the boards of directors of any designated TARP recipient; and

(C) have a fiduciary duty to the American taxpayer for the maximization of the return on the investment of the taxpayer made under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, in the same manner and to the same extent that any director of an issuer of securities has with respect to its shareholders under the securities laws and all applications of State law.

(4) LIQUIDATION.—The trustees shall liquidate the trust established under this subsection, including the assets held by such trust, not later than December 24, 2011, unless the trustees submit a report to Congress that liquidation would not maximize the profitability of the company and the return on investment to the taxpayer.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term ''designated TARP recipient'' means any entity that has received, or will receive, financial assistance under the Troubled Asset Relief Program or any other provision of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), such that the Federal Government holds or controls, or will hold or control at a future date, not less than a 20 percent ownership stake in the company as a result of such assistance;

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury or the designee of the Secretary; and

(3) the terms ''director'', ''issuer'', ''securities'', and ''securities laws'' have the same meanings as in section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c).

SA 1330. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC.__. ENERGY MARKET MANIPULATION PREVENTION.

(a) FINDING.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission was created as an independent agency, in 1974, with the mandate to enforce and administer the Commodity Exchange Act, to ensure market integrity, to protect market users from fraud and abusive trading practices, and to prevent and prosecute manipulation of the price of any commodity in interstate commerce.

(2) Congress has given the Commodity Futures Trading Commission authority under the Commodity Exchange Act to take necessary actions to address market emergencies.

(3) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission may use its emergency authority with respect to any major market disturbance which prevents the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand for a commodity.

(4) Congress has declared, in section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act, that excessive speculation imposes an undue and unnecessary burden on interstate commerce.

(5) In May of 2009, crude oil inventories in the United States were at their highest level in 20 years.

(6) In May of 2009, demand for oil in the United States dropped to its lowest level in more than a decade.

(7) As of June 17, 2009, average retail gasoline prices have risen for 50 consecutive days, the longest streak on record.

(8) The national average price of a gallon of gasoline has jumped from $1.61 a gallon in late December of 2008 to over $2.67 as of June 17, 2009.

(9) The Energy Information Administration reported on June 17, 2009 that U.S. gasoline stocks rose by 3.4 million barrels last week.

(10) As of June 17, 2009, crude oil prices have more than doubled since February of 2009.

(11) The International Energy Agency predicted in June of 2009 that global oil demand will go down in 2009 by 2.47 million barrels per day, including a one million barrel per day reduction in oil demand in the United States.

(b) DIRECTION FROM CONGRESS.—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall utilize all its authority, including its emergency powers, to—

(1) curb immediately the role of excessive speculation in any contract market within the jurisdiction and control of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, on or through which energy futures or swaps are traded; and (2) eliminate excessive speculation, price distortion, sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in prices, or other unlawful activity that is causing major market disturbances that prevent the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand for energy commodities.

SA 1331. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

''(iii) LIMITATION ON COLLECTION OF FEES.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security may not assess or collect the fee described in that clause after the date on which—

''(I) the Secretary of Homeland Security makes a determination that a program country designated under subsection (c) has imposed, in response to the fee assesses and collected under clause (i), a fee on nationals of the United States traveling to that program country; or

''(II) the Secretary of State makes and submits to Congress and the Secretary of Homeland Security the determination described in subclause (I).

SA 1332. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

____. REVIEW TO PREVENT DUPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this Act, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, as part of the Administration's effort to go line by line through the Federal budget to eliminate duplicative government programs, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall—

(1) evaluate the Office of Travel Promotion established in section 7 of this Act and the existing Office of Travel and Tourism at the Department of Commerce;

(2) determine which duties and activities of the Office of Travel Promotion are duplicative of existing activities at the Departments of Commerce, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, or any other Federal agency or department;

(3) consolidate any essential and non-duplicative activities; and

(4) eliminate the Office of Travel Promotion.

SA 1333. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, strike lines 12 through 15.

SA 1334. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

''(iii) LIMITATION ON COLLECTION OF FEES.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security may not assess or collect the fee described in that clause after the date on which—

''(I) the Secretary of Homeland Security makes a determination that a program country designated under subsection (c) has imposed, in response to the fee assesses and collected under clause (i), a fee on students who are nationals of the United States traveling to that program country to participate in a study abroad program; or

''(II) the Secretary of State makes and submits to Congress and the Secretary of Homeland Security the determination described in subclause (I).

SA 1335. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, strike lines 16 through 19 and insert the following:

by international travelers;

(E) to give priority to the Corporation's efforts with respect to countries and populations most likely to travel to the United States; and

(F) after seeking the advice of federally recognized Indian tribes, to identify opportunities and strategies to promote international tourism and bring the benefits of international travel to Indian and Alaska Native communities.

SA 1336. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE ____—SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT OPPORTUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SEC. __01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Small Business Export Opportunity Development Act of 2009''.

SEC. __02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title—

(1) the terms ''Administration'' and ''Administrator'' mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively;

(2) the term ''Export Assistance Center'' means a one-stop shop referred to in section 2301(b)(8) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721(b)(8));

(3) the term ''export loan programs'' means the programs of the Administration under paragraphs (14) and (16) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) and section 22 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this title; and

(4) the term ''small business concern'' has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

SEC. __03. OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION.

(a) OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION.—Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 22. OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'accredited export assistance program' means a program—

''(A) that provides counseling and assistance relating to exporting to small business concerns; and

''(B) in which not less than 20 percent of the technical assistance staff members are certified in providing export assistance under subsection (g)(2);

''(2) the term 'Associate Administrator' means the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion;

''(3) the term 'Export Assistance Center' means a one-stop shop referred to in section 2301(b)(8) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721(b)(8));

''(4) the term 'export development officer' means an individual described in subsection (d)(8);

''(5) the term 'Office' means the Office of Export Promotion and Development established under subsection (b)(1); and

''(6) the term 'Service Corps of Retired Executives' means the Service Corps of Retired Executives authorized by section 8(b)(1).

''(b) OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Administration an Office of Export Promotion and Development, which shall carry out the programs under this section.

''(2) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of the Office shall be the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion, who shall report directly to the Administrator.

''(c) DUTIES OF OFFICE.—The Associate Administrator, working in close cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Export-Import Bank, other relevant Federal agencies, small business development centers, regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business community, and relevant State and local export promotion programs, shall—

''(1) maintain a distribution network for export promotion, export finance, trade adjustment, trade remedy assistance, and export data collection programs through use of the regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, the network of women's business centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives, and Export Assistance Centers;

''(2) aggressively market the programs described in paragraph (1) and disseminate information, including computerized marketing data, to the small business community on exporting trends, market-specific growth, industry trends, and international prospects for exports;

''(3) promote export assistance programs through the district and regional offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, Export Assistance Centers, the network of women's business centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives, State and local export promotion programs, and partnerships with people in the private sector; and

''(4) give preference in hiring or approving the transfer of any employee into the Office or to an export development officer position to otherwise qualified applicants who are fluent in a language in addition to English, who shall—

''(A) accompany foreign trade missions, if designated by the Associate Administrator; and

''(B) be available as needed to translate documents, interpret conversations, and facilitate multilingual transactions, including providing referral lists for translation services, if required.

''(d) PROMOTION OF SALES OPPORTUNITIES.—The Associate Administrator shall promote sales opportunities for small business goods and services abroad by—

''(1) in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, other relevant agencies, regional and district offices of the Administration,

the small business development center network, and State programs, developing a mechanism for—

''(A) identifying sub-sectors of the small business community with strong export potential;

''(B) identifying areas of demand in foreign markets;

''(C) prescreening foreign buyers for commercial and credit purposes; and

''(D) assisting in increasing international marketing by disseminating relevant information regarding market leads, linking potential sellers and buyers, and catalyzing the formation of joint ventures, where appropriate;

''(2) in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, actively assisting small business concerns in forming and using export trading companies, export management companies and research and development pools authorized under section 9 of this Act;

''(3) working in conjunction with other Federal agencies, regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, and the private sector to identify and publicize translation services, including those available through colleges and universities participating in the small business development center program;

''(4) working closely with the Department of Commerce and other relevant Federal agencies to—

''(A) collect, analyze, and periodically update relevant data regarding the small business share of United States exports and the nature of State exports (including the production of Gross State Product figures) and disseminate that data to the public and to Congress;

''(B) make recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce and to Congress regarding revision of the North American Industry Classification System codes to encompass industries currently overlooked and to create North American Industry Classification System codes for export trading companies and export management companies;

''(C) improve the utility and accessibility of export promotion programs for small business concerns; and

''(D) increase the accessibility of the Export Trading Company contact facilitation service;

''(5) making available to the small business community information regarding conferences on exporting and international trade sponsored by the public and private sector;

''(6) providing small business concerns with access to up-to-date and complete export information by—

''(A) making available at the district offices of the Administration, through cooperation with the Department of Commerce, export information, including the worldwide information and trade system and world trade data reports;

''(B) maintaining a list of financial institutions that finance export operations;

''(C) maintaining a directory of all Federal, regional, State and private sector programs that provide export information and assistance to small business concerns; and

''(D) preparing and publishing such reports as it determines to be necessary concerning market conditions, sources of financing, export promotion programs, and other information pertaining to the needs of small business export firms so as to insure that the maximum information is made available to small business concerns in a readily usable form;

''(7) encouraging, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, greater small business participation in trade fairs, shows, missions, and other domestic and overseas export development activities of the Department of Commerce;

''(8) facilitating decentralized delivery of export information and assistance to small businesses by assigning primary responsibility for export development to one individual in each district office, who shall—

''(A) assist small business concerns in obtaining export information and assistance from other Federal departments and agencies;

''(B) maintain a directory of all programs which provide export information and assistance to small business concerns in the region;

''(C) encourage financial institutions to develop and expand programs for export financing;

''(D) provide advice to personnel of the Administration involved in making loans, loan guarantees, and extensions and revolving lines of credit, and providing other forms of assistance to small business concerns engaged in exports; and

''(E) not later than 120 days after the date on which the person is appointed as an export development officer, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, participate in training programs designed by the Administrator, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and other Federal departments and agencies, to study export programs and to examine the needs of small business concerns for export information and assistance;

''(9) carrying out a nationwide marketing effort to promote exporting as a business development opportunity for small business concerns that uses technology, online resources, training, and other strategies;

''(10) disseminating information to the small business community through regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, Export Assistance Centers, the network of women's business centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives, State and local export promotion programs, and partners in the private sector regarding exporting trends, market-specific growth, industry trends, and prospects for exporting; and

''(11) establishing and carrying out training programs for the staff of the district offices of the Administration and resource partners of the Administration on export promotion and providing assistance relating to exports.

''(e) EXPORT FINANCE SPECIALIST PROGRAM.—

''(1) EXPORT FINANCE SPECIALIST PROGRAM.—The Associate Administrator shall work in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Department of Commerce, other relevant Federal agencies, and the States to develop a program through which export finance specialists in the district offices of the Administration, regional and local loan officers, and small business development center personnel can facilitate the access of small business concerns to relevant export financing programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States and to export and pre-export financing programs available from the Administration and the private sector.

''(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—To carry out paragraph (1), the Associate Administrator shall work in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the small business community, including small business trade associations, to—

''(A) aggressively market Administration export financing and pre-export financing programs;

''(B) identify financing available under various programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and aggressively market those programs to small business concerns;

''(C) assist in the development of financial intermediaries and facilitate the access of those intermediaries to financing programs;

''(D) promote greater participation by private financial institutions, particularly those institutions already participating in loan programs under this Act, in export finance; and

''(E) provide for the participation of appropriate Administration personnel in training programs conducted by the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

''(f) COUNSELING FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—The Associate Administrator shall—

''(1) work in cooperation with other Federal agencies and the private sector to counsel small business concerns with respect to initiating and participating in any proceedings relating to the administration of the United States trade laws; and

''(2) work with the Department of Commerce, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission to increase access to trade remedy proceedings for small business concerns.

''(g) EXPORT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall require, as part of the agreement under section 21, that each small business development center has an accredited export assistance program.

''(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Associate Administrator shall certify technical assistance staff members of small business development centers in providing export assistance, in accordance with such criteria as the Associate Administrator may establish.

''(3) TRAINING.—The Associate Administrator shall provide training relating to export assistance programs at the annual conference of small business development centers.

''(4) REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall submit an annual report to Congress that includes—

''(A) the number of small business concerns assisted by accredited export assistance programs;

''(B) the export revenue generated by small business concerns assisted by accredited export assistance programs; and

''(C) an estimate of the number of jobs created or retained because of assistance provided by accredited export assistance programs.

''(h) EXPORT ASSISTANCE OFFICER.—The Associate Administrator shall—

''(1) assign an export assistance officer with training in export assistance and marketing to each district office of the Administration, who shall—

''(A) conduct training and information sessions for small business concerns interested in exporting; and

''(B) conduct outreach to small business concerns with the potential to export; and

''(2) provide annual training for export assistance officers.

''(i) EXPORT DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'eligible small-business concern' means a small-business concern—

''(i) that—

''(I) has been in business for not less than 1 year;

''(II) has profitable domestic sales;

''(III) has demonstrated understanding of the costs associated with exporting and doing business with foreign purchasers, including the costs of freight forwarding, customs brokers, packing and shipping, as determined by the Administrator; and

''(IV) has in place a strategic plan for exporting;

''(ii) an employee of which has completed an accredited export assistance program; and

''(iii) that agrees to provide to the Associate Administrator such information and documentation as is necessary for the Associate Administrator to determine that the small-business concern is in compliance with the internal revenue laws of the United States;

''(B) the term 'export initiative' includes—

''(i) participation in a trade mission;

''(ii) a foreign market sales trip;

''(iii) a subscription to services provided by the Department of Commerce;

''(iv) the payment of website translation fees;

''(v) the design of international marketing media;

''(vi) a trade show exhibition; and

''(vii) participation in training workshops; and

''(C) the term 'small-business concern' has the same meaning as in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662).

''(2) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Associate Administrator shall establish an export development grant program, under which the Associate Administrator may make grants to eligible small-business concerns to enhance the capability of the eligible small-business concerns to be globally competitive, increase business internationally, and increase export sales.

''(3) APPLICATION.—An eligible small-business concern that desires a grant under this subsection shall submit to the Associate Administrator at such time and in such manner as the Associate Administrator shall prescribe an application that identifies not less than 1 specific, achievable export initiative that the eligible small-business concern will carry out using a grant under this subsection.

''(4) AMOUNT.—A grant under this subsection may not exceed $5,000.

''(5) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Federal share of the cost of an export initiative carried out with a grant under this subsection shall be not more than 50 percent. The non-Federal share of the cost of an activity carried out with a grant under this subsection may be in kind or in cash.

''(6) INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION.—An eligible small-business concern that receives a grant under this subsection shall provide to the Associate Administrator—

''(A) receipts for all expenditures made with the grant; and

''(B) information relating to any export sales resulting from the grant.

''(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter.

''(j) PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall develop performance measures for the Administration to support export growth goals for the activities of the Office under this section that include—

''(A) the number of small business concerns that—

''(i) receive assistance from the Administration;

''(ii) had not exported goods or services before receiving the assistance described in clause (i); and

''(iii) export goods or services;

''(B) the number of small business concerns receiving assistance from the Administration that export goods or services to a market outside the United States into which the small business concern did not export before receiving the assistance;

''(C) export revenues by small business concerns assisted by programs of the Administration;

''(D) the number of small business concerns referred to an Export Assistance Center or a small business development center by the staff of the Office; and

''(E) the number of small business concerns referred to the Administration by an Export Assistance Center or a small business development center.

''(2) CONSISTENCY OF TRACKING.—The Associate Administrator, in coordination with the departments and agencies that are represented on the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee established under section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) and the small business development center network, shall develop a system to track exports by small business concerns, including information relating to the performance measures described in paragraph (1), that is consistent with systems used by the departments and agencies and the network.

''(3) REPORTS.—The Associate Administrator shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives that includes—

''(A) a detailed account of the information relating to the performance measures described in paragraph (1); and

''(B) a description of the export assistance and services provided to small business concerns by the Administration.

''(k) REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the progress of the Administration in implementing the requirements under this section.

''(l) DISCHARGE OF ADMINISTRATION EXPORT PROMOTION RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Administrator shall ensure that—

''(1) the responsibilities of the Administration regarding international trade and exporting are carried out through the Associate Administrator;

''(2) the Associate Administrator has sufficient resources to carry out such responsibilities; and

''(3) the Associate Administrator has direct supervision and control over the staff of the Office, and over any employee of the Administration whose principal duty station is an Export Assistance Center or any successor entity.''.

(b) EXPORT DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall ensure that export development officers are assigned to each district office of the Administration, in accordance with section 22(d)(8) of the Small Business Act, as amended by this section.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''export development officer'' has the meaning given that term in section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this section.

(c) EXPORT ASSISTANCE CENTERS.—

(1) VACANT POSITIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall ensure that the number of full-time equivalent employees of the Office of Export Development and Promotion assigned to the Export Assistance Centers is not less than the number of such employees so assigned on January 1, 2003.

(2) EXPORT DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, shall ensure that export finance specialists are assigned to not fewer than 40 Export Assistance Centers.

(3) STUDY.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion shall carry out a nationwide study to evaluate where additional export finance specialists are needed.

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''export finance specialist'' means an export finance specialist described in section 22(e)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(e)(1)), as amended by this section.

(d) APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall appoint an Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion under section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this section.

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS.—Section 4(b)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in the fifth sentence, by striking ''five''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: ''One of the Associate Administrators shall be the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion, who shall be the head of the Office of Export Development and Promotion established under section 22.''.

(2) ROLE OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR IN CARRYING OUT INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EXPORT POLICY.—Section 2(b)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631(b)(1)) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by inserting ''through the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion of'' before ''the Small Business Administration''.

SEC. __04. EXPORT FINANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) EXPORT WORKING CAPITAL PROGRAM.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(D), by striking ''not exceed'' and inserting ''be''; and

(2) in paragraph (14)—

(A) by striking ''(A) The Administration'' and inserting the following: ''EXPORT WORKING CAPITAL PROGRAM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator'';

(B) by striking ''(B) When considering'' and inserting the following:

''(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—When considering'';

(C) by striking ''(C) The Administration'' and inserting the following:

''(D) MARKETING.—The Administrator''; and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) TERMS.—

''(i) LOAN AMOUNT.—The Administrator may not guarantee a loan under this paragraph of more than $5,000,000.

''(ii) FEES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—For a loan under this paragraph, the Administrator shall collect the fee assessed under paragraph (23) not more frequently than once each year.

''(II) UNTAPPED CREDIT.—The Administrator may not assess a fee on capital that is not accessed by the small business concern.''.

(b) PARTICIPATION IN PREFERRED LENDERS PROGRAM.—Section 7(a)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(2) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

''(ii) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LENDERS.—Any lender that is participating in the Delegated Authority Lender Program of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (or any successor to the Program) shall be eligible to

participate in the Preferred Lenders Program.''.

(c) EXPORT EXPRESS PROGRAM.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(32) INCREASED VETERAN'' and inserting ''(33) INCREASED VETERAN''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(34) EXPORT EXPRESS PROGRAM.—

''(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

''(i) the term 'export development activity' includes—

''(I) obtaining a standby letter of credit when required as a bid bond, performance bond, or advance payment guarantee;

''(II) participation in a trade show that takes place outside the United States;

''(III) translation of product brochures or catalogues for use in markets outside the United States;

''(IV) obtaining a general line of credit for export purposes;

''(V) performing a service contract from buyers located outside the United States;

''(VI) obtaining transaction-specific financing associated with completing export orders;

''(VII) purchasing real estate or equipment to be used in the production of goods or services for export;

''(VIII) providing term loans or other financing to enable a small business concern, including an export trading company and an export management company, to develop a market outside the United States; and

''(IX) acquiring, constructing, renovating, modernizing, improving, or expanding a production facility or equipment to be used in the United States in the production of goods or services for export; and

''(ii) the term 'express loan' means a loan in which a lender uses to the maximum extent practicable the loan analyses, procedures, and documentation of the lender to provide expedited processing of the loan application.

''(B) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may guarantee the timely payment of an express loan to a small business concern made for an export development activity.

''(C) LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION.—

''(i) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The maximum amount of an express loan guaranteed under this paragraph shall be $500,000.

''(ii) PERCENTAGE.—For an express loan guaranteed under this paragraph, the Administrator shall guarantee—

''(I) 90 percent of a loan that is not more than $350,000; and

''(II) 75 percent of a loan that is more than $350,000 and not more than $500,000.''.

(d) INTERNATIONAL TRADE LOANS.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking ''$1,750,000, of which not more than $1,250,000'' and inserting ''$5,000,000, of which not more than $4,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (16)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''a first lien position'' and all that follows and inserting ''such collateral as is determined adequate by the Administrator.'';

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

''(i) is confronting—

''(I) increased competition with foreign firms in the relevant market; or

''(II) an unfair trade practice by a foreign firm, particularly intellectual property violations; and

''(ii) is injured by the competition or unfair trade practice.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) GUARANTEE.—For a loan guaranteed under this paragraph, the Administrator shall guarantee 90 percent of the loan.

''(G) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'small business concern' has the meaning given the term 'small-business concern' in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662).''.

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 7 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''or (D) of this paragraph or in paragraph (16) or (34)'' after ''in subparagraph (B)''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''No'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (14)(B), no''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''Lender'' and inserting ''Lenders'';

(ii) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) by striking ''Lender'' and inserting ''Lenders''; and

(II) by striking ''subsection (a)(2)(C)(ii)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(2)(C)(iii)''; and

(B) in paragraph (7)(B)(ii), by striking ''Lender'' and inserting ''Lenders''.

SEC. __05. MARKETING OF EXPORT LOANS.

The Administrator shall make efforts to expand the network of lenders participating in the export loan programs, including by—

(1) conducting outreach to regional and community lenders through the staff of the Administration assigned to Export Assistance Centers or to district offices of the Administration;

(2) developing a lender training program regarding the export loan programs for employees of lenders;

(3) simplifying and streamlining the application, processing, and reporting processes for the export loan programs; and

(4) establishing online, paperless processing and application submission for the export loan programs.

SEC. __06. SMALL BUSINESS TRADE POLICY.

(a) ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE FOR SMALL BUSINESS.—Section 141(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(c)) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

''(6)(A) There is established within the Office the position of Assistant United States Trade Representative for Small Business, who shall be appointed by the United States Trade Representative.

''(B) The Assistant United States Trade Representative for Small Business shall—

''(i) promote the trade interests of small-business concerns (as that term is defined in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662));

''(ii) advocate for the reduction of foreign trade barriers with regard to the trade issues of small-business concerns that are exporters;

''(iii) collaborate with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration with regard to the trade issues of small-business concern trade issues;

''(iv) assist the United States Trade Representative in developing trade policies that increase opportunities for small-business concerns in foreign and domestic markets, including polices that reduce trade barriers for small-business concerns; and

''(v) perform such other duties as the United States Trade Representative may direct.''; and

(2) by moving paragraph (5) 2 ems to the left.

(b) TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—

(1) DETAILEE.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall detail an employee of the Small Business Administration having expertise in export promotion to the TPCC to encourage the TPCC to—

''(1) collaborate with the Small Business Administration with regard to trade promotion efforts; and

''(2) consider the interests of small-business concerns (as that term is defined in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662)) in the development of trade promotion policies and programs.''.

(2) NATIONAL EXPORT STRATEGY.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) include an export strategy for small-business concerns (as that term is defined in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662)), which shall—

''(A) be developed by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and

''(B) include strategies to—

''(i) increase export opportunities for small-business concerns;

''(ii) protect small-business concerns from unfair trade practices, including intellectual property violations;

''(iii) assist small-business concerns with international regulatory compliance requirements; and

''(iv) coordinate policy and program efforts throughout the United States with the TPCC, the Department of Commerce, and the Export Import Bank of the United States.''; and

(B) in subsection (f), in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(including implementation of the export strategy for small business concerns described in paragraph (7) of that subsection)'' after ''the implementation of such plan''.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS ON TRADE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) NOTIFICATION BY USTR.—Not later than 90 days before the United States Trade Representative begins a negotiation with regard to any trade agreement, the United States Trade Representative shall notify the Administrator of the date the negotiation will begin.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 30 days before the United States Trade Representative begins a negotiation with regard to any trade agreement, the Administrator shall present to the United States Trade Representative recommendations relating to the needs and concerns of small business concerns that are exporters.

(d) TRADE DISPUTES.—The Administrator shall carry out a comprehensive program to provide technical assistance, counseling, and reference materials to small business concerns relating to resources, procedures, and requirements for mechanisms to resolve international trade disputes or address unfair international trade practices under international trade agreements or Federal law, including—

(1) directing the district offices of the Administration to provide referrals, information, and other services to small business concerns relating to the mechanisms;

(2) entering agreements and partnerships with providers of legal services relating to the mechanisms, to ensure small business concerns may affordably use the mechanisms; and

(3) in consultation with the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

and the Register of Copyrights, designing counseling services and materials for small business concerns regarding intellectual property protection in other countries.

SA 1337. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 2, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 3, line 14, and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall have a board of directors of 12 members with knowledge of international travel promotion and marketing, broadly representing various regions of the United States, who are United States citizens. Members of the board shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce (after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State), as follows:

(A) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the hotel accommodations sector;

(B) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the restaurant sector;

(C) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience with small business concerns (as that term is used in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) or associations that represent small business concerns;

(D) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the retail sector or in associations representing that sector;

On page 20, strike lines 19 and 20 and insert the following:

travel and tourism industry (other than those that are small business concerns (as that term is used in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), in the retail sector, or in the passenger air sector) represented on the Board

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 2:30 p.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, from 9–10 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 10 a.m. in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 2:30 p.m. in room 325 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on June 17, 2009, at 10 a.m. in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION OPERATIONS, SAFETY, AND SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security of the committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 10 a.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 1:30 p.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services Subcommittee on readiness and management support be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 3 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 17, 2009 from 2 p.m.–4 p.m. in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Robert Burnham and Terri Chen of my office be granted the privilege of the floor for the pendency of S. 1023, the travel promotion bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WEBCASTER SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to H.R. 2344.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2344) to amend section 114 of title 17, United States Code, to provide for agreements for the reproduction and performance of sound recordings by webcasters.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Webcaster Settlement Act of 2009 will provide the recording industry and webcasters the additional time they need to reach a mutually beneficial agreement on webcasting rates. I am pleased that Congress has acted swiftly on this legislation.

I have long championed the development of new business models for transmitting music to the public. Webcasters are able to offer a range of music to consumers in a form that can compete with traditional broadcast radio and satellite radio. As webcasting and webcasters flourish, the performers whose music is attracting listeners deserve compensation.

In March 2007, the Copyright Royalty Board determined the rates applicable to webcasters through 2010. Webcasters large and small expressed serious concerns that the new rates would threaten their viability. I encouraged all parties at that time to negotiate and reach an agreement on rates that would compensate recording artists while allowing webcasters to prosper. The Copyright Royalty Board process is intended as a backstop when parties cannot reach agreements. All parties, and the listening public, benefit when private sector agreements are reached.

Last year, Congress passed an extension similar to the one we pass today. It paved the way for agreements between SoundExchange, on behalf of the recording industry, and the National Association of Broadcasters, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and a group of small webcasters.

I am pleased that both webcasters and the recording industry are promoting this legislation. I have said before that I would not sanction a legislative readjustment of rates because one party is dissatisfied with the results. By passing this extension today, Congress is returning the authority to set rates to the creators and distributors of the music we all enjoy.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2344) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ANTITRUST CRIMINAL PENALTY ENHANCEMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 2004 EXTENSION ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to H.R. 2675.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2675) to amend title II of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such title for a 1-year period ending June 22, 2010.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate today will pass the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 Extension Act, ACPERA. I have long supported vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws. Passage of this legislation ensures that the Department of Justice will retain the tools it needs to prosecute criminal antitrust violations effectively and efficiently.

Since its inception 5 years ago, ACPERA has bolstered the Department of Justice's ability to uncover and prosecute criminal antitrust violations through its leniency program. The act provides incentives for corporations to self-report antitrust violations by limiting criminal liability and the civil damages recoverable to actual damages against a party that comes forward and cooperates with the Department of Justice.

The incentives in this program are critical to the success of the Antitrust Division's criminal antitrust enforcement. The 1-year extension will allow the Department of Justice to continue this successful program while Congress assesses the long-term direction of the Department of Justice's leniency program.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2675) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

J. HERBERT W. SMALL FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 75, H.R. 813.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 813) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located 306 East Main Street in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, as the ''J. Herbert W. Small Federal Building and United States Courthouse.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with be no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 813) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RONALD H. BROWN UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS BUILDING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 76, H.R. 837.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 837) to designate the Federal building located at 799 United Nations Plaza in New York, New York, as the ''Ronald H. Brown United States Mission to the United Nations Building.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 837) was read the third and passed.

DESIGNATING 2009 AS YEAR OF THE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate then proceed to S. Res. 66.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 66) designating 2009 as the ''Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 66) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 66

Whereas the Secretary of the Army has designated 2009 as the Year of the United States Army Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) to honor more than 200 years of service by the noncommissioned officers of the Army to the Army and the American people;

Whereas the modern noncommissioned officer of the Army operates autonomously, and always with confidence and competence;

Whereas the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the Army has distinguished itself as the most accomplished group of military professionals in the world, with noncommissioned officers of the Army leading the way in education, training, and discipline, empowered and trusted like no other noncommissioned officers, and serving as role models to the most advanced armies in the world; and

Whereas the noncommissioned officers of the Army share their strength of character and values with every soldier, officer, and civilian they support across the regular and reserve components of the Army, and take the lead and are the keepers of Army standards: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates 2009 as the ''Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to recognize the ''Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army'' with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES LAKERS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 188.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 188) congratulating the Los Angeles Lakers for winning the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 188) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 188

Whereas, on June 14, 2009, the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Orlando Magic in game 5 of the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship Finals;

Whereas that triumph marks the 15th National Basketball Association Championship for the Lakers franchise and 10th for the Los Angeles Lakers;

Whereas that triumph also marks the fourth National Basketball Association Championship victory for the Los Angeles Lakers since 1999, earning the Los Angeles Lakers more championship victories in this decade than any other team in the league;

Whereas Los Angeles Lakers head coach Phil Jackson, who throughout his career has epitomized discipline, teaching, and excellence, has won 10 National Basketball Association Championships as a head coach, the most championships for a head coach in National Basketball Association history, surpassing the number won by the legendary Arnold ''Red'' Auerbach;

Whereas the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship marks the ninth championship for Los Angeles Lakers owner Gerald Hatten Buss;

Whereas general manager Mitch Kupchak has built a basketball team that possesses a great balance among all-stars, veterans, and young players;

Whereas the Los Angeles Lakers won 65 games in the 2009 regular season and defeated the Utah Jazz, the Houston Rockets, the Denver Nuggets, and the Orlando Magic in the 2009 National Basketball Association playoffs; and

Whereas each player for the Los Angeles Lakers, including Trevor Ariza, Shannon Brown, Kobe Bryant, Andrew Bynum, Jordan Farmar, Derek Fisher, Pau Gasol, Didier Ilunga-Mbenga, Adam Morrison, Lamar Odom, Josh Powell, Sasha Vujacic, Luke Walton, and Sue Yue, contributed to what was truly a team effort during the regular season and the playoffs to bring the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship to the city of Los Angeles: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Los Angeles Lakers for winning the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and staff whose hard work and dedication made winning the championship possible; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to—

(A) the 2009 Los Angeles Lakers team and their head coach Phil Jackson;

(B) the Los Angeles Lakers owner Gerald Hatten Buss; and

(C) the Los Angeles Lakers general manager Mitch Kupchack.

DETAINEE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS PROTECTION ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1285.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

A bill (S. 1285) to provide that certain photographic records relating to the treatment of any individual engaged, captured, or detained after September 11, 2001, by the Armed Forces of the United States in operations outside the United States shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), to amend section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), to provide that statutory exemptions to the disclosure requirements of that Act shall specifically cite to the provision of that Act authorizing such exemptions, to ensure an open and deliberative process in Congress by providing for related legislative proposals to explicitly state such required citations, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1285) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1285

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

SECTION 1. DETAINEE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS PROTECTION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Detainee Photographic Records Protection Act of 2009''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED RECORD.—The term ''covered record'' means any record—

(A) that is a photograph that—

(i) was taken during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, through January 22, 2009; and

(ii) relates to the treatment of individuals engaged, captured, or detained after September 11, 2001, by the Armed Forces of the United States in operations outside of the United States; and

(B) for which a certification by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (c) is in effect.

(2) PHOTOGRAPH.—The term ''photograph'' encompasses all photographic images, whether originals or copies, including still photographs, negatives, digital images, films, video tapes, and motion pictures.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For any photograph described under subsection (b)(1)(A), the Secretary of Defense shall certify, if the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, determines that the disclosure of that photograph would endanger —

(A) citizens of the United States; or

(B) members of the Armed Forces or employees of the United States Government deployed outside the United States.

(2) CERTIFICATION EXPIRATION.—A certification submitted under paragraph (1) and a renewal of a certification submitted under paragraph (3) shall expire 3 years after the date on which the certification or renewal, as the case may be, is submitted to the President.

(3) CERTIFICATION RENEWAL.—The Secretary of Defense may submit to the President—

(A) a renewal of a certification in accordance with paragraph (1) at any time; and

(B) more than 1 renewal of a certification.

(4) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—A timely notice of the Secretary's certification shall be submitted to Congress.

(d) NONDISCLOSURE OF DETAINEE RECORDS.—A covered record shall not be subject to—

(1) disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act); or

(2) disclosure under any proceeding under that section.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the voluntary disclosure of a covered record.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and apply to any photograph created before, on, or after that date that is a covered record.

SEC. 2. OPEN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''OPEN FOIA Act of 2009''.

(b) SPECIFIC CITATIONS IN STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—Section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), if that statute—

''(A)(i) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue; or

''(ii) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld; and

''(B) if enacted after the date of enactment of the OPEN FOIA Act of 2009, specifically cites to this paragraph.''.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 97, the nomination of Hilary Tompkins, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior; that the nomination be confirmed and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating to the nomination be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD as if read, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Hilary Chandler Tompkins, of New Mexico, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:45 a.m., Thursday, June 18; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two

leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for morning business for 1 hour with the time equally divided or controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the second half, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Under a previous order, following morning business, the Senate will return to consideration of S. Con. Res. 26, a concurrent resolution relating to slavery. It is an apology relating to slavery. There will be an hour for debate equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees prior to a vote on adoption of the concurrent resolution. We expect that vote to be a voice vote.

Upon disposition of the concurrent resolution, the Senate will resume consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2346, the emergency appropriations bill.

We hope we can work out an agreement on this tomorrow to finalize the supplemental. If not, we will have a cloture vote Friday morning early.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:38 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, June 18, 2009, at 9:45 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

VILMA S. MARTINEZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ARGENTINA.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

BRIAN G. DONAHUE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT L. DORAN
MICHAEL J. HUTH
RYAN S. JONES
MARK E. PATTON
JAMES J. RISGAARD
SIDNEY M. SMITH
CHAD R. WALKER
RICKY R. WALLACE

To be major

STEVEN R. CALDER
ANDREW W. COLLINS
NATHAN C. CURRY
WILLIE J. HARRIS
JAY J. HEBERT
ANNA R. JOHNSON
TIMOTHY J. MACDONALD
MICHAEL I. MAHARAJ
MICHAEL J. MATTHEWS
DETRICE D. MOSBY
ANTHONY W. PARKER
CAROLYN M. PORTEE
ENRIQUE O. RIVERA
BENJAMIN R. SALVADOR
JASON A. SCHUYLER
SHEBA L. WATERFORD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOHN A. AARDAPPEL
RICHARD R. AARON
JUSTIN P. AARONSON
MANUEL M. ACOSTA
RIAKOS L. ADAMS
TERRENCE A. ADAMS
BRIAN L. ADAMSON
MARK G. ADKINS
RICHARD W. AHWEEMARRAH
JASON E. ALBRIGHT
DANIEL C. ALDER
MICHAEL F. ALEXANDER
ANDREW S. ALLEN IV
CHRISTOPHER M. ALMAGUER
BENJAMIN ALVAREZ
LEE E. AMBROSE
TYLER K. ANDERSEN
SAMFORD D. ANDERSON
BRIAN C. ANGELL
TROY ANGELL
DANTE A. ANTONELLI
CURTIS M. ARMSTRONG
MATTHEW R. ARROL
SHANNON P. ASERON
MICHAEL C. ATHANASAKIS
JACOB A. ATKINS
JASON W. ATKINSON
MARC J. AUSTIN
DARBY L. AVILES
MATTHEW P. BACHMANN
JOHN R. BACON
TERENCE W. BACON
HOSSEIN D. BAHAGHIGHAT
DEREK R. BAIRD
JEFFREY R. BAIRD
CHRISTINE M. BAKER
DONALD L. BAKER, JR.
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ROBERT H. SULLIVAN
RYAN P. SULLIVAN
WILLIAM D. SULLIVAN
WADE L. SWEENY
THOMAS J. SWINT
MARSHALL S. SYBERT
NATHANAEL S. TAGG
JOHN M. TATE
JAMES T. TAYLOR
MICHAEL D. TEAGUE
JOHN W. TEMPLER
RICHARD P. TETA
LAVERN C. THEIS, JR.
STEPHEN P. THIBODEAU
JOSEPH F. THOMAS
AMY R. THOMPSON
ANTHONY M. THOMPSON
MICHAEL B. THROCKMORTON
TRAVIS S. TILMAN
MICHAEL W. TILTON
LAWRENCE A. TOMAZIEFSKI
LAZANDER C. TOMLINSON
BRENDAN P. TOOLAN
BENJAMIN L. TORPY
CAMBREY M. TORRES
VICTOR J. TORRESFERNANDEZ
JASON A. TOTH
JAMES P. TOWERY, JR.
RICHARD A. TOWNER
JAMEY L. TRIGG
BRIAN J. TRITTEN
VICTOR E. TRUJILLO II
TIMOTHY A. TRYON
GERALD D. TUCK
COLEY D. TYLER
KYLE L. UPSHAW
HOPE A. USE
JEREMY J. USSERY
DAVID A. UTHLAUT
BRIAN C. VANVALKENBURG
DARRELL F. VAUGHAN
HUMBERTO O. VENTURA
MATTHEW J. VETTER
SETH W. VIEUX
ALBERT A. VIGILANTE, JR.
SEAN C. VINSON
CHRISTOPHER J. VITALE
BRIAN M. WADE
MARK J. WADE
CHRISTOPHER K. WAGAR
ANDREW J. WAGNER
RUSSELL O. WAGNER
MATTHEW L. WAGONER
JERMAINE M. WALKER
JONATHAN D. WALKER
KEITH P. WALKER
MATTHEW A. WALKER
LEE S. WALLACE
STEVEN S. WALLACE
DANIEL J. WALLESTAD
CHADRICK K. WALLEY
SHAWN A. WANGERIN
KEVIN J. WARDROBE
JOSEPH L. WARNER
SEAN M. WARNER
CARL E. WARREN
JERON J. WASHINGTON
SHERMAN C. WATSON
SHANNON T. WAY
JASON R. WAYNE
DENNIS J. WEAVER
MARTIN E. WEAVER
WADE M. WEAVER
JEREMY M. WEDLAKE
ALBERT J. WEINNIG II
ADENA J. WEISER
YINON WEISS
CHRISTOPHER P. WELLMAN
DANIEL E. WELSH
CHAD M. WENDOLEK
ERIC N. WEYENBERG
AMY M. WHEELER
GRAHAM R. WHITE

REGINALD D. WHITE
JOSEPH L. WHITENER, JR.
NATHAN S. WHITFIELD
ANDREW J. WHITFORD
NATHAN A. WHITLOCK
ANDREW J. WILBRAHAM
PATRICK R. WILDE
AARON M. WILLIAMS
REGINALD E. WILLIAMS, JR.
DAVID R. WILSON
JARED P. WILSON
JEANNETTE M. WILSON
MAURICE WILSON
NATHANIEL B. WILSON
TAMMI Y. WILSON
BARRY WINNEGAN
PAUL W. WITKOWSKI
SHANNON L. WOLF
MATTHEW S. WOLFE
JOHN A. WOMACK
RICHARD S. WOOLSHLAGER
JEFFREY R. WOOTEN
MATTHEW T. WORK
LARRY G. WORKMAN
RYAN K. WORKMAN
GLEN A. WRIGHT
TIMOTHY F. WRIGHT
PAUL M. WUENSCH
TAYLOR R. YAMAKI
ALISSA A. YIKE
LUCAS J. YOHO
ALEXANDER YOUNG
DENNIE YOUNG
GENE YU
MICHAEL ZENDEJAS
CURTIS J. ZERVIC
SALVADOR M. ZUNIGA
KURT W. ZWOBODA
D070732
D070505
D070795
D071037
D071039

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

CLARA H. ABRAHAM
JACOB I. ABRAMI
LENNOL K. ABSHER
ERIC R. ADAMS
MICHAEL A. ADAMS
BENJAMIN K. AFEKU
RACHEL J. ALESSANDRO
THOMAS M. AMODEO
DEQUETTA J. ANDERSON
ELIZABETH M. ANDERSON
MICHELLE D. ANDERSON
VALERIE R. ANDREWS
JAY H. ANSON
CHARLES M. AZOTEA
RICHARD L. BAILEY
PAUL W. BALDWIN
SEAN A. BARBARAS
MATTHEW J. BARBOUR
MICHAEL A. BARKER
KURT M. BARNEY
ANTHONY L. BARRERAS
BRIAN M. BAUER
JAYNA T. BELL
CHRISTINA A. BEMBENEK
THOMAS R. BENARD
JENNIFER D. BERGER
JASON R. BIERKORTTE
CHRISTIAN C. BJORNSON
DAVID J. BLACK
TRAVIS T. BLOCK
JEREMY S. BOARDMAN
JOHN D. BOLAND
JARED V. BONDESSON
THOMAS J. BOUCHILLON
MICHAEL V. BOUKNIGHT
TIMOTHY D. BOWERS
ROBERT S. BRALEY
KAYSTEINE J. BRIGGS
HEIDI A. BROCKMANN
ANDREW S. BROKHOFF
ERICKA M. BROOKS
SHAWN P. BROUSSARD
RICHARD B. BUCKNER
STEPHEN A. BULTMANN
PATRICK D. BUNCH
JOSHUA M. BUNDT
JOSHUA T. BURDETT
RYAN H. BURKE
MICHAEL P. BURNS
RETT B. BURROUGHS
MICHAEL R. BUSH
JAMES D. BUSKIRK
BRIAN H. BYRD
JEFFREY A. BYRD
MARTIN CABANHERNANDEZ
JAMES D. CAHILL
BRENT R. CALLIS
ANDREW J. CAMP
JAYSON R. CAMPBELL
DEREK J. CARLSON
VERONICA A. CARROLL
MICHAEL W. CERCHIO
ROY J. CHANDLER
HEATHER M. CHRISTENSEN
LATRICE K. CLARK
MICHAEL D. CLAYTON
BRYAN M. CLEARY
JEREMY L. CLICK
MARK A. COBOS
SETH D. COLE
GEORGE H. COLEMAN
JOSE G. COLLADO
ENARDO R. COLLAZOALICEA
BRIAN T. COLLINS
LIAM M. CONNOR
RAINA M. COPOSKY
SHANE W. CORCORAN
KRISTINA J. CORNWELL
DENNIS A. COX
JACOB H. COX, JR.
TRAVIS R. COX
CASEY D. COYLE
RICHARD M. CRUZ, JR.
HOYT A. CRUZE III
EDWARD D. CUEVAS
TIMOTHY M. CULPEPPER
DARIUS W. DANIEL
JASON N. DAUGHERTY
KYLE A. DAVIS
MICHAEL A. DECICCO
ROBERT G. DELEON
CHRISTOPHER M. DEMPSEY
KENT B. DENMON
EDDIE J. DIAZRIVERA
CHARLES R. DIXON
STEVEN L. DOEHLING
BERESFORD P. DOHERTY
MICHAEL J. DONAHUE
WILLIAM A. DONALDSON
JOHNNY W. DOOLEY
JAMES D. DOUGLAS
NICOLE E. DOUGLAS
ERIN T. DOYLE
PACE A. DUCKENFIELD
WILLIAM R. DUFFY
CHRISTINA L. DUGAN
JEFFERY J. DUNLAP
RICHARD G. DUNN
NATHANIEL DURANT III
ANTHONNIE D. EASON
DAVID C. ECKLEY
RUSSELL J. EDMISTON
JAMES T. EDWARDS, JR.
JASON C. EDWARDS
ROBERT W. ERDMAN
ROBERT A. ERICKSON
ALFRED V. ESCOTO
LEE E. ESSER
KENNETH C. EVANS
JAMES L. FAIRCLOTH III
JESSE L. FALK
JOHN J. FELBER
WILLIAM A. FERRARO
JEFFREY D. FISH
MARK A. FISHER
CHRISTOPHER P. FOLK
FLOYD C. FORREST
DANIEL L. FOX
WILFREDO FRANCESCHINI
LUCAS N. FRANK
DAVID H. FRANZ
JEFFREY D. FRANZ
TIMOTHY C. FRIEDRICH
JOHN P. FRIEL
BRIAN D. FULTZ
MARTRELL G. FUNCHES
RANDALL M. GABLE
JASON J. GALUI
RUBEN GARCIA, JR.
JOSEPH N. GARDNER
TERESA M. GARDNER
LEE W. GERBER
RICHARD C. GERMANN
RONNIE E. GERONIMO
TIMOTHY M. GIBBONS
STEVEN C. GIESE
ROBERT B. GILLESPIE
RYAN D. GIST
JONATHAN A. GLENN
JAMES T. GOLBY
CHRISTOPHER A. GONZALES
LESLIE D. GORMAN
DOUGLAS M. GRAHAM
MICHAEL E. GRATER
CLAUDETTE D. GRAVES
RANDY A. GREGORY
KEVIN J. GROPPEL
MICHAEL A. GRYGAR
HEATHER N. GUNTHER
DAVID L. HALL
JAMES R. HALL, JR.
BRIAN P. HALLAM
WILLIAM A. HAMILTON
ROBERT A. HAMMACK
ARNOLD V. HAMMARI
JENNIFER K. HAN
THOMAS C. HANDY
THOMAS M. HANLON
BRIAN M. HART
JEREMY D. HARTUNG
JARED B. HARTY
RACHELLE T. HATHAWAY
JOSE C. HENDERSON
MATTHEW T. HERBERT
NOEMI HERNANDEZ
ROBERTO HERNANDEZ
THOMAS W. HIGGINSON
LANCE C. HILL
JENNIFER A. HINKLE
ANTONIO A. HINOJOSA
DEAN L. HINRICHSEN
BINH T. HO
MICHAEL A. HODGIN
LARRY J. HOECHERL, JR.
JASON P. HOGAN
DEVIN M. HOLLINGSWORTH
JOHN W. HOLMES
JAMES P. HOLZGREFE
STEPHEN F. HOPKINS
DAVID T. HORD
TAWNYA W. HORTON
MICHAEL J. HOSLER
DOUGLAS B. HOUSTON
JASON C. HOWK
COLIN D. HOYSETH
MALIKAH H. HUDSON
ROBERT HUDSON
JEANNE F. HULL
BENJAMIN W. HUNG
RICHARD A. HUNTER
JENNIFER A. HURRLE
BRIAN R. HUSKEY
PAUL E. IRELAND
TIMOTHY J. IRELAND
BRADLEY J. ISLER
JASON E. ISON
TANIA L. IWASKIW
LOGAN R. JACK
JUAN E. JACKSON
JEFFREY S. JAGER
ROBERT A. JAMES
CLAUDE H. JEAN
NOAH A. JEFFERSON
MARIA E. JENSEN
HAEYONG JI
ANGELA K. JOHNSON
EUGENE L. JOLLY III
COURTNEY E. JONES
JEFFREY M. KALDAHL
BRIAN F. KAMMERER
JAMES P. KANE, JR.
JUAN C. KAPLAN
JOHN S. KASPER
CHRISTINA R. KEARNS
CARLOS L. KEITH, JR.
COURTNEY T. KENDELL
CHRISTIAN J. KENNEY
SCOTT W. KEY
ANDREW R. KICK
BRIAN S. KILGORE
JOONGYUP J. KIM
NADINE M. KING
BRADLEY J. KINSER
JILLIAN M. KLUG
STEPHEN H. KOCH
JOSEPH T. KOSEK III
AARON W. KOZAK
THAD H. KRASNESKY
JAMES R. KRETZSCHMAR
JOSEPH R. KRUPA
THOMAS LAFLASH
RODNEY D. LAMBERSON II
JOSEPH T. LATENDRESSE
WILLIAM H. LAVENDER II
JOHN C. LEE
MICHAEL P. LENART
EDWARD B. LERZ II
AMUTRA D. LEVINE
DOUGLAS L. LEWIS
LOLETA L. LEWIS
HUNG N. LIEU
SCOTT D. LINKER
RODNEY H. LIPSCOMB
CHRISTOPHER L. LISTON
CHRISTOPHER I. LOFTIS
LUCIA L. LOMBARDI
CHYLON E. LONGMOSES
HECTOR J. LOPEZ
JEFFREY B. LOVELACE
JOHN G. LUKER
DAWOOD A. LUQMAN
JAVIER MADRIGAL
NICHOLAS MAGGIO
TONY T. MAI
TAHER K. MANASTERLI
RYNELE M. MARDIS
SCOTT W. MARKS
JEFFREY L. MARMITO
BRADLEY J. MAROYKA
VINCENT P. MARSCHEAN
WILLIAM M. MARTIN
ARNULFO J. MARTINEZ
WILLIE H. MASON
MICHAEL Y. MASSEY
JASON A. MCANALLY
SEAN P. MCCAFFERTY
DAVID C. MCCAUGHRIN
KELLY M. MCCAY
MATTHEW M. MCCREARY
MICHAEL P. MCDONALD
BRIAN C. MCDOWELL
JOHN W. MCFARLIN, JR.
JENNIFER S. MCFARLINMENDEL
JAY G. MCGEE
SCOTT D. MCLEARN
BARRETT A. MCNABB
MEGAN A. MCSWAIN
JASON S. MEISEL
NICHOLAS W. MEISTER
JOHN J. MELO
ERNIE D. MELTON
CHRISTOPHER L. MENG
PHILIP A. MESSER
JUDE T. METOYER
PAUL E. MEYER
RICARDO N. MILLAN
APRIL D. MILLER
CHRISTIAN R. MILLER
LAUREN J. MILLER
PATRICK J. MILLER
KRISTOPHER S. MITCHELL
ANDRE S. MONGE

ROSANA MONTANEZRODRIGUEZ
JAMES M. MOORE
JOEL L. MOORE
RICHARD A. MORGAN
CHRISTOPHER F. MORRELL
SEAN M. MORROW
JAMES H. MORSE, JR.
JASON D. MOULTON
AIMEE J. MOWRY
BRIAN G. MULHERN
FATAH MURAISI
KEVIN M. MURPHY
ROBERT C. MURPHY, JR.
DWAYNE A. MURRAY
JOHN K. NAKATA
JONATHAN C. NARVAES
CRAIG A. NAZARETH
ISABEL K. NAZARETH
BRAD E. NEAL
JASON I. NEEDLER
AARON M. NEWCOMER
RUBIN R. NEYPES
KENNETH C. NICKERSON
SAMUEL NIEVES
RUSSELL F. NUNLEY
KEVIN P. OCONNELL
SHERRY K. OEHLER
AMMILEE A. OLIVA
DUSTIN R. ORNATOWSKI
CYNTHIA A. ORR
JAMES F. OSBORNE
THOMAS J. PAFF
MARCELO V. PAJO
MICHAEL A. PANARO III
JIN W. PARK
BRIAN L. PARKER
GABRIEL R. PARSLEY
WILLIAM W. PARSONS
SEAN E. PASSMORE
STEVEN M. PAULK
ALEXIS A. PEAKE
RAYMOND V. PEMBERTON
HERIBERTO PEREZRIVERA
DANDRELL A. PERNELL
WILLIAM M. PETULLO
DAVID A. PHEASANT
THOMAS D. PIKE
CHAD M. PILLAI
HANS H. PINTO
DALE L. PITTMAN
PETER N. PLANTE
DANIEL J. POOLE
EDWARD L. POWELL
LEIF H. PURCELL
SUKHDEV S. PUREWAL
PHILLIP RADZIKOWSKI
SIEGFRIED T. RAMIL
MATTHEW B. RAPP
ALEXANDER P. RASMUSSEN
DAVID C. REDMAN
NATHAN T. REED
THOMAS R. RENNER
LEROY REYNOLDS, JR.
MATTHEW O. REYNOLDS
JEREMY M. RIEHL
JAMES R. RIGBY
JOHN P. RINGQUIST
GARNER L. RIVARD
RYAN M. ROBERTS
SAMUEL M. ROBISON
MARIA G. ROBLES
OCASIO J. RODRIGUEZ
ADALBERTO RODRIGUEZOLIVERA
BRIAN E. ROEHL
NORKA I. ROJAS
SHANE A. ROPPOLI
MATTHEW S. ROSS
HEATHER I. ROSZKOWSKI
JOHN R. ROUSE
ROBERT RUBIANO
VICTOR H. RUIZ
BENJAMIN A. RUSCHELL
JEREMY L. RUTLEDGE
ELIZABETH A. RYSER
STEPHEN SAMS
LIZETTE SANABRIAGRAJALES
JESSE L. SANDEFER
ARPINEE SARKISIAN
NATHAN C. SAUL
CLIFTON D. SCHMITT
AARON P. SCHWAIGER
KEVIN A. SCOTT
IAN P. SEIN
BENJAMIN K. SELZER
ROBERT J. SHADOWENS
BENJAMIN J. SHAHA
STEPHEN J. SHANKLE
RICHARD N. SHEFFIELD
ELIZABETH M. SHERR
CHRISTOPHER D. SIEVERS
CHARLIE SILVA
CRAYTON E. SIMMONS
RICHARD B. SIMPSON
PETER T. SINCLAIR II
ELDRIDGE R. SINGLETON
STEPHEN T. SKELLS
JASON A. SLUTSKY
BENJAMIN M. SMITH
DIONNE M. SMITH
JOHN A. SMITH
NIKKI N. SMITH
JARED W. SNAWDER
JOHN M. SNYDER
RICHARD J. SONNENFELD
DAVID SOTOMAYOR
PATRICK L. SOULE
JOHN M. SOVA
JOEL C. SPINNEY
CHRISTOPHER M. STAUDER
CAROL M. STAUFFER
KEVIN L. STEELE
CHRISTOPHER N. STELLE
JOSHUA N. STEPHENSON
MICHAEL K. STINCHFIELD
ANDREW S. STLAURENT
POVILAS J. STRAZDAS
OLIVER D. STREET
SHAWN STROOP
TISSA L. STROUSE
SCOTT E. STURTEVANT
DANIEL P. SUKMAN
PATRICK K. SULLIVAN
JERMAINE L. SUTTON
KATINA S. SUTTON
ANDREW D. SWEDBERG
ANDREW D. SWEDLOW
ROBERT L. TABER
BRENDAN S. TAYLOR
JOSHUA A. TAYLOR
KOLLIN L. TAYLOR
SEAN R. TAYLOR
BILL M. TERRY, JR.
BENJAMIN R. THOMAS
THAD M. THOME
BRANDON S. THOMPSON
SCOTT D. THOMPSON
MANDIE A. TIJERINA
JOHN D. TINCHER
AKEMI A. TORBERT
EDWIND TORRESROSADO
MARK E. TOWNSEND
ROBERT L. TRENT
JAMES E. TRIMBLE, JR.
JASON G. TULLIUS
JOHN E. TURNER, JR.
NALONIE J. TYRRELL
JAMES R. ULL
NICOLE E. USSERY
NATALIE E. VANATTA
ELLIE M. VANCE
GABRIEL V. VARGAS
TREVOR E. VOECKS
JANEL D. VOTH
KAIWAN T. WALKER
NEIL R. WALKER
TIMOTHY J. WALKER
DANIEL S. WALL
JONATHAN B. WARR
JEFFREY L. WASHINGTON
LEE L. WASHINGTON
TERRI N. WEBB
DAVID B. WEBER
HANS J. WEBER
SEAN D. WEEKS
DAVID I. WEST
ADAM H. WHITE
PAUL R. WHITE, JR.
CARLA K. WHITLOCK
TODD D. WICKARD
JASON E. WILLIAMS
LINCOLN F. WILLIAMS
MICHAEL M. WINN
ALVIN WORD IV
STEPHEN F. WRIGHT
STEVEN P. WRIGHT
D060503
D070118
D070674
D070170
D070215
D060680
D060808
D070424
D070788
D060301
X1312
X1242
X1381

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ALLEN D. ACOSTA
MICHELLE M. AGPALZA
CHRISTOPHER R. AKER
MATTHEW H. ALEXANDER
JAMES J. ALLISON
ANGEL A. ALVARADO
DOMINIC L. AMANTIAD
CHRISTOPHER J. ANDERSON
ERIC W. ANDERSON
JOEL B. ANDERSON
REGINALD J. ANDERSON
SEVERT A. ANDERSON IV
PATRICK I. ANDING
JAMES M. ANTHONY
JOSEPH A. ANTHONY
SCOTT C. APLING
CORY D. ARMSTEAD
THERESA L. ARMSTRONG
CHARLES L. ARNOLD
CLARENCE L. ARRINGTON
BRYAN A. ASH
BRANDON J. BAER
CHRISTOPHER R. BAILEY
KATRESHA M. BAILEY
MICHAEL L. BAILEY
SCOTT A. BAILEY
CHRISTOPHER W. BAKER
ROBERT J. BAKER
JASON A. BALLARD
CARL E. BALLINGER
THOMAS BANTAN, JR.
MICHELE A. BARKSDALE
ROBERT J. BARTRUFF, JR.
MARIWIN O. BASCO
DANIEL B. BATEMAN
JOSHUA J. BAXTER
TARA D. BECK
ELIZABETH S. BELLINGER
JONATHAN S. BENDER
FRANK A. BENITES
DAVID J. BENJAMIN III
MICHAEL W. BERK
ADAM C. BERLEW
EDWIN BERRIOS
DENNIS R. BERRY
ROBERTO A. BETTER
JASON H. BIEL
BOYD R. BINGHAM
DUSTIN G. BISHOP
MATTHEW J. BISSWURM
CHAD J. BLACKETER
MATTHEW M. BLACKWELDER
PAUL V. BLEVINS
JONATHAN A. BODENHAMER
MARCO A. BONGIOANNI
ALFRED S. BOONE
TIMOTHY J. BOTSET
JULIUS L. BOYD II
ANDREW S. BRANDON
JAMES V. BRANNAM
TODD BRAUCKMILLER
TIGE M. BRAUN
MICHELLE L. BRIDEGROOM
ANTWAN D. BROWN
DAVID W. BROWN
KIRK O. BROWN
JARED L. BUCHANAN
FRANKLIN J. BUKOSKI
JAMES R. BURKES
DEVIN D. BURNS
TARA A. BURNS
RONALD S. BURNSIDE
GREGORY A. BUTLER
SAMUETTA L. BUTLER
CHRISTOPHER C. BYNES
FAY C. CAMERON
FRANK M. CAMPANA
MARK S. CAMPBELL
ZAKEIBA CAMPBELL
CHRISTOPHER L. CAMPHOR
ERIC M. CANADAY
WILLIAM H. CARROLL
STEPHANIE A. CARTER
SHEILA Y. CASIANO
CHRISTOPHER L. CENTER
ANTHONY F. CERELLA
MARCOS A. CERVANTES
THOMAS W. CHANDLER III
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAPMAN
DOMINIQUE R. CHATTERS
FREDDY D. CHICAIZA
GEORGE W. CHILDS III
TRENT L. CHRISTIAN
BATINA B. CHURCH
VICTOR J. CINTRONVELEZ
NATASHA S. CLARKE
JOHN D. CLEMONS
TORRANCE G. CLEVELAND
CATRINA J. COLE
JASON A. COLE
JAMES I. COLLAZO
BRANTLEY J. COMBS
LINDSEY F. CONDRY
BRENT E. CONNER
NICHOLE L. CONSIGLIO
LAKICIA R. COOKE
JOHN E. COOPER
MARK R. CORN
BRIAN D. COSTA
SEALS T. COVINGTON
MATTHEW D. COX
TRESA A. CRADDOLPH
THOMAS U. CRARY III
JEFF CRAWFORD
JAMES E. CREWS II
BOBBY W. CROCKER
JAMES L. CROCKER
RONNIE C. CROSBY
MALENM CRUZSEGARRA
JOHN M. CULLEN, JR.
CLIVE A. CUMMINGS
JENNIFER L. CUMMINGS
DAMIAN R. CUNNINGHAM
WADE R. CUNNINGHAM
MICHAEL J. CUPP
JAMES S. CUSTIS, JR.
SHERMOAN L. DAIYAAN
CRAIG A. DANIEL
GREGORY S. DARLING
KYLE D. DAVIDSON
JILL S. DAVIS
MICHAEL A. DAVIS
REGINALD L. DAVIS
LARRY R. DEAN
JUSTIN L. DEARMOND
MICHAEL A. DELAUGHTER
ERICH O. DELAVEGA
MICHAEL S. DELBORRELL
EDWARD T. DELNERO
JONATHAN L. DELOACH
FABIENNE DENNERY
JAMAL C. DESAUSSURE
JAMIE L. DEVUYST
JOHN D. DIGGS
HOWARD R. DONALDSON
AMY E. DOWNING
RODLIN D. DOYLE

STEVEN M. DUBUC
NELSON E. DUCKSON
WALTER H. DUNN III
TIMOTHY P. DUNNIGAN
BONNY C. DYLEWSKI
CHARLES D. ECKSTROM
JASON A. ELBERG
ROBERT W. ELLIS
JACQUELINE S. ESCOBAR
GILBERTO ESCOBEDO
JESUS M. ESTRADA
RAY L. FAILS, JR.
BRIAN M. FALCASANTOS
CLAXTON T. FALLEN
PATRICK D. FARRELL
DALE A. FATER
SCOTT W. FAWCETT
MARIAN W. FEIST
ANGEL S. FIGUEROA
WILFREDO FIGUEROA, JR.
DANIEL A. FISHBACK
RONALD H. FITCH
DENNIS A. FITZGERALD
CARLITO O. FLORES
KAREN E. FLUCK
TRAVIS S. FOLEY
JOHN A. FORSYTH
COLETTE N. FOSTER
PENNIE M. FOY
SCOTT A. FRANCIS
TAMMY L. FRANCISCO
CRAIG E. FRANK
JASON T. FUOCO
ERIC M. GADDIS
CLARK M. GALLETTA
RYAN B. GALLION
DEANDRE L. GARNER
TREVOR L. GARRETT
CHRISTOPHER J. GARVIN
NORMAN K. GARVIN
JAMES E. GEE
JOSHUA S. GINN
JOEL P. GLEASON
ABIGAIL R. GLOVER
DAVID L. GODFREY, JR.
JOHN R. GOLDSWORTHY
ROBERTO GOMEZ
MELISSA N. GONTZ
ALEXANDER J. GONZALES
JEFF E. GORNOWICZ
JEREMY C. GOTTSHALL
THOMAS E. GOYETTE
JACOB GRABIA
ANGEL M. GRAULAU
ROCHESTER GREEN II
WILLIAM J. GREGORY
ADAM W. GREIN
WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN
JEREMY A. GROOVER
ROSE A. GUERRERO
DAVID G. GUIDA
CHRISTOPHER M. GUILLORY
DION HALL
CHRISTOPHER P. HAMMAN
THOR K. HANSON
MEREDITH R. HARRIS
MICHAEL J. HARRIS
TRAVIS HARRIS
HEATH R. HAWKES
THOMAS J. HEILMAN
CYNTHIA P. HENDERSON
JEFF L. HENDRICKS
DANIEL P. HENZIE
JON A. HERMESCH
JOSE HERNANDEZ
UCHE T. HEYWARD
TIMOTHY R. HICKMAN
TONI M. HILL
MATTHEW R. HINTZ
RACHAEL M. HOAGLAND
NORMAN B. HODGES IV
DEREK W. HOFFMAN
KENNETH A. HOISINGTON
CASEY J. HOLLER
ROY K. HORIKAWA
CHRISTOPHER M. HORTON
MARK B. HOWELL
PAUL C. HUBBARD
DAVID J. HUDAK
LAGLENDA R. HUDSON
JOEL A. HUFT
EVETTE C. HUNTER
PHILLIP H. HUNTER
SCOTT R. HUSTON
MICAH R. HUTCHINS
DOUGLAS A. INGOLD
FENICIA L. JACKSON
IRVIN W. JACKSON
THOMAS D. JAGIELSKI
DAVID L. JAMES
JOSEPH C. JAMES
ANGELINA H. JEFFERSON
ANDRE J. JOHNSON
NATHAN P. JOHNSON
SCOTT R. JOHNSON
APRIL M. JONES
BARBARA M. JONES
BRIAN K. JONES
CHRISTOPHER S. JONES
CRAIG JONES
DAVID A. JONES
LEANGELA D. JONES
MATTHEW S. JONES
RANDY F. JONES
TYNISA L. JONES
SAMUEL J. JUNGMAN
JOVEN KABRICK
JEET H. KAJI
JAMES A. KASSLER
GREGORY T. KEETON
KEVIN K. KELLER
BRATCHA J. KELLUM
DAVID A. KELLY
JENNIFER D. KEMP
PATRICK L. KENDRICK
ALI A. KHANHERNANDEZ
MATTHEW J. KIGER
ROBERT J. KILMER
GRACE H. KIM
PATRICK L. KNIGHT
JULIA M. KOBISKA
MATTHEW E. KOPP
JASON W. KULAKOWSKI
JOSEPH D. KURTZWEIL
EVERETT LACROIX
INDERA Z. LALBACHAN
CHAN D. LAM
DANIEL A. LANCASTER
JAMICA L. LANGLEY
JOSEPH R. LANGLOIS II
JOHN W. LANKFORD, JR.
LARRY A. LARA
ANALISA M. LARKIN
RENANTE L. LASALA
TERRANCE R. LATSON
RONALD D. LAWSON
ANTHONY L. LEACH
MICHAEL J. LEE
MOSES J. LEE
TOR A. LENOIR
WAYNE L. LEONE
JEFFERY T. LEWIS
JOHN J. LIANG
MICHAEL P. LILES
JAMES A. LINDH II
STACY T. LIVELY
JOHN F. LOPES
CAROL E. LOWE
SHANE F. LUCKER
GAVIN O. LUHER
RANDALL A. LUMMER
BRIAN D. LUNDELL
REBEKAH S. LUST
ANDREW J. LYNCH
TOBY R. MACKALL
LUWANA L. MADISON
MICHAEL R. MAI
DEBBIE Y. MANN
RICHARD J. MARSDEN
ODALIS A. MARTE
SARAI S. MARTIN
ALINA C. MARTINEZ
PAUL A. MARTINEZ
JUAN C. MARTINEZBERNARD
DANIEL S. MAY
CARNELL L. MAYNARD
JOHN T. MCCONNELL, JR.
JEFFREY D. MCCOY
ROY W. MCDANIEL
NATHAN G. MCDOUGLE
JAMES M. MCGEE
MARLO S. MCGINNIS
JOHN W. MCGRADY
KENNETH W. MCGRAW
VINITA E. MCKOY
BARRY J. MCMANUS
MICHAEL L. MCMASTER
JEANETTE E. MEDINA
LARUE J. MEEHAN, JR.
DERRICK D. MELTON
CAREY W. MENIFEE
LUIS A. MENJIVAR
JOSEPH V. MESSINA
JASON MIGLIORE
JADE P. MILLER
ROY N. MILLER
MICHAEL L. MILLIRON
RICHARD P. MILLOY
JOHN D. MITCHEL
TOMMY MITCHEL
ELZIE MITCHELL
RAFAEL O. MOLINA, JR.
THOMAS R. MONAGHAN, JR.
HENRY T. MONCURE II
GREGORY MONTGOMERY
STEVEN L. MOON
JOHN P. MOORE
PETER J. MOORE
SABRINA D. MOORE
JIMENEZ A. MORA
JOHANNA P. MORA
MICHAEL B. MORELLA
SAMUEL W. MORGAN III
EDWARD S. MORRIS
JOHN E. MORRISON
MICHAEL D. MORRISON
DAVID B. MOSER
NICHOLAS C. MOSES
KYLE A. MOULTON
DONYEILL A. MOZER
SHAWN P. MUDER
JESSICA L. MURNOCK
BARRY MURRAY
AIMEE C. MYRICK
ANNETTE L. NEAL
CHRISTOPHER M. NEAL
NEAL M. NELSON
JOHN NEMO
ROBERT W. NEWSOM IV
PATRICE R. NICHOLS
PETER D. NIENHAUS
MATTHEW P. NISCHWITZ
RYAN P. NOBIS
RYAN E. OCAMPO
JEREMIAH S. OCONNOR
SANTOSHIA S. OGGS
JAMES U. OKEKE
ANGEL R. ORTIZMEDINA
MICHAEL L. OSMON
THOMAS D. PANGBORN
WILLIAM J. PARKER III
SCOTT A. PARLOW
AMITABH PARSHAD
TERRELL D. PASLEY
MELONY M. PATEARNOLD
BRIAN M. PATNODE
THOMAS J. PATTERSON III
TERESSA PEARSON
CHAD A. PEDIGO
FRANCISCO PENA
GERALDO A. PERALTA
FELIPE PEREZ, JR.
ROLANDO PEREZCRUZ
MILTON PEREZMATOS
NERINE M. PETE
THEODORE J. PETERS
BRIAN P. PHILLIPS
TERRY A. PHILLIPS
ADAM J. POINTS
JAMES A. POLAK
CORNELIUS J. POPE
JEREMIAH D. POPE
JOHN C. POWE
ANTONIO V. PRESSLEY
PHOEBE E. PRICE
SCOTT M. PRICE
ROSIE L. PRICEMONTGOMERY
LAKETHA D. PRIOLEAU
ROBERT A. PROCHNOW, JR.
GABRIEL W. PRYOR
SCOTT P. PUCKETT
EDGARDO A. PUENTE
CLAIRE E. PULLEN
ELIZABETH S. PURA
DAVID QUINTANA, JR.
JENNIFER L. RADER
DOUGLAS N. RALPH
STEPHEN D. RAMELLA
JONATHAN P. RAMIREZ
ROSA RAMIREZ
DANIEL O. RAMOS
MELISSA A. RAMSEY
SHERDRICK S. RANKIN
MICHAEL S. RASCO
WILLIS D. RAWLS
WILLIAM A. REKER
TIMOTHY M. RENAHAN
BAYARDO REYES
THURMAN C. REYNOLDS
WENDELL V. RHODES
CURTIS T. RHYMER
JOHN C. RIDER
JOHN V. RIOS
JASON A. RISSLER
LUIS R. RIVERA
ANGELICA M. RIVERADIAZ
PATRICK O. ROBERT
HASKELL S. ROBERTS
MAROCCO V. ROBERTS
CHRISTOPHER W. ROBERTSON
RACINE W. ROBERTSON
SEQUANA A. ROBINSON
ROBERT K. ROC
MCKEAL L. RODGERS
ERIC R. RODINO
ANDREA E. ROGERS
ANTHONY B. ROGERS
CHARLES J. ROOSA
ARTURO ROQUE
JOSEPH L. ROSZKOWSKI
ROBERT J. ROWE
WANDA A. ROWLEY
CHARLES J. ROZEK
JOHN M. RUTHS
SHAUN M. SALMON
JUAN R. SANTIAGO, JR.
ROY M. SARAVIA
SCOTT A. SCHMIDT
JASON W. SCHULTZ
SHAWN C. SCHULZE
CLARISSE SCOTT
JEFFREY J. SCOTT
SHAWN M. SEFFERNICK
TRAVIS L. SEPT
DERRICK N. SHAW
MICHAEL L. SHAW
JEFF A. SHEARIN
KEVIN P. SHILLEY
ALPHONSO SIMMONS, JR.
DONNA S. SIMS
MARNY SKINDRUD
DENNIS J. SLEVA
QUINTINA V. SMILEY
JEFFREY A. SMITH
KEVIN L. SMITH
PAUL R. SMITH
SONYA B. SMITH
WILLIAM T. SMITH
CALINA M. SNYDER
EDGARDO SOSTRE
CESAR SOTORAMOS
LAVERNE O. STANLEY
ROSHUN A. STEELE
GEORGE C. STEPHAN IV
HOSIE STEPHENS III
KYLE L. STEVENS
KELLY M. STEWART
CECIL D. STINNIE
WILLIAM D. STOGNER
RICKY T. STORM
ROSIER E. STRIMEL III

RICHARD M. STRONG
CHRISTOPHER R. STRUNK
BROOKE A. STULL
RICHARD A. STURDEVANT
COURTNEY M. SUGAI
ALFRED D. SULLIVAN III
TERRENCE J. SULLIVAN
DAVID W. SZYMKE
CHRISTINE M. TAKATS
WILLIAM C. TALBERT
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR
STACY A. TAYLOR
TYRON P. TAYLOR
REGINA I. TELLADO
GIANA W. THOMAS
JANET L. THOMAS
RYAN B. TINCH
LOREN D. TODD
KEITH D. TOLER
PAUL A. TOMCIK
MARK S. TOMLINSON
CHRISTY L. TORIBIO
EDMUND A. TORRACA
ISAAC M. TORRES
GLIDDEN J. TORRESESTELA
JACQUELINE J. TORRESHARVEY
CARITA K. TOWNS
NATHAN A. TRUSSONI
DELORIS A. TURNER
NOBLE TURNER, JR.
BRIAN A. ULLOA
JOHN F. VANN
GERALD D. VAUGHN
THOMAS A. VELAZQUEZ II
ELKE VELEZ
BRADLEY S. WAITE
COMANECI WALKER
JEFFREY I. WALKER
BRANDON K. WALLACE
LUELLA WALLACE
KEVIN J. WARD
AMANDA A. WARREN
DOUGLAS R. WARREN, JR.
JESSICA R. WASHINGTON
ANDRE D. WATSONCONNELL
THERESA G. WATT
KYLE B. WEAVER
MOLLY J. WEAVER
BRADLEY J. WEIGANDT
MARK R. WEINSCHREIDER
CHRISTOPHER E. WELD
JONATHAN G. WESTFIELD
BRETT C. WHEELER
THOMAS J. WHIPPLE
BRIAN A. WHITE
DANIEL L. WHITE
ORAL E. WHITE
OSHEA J. WHITE
MATTHEW P. WHITEMAN
KELLY B. WHITLOW
ALANA R. WHITNEY
GARY D. WHITTACRE
BARRY L. WILLIAMS
JAMAL T. WILLIAMS
LATORRIS E. WILLIAMS
TERRENCE D. WILLIAMS
THEODORE V. WILLIAMS
JERRY D. WILLIS
GORDON P. WOODINGTON
COREY D. WOODS
DELIAH M. WOODS
JAMES D. WOODS
JOHNNY A. WOODS
FRANK E. WORLEY
SCOTT F. WYATT
ANDRE M. YEE
ALICE P. YOUNG
ANDREW P. YOUNG
CHRISTINE R. YOUNGQUIST
ANDRES R. ZAMBRANA
BROCK A. ZIMMERMAN
TERRY E. ZOCH
D070118
D070136
D070886
D070920
D060270

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be captain

STEPHEN W. PAULETTE

To be lieutenant commander

MICHAEL J. BARRETT
KONAH B. DENNY
JOEL D. DULAIGH
TALAT M. NAZIR
ALAN E. SIEGEL

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate, Wednesday, June 17, 2009:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HILARY CHANDLER TOMPKINS, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE SOLICITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 17, 2009 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

DONALD MICHAEL REMY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, VICE BENEDICT S. COHEN, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON APRIL 20, 2009.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding funding for Delaware included as part of FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, H.R. 2847:

Name of Project: Delaware River Enhanced Flood Warning System

Requesting Member: Congressman MICHAEL N. CASTLE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA—National Weather Service Operations, Research and Facilities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: ''Delaware River Basin Commission''

Address of Requesting Entity: 125 State Police Drive, Trenton, NJ 08628

Description of Request: $200,000 for enhancements to the Delaware River Basin's flood warning system, including: (1) upgrades to the existing precipitation and stream gage network, (2) improvement of flash flood forecasting capabilities, (3) flood warning education and outreach, and (4) support of flood coordination. Following three Delaware River main stem floods, the continued development of an enhanced basin-wide flood warning system is critical for ensuring that the existing flood warning system is adequately maintained and that technological advancements are continued.

Name of Project: Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System

Requesting Member: Congressman MICHAEL N. CASTLE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA—National Weather Service Operations, Research and Facilities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: ''National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Chesapeake Bay Office''

Address of Requesting Entity: 410 Severn Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21403

Description of Request: $350,000 to be used by NOAA to purchase, deploy, and operate a buoy and sensors on the Nanticoke River in Delaware, which is the largest Chesapeake Bay tributary on the Delmarva Peninsula, and is identified by NOAA as a priority location for the Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System (CBIBS). The purpose of this project is to provide real-time data and interpretation to further protect, restore, and manage the Chesapeake Bay.

Name of Project: New Castle County Courthouse Capitol Police Command Center and Lobby Surveillance Project

Requesting Member: Congressman MICHAEL N. CASTLE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS—Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: ''State of Delaware—Delaware Capitol Police''

Address of Requesting Entity: 150 William Penn Street, Dover, DE 19901

Description of Request: $130,000 to be used to upgrade surveillance and purchase a system to coordinate dispatch operations within the Capitol Police Command Center of the New Castle County Courthouse to protect the 1 million people per year that pass through the courthouse.

Name of Project: Functional Family Therapy for At-Risk Youth

Requesting Member: Congressman MICHAEL N. CASTLE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP—Juvenile Justice

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: ''Children and Families First''

Address of Requesting Entity: 2005 Baynard Blvd., Wilmington, DE 19802

Description of Request: $120,000 for supplies and salaries needed to provide intensive community-based counseling and case management to youth ages 10–18 and their families in all three counties in Delaware. The purpose of the project is to improve family relationships, increase parent engagement, improve school attendance, and reduce involvement in the juvenile justice system and recidivism so that youth succeed.

Name of Project: Mentoring Initiatives for At-Risk Children and Youth

Requesting Member: Congressman MICHAEL N. CASTLE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP—Juvenile Justice

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: ''Delaware Mentoring Council''

Address of Requesting Entity: Delaware Mentoring Council, University of Delaware Newark, DE 19716

Description of Request: $750,000 to create stable mentoring programs in at least four school districts and ten schools throughout Delaware, with at least five schools in the city of Wilmington. The purpose of the project is to provide stability in the lives of at-risk youth, those living in poverty, and those facing substance abuse in their family, incarcerated parents, or even homelessness.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JAMES B. SEATON III

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to the United States Marine Corps are exceptional. Our country has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated leaders who willingly and unselfishly give their time and talent to keep this country free and safe. United States Marine Colonel James B. Seaton III is one of these individuals. On June 25, 2009, a ceremony will be held on the occasion of his relinquishing command of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton as he leaves to assume the prestigious posting as Director of Commander's Initiative Group under General David Petraeus.

Col. Seaton received his master's degree in political science from Duke University and later earned a Master of Strategic Science from the U.S. Army War College. Serving in many capacities over the years, Col. Seaton provided support for our country in places such as Grenada, Beirut, Japan, Southeast Asia, the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. In 2001, he reported to the 1st Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, California for duty as Division Inspector and Deputy G–7 before assuming command of 1st Battalion, 11th Marines in June 2002 and led the battalion during Operation Iraqi Freedom. In June 2004, he transferred to Twentynine Palms, California for assignment as the Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command G–3 and was promoted to Colonel in September 2004.

Apart from his active duty service, Col. Seaton served as a political science instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy where he received the ''William P. Clements Award for Excellence in Education'' as the top military instructor. He has also been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Pacific Council on International Policy, Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces & Society and other various military associations.

Col. Seaton's tireless passion for service has contributed to the betterment of this country. His decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Bronze Star with Combat V, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three Gold Stars, Navy & Marine Corps Achievement Medal, Combat Action Ribbon with two Gold Stars, and the Presidential Service Badge. I am proud to call James a fellow community member, American and friend. On behalf of the people of the United States whom he has served with courage and honor, we commemorate the service of Colonel James B. Seaton III and congratulate him on his new post.

A TRIBUTE IN RECOGNITION OF REV. LARRY WILLIAM CAMP

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Rev. Larry William Camp, the Pastor of Bethlehem Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York.

Rev. Larry William Camp, born in Brooklyn, New York, was brought up by his mother to cherish the educational and spiritual opportunities of his childhood, reading library books with his mother and attending the Holy Trinity Baptist Church under the late Dr. Thomas S. Harden and later under the Mount Sinai Baptist Church under the late Dr. Lymon Lowe

Rev. Larry William Camp received the call to preach at the tender age of seventeen, began preaching in 1975, and gained valuable professional guidance under Dr. Curtis L. Whitney, who had succeeded Dr. Lowe.

Rev. Larry William Camp assumed the pastorship of the Bethlehem Baptist Church in 1989, ushering in an age of expansion and development at the church, helping to purchase a new church van, to renovate the sanctuary and bathrooms, and to establish many new ministries, always with the theme of ''Building Great Minds for a Greater Witness''.

Brooklyn owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to Rev. Larry William Camp, a leader in denominational work on every level of government and an inspiration for many young pastors in the community.

Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Rev. Larry William Camp, a visionary leader and an inspiration to all of New York.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Rev. Larry William Camp.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2487, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman BRETT GUTHRIE

Bill Number: H.R. 2487

Account: Department of Justice, COPS-Meth

Recipient: Daviess County Sheriff's Department, 212 St. Ann Street, Owensboro, KY 42301

Description of Request: Provide $300,000 to the Daviess County Sheriff's Department to assist local law enforcement agencies to fight methamphetamine production and use. These funds will enable regional and local anti-drug agencies across the Second District to work together in their efforts to combat methamphetamine production. Methamphetamine use is on the rise for the first time in half a decade and local law enforcement must have the tools they need to combat this problem.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2487, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010:

Congressman SAM GRAVES (MO–6) Department of Justice, COPS—$660,000 to the Clay County Sheriff for Clay and Platte Counties Communications Interoperability Project (Clay County: 1 Courthouse Square, Liberty, MO 64068, Platte County: 415 Third Street, Platte City, MO 64079)

One of the lessons learned from the tragedy of September 11th was the inability of first responders and public safety agencies to communicate. To meet the requirements of the National Telecommunications & Information Administration mandated that Tactical Interoperable Communications be operational by 2012, as designated by APCO.

As such, Clay and Platte counties in my congressional district have developed a Communications Interoperability Project (CIP). CIP will maximize resources by engineering and building extensive communication infrastructure capabilities, connecting more than 40 regional front line stakeholders together through a comprehensive integrated communications network. CIP's strategic plan encompasses all areas of public service, including but not limited to local law enforcement, fire and ambulance agencies, emergency management task force responders, hospitals, highway and road agencies, parks and water districts, as well as other public agencies engaged in delivering services to citizens.

In recent years, Clay and Platte counties have experienced a number of natural disasters, including flooding and tornadoes. These events impair first responder communication among municipal police, fire agencies and other public safety agencies, ultimate hampering rescue efforts.

As regional responders continue to tackle these problems head-on, funds have fallen short to ensure they are able to comply with the 2012 deadline. Based upon a 2005–2006 cross-county survey, a total of 3,373 units of varietal communication equipment are needed, plus 5 communication towers for Clay County and a minimum of 5 towers in Platte County. Due to Platte County's topography, up to 3 additional towers may be necessary for thorough, unimpaired interoperability communication coverage. The federal funds I have obtained will enable Clay and Platte counties to begin implementing plans to establish the only comprehensive communication infrastructure north of the Missouri River in the Kansas City regional area.

Congressman SAM GRAVES (MO–6)

Department of Justice, Byrne Grants—$200,000 to the Northwest Missouri Interagency Team Response Operation for the Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Offender Task Force (101 North Main, Cameron, MO 64429)

The Northwest Missouri Interagency Team Response Operation (NITRO) is a multi-jurisdictional drug and violent offender task force that began operating in 2002. NITRO, which includes a 16-county area of Northwest Missouri and MO–6th, is staffed by full-time law enforcement officers from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, the Maryville Public Safety Department and the Cameron Police Department. Additional law enforcement agencies participate on a case-by-case basis in their jurisdictions.

The federal funding obtained will be used to add four officers to the task force. Most local law enforcement agencies do not have the resources to provide for a narcotic investigative unit, therefore NITRO provides a trained unit to the jurisdictions concentrating on drug traffickers and violent offenders.

The number one problem in Missouri is fighting the methamphetamine epidemic. Due to this problem, a few years ago I worked to get a DEA agent stationed in Northwest Missouri. These critical funds will assist my previous efforts and allow the task force to respond to regional emergencies, particularly when responding to methamphetamine lab busts. This team has been enormously effective in coordinating with local law enforcement in Northwest Missouri and helps makes our neighborhoods and schools safer for our children.

Congressman SAM GRAVES (MO–6)

Department of Justice, Byrne Grants—$140,000 to Synergy Services for Community Response to Domestic Violence (400 East 6th Street, Parkville, MO 64152)

Synergy Services began in 1970 as Synergy House, the only shelter for runaway and homeless youth in western Missouri. Through the years the organization has expanded to provide a full continuum of care to assist individuals and families with immediate respite from violence, and services which provide these individuals with the tools they need to ensure future safety and success.

In 2008, Missouri law enforcement agencies confirmed over 32,000 incidents of domestic violence in the state, and this does not include the thousands of unreported incidents. In 2009, the total number of domestic violence incidents that were reported in Synergy's primary service area of Clay, Platte, Ray, and Jackson counties was approximately 2,700. This important federal funding will allow Synergy to expand its advocacy efforts and assist an additional 500 to 700 domestic violence victims in Missouri's 6th Congressional District.

The Community Response to Domestic Violence project, initiated by Synergy Services, consists of the agency's Court Services and Bridge/Safe Patient Advocacy Network (SPAN) programs to provide safety and security for women victims of domestic violence and prevent future incidences of family violence through improving coordinated community responses to victims in the civil/municipal courts and healthcare systems. First, the project will provide advocacy on a two-front approach, aimed at reaching and supporting more victims of domestic violence who are steering their way through the judicial. Secondly, since research has found most victims disclose domestic violence incidents to their healthcare providers, the Bridge/SPAN program provides comprehensive training and advocacy in area hospitals and clinics so that trained healthcare providers are able to respond effectively.

This coordinated community response will result in a more cost-effective means for providing critical advocacy services to victims of domestic violence, facilitate victims through the judicial process in a timely and less costly manner, and arrive at a conviction with stiffer penalties more quickly. The ultimate desired outcome is a decrease in recidivism once prosecution is successful.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Project Name/Amount: An Achievable Dream, $600,000

Requested by: Robert J. Wittman (VA–01)

Intended Recipient/Grantee: An Achievable Dream, 10858 Warwick Blvd., Newport News, VA 23601.

Project description and explanation of the request: Support programs at An Achievable Dream Middle and High School. The 1,250 students in grades kindergarten through 12th in 2009 (an increase of 250 over 2008) benefit from An Achievable Dream's support of social, academic and moral curricula proven effective over 16 years of operating the public/private partnership with Newport News Public Schools. This multi-faceted approach has continued to provide the tools needed for underprivileged youth to close the achievement gap. $375,000 would be used for personnel expenses and $225,000 would be used for supplies such as uniforms, reading materials, extended day materials, and Saturday school supplies. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Project Name/Amount: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation, $300,000

Requested by: Robert J. Wittman (VA–01)

Intended Recipient/Grantee: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation, 413 Stuart Circle, Suite 200, Richmond, VA 23220.

Project description and explanation of the request: VCPI has provided over one quarter of a million training hours to more than 27,000 law enforcement officers in the state of Virginia since 1997 in over 1,000 courses. In recent years, VCPI has specialized in filling training needs that no one else is addressing including leadership, homeland security, crime scene investigation, gangs, human trafficking, drug interdiction, ethics, Spanish language acquisition, advanced court security, advanced search and seizure, cultural diversity, domestic violence, code enforcement, interview and interrogation, anti-terrorism etc. Additionally, VCPI is often turned to for the implementation and coordination of many public safety programs, including automated victim notification systems in Virginia's local and regional jails and court security assessments. VCPI supports training of law enforcement officers that cannot be met by local and state law enforcement agencies. Funding will be used for personnel and internal training ($165,000), facilitation of external training across the Commonwealth ($33,000), course supplies ($30,000), instructor cadre and subject matter experts ($45,000), operational and administrative expenses ($27,000). I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Project Name/Amount: Stafford County Law Enforcement Technology, $300,000

Requested by: Robert J. Wittman (VA–01)

Intended Recipient/Grantee: Stafford County, 1300 Courthouse Road, Stafford, VA 22555

Project description and explanation of the request: Upgrade the Computer Aided Dispatch system for Stafford County, VA. The CAD is part of the County's state of the art, interoperable communications system. Improve access to the communications system for interdepartmental users and federal and state law enforcement (including Marine Corps Base Quantico) along the I–95 corridor. 100% of the funding will be used to purchase a combination of hardware and software to move from a "text" environment to a "GUI" environment for the CAD. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Project Name/Amount: Newport News Law Enforcement Technology, $200,000

Requested by: Robert J. Wittman (VA–01)

Intended Recipient/Grantee: Newport News Police Department, 9710 Jefferson Avenue, Newport News, VA 23607

Project description and explanation of the request: 100% of the funds would be used to procure a Gunshot Location System. Networked sensors would be placed at specific coordinates on buildings and telephone poles to accurately detect and locate the origin of gunshots and weapons events. Data is sent to a central server accessible by law enforcement agencies. In the past year, Newport News dispatched officers to 2007 calls for gunshots. Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies using this technology have seen gunfire-related violent crimes decrease and gunfire-related arrests increase. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Project Name/Amount: City of Hampton Law Enforcement Technology, $200,000

Requested by: Robert J. Wittman (VA–01)

Intended Recipient/Grantee: City of Hampton, 22 Lincoln Street, 8th Floor, Hampton, VA 23669

Project description and explanation of the request: The current 911 phone system in the City of Hampton's Emergency Communications Center is technologically out-of-date and due to age and its 24 hour a day duty cycle, it is suffering progressively more frequent failures and support issues. An upgrade will improve capability and delivery of emergency services with the minimum system failure rate. 100% of the funds will be used to procure equipment. During times of crisis, at the local, state and federal levels, the Emergency Communications Phone System will also serve as a key component of local physical infrastructure to maximize the City's ability to receive, process and deliver a coordinated response to a potential disaster scenario. An upgraded Emergency Communications Phone System will help the City of Hampton respond to and coordinate emergency services in the event of a disaster or crisis scenario. The Hampton Roads area is home to many critical national defense assets and military installations. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Project Name/Amount: Virginia Fisheries Trawl Survey, $300,000

Requested by: Robert J. Wittman (VA–01)

Intended Recipient/Grantee: Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Route 1208 Greate Road, Gloucester Point, VA 23062

Project description and explanation of the request: Information collected by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) Trawl Survey is used by various agencies, including NOAA, the National Marine Fisheries Commission and the Commonwealth of VA to effectively manage key fisheries. Proper management of these finfish resources ensures ecological stability of the Bay and supports the economic livelihood of fishery participants. The Virginia Trawl Survey collects and reports critical data on the recruitment, current and future abundance, and general ecological health of the finfish populations in the Chesapeake Bay. Funds will be used for: personnel ($59,415), vessel ($46,800), equipment ($143,500), supplies ($17,300), and facilities costs ($32,985). I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of the FY2010 Commerce, Justice, Science and Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bills.

Requesting Member: Congressman ED WHITFIELD

Bill Number: H.R. 2487

Account: OJP—Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Pennyrile Narcotic Task Force

Address of Requesting Entity: 511 South Main Street, Hopkinsville, KY 42240

Description of Request: The Pennyrile Narcotics Task Force (PNTF) covers a 20-county area. Based in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, it is a law enforcement organization dedicated to fighting the spread of drugs and, in particular, methamphetamine production, trafficking, and abuse. According to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Kentucky currently ranks sixth nationally in the number of law enforcement responses to meth-related incidents. These funds ($500,000) will allow the task force to purchase materials and pay for manpower to educate people in the school systems, health departments, law enforcement agencies, and civic organizations on the dangers of methamphetamine. These funds are vital to eliminating the threat of illegal drugs in Kentucky's First Congressional District. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Requesting Member: Congressman ED WHITFIELD

Bill Number: Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Predisaster Mitigation

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Russell County Fiscal Court

Address of Requesting Entity: 410 Monument Square 110, Jamestown, KY 42629

Description of Request: The project will consist of installing outdoor warning sirens to warn the public in the event of a disaster, particularly in the case of a failure of Wolf Creek Dam, which is currently undergoing a major rehabilitation. This funding will help the rural communities be better prepared should a catastrophe happen.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO SANDY SCOTT, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE ABBEVILLE GRENADIER BAND, ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, it is not often that I have the honor to rise and give tribute to a living legend. Today, I have that honor. Mr. Leland S. ''Sandy'' Scott, who resides in my district is indeed a living legend in our community. Mr. Scott was born in Greenville County, South Carolina. He graduated from Parker High School in 1960. He served as drum major for the marching bands at both Parker High School and Furman University. He later earned his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Music Education from Lander University.

Mr. Scott served as Band Director at Ellen Woodside High School from 1962–1963 and at Belton High School from 1963–1965.

In 1965, Mr. Scott, came to Abbeville High School to take over as Director of Bands. It is a position he would retain until 1982. Throughout these years he touched many lives and helped mold a generation of students. While at Abbeville he established the Southeastern Marching Contest which drew some of the top bands in the country to Abbeville.

His Grenadier Band at Abbeville was the only high school band in the state and one of a few nationwide to feature a bagpipe regiment.

The Abbeville High School band under his direction became one of the most successful competitive bands in high school marching band history. Under Mr. Scott's leadership, the Abbeville High School band won the South Carolina Band Director's Association State Class Marching Band Championships for eight consecutive years in Classes A, AA and AAA. His Abbeville band won the National Cherry Blossom Championships in Field Show and Parade Competition, and it won in the National De Soto Festival in Bradenton, Florida, including the Grand Championship. His band also won the Governor's Cup in St. Petersburg, Florida at the Festival of States and the Heart of St. Petersburg plaque twice.

Under Mr. Scott's leadership, the Abbeville band received many other awards including: Grand Champion of the Furman University marching contest; First Place Class AAA Carolinas' Carousel in Charlotte, N.C.; Double Superior rating at the South Carolina State Music Festival; Third Place Overall at the Greatest Bands in Dixie Contest as part of the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Louisiana.

In 1977, under his leadership the Abbeville Band represented South Carolina at the Presidential Inaugural Parade of President Jimmy Carter, an event that the students worked hard to raise the money to be able to attend.

Sandy's professional affiliations include the National Association for Music Education, South Carolina Music Educators Association, the South Carolina Band Directors Association, Phi Mu Alpha, Gamma Eta Chapter; and Phi Beta Mu, Theta Chapter. He served on the Marching Band Committee and the All-State Audition Committee. He has actively participated in civic affairs, was President of the Abbeville Rotary Club, and was President of the Abbeville Chamber of Commerce. He has served on the City Council as Mayor Pro Tem. In 1971, he was named Abbeville's ''Young Educator of the Year'' and the South Carolina ''Young Educator of the Year'' in 1972. In 1975 he received Abbeville's ''Young Man of the Year Award''.

Mr. Scott served as a band clinician and adjudicator throughout the United States. He also served as Minister of Music for three churches; Forestville Baptists of Greenville, South Side Baptist of Abbeville and Callie Self Memorial Baptist of Greenwood. Having retired from teaching, Mr. Scott now serves as Senior Pastor of Callie Self Memorial Baptist Church of Greenwood.

Mr. Scott and his wife, Verlene O'Kelley Scott have two children, Keith and Lisa and four grandchildren. He is also a member of the South Carolina Baptist Singing Churchmen.

On April 5, 2009, more than 150 band alumni and their families gathered together in Abbeville to honor Mr. Scott. They presented a bronze plaque that will be permanently displayed in Abbeville as a tribute to Mr. Scott. Present to give tribute to Mr. Scott were his former Band Director from Parker High School, Mr. James Senn and Mrs. Virginia Ferguson, who served as instructor to the Color Guard and Bagpipe regiment. Former band members traveled from as far away as California, Virginia and Maryland to honor Mr. Scott and to see old friends.

Mr. Scott brought much more than music to Abbeville High School and his students. For many students, it was their first chance to travel outside the county, their first chance to belong to a ''winning team.'' In addition to learning to play a musical instrument, his students learned the importance of hard work, dedication, commitment to a group activity, the benefits of setting goals, school spirit, the power of positive thinking, and patriotism. A favorite saying that his students recall even 30 years later is ''If you can dream it you can achieve it.''

Mr. Scott did not just bring his students together, but brought an entire community together. He brought parents as well as members of the community together to support and enrich the band program. Abbeville is a better community because of Sandy Scott. Music Education in South Carolina is better because of Sandy Scott.

The lessons these students learned have served them well as adults who have gone on to serve in their communities. His students have gone on to be doctors, nurses, paralegals, business owners, teachers, federal employees, congressional staff, first responders, ministers, members of the armed services, and even music directors.

I am honored to pay tribute to my constituent, Mr. Leland Sanders ''Sandy'' Scott.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of the FY 2010 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman JOE WILSON

Bill Number: H.R. 2487—the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: COPS, Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of West Columbia

Address of Requesting Entity: 200 North 12th Street, West Columbia, SC 29171

Description of Request: I have secured $350,000 for the West Columbia Police Department in West Columbia, South Carolina. A relatively new technology, Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR), would assist the West Columbia Police Department in identifying offenders in real time, without waiting for information from the dispatcher. The ALPR technology allows vehicle license plates to be automatically scanned (up to 1,500 per minute) as officers patrol the city. The technology uses infrared scanning devices mounted on each patrol car, which recognize license plate numbers and compares them against multiple databases including wanted files, missing person files, AMBER alerts, terrorist watch lists, and gang databases. The technology then transmits data about the vehicle and the owner to the officers in the patrol vehicles, alerting them when a stop needs to be made. Using the ALPR technology, law enforcement officers can patrol with the benefit of getting data in real time, so they can interdict immediately. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Requesting Member: Congressman JOE WILSON

Bill Number: H.R. 2487—the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: COPS, Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: County of Orangeburg

Address of Requesting Entity: 1520 Ellis Avenue Ext, Orangeburg, SC 29115

Description of Request: I have secured $500,000 for the County of Orangeburg, South Carolina to expand and improve the Law Enforcement Automated Data Repository system (LEADR). LEADR creates a bottoms-up approach using open source software. Today, during routine police activities, an officer can search on partial license tags, names and addresses to rapidly correlate past contacts. The system shows probable matches with red and yellow alerts indicating additional caution is needed. All of the data in the system is derived from local and state law enforcement as well as local, state and occasionally federal government records. This funding will expand the capacity of the system and allow for mapping and location awareness so law enforcement can coordinate activities and have a graphical and pictorial representation of patterns and activities. It will also allow for the continued expansion of the system to additional states, making LEADR an even more powerful tool for law enforcement. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

RECOGNIZING TRAVIS SHRUM, RECIPIENT OF THE TEMPE MAYOR'S DISABILITY AWARD, AS OUTSTANDING EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

HON. HARRY E. MITCHELL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Travis Shrum, a veteran of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan from my hometown of Tempe, who was recently presented with the Mayor's Disability Award as Outstanding Employee of the Year. The Mayor's Disability Award honors Tempe residents who have overcome significant barriers to succeed in the workplace.

In 2007 and 2008, Travis served with the Army National Guard as an infantry soldier and gunner in Afghanistan, where he escorted security forces protecting civilians. Like many veterans, after returning home to the United States, Travis brought home the physical and emotional scars of war. He struggled with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and, subsequently, took a leave of absence from his job at a Walgreen's store in Tempe to concentrate on transitioning to civilian life. With the patience and support of the Phoenix Veterans Health Administration, Travis has bounced back and is once again thriving. He has returned to work as an assistant manager at Walgreen's, where he works full-time and manages a staff of 42.

Travis is a wonderful example of the Phoenix VA's commitment to returning veterans, and I'm proud to note that he is now outspoken about the need to reach out to other veterans who are eligible for VA's medical services and mental-health support. Travis plans to enroll at Arizona State University with the ultimate goal of becoming a physical therapist and working with veterans.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring Travis Shrum for his courageous service to our country and perseverance in overcoming personal challenges.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BACHUS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding funding that I requested as part of H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman SPENCER BACHUS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Birmingham

Address of Requesting Entity: 710 North 20th Street, Birmingham, AL 35203

Description of Request: Provide $250,000 for the City of Birmingham's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program to add additional police officers to the existing force and for crime prevention technology like Shot Spotter and GPS technology. The City plans to use the funds to increase the number of personnel and to invest in technology such as shot spotter GPS technology which will result in an improvement in public safety. The project's total budget is $2,051,250. Specifically within the budget, $320,000 is for 300 mobile data computer licensing, $671,250 for 75 Coban VMDT, $180,000 for 150 DataRadio Ciphr Modems, and $880,000 for shotspotter expansion and mobile software. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Technology Account. The City of Birmingham will meet or exceed all statutory requirements for matching funds where applicable.

Requesting Member: Congressman SPENCER BACHUS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Shelby County Sheriff

Address of Requesting Entity: P.O. Box 1095, Columbiana, AL 35051

Description of Request: Provide $500,000 to upgrade the Shelby County Sheriff's office public safety communications network. The primary objective of the Wide Area Radio Network (WARN) project is to provide Shelby County with a county-wide, mission-critical radio voice communication system. The funding will help to improve the public safety communications network and thus result in an improved public safety system in Shelby County. The project's total budget is $500,000. Specifically within the budget, $250,000 is for mobile car radios and $250,000 is for hand held portable radios. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Technology Account. The Shelby County Sheriff's Office will meet or exceed all statutory requirements for matching funds where applicable.

Requesting Member: Congressman SPENCER BACHUS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, OJP—Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Irondale

Address of Requesting Entity: P.O. Box 100188, Irondale, AL 35210

Description of Request: Provide $350,000 for equipment and technology upgrades for the Irondale Police Department, which will allow for better communication and increased emergency response capability. The project will invest in crime prevention and protection. The project's total budget is $350,000. Specifically within the budget, $40,000 is for the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, $14,000 for a dispatch recorder, $85,000 for a 911 System Enhancement, $50,000 for communication room renovation, $79,200 for laptop computers, $4,500 for computers, $7,500 for a computer server with fiber optic cable, $1,800 for a printer/copier and $68,000 for a telephone system replacement. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Department of Justice, OJP—Byrne Discretionary Grants Account. The City of Irondale will meet or exceed all statutory requirements for matching funds where applicable.

Requesting Member: Congressman SPENCER BACHUS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, OJP—Juvenile Justice

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Team Focus, Inc.

Address of Requesting Entity: 6110 Grelot Road, Mobile, AL 36609

Description of Request: Provide $500,000 for mentoring and education programs for Team Focus, Inc. The funding will help provide young men who lack a father figure in their lives with leadership skills, guidance, moral values, and a continuing relationship with a carefully selected adult mentor. The mentoring program will aid the participants in becoming productive members of society. The project's total budget is $500,000. Specifically within the budget, $120,000 is for equipment, $150,000 for travel, and $ 230,000 for supplies. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Department of Justice, OJP—Juvenile Justice Account. Team Focus, Inc. will meet or exceed all statutory requirements for matching funds where applicable.

Requesting Member: Congressman SPENCER BACHUS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, OJP—Juvenile Justice

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: United Methodist Children's Home

Address of Requesting Entity: P.O. Box 830 Selma, AL 36702

Description of Request: Provide $150,000 to provide security and IT improvements for the United Methodist Children's Home. By improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its information technology infrastructure, the United Methodist Children's Home will better serve the at-risk youth in its care. The creation of a seamless system will ease each children's movement through the continuum of care in the Children's Home system, which will improve the outcomes for each child, namely, becoming responsible and productive members of their communities. The project's total budget is $425,000. Specifically within the budget, $89,000 is for personnel, $13,000 for fringe benefits, $188,000 for equipment, $96,000 for contractual services, and $39,000 for miscellaneous items. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Department of Justice, OJP—Juvenile Justice Account. The United Methodist Children's Home will meet or exceed all statutory requirements for matching funds where applicable.

Requesting Member: Congressman SPENCER BACHUS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: University of Alabama

Address of Requesting Entity: Office of Research, Box 870117, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

Description of Request: Provide $350,000 for the University of Alabama to develop novel and efficient miniature antennas that are capable of supporting systems that control the flight of UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles). Novel ferrites (magnetic material) and broadband ferrite antennas of unique design will be investigated and developed, respectively, to address the unstable imaging problem existing in UAV cameras. Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) can provide vastly improved acquisition and rapid dissemination of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data. The benefits and promise offered by UAVs have drawn attention because of the significant impact they have on our national security. The project's total budget is $1,000,000. Specifically within the budget, $500,000 will go toward salaries, $100,000 will go toward laboratory supplies and materials, $60,000 will go toward rental equipment, $40,000 will go toward travel expenses, and $300.000 will go toward equipment. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Account. The University of Alabama will meet or exceed all statutory requirements for matching funds where applicable.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2487—the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010:

DOJ–COPS Technology Account. Woodbridge, New Jersey Interoperable Law Enforcement Trunked Digital Radio System—$500,000. The entity to receive funding for this project is: Township of Woodbridge, One Main Street, Woodbridge, NJ 07095.

The funding would be used to replace the antiquated patchwork of over 40 year old radio systems with a UHF Trunked Digital Simulcast Radio Communications System that will allow for interoperable communications between Woodbridge police, firefighters, first response and municipal employees and add emergency response capabilities at the Township's 24 public school facilities.

DOJ–COPS Technology Account. Summit, NJ Regional Police and Emergency Management Interoperable Communication Network and Facility—$1,000,000. The entity to receive funding for this project is:City of Summit, 512 Springfield Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901.

The funding would be used to design and build a state-of-the-art dispatch and emergency management operations center utilizing the most current radio, computer, internet and supplementary communications equipment, capable of providing a completely interoperable communications network capable of providing emergency services to a full-time population of at least 46,000 residents.

A TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY SEALS

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, Capitol Guide Albert Carey Caswell has composed a poem for the RECORD in honor of the U.S. Navy SEALS.

Seal it!
Crush it!
Run, right up to it!
As You Flush it! Terminate It!
As You Break it! Bust It! As You God Forsake It! And Make Mush of it!
Destroy It!
Walk, right by it!
Without, even touching it . . .
Boy It, it was like . . . you were not even there!
Climbing mountains . . .
Overtaking it! While, disappearing through thin air!
Capturing it, as over the coals you so rake it! As against all odds you make it!
Go around it, run right through it!
Or go right over it!
As only, You can do it!
Michael Monsoor It, Bob Kerrey It, Michael Murphy It . . . as only you can carry it!
For there's nothing, you can not do . . . it!
To The Tenth Power, The Men of The Hour . . . all in what your golden heart's so shower!
Climbing walls . . .
Jumping off buildings, falls!
As to what these fine hearts, are called . . .
Swimming the high seas, as they will not pause!
As Freedom Fighters, one and all . . .
Answering that, most noble cause!
As you turn around, they disappear . . .
From The Land, Air and Sea . . .
A Force of Nature, So Complete!
A Band of Brothers, so very sweet!
As we hear, God's Voices in all these!
Men of Honor, Men of Faith!
Whose, fine hearts will not wait!
Nor will not so waft!
Who will not give up, or in!
As into that face of death and hell, they so wade!
Get In, Get Out . . .
Get the job done, that's what it's all about!
All for God and Country, Tis of Thee . . .
All At The Very Top, as no one else can so compete!
The very Origin, of Stealth Technology!
Stealing from time, all across the seven seas!
What Superman, so wishes he could be!
As they can shoot the wings off of a nat, at 1,000 feet!
So Incredible, as so are all of these!
All so boldly marching forth, all out on liberty's course!
For no one knows no more . . . That Freedom, Is Not Free!
What ever boy, wishes he could grow up to be!
YOU GO! I GO!
AS, FOR MY BROTHER . . . I WILL SO DIE FOR THEE!
ALL IN THEIR SEAL OF HONOR!
AS THEY ALL SO SHINE, OH SO BRILLIANTLY!
THE LAST EASY DAY, WAS THE ONE PROCEEDED!
Magnificent Men, who so live by a code . . . as they so heed it!
A Code of Honor, of Faith . . . that which so brings tears to Angel's eyes!
A Seal Of Honor!
Where Faith, In Hearts of Courage Grows!
All In Hearts of Steel, From Where Freedom Flows!
A saw some Seals, one time . . .
And as, I turned around . . . and they were gone!
Climbing up the walls, moving on!
As They Disappeared, Into Thin Air!
As if, almost like they were not ever there!
Them Running On The Wind, was all that I could hear!
As they grow beards, and make people scared!
As they vanquish evil, anytime . . . everywhere!
All in their Most Splendid Splendor, so there!
Seal It! Crush It! Run Right Up To It! Make Mush Of It! Destroy It! Flush It!
Boy It, it was like . . . you were not even there!
All In Your Seal Of Honor, All In Freedom's Glare! Terminate It!
Seal It!

In honor of our Navy Seals, Magnificents . . . Freedom Fighters . . . You and Your Families have so blessed Our Nation!

—Albert Carey Caswell.

HONORING WWII WOMEN AVIATORS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Gayle Bevis Ewing Reed and her remarkable service to our country during World War II. Ms. Reed was one of the courageous women who served her country as a part of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) program which began in August 1943 to facilitate the war effort. She was dedicated to her dream of becoming a pilot and, despite the barriers confronting women in the aviation field, she succeeded and went on to fly PT–19s, BT–13s, and UC–78s during the war.

Upon hearing of the WASP program she became determined to aid the war effort and was among the earliest women to join. Of the 25,000 who applied, she was one of those selected to undergo a rigorous training program. She earned her wings in 1943, becoming one of 1,074 women to do so. In the 17 months that the WASPs were operational, she and her fellow pilots flew more than 60 million miles in over 60,000 hours of duty providing an invaluable service for our country.

Ms. Reed and her fellow WASPs were responsible for testing both new airplanes and those that had undergone repairs. They delivered planes from one destination to another and assisted with the training of other pilots by towing targets, simulating bombings and even participating in the direct instruction of male cadets.

She and her fellow pilots displayed tremendous courage and bravery as their duties were strenuous, exhausting and, at times, even life threatening. Thirty-eight women lost their lives while serving our country. Women pilots faced constant gender discrimination and antagonism from male pilots who adamantly believed that women did not belong in the aviation field.

On Dec. 20, 1944, Congress voted to disband the WASP program, determining that it

was no longer necessary as male pilots were becoming available to fill the jobs the women were performing. Despite the end of the program, she and many other women did not abandon their love of flying. They continued to fight alongside one another to gain recognition for their remarkable contribution. In the 1970s, they became deeply involved in a campaign nicknamed the ''Battle of Congress'' to gain veteran status for their service during the war. They finally succeeded in 1977 despite continued gender discrimination.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Gayle Bevis Ewing Reed and other flyers from the WASP program who remain an inspiration for young women and men alike. She is not only a hero but a symbol of what can be achieved when goals are pursued and barriers overcome. She continues the legacy set down by generations of ambitious women by honoring her talent and maintaining a steadfast commitment to her dreams.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 2009

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to promulgate the notion of a unified Caribbean, where an island nation may assist its neighbor nations in prospering culturally, economically, and socially. There is so much we can do together, so much that binds us—a common humanity, a desire for advancement, a love of country and culture. It is by staying true to these commonalities, while celebrating—not ignoring—our differences, that true cooperation and exchange can flourish in the Caribbean region. Our divisions are nowhere near as salient as those elements that draw us closer.

We are finally making headway in improving our relations with Cuba. After decades of turning a cold shoulder to the Cuban people, we are poised to allow more of our American essence to penetrate the Cuban bubble. Our Cuban American brothers and sisters are no longer hamstrung by a cruel travel ban that allowed them only one trip to the island every three years, forcing them to miss weddings, funerals, and births happening only 90 miles away. The Obama Administration has opened itself up to talking with the Cuban government. Nothing has to be off the negotiation table, but we get nowhere when we outright reject all dialogue. Five decades of failed policy have mired us in the same 1960s arguments and rhetoric to the benefit of neither nation. It is time for a fresh, bold approach.

We should wholesale lift the travel ban for all of our citizens and legal residents. Wherever Americans travel, they bring their values, their morals, and democratic mores to bear. Cuba needs more of this, not less. We should end an embargo that has proven to be a scapegoat for the Cuban government and a detriment to the Cuban people—all the while our economy and our farmers suffer the brunt of an untapped market. We should be supplying the island with much-needed food, and medicines, and charity.

Cubans and Americans have had a love affair for decades. The affinity between the two peoples has developed naturally, from our shared musical influences to our predilection for baseball. The island has such a rich history of heroes and heroines, from independence fighters such as José Martí to salsa innovator Celia Cruz. May we celebrate the distinct Cuban cultural imprint, while looking forward to a new, improved Caribbean region that fosters intercultural ties and smart, responsible policy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 2009

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011. I want to commend my colleague, Mr. BERMAN of California, for his leadership in moving this important bill through the Committee on Foreign Affairs and bringing it to the Floor today. This important legislation represents an opportunity for the U.S. Congress to assert its proper advisory role in shaping civilian elements of our national security infrastructure.

This legislation firmly launches the U.S. on an effort to invigorate our frontline defense: Diplomatic and development capabilities at the heart of our vast global engagements. Of course, diplomacy is effective only if backed by a robust military, but we know even heroic efforts by our military forces in Iraq and Afghanistan won't secure stable victories without complementary civilian efforts.

This bill reinvests in our ability to build global consensus that favors U.S. interests. It increases Peace Corps programs and expands public diplomacy, broadcasting, and educational exchanges that will forge lasting bonds and build allies. Finally, this bill removes our arrearages to the United Nations, boosting our credibility in this key forum that lends legitimacy and effectiveness to so many of our multilateral endeavors. It also seeks to realign U.S. policies on controlled exports, streamlining licensing to help protect U.S. jobs and preserve the competitive edge of U.S. businesses while preserving nonproliferation goals.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill that represents a significant step towards restoring diplomacy as our Nation's first line of defense. By expanding dialogue, diplomacy, and development today, we will avoid the far greater costs of solving crises that instead would emerge from our indifference.

RECOGNIZING HILLEL FOUNDATION

SPEECH OF

HON. RON KLEIN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 2009

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the passage of H. Res. 493, a resolution to honor the 85th anniversary of Hillel: the Foundation for Jewish Campus Life.

I would like to thank Congressman TIM JOHNSON for co-authoring this resolution with me. Congressman JOHNSON's district is the home of the first Hillel, founded in 1923.

As my colleagues know well, Hillel is the world's largest Jewish college campus organization, serving students on over 500 campuses around the world.

Last night, with dozens of house parties and celebrations, Hillel celebrated its 85th anniversary.

Hillel has been an important partner to universities by providing resources, programs and other forms of support to the entire campus community. Hillel members, professional staff and lay leaders have educated students about American values and have helped them to provide leadership for causes, including the civil rights movement, the campaign to free Soviet Jewry, the effort to stop the genocide in Darfur, and the promotion of the U.S.-Israel relationship.

I would like to recognize Wayne Firestone, the President of Hillel, originally from South Florida and a University of Miami Hillel alumnus, for his tireless work on behalf of the many causes that Hillel students advance. I would also like to commend Josh Kram, originally from South Florida and a Hillel alumnus at the University of Florida, for helping to coordinate a successful birthday celebration.

Hillel is an important institution that has provided numerous benefits to young people and their communities. It is only appropriate that on this anniversary, Congress recognize Hillel's achievements in giving back to this country and the world.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALBIO SIRES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. SIRES. Madam Speaker, I missed the following votes on June 15, 2009. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on rollcall 336 on H. Res. 430, yes on rollcall 337 on H.R. 2325; and yes on rollcall 338 on H.R. 729.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today to introduce the High School Athletics Accountability Act. As opportunities for girls and women to participate in sports and athletics have been made increasingly available, women's participation has grown exponentially. Over three million high school girls now participate in organized sports, as opposed to 294,015 in 1971 before Title IX was enacted. Athletic participation has brought with it confidence and camaraderie among young women, giving them memories and friends that will last a lifetime.

Despite our progress, persistent attacks against equality for women's sports require that we continue to protect the rights our nation's young women deserve. Currently high schools are not required to disclose any data on equity in sports, making it difficult for high schools and parents to ensure fairness in their athletics programs. The High School Athletics Accountability Act requires that high schools report basic data on the number of female and male students in their athletic programs and the expenditures made for their sports teams. The data will help high schools improve opportunities for girls in sports, and thereby help high schools and parents of schoolchildren foster fairness in athletic opportunities for girls and boys. Ultimately better information will encourage greater participation of all students in athletics.

Without information about how athletic opportunities and benefits are being allocated at the high school level, female students may be deprived of their chance to play sports. For many young women, sports are often their ticket to higher education. A survey conducted by the National Federation of State High School Associations indicates that female students receive 1.3 million fewer opportunities to play high school sports than do male students, which translate into many lost opportunities for athletic scholarships. Other studies show that student athletes tend to graduate at higher rates, perform better in school and are less likely to use drugs and alcohol. Women athletes also tend to have more confidence, better body image, and higher self-esteem than female non-athletes—critical attributes that help them succeed throughout their lives. We must give our schools the tools they need to identify inequities in their programs so that current and future generations of women can enjoy the benefits of sports.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to help girls move toward equality in athletics at every level and in every community across the nation.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2487, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

Member requesting: GUS. M. BILIRAKIS

Bill number: H.R. 2487

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Name of requesting entity: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Address of requesting entity: 2331 Phillips Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32308

Description: The $100,000 will be used for the operation of the Florida Silver Alert Program, which helps locate missing seniors and others with dementia-related illnesses.

Member requesting: GUS M. BILIRAKIS

Bill number: H.R. 2487

Account: COPS Meth

Name of requesting entity: Hillsborough County, Florida

Address of requesting entity: 601 East Kennedy Boulevard, 26th Floor, Tampa, Florida 33602

Description: The $250,000 will be used to strengthen the County's methamphetamine enforcement and cleanup efforts.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010:

Requesting Member: Congresswoman CANDICE S. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Sterling Heights Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 40333 Dodge Park Road, Sterling Heights, MI 48313

Description of Request: The amount of $300,000 would be used by Sterling Heights Police Department to purchase and install updated law enforcement technologies, to improve law enforcement response time and the administration of justice programs.

Requesting Member: Congresswoman CANDICE S. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Shelby Township Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 52700 Van Dyke, Shelby Township, MI 48316

Description of Request: The amount of $200,000 would be used by Shelby Township Police Department to purchase and install updated law enforcement technologies, to improve law enforcement response time and the administration of justice programs.

Requesting Member: Congresswoman CANDICE S. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Byrne Justice Grant Program

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Sterling Heights Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 40333 Dodge Park Road, Sterling Heights, MI 48313

Description of Request: The amount of $300,000 would be used by the Sterling Heights Police Department for law enforcement programs, prosecution, drug treatment and enforcement programs.

Requesting Member: Congresswoman CANDICE S. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Byrne Justice Grant Program

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Shelby Township Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 52700 Van Dyke, Shelby Township, MI 48316

Description of Request: The amount of $200,000 would be used by the Sterling Heights Police Department for law enforcement programs, prosecution, drug treatment and enforcement programs.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the FY 2010 Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations Bill.

Requesting Member: Congressman GARY G. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs, Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Hope Through Housing Foundation

Address of Requesting Entity: 9065 Haven Avenue, Suite 100, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730

Funding Secured: $850,000

Description of Request: In previous fiscal years, Congress has shown strong support to the Hope Through Housing Foundation by providing dollars to fund a pilot program to fully incorporate a violence prevention curriculum, particularly gang prevention, into the existing programming at affordable housing communities. Funding will be used to administer an after-school program on site at affordable housing facilities that is designed to help prevent violence and keep at-risk youths off the streets. This program includes an array of services essential to assisting at-risk youth gain the resources they will need to succeed in life and school. An afternoon at Hope's After School and Beyond—Violence Prevention includes: team building exercises, self esteem building activities, homework assistance, family literacy and Peace Builders, the nationally acclaimed violence prevention curriculum. These elements will further develop positive and community networks that will support youth in their journey into adulthood, and will support their families in helping them on this journey.

Requesting Member: Congressman GARY G. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Account

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Chino

Address of Requesting Entity: 13001 Central Avenue, Chino, California 91708

Funding Secured: $150,000.

Description of Request: The City of Chino runs the Chino Experience as an after-school program for teens in grades 7 through 9. The Chino Experience addresses the needs of this growing population group and specifically focuses on at-risk youth. It is the only facility in the community offering non-sport programs and services to teens in grades 7 through 9 for extended evening hours and weekend programming. The three critical components of the program are individual case management, school-based enrichment, and the Chino Experience Teen Center facility. These components address the socioeconomic, academic, and social needs of the teens and also serve as diversions from dangerous influences of gangs and drugs. The Chino Experience provides year-round, five days per week programming for teens plus two special excursions per

month. On-site after-school tutoring is available and shuttle bus service takes the students directly from three schools to the Chino Experience Teen Center after school for alternative programs. The requested funds will support teen programs with a special emphasis on teens living within the low-income and moderate-income areas of the community.

Requesting Member: Congressman GARY G. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs, Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Rio Hondo Community College

Address of Requesting Entity: 11400 Greenstone Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670

Funding Secured: $300,000

Description of Request: Rio Hondo College operates its Public Safety Center with Police and Fire Academies to train cadets and Federal, State, and local first responders from over 115 agencies. The Public Safety Center was recently recognized by the Department of Homeland Security as a ''Regional Homeland Security Training Center.'' In tandem with this recognition, Rio Hondo College recently pledged $520,000 toward the acquisition of additional land adjacent to the Fire Academy to train Federal, State, and local first responders in tactics to best manage the possibility of a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive event (CBRNE) in Southern California. Los Angeles County has pledged $150,000 toward the Center, and the City of Santa Fe Springs is prepared to contribute up to $300,000 toward the Center. Training is already under way at the expanded Center. In order to meet the rising demands for training from L.A. County first responders and Rio Hondo students at the Center in order to prepare for natural and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) disasters, the training center needs the appropriate equipment to train for underground and tunnel scenarios, lighting to train 24/7 and to simulate nighttime operations, and a classroom trailer now that the center is designated as a Department of Homeland Security approved training center.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, on Monday, June 15, 2009, I was not present for 4 recorded votes. Please let the RECORD show that had I been present, I would have voted the following way: Roll No. 336—''yea,'' Roll No. 337—''yea,'' Roll No. 338—''yea,'' Roll No. 339—''yea.''

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 2009

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, as a member of Congress I am proud to participate in the celebration of Caribbean American Heritage Month. It has been a long and slow road to the recognition of the contributions of Caribbean Americans since the establishment of the Caribbean American Heritage Awards in 1994. This declaration is well overdue since the establishment of the Caribbean American Heritage Awards 15 years ago and I am honored to be here to recognize the influential contributions of Caribbean Americans to American society. I would also like to commend my colleague Congresswoman LEE for her commitment to the recognition of the achievements of Caribbean Americans through her sponsorship and reintroduction of legislation to celebrate June as Caribbean American Heritage Month. Because of Congresswoman LEE's hard work President Bush issued a Proclamation on June 5, 2006 declaring June as Caribbean American Heritage Month. For over 100 years Caribbean Americans have enhanced American culture and diversity. Influential Caribbean Americans include Harry Belafonte, Shirley Chisholm, Sydney Poitier, Alexander Hamilton, and Malcolm X just to name a few. The influence and impact of Caribbean Americans extends far beyond this unexhausted list of notable Caribbean Americans. They have been leaders in public service, sports, entertainment, the arts, and many other fields. More importantly, Caribbean Americans are everyday men, women and children who aim to positively impact communities across America. Over five million Americans proudly share their Caribbean heritage. The Caribbean region remains an important regional partner due to its close proximity to the United States—evident in its collaborative work and strong economic, diplomatic, and strategic ties with the United States. During Caribbean American Heritage Month, we celebrate the contributions of Caribbean Americans to our country, and the common bonds and culture shared by the United States and Caribbean countries. America has thrived as a cultural melting pot, due in part to the spirit, morals, and skills of Caribbean Americans. I can not think of a better way to recognize and commemorate Caribbean Americans and the Caribbean region for their contributions to the United States than the celebration of Caribbean American Heritage Month. I, along with my colleagues, am honored to be a part of this celebration. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

HONORING WWII WOMEN AVIATORS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Lorraine Zilner Rodgers and her remarkable service to our country during World War II. Ms. Rodgers dreamed of becoming a pilot at a time when the field of aviation was dominated by men. Undeterred, she overcame gender barriers to pursue her goal. After graduating from the University of Illinois, she worked building military aircraft, using her salary and limited spare time to learn to fly. She eventually attained a private pilots' license.

While pursuing her dream to fly, she learned of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) program and became inspired to join the war effort. More than 25,000 women applied and after completing a rigorous training program, Ms. Rodgers was among the 1,074 women who earned their wings. In the 17 months that the WASP's were operational, she and her fellow pilots flew more than 60 million miles.

Among her many duties Ms. Rodgers tested and ferried planes making necessary repairs to military aircraft. She displayed tremendous courage and bravery as her duties were strenuous, exhausting and at times even life threatening. Thirty-eight women lost their lives while serving and Ms. Rodgers was nearly one of them. While she was completing a routine testing flight in Waco, Texas, the plane she was flying abruptly went into an inverted spin. She made every attempt to right the aircraft to prevent destroying the plane, but as she neared the ground she was forced to abandon the aircraft. She was barely able to deploy her parachute before hitting the ground as she had delayed ejecting in an effort to save the plane. After recovering from her injuries, she was informed that her plane's rudder had been cut in an act of sabotage. Although such acts were rare, they were examples of the hardships women pilots had to overcome as they faced antagonism from male pilots who adamantly believed that women did not belong in the aviation field.

On Dec. 20, 1944, the same day Ms. Rodgers risked her life, Congress voted to disband the WASP program determining that it was no longer necessary as male pilots were becoming available to fill the jobs the women were performing. Despite the end of the program, Ms. Rodgers did not abandon her passion. She went on to work at the Glenview Naval Air Station and flew as much as possible.

In the 1970s she became deeply involved in a campaign to gain veteran status for WASPs. Despite resistance based on gender prejudices, they finally succeeded in 1977.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Lorraine Zilner Rodgers and other pilots from the WASP program who remain an inspiration for young women and men alike. She is not only a hero but a symbol of what can be achieved when goals are pursued and barriers overcome. She continues the legacy set down by generations of ambitious women by honoring her talent and maintaining a steadfast commitment to her dreams.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman ROBERT E. LATTA.

Bill Number: H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Account: Commerce; NOAA—Operations, Research and Facilities.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Bowling Green State University.

Address of Requesting Entity: 106 University Hall, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

Description of Request: $500,000 for monitoring of Lake Erie water quality with remote sensing for Bowling Green State University and Heidelberg College, in partnership with the consortium partners of OhioView and the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL). The funding will be used to continue the project of monitoring algal blooms in Lake Erie with LANDSAT TM satellite data. This will allow for real-time, continuous monitoring and assessment of harmful algal blooms and coliform in Lake Erie and its Southern-shore tributaries. This research is authorized by the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Act of 2003. The funds will be used to develop the systems for determining cyanobacteria in Lake Erie and in local water supplies and to continue to collect data for analyzing and further study. This project began in 2006 and provides continuous monitoring from the satellite data of the potentially harmful algal blooms. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

Requesting Member: Congressman ROBERT E. LATTA.

Bill Number: H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Account: Justice; OJP—Juvenile Justice.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Starr Commonwealth—Van Wert.

Address of Requesting Entity: 15145 Lincoln Highway, Van Wert, Ohio 45891.

Description of Request: $500,000 for expansion of the Adolescent Delinquency Program (ADP) in Van Wert in order to address specific needs of troubled and at-risk youth. Services include educational/GED programs, life skills, job placement assistance, housing assistance, case management and mentoring. At risk, identified male delinquent youth between the ages of twelve and eighteen are eligible for placement into the Adolescent Delinquent Program. This expansion will assist with the program so it can serve more Ohioans and help them become productive citizens. Starr takes at-risk youth from being costly tax recipients and dependent on the social welfare to future taxpayers and productive, independent members of society. I certify that neither I nor my spouse has any financial interest in this project.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. PETER J. ROSKAM

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. ROSKAM. Madam Speaker, pursuant to Republican standards on disclosure for Member project requests, I am submitting the following information regarding projects I support for inclusion in H.R. 2487, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Congressman PETER J. ROSKAM: H.R. 2487, Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Programs account for the Hanover Park Police Department Rapid Response to School Violence Program. The entity to receive the $48,000 in funding for this project is the Hanover Park Police Department, 2121 W. Lake Street, Hanover Park, IL 60133. It is my understanding that the funding would be used for the Department to enhance its response to school violence capabilities through purchase of equipment, training, and realistic exercises. This funding is desperately needed to equip the Hanover Park Police Department to better be able to respond to threats of school violence, particularly in light of the recent and sudden increase in teen and gang shootings. The Hanover Park Police Department plans to enhance its response to school violence capabilities through purchase of equipment, training, and realistic exercises. This training would be used for all sworn department members in a series of simulated situations of police response to active shooters in schools. Included in the request is funding for purchase of training weapons, and tactical equipment, and armored security gear for use in both drills and actual incident response. The Hanover Park Police Department has demonstrated a willingness to be a regional resource, and has positioned itself to provide mutual aid to surrounding municipalities and even other states. The Department's School Familiarization Program was featured in a June 2008 Law and Order article, and has served as a model for other departments across the country.

Congressman PETER J. ROSKAM: H.R. 2487, Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Technology Program account for the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System Atmospheric Detection Equipment. The entity to receive the $675,000 in funding for this project is the Glencoe Department of Public Safety, 675 Village Court, Glencoe, IL 60022. It is my understanding that the funding from this joint request with Congresswoman BEAN would be used to acquire atmospheric Detection Equipment for the NIPAS regional mutual aid response trained officers. The Northern Illinois Police Alarm System (NIPAS) Emergency Services Team (EST) is a mutual aid organization that is responsible for law enforcement coverage of 68 member towns with a total population of approximately 1.8 million residents. In Illinois' 6th Congressional District, the acquisition of this equipment will directly benefit the municipalities of Bartlett, Elk Grove Village, Elmhurst, Hanover Park, Mount Prospect, Roselle, Streamwood, and Villa Park. This funding will be used to acquire atmospheric Detection Equipment for the NIPAS EST mutual aid response trained officers. Member Police Departments and the NIPAS EST have identified a lacking atmospheric detection capability. Atmospheric detection equipment is needed to allow NIPAS law enforcement officers the ability to respond to crimes or other incidents involving hazardous environments, explosive devices, arson materials, and narcotics. NIPAS will administer this program which will provide coverage for 68 member communities in the counties of Lake, Cook, DuPage, McHenry and Will Counties. Ensuring that NIPAS officers have the Atmospheric detection technology they need will: protect police officers who are the first to respond to Hazmat related accidents/crime scenes and methamphetamine related crime scenes; decrease the response time of officers to hazmat accidents/crime scenes; increase public safety, and provide valuable atmospheric samples that can later be used for criminal prosecutions. This shared resource will leverage taxpayer dollars toward a more efficient procurement of this atmospheric detection equipment.

Congressman PETER J. ROSKAM: H.R. 2487, Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Programs account for the Advocate Good Samaritan Hospital Domestic Violence Program. The entity to receive the $75,000 in funding for this project is Advocate Health Care, 2025 Windsor Drive, Oakbrook, IL 60523. It is my understanding that the funding would be used to strengthen and expand the Hospital's domestic violence program through greater outreach and enhanced collaboration with more area police departments. With the growing numbers of reported domestic violence in DuPage County and throughout Illinois' 6th Congressional district, Advocate Good Samaritan Hospital (AGSH) seeks to further strengthen and expand its domestic violence program to ensure that current and expected needs are met. In addition, with this funding AGSH will be able to expand its collaborative efforts with local police departments to include Lombard and Wheaton, complementing its current interaction with Downers Grove. Additionally, AGSH will enhance training both internally and for local agencies that serve as strategic points of entry: emergency departments, local police departments, and faith-based organizations. The federal government has recognized the serious public health threat that domestic violence poses to society through its Healthy People 2010 objectives, and the federal government has sought and is seeking a reduction in the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners. AGSH seeks to help achieve this important federal objective. This project meets the objectives of the Bureau of Justice Assistance by encouraging the development and implementation of strategies to reduce and prevent crime and violence, drawing in community participation, and providing technical assistance.

RALPH REGULA FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY SUTTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 2009

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1687 . . . to commemorate the career and service of our friend and colleague, Congressman Ralph Regula, by designating the Federal Building and U.S. courthouse in Canton, Ohio, as the "Ralph Regula Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

For 38 years, Congressman Ralph Regula was a dedicated public servant and champion for Ohio.

While I served only one term with Congressman Regula, I worked with him long enough to recognize his strong and dedicated service to our country, as well as his great love for Ohio.

Congressman Regula is the consummate public servant. His career of service began long before the 38 years that he dedicated to this House.

After graduating from high school, he served in the Navy during World War II.

Congressman Regula continued his public service as a member of the Ohio State Board of Education. He went on to serve in the Ohio House and the Ohio Senate. When he arrived

in Congress in 1973, Congressman Regula's greatest years of serving our country were still ahead of him.

His leadership was apparent immediately. As a freshman member, alongside Congressman John Seiberling, he fought hard to have President Ford establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Congressman Regula continued his fight to help build and protect the Cuyahoga Valley over the next 34 years of his career.

In 1974, Congressman Regula said ". . . we could be the architects in preserving this heritage for future generations; it goes far beyond today in terms of the potential."

Today, that potential has been fully recognized.

The Cuyahoga Valley National Park is one of the most heavily visited national parks in the country.

It is one of the great treasures Congressman Regula has left us. And, I am privileged to be able to carry on his efforts to continue to preserve and expand the Park.

I want to thank Senator BROWN and Congressman BOCCIERI for leading the effort on this bill.

No one is more deserving of this great honor than Congressman REGULA. He left a great legacy for all of us to live up to.

It is clear that the citizens of Canton and the 16th congressional district are eternally grateful for his endless contributions.

I thank him for his service, and I am glad to be a part of this effort to recognize his importance by helping to pass this bill.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. DENNY REHBERG

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Fiscal Year 2010 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriation Act:

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP–JJ

Name and Address: Watson Children's Shelter, 2901 Fort Missoula Road, Missoula, Montana 59804

Description: The Watson Children's Shelter (WCS) is Western Montana's only emergency children shelter, serving nearly 100 children per year who escape from abuse, neglect, abandonment, family crisis, and other traumatic situations. The substantial population growth in Western Montana coupled with the subsequent increase in methamphetamine abuse, poverty, and related issues has significantly increased the need for children-oriented emergency shelter services. This request will facilitate the continued fulfillment of its mission of providing a safe haven for all children in crisis in Western Montana and meet increased demand.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP–JJ

Name and Address: University of Montana, University Hall 116; Missoula, MT 59812

Description: The Montana Safe Schools Center (MSSC) will work with schools, state agencies and Tribes on the interrelated issues of childhood trauma and victimization, suicide prevention, threat assessment, behavioral health and bullying.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP–JJ

Name and Address: Youth and District Court Services Bureau, 301 South Park Avenue, Suite 328

Description: This project will integrate the MONTS Program into the Montana Youth Justice System by training staff in the appropriate application and use of MONTS & OTTER Notifications to divert Montana youth from custody and into appropriate alternative solutions.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP Byrne

Name and Address: East Helena Police Department, 316 East Main East Helena, Montana 59635

Description: This funding will allow the East Helena Police Department to hire Certified Police Officers.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Tech

Name and Address: Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office, P.O. Box 35017, Billings, Montana 59107

Description: The mobile digital video camera project will fund the purchase of new mobile video digital cameras to augment current systems and replace VHS formatted video systems. The information that is recorded can be used as evidence in court proceedings, assist the prosecution of D.U.I. arrests, gang activity, traffic and criminal offenses.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP Byrne

Name and Address: Gallatin County, 311 West Main Street, Bozeman, MT, 59715

Description: This funding will allow the Gallatin Country Treatment Court to expand the capacity of our program by adding case management, mental health access, treatment access, and housing and education assistance for program participants willing to seriously address their chemical dependency issues.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Meth

Name and Address: Montana Meth Project, PO Box 8944, Missoula, MT 59807

Description: Funding will support the Montana Meth Project campaign's commitment to solve the meth usage problem using prevention as the first line of defense.

Requesting Member: Rep. DENNY REHBERG

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP Byrne

Name and Address: Billings Clinic, PO Box 31031, Billings, MT 59107

Description: Funding will support the operation of the Billings Clinic Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program specializes in collecting evidence and caring for victims of sexual assault. Billings Clinic's SANE unit was recently in March of 2007 and is the only unit in the service area. The SANE unit is equipped with all necessary equipment for forensic evidence collection and provides a safe and private room specifically designed for victims of sexual assault.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. VERN BUCHANAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Act, 2010:

Requesting Member: Congressman VERN BUCHANAN

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA—Operations, Research, and Facilities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Mote Marine Laboratory

Address of Requesting Entity: 1600 Ken Thompson Parkway, Sarasota, Fl. 34236

Description of Request: I secured $1,500,000 for Science Consortium for Ocean Replenishment (SCORE) at Mote Marine Laboratory.

SCORE is a multi-state initiative for the recovery of the nation's ocean fisheries. Its approach is to replenish diminishing marine fisheries stocks based on scientific protocols developed through a highly coordinated national effort focused on demonstration of successful stock enhancement. This fast-track strategy has the potential to be more cost-effective and timely than policy measures traditionally used to conserve and sustain ocean resources.

IN MEMORY OF VIRGINIA APGAR OF WESTFIELD, NJ

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dr. Virginia Apgar of Westfield, New Jersey to celebrate her life and achievements with her family and friends, and with my colleagues here in the United States Congress and with the American people.

Were she still alive today Dr. Apgar would have observed her 100th birthday this month.

Born on June 7, 1909, Dr. Apgar enjoyed a long distinguished career in medicine, education, public health and devoted a significant amount of efforts to preventing birth defects of infants around the world.

Educated at Mount Holyoke College and Columbia University, she became the director of anesthesiology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1938. In 1949, Dr. Apgar became the first full-time professor of her gender at Columbia University, overcoming the challenges for exceptionally talented women in higher education.

While millions of parents around the world in the last half of this century may not have known Dr. Apgar, they do know her last name well. The Apgar Score—which she created in 1952—is a straightforward and efficient system designed to evaluate the vital signs of newborns at birth. It is still in use today around the world.

The method she developed was the first time in public health that addressed the needs of newborns in the very early minutes of their

life after birth. The Apgar Score measures a newborn's appearance, pulse, grimace, activity and respiration. It has helped predict newborn survival and reduce infant mortality. Her efforts have changed the lives of millions.

Dr. Apgar was a dedicated advocate of the March of Dimes. She initiated programs to promote rubella immunization for infants and helped convene the first Committee on Prenatal Health, which produced a milestone study on the regionalization of pre-natal care in the United States in 1976.

While Dr. Virginia Apgar is not with us today, I would like to commend her for her lifetime of achievements. Not only do parents around the world appreciate her Apgar Scores, she has made numerous contributions to infant health.

It is my pleasure to remember Virginia Apgar on the anniversary of her 100th birthday and share her wonderful life story with my colleagues in the United States Congress and with the American people.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010:

Requesting Member: Congressman ADAM H. PUTNAM

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Department of Justice-Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Meth

Project Funding Amount: $250,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Hillsborough County

Address of Requesting Entity: 3110 Clay Mangum Lane, Tampa, Florida 33618

Description of Request: On behalf of Hillsborough County, I respectfully requested $250,000 in funding for the County's Methamphetamine Enforcement and Cleanup project. Methamphetamine use and distribution is a major problem in the Tampa Bay/Hillsborough County area. Realizing that methamphetamine has clear and tragic consequences, whether it's the obvious striking physical and mental affects or the cleanup of the toxic production laboratories, Hillsborough County will use this funding to combat this problem through meth prevention, treatment and the cleanup of drug sites.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PAUL C. BROUN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BROUN. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I was unable to vote on the following bills: H. Res. 430, H.R. 2325, H.R. 729, and H. Res. 540. If I had been able to make these votes, I would have voted "yea" on H. Res. 430, "yea" on H.R. 2325, "nay" on H.R. 729, and "yea" on H. Res. 540.

TRIBUTE TO COACH JACK DOSS AND THE S.R. BUTLER HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. PARKER GRIFFITH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Coach Jack Doss and the S.R. Butler High School basketball team from Huntsville, Alabama. Along with assistant coaches Charlie Steele, Terry Mitchell, Arthur Wesley and Michael Freeman, Coach Doss led the Rebels to a second straight 5A State Basketball Championship and Butler's fourth of the past six years.

Though one of the smallest high schools in Division 5A, S.R. Butler High School has always upheld the highest standards of excellence in all its endeavors, and this team of outstanding athletes is no exception.

I commend the leadership of Principal Jacqueline Wyse and Coach Doss on their successful careers with Butler High and look forward to the continuation of a tradition of solid and consistent performance in academics and athletics.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Coach Doss and the entire S.R. Butler High School administration and staff for their commitment to achieving this championship.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MANZULLO. Madam Speaker, on Monday, June 15, 2009, I was unable to return to Washington in time to vote because of airplane mechanical problems. If I was here, I would have voted "yea" on Rollcall No. 336, "yea" on Rollcall No. 337, "no" on Rollcall No. 338, because while the bill has a noble goal, the legislation imposes yet another federal mandate on local schools, and "yea" on Rollcall No. 339.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding an earmark I obtained as part of H.R. 2487.

Requesting Member: Congressman RON PAUL

Bill Number: H.R. 2487

Account: NASA

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Bay Area Houston Economic Partnership

Address of Requesting Entity: 2525 Bay Area Blvd., Suite 640, Houston, TX 77058

Description of Request: An earmark of $1,000,000 to fund the Bay Area SATOP program to transfer the knowledge and technology of the U.S. Space Program to small businesses. SATOP provides technical assistance to small businesses.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I missed one vote. Had I been present, I would have voted on the following: Rollcall No. 337, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2325, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1300 Matamoros Street in Laredo, Texas, as the "Laredo Veterans Post Office," I would have voted "yea."

IN HONOR OF REV. JOSEPH ROBERSON FOR HIS SERVICE TO SOUTH COLUMBUS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Reverend Joseph Roberson of Columbus, Georgia, who has for the past 15 years served with unwavering love and devotion as the Senior Pastor of South Columbus United Methodist. On June 17, 2009, Reverend Roberson will resign his pastoral duties to serve as the Statesboro District Superintendent, where he will minister to 82 churches and 53 pastors.

Under Reverend Joseph Roberson's leadership these past 15 years, South Columbus United Methodist has grown from 45 members to now more than 800 members. It established a Hispanic Ministry and added an Associate Pastor to the church leadership team. Reverend Roberson has touched many lives through his ministry at South Columbus United Methodist. To his parishioners, he is a pastor, an evangelist, a prophet, a teacher, a counselor, and a friend.

A native of Waynesboro, Georgia, Reverend Roberson first joined the ministry in 1978 with the Statesboro District of the South Georgia Conference of the United Methodist Church (UMC). Over the next 16 years, his career took him from there to the West Point Parish (1980–1983), Speedwell UMC in Savannah, Georgia (1983–1985), Council on Ministries (1985–1991), the National Black Methodists for Church Renewal in Dayton, Ohio (1991–1994), and finally to the South Columbus UMC in 1994.

I appreciate the impact that Reverend Joseph Roberson and the South Columbus United Methodist Church have made on the city of Columbus. The church has become a spiritual pillar of the Columbus community reaching out to those in need and comforting those who are suffering.

I am truly honored to be able to call Reverend Roberson a fellow Georgian. His faithfulness and dedication are rare traits. I thank him for his years of service at South Columbus United Methodist and I wish him Godspeed in the next phase of his life.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. TRENT FRANKS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

(1) Recipient: City of Glendale, Arizona, 5850 W. Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301

Budget designation: $1,000,000

The purpose of this budget designation is to upgrade and enhance the computer aided dispatch and records management system that is used by law enforcement to respond to emergencies in the Glendale community. These upgrades will include modules for booking, records management, dispatch, homeland security, court/prosecutors and wireless ticketing, as well as automatic vehicle location, a system that is currently used by the fire department which results in a much quicker response to calls and includes mapping so that officers can be directed to the call location. Over the past several years, the City of Glendale has become an entertainment and sports destination. The City is home to the University of Phoenix Stadium, a 73,000-seat multi-purpose facility which hosts the NFL Cardinals football games, the Fiesta Bowl, an annual BCS Game and just hosted the 2008 Super Bowl. The adjoining Jobing.com arena is home to the NHL Phoenix Coyotes and hosts numerous events and concerts. The national and regional events held at these facilities have significantly increased the public safety needs and demands on the City of Glendale. In order to protect the public that attends these events, the City of Glendale is pursuing the acquisition of infrastructure equipment that will enhance emergency response time. The Glendale Police Department currently uses a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS) which was built in-house in the mid-1980s. The system is difficult to work with and sometimes it is not possible to make changes that reflect the current needs of the Police Department. This project will make the technology improvements necessary to meet the Glendale area's increasing public safety needs.

(2) Recipient: City of Surprise, Arizona, 12435 W. Bell Rd, Surprise, AZ 86442

Budget designation: $200,000

The purpose of this budget designation is to aid the Police Department of the City of Surprise in keeping the City of Surprise safe from criminals. The Police Department of the City of Surprise has grown significantly over the past few years in its service provided to the community. In 2008, the department reported an increase of over 12 percent in total incidents, increasing from 81,332 in 2007 to 92,596 in 2008. Citizen calls for service made up a total of 41,372 of the 2008 total incidents. Total incidents include the public calls for service, but also include the activities of officers such as viewed crimes and arrests, traffic enforcement, and other community contacts. The funds will be used to upgrade 75 mobile data computers and purchase in-car cameras to help keep the West Valley safe from criminal predators.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM D. MCNAMEE

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. WU. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service Field Office Director William D. McNamee. Director McNamee will be retiring in July 2009 after thirty years of service to our country.

Former Oregon Governor Tom McCall once said, "Heroes are not giant statues framed against a red sky. They are people who say, 'This is my community, and it is my responsibility to make it better.'" Bill McNamee truly is an American hero, for he has devoted much of his life to making his country and community better.

Bill McNamee began his career with legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) as an inspector in Calais, Maine, in July 1978. During the next thirty years, Bill worked not only in the United States, but also in Canada and Germany. As the INS officer in charge in Frankfurt, Germany, from June 1998 to July 2001, one of Bill's many successes was helping approximately 60,000 Bosnian refugees obtain permanent resettlement in the United States. His commitment and empathy for this vulnerable population was extraordinary and deserves to be recognized.

In my home state of Oregon, we were fortunate to have Bill McNamee assigned to our INS Office in 2001. He became district director in 2004 and has led this office with compassion, integrity, and a sense of dedication to the immigrants he serves. His colleagues, his employees, and the public all respect Bill for his efforts to provide excellent service: a rare distinction.

Bill McNamee's commitment to public service is also evident in his work with the Federal Executive Board. The Board coordinates all federal, state, and local government organizations to ensure that every agency is better prepared for emergencies. Due to Bill's dedication to this mission, he was instrumental in obtaining permanent congressional funding for the Board.

It is an honor for me to recognize Director McNamee for his service and for providing a heroic example to us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, unfortunately I missed recorded votes on the House floor on Friday, June 12, 2009.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote No. 335 (On Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1256).

RECOGNIZING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF "BEAT THE ODDS" IN LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the fifth anniversary of the "Beat the Odds" program in Loudoun County, Virginia. I am honored to recognize this important program in the 10th District of Virginia.

"Beat the Odds" is a national scholarship program that was initiated by the Children's Defense Fund in 1990 to celebrate the positive potential of young people and further their dreams of higher education. In 2004, several organizations in Loudoun County came together to organize the Loudoun chapter of "Beat the Odds." These organizations include: the Bar Association, the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, the Department of Family Services, the Sheriff's Office, Juvenile Court Services, the Public Defender's Office, and the Commonwealth Attorney's Office.

Since the first awards were given in 2005, the Loudoun Chapter has presented over $40,000 in scholarships and merit awards to 18 deserving high school seniors from across Loudoun County. These young people have overcome tremendous challenges and obstacles in their daily lives to become role models in their communities. Their drive to succeed and inner strength make them truly remarkable individuals.

Each May, awardees are honored and recognized in a ceremony at the Old Courthouse in Leesburg. I had the privilege of attending this year's ceremony, which was held on May 28. This year's honorees were: Breon Earle, Broad Run High School; Ahsanul Haque, Dominion High School; Joseph Williams, Dominion High School; Marlen Santos, Loudoun Valley High School, and Jessica Murray, Loudoun Valley High School.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating these outstanding students and recognize their achievements, as well as the continuing legacy of "Beat the Odds" in Loudoun County.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 2009

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of Caribbean Heritage Month and in particular to bring to the forefront the island nation of the Dominican Republic which is the country of origin of and home to thousands of my constituents in northern Manhattan. As is the case with Puerto Rico, also the land of origin of a sizable part of my constituents, these islands are indeed in the Caribbean although in the Spanish speaking minority. I am calling upon all of the nations of the Caribbean regardless of the differences among them to come together especially in these times and form a solidarity which cannot be broken. It is through the common bonds of

experience and tragedy that the lasting relationships of this world have been founded. The Caribbean itself is no stranger to struggle and tragedy regardless of what language they may speak. All of these nations have experienced the exploitations of slavery, the annihilation of its indigenous people and the colonization of a world power—yet they are still standing and striving to develop economies that can sustain development and compete under the new rules of globalization.

It is this common bond of fortitude and resilience that must be recognized and cherished. Nonetheless in an effort to solidify, we have become divisive. Something as powerful as language is often used as a tool to divide. The variety of cultures found within the Caribbean should not be used as boxes to contain the cultures of nations but rather as connecting bonds that will link them in a chain that will anchor their nations as a whole.

I call upon the Dominican Republic to be a leader in the Spanish speaking Caribbean and to pick up the torch to set ablaze the cauldron of solidarity amongst the Caribbean. Being Caribbean transcends the lines of language and ethnicity to the broader scope of history and culture. From the food—arroz y habichuelas or rice and peas, to the music—reggaeton or reggae, everywhere one can see the bonds that unite us. I believe that the Dominican Republic, as well as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, is in a strategic position to initiate this dialogue and I urge them to lead.

IN HONOR OF MONTGOMERY'S JOHN V. WARMS

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Montgomery Township's John V. Warms who passed away June 13 at the age of 71.

Born and raised in Newark, NJ, John Warms was a resident of the Skillman section of Montgomery for more than 36 years.

A graduate of Carteret Academy, Montclair State College and Seton Hall University, John spent 32 years with the New Jersey Education Association as a field representative, negotiator and teacher rights case manager.

He was also an active member of state and national education professional associations. Mr. Warms is known for developing special national projects such as ''Read Across America'' and Drug-Free School Zones. And he helped to establish the Paul Demetrious Fund, and with the help of his friends and neighbors established the National Staff Organization and served as its president for 25 years.

Throughout this lifetime, John received many awards, most importantly the ACLU Roger Baldwin Civil Liberties Award. Following retirement, John was a vice-president of Teachscape, a professional development company for teachers.

He also represented New Jersey Probation Officers and served as a legal consultant for the Klausner Hunter law firm. Most recently, John served as special assistant to the president of Raritan Valley Community College for developmental projects.

John Warms' passion for education and advocacy for teachers and students came from his personal experiences—he was himself a teacher at Winfield Park and Piscataway school systems.

John Warms was a bedrock in the community in which he lived. He served three terms on the Montgomery Township Committee with his most recent term ending in 2007. John Warms proudly served as mayor of Montgomery during 1992.

John's civic involvement also included liaisons with the Montgomery Police Department and Recreation Committee; Skillman Village negotiations with New Jersey; Route 206 modifications, and served on the Planning Board. He was a member of the Princeton B.P.O. Elks, and was a leader in the ''Operation Friends'' campaign to provide relief for Hurricane Katrina victims in Alabama.

John Warms also coached several middle and high school soccer and baseball teams, traveling soccer and baseball teams, and was the president of the Montgomery High School Booster Club.

John is survived by his beloved wife of 44 years, Peg, and children Christopher of Hamilton, Peter and Joanne of Lambertville and Annie of Lawrenceville. Also surviving are three delightful grandsons, Tanner Kell, Cole and Thomas Warms.

Thank you John Warms for your contributions to the Montgomery community and New Jersey as a whole. You will be greatly missed.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as a part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010:

Requesting Member: Congressman ADAM H. PUTNAM

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Department of Justice—Office of Justice Programs (OJP)—Juvenile Justice Project Funding Amount: $250,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Polk County Sheriff

Address of Requesting Entity: 455 North Broadway Avenue, Bartow, Florida 33830

Description of Request: The Polk County Sheriff's Office has placed an earmark request of $250,000 in order to supplement funding for the Polk County Gang Prevention Initiative. This critical program will continue work to thwart gang activity in Central Florida. According to the Polk County Sheriffs Office (PCSO) Gang Unit, there are currently 16 known national gangs and 24 known local ''hybrid'' gangs operating in the Polk County area. Funding for this project will expand the PCSO current anti-gang programs in Polk County to investigate, document, coordinate, and suppress gang related activity. Currently, the Polk County Sheriff's Office has a specialized Gang Unit which will utilize the federal dollars to develop strategies to combat gangs through community patrols. Funding will also be used toward the creation of presentations directed at children, adults, parents, teachers, school administrators, and other law enforcement officials to educate individuals on the threats posed by gang activity and to promote overall awareness in an effort to reduce gang activity and violence.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 95th Anniversary of the Inland Northwest Chapter of the American Red Cross. The Red Cross gained national recognition in 1881 through the efforts of its founder, Clara Barton. The Inland Northwest Chapter of the Red Cross, established in 1914, has continued to carry out its founder's mission to provide disaster relief and to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies on local, national, and international levels.

Responding to its 1905 Congressional Charter to ''serve as a medium between the citizens of the United States and the Army and the Navy,'' the Inland Northwest Chapter has been active in providing relief in all major international conflicts of the past century. The organization demonstrated its dedication in WWI by raising funds and providing hospitality services and during the Second World War by providing clothing, supplies, medical aid, and a portion of much needed blood donations to members of our armed forces. Following the end of the Vietnam War, the Inland Northwest Chapter participated in a massive resettlement program for Vietnamese refugees.

In addition to providing aid during international conflicts, volunteers from the Inland Northwest Chapter have assisted victims of national disasters since the Great Depression, when the Red Cross transferred wheat surpluses throughout the country. Recently, the organization has alleviated suffering after national emergencies such as the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, the terrorist attacks of 9/11, and Hurricane Katrina.

This year, the chapter is working to strengthen ties with local members of the military, by establishing an office at Fairchild Air Force Base and by making weekly visits to the Spokane VA Medical Center. Historically, the Red Cross has played a key role in helping deployed soldiers communicate with their families. This July, the Inland Northwest Chapter plans to expand their services by moving these communications in-house. Other ongoing chapter activities include education and preparation for emergencies and 24-hour support for disaster victims, especially those affected by house fires.

Madam Speaker, I believe the dedication shown by the Inland Northwest Chapter of the American Red Cross and their ongoing efforts to prevent, prepare for, and assist in the most critical disaster situations are worthy of recognition before this body. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring the Inland Northwest Chapter of the American Red Cross by observing and celebrating 95 years of selfless dedication to service.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BILBRAY. Madam Speaker, I submit the following:

Requesting Member: Congressman BRIAN BILBRAY

Bill Number: H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, Byrne Justice Assistance Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Carlsbad

Address of Requesting Entity: 1200 Carlsbad Village Drive, Carlsbad, CA 92008

Description of Request: I received an earmark of $300,000 for the City of Carlsbad to construct the first Joint Fire and Police training center in North San Diego County, providing an unparalleled opportunity for first responders to train together and deliver enhanced and coordinated safety for the citizens of our region. Regional public safety collaboration will result in better training, yielding stronger and more coordinated responses by fire, police, public works, FBI, DEA and other North County law enforcement agencies. This project will also better prepare a coordinated, unified response to large-scale disasters and fires in the region.

Requesting Member: Congressman BRIAN BILBRAY

Bill Number: H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Byrne Justice Assistance

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Escondido

Address of Requesting Entity: 201 North Broadway, Escondido, CA 92025

Description of Request: I received an earmark of $200,000 for the Escondido Police Department to fund new Mobile Data Computers. Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) enhance emergency communications and support electronic messaging between police vehicles. Officers are dependent on this technology to be responsive to emergencies and have the necessary information to operate safely. Vehicles with new MDCs will increase officer communications and enable them to interface with Escondido's new CAD system with its GPS feature. During a large, regional emergency (e.g. a wildfire scenario) the Emergency Operations Center and 911 dispatch center will be able to visually determine where every Police and Fire unit is located and position them more effectively.

The Police Department currently maintains approximately 160 Mobile Data Computers. About 40 percent of these are three to four years old and are used beyond the manufacturers warranty period. Although these MDCs are still in the field and functioning, they are very costly to maintain. Not surprisingly, the successful deployment of the mobile laptop computers also has created a demand for increased access to new applications (e.g. Automated Field Reporting) and regional law enforcement databases (e.g. ARJIS, CLETS), which puts a strain on these older mobile computers. Pushing these older mobile computers to the edge of their limits makes it difficult to maintain the reliability necessary for public safety operations. More importantly, some of the desired applications (ARJISNet, SDLaw, CalPhoto, new CAD system) simply cannot be accommodated on the older existing MDCs.

Requesting Member: Congressman BRIAN BILBRAY

Bill Number: H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Byrne Discretionary Grant Program

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: San Diego County, District Attorney

Address of Requesting Entity: 330 West Broadway, San Diego, CA 92101

Description of Request: I secured $200,000 for the San Diego County District Attorney's Gang and Drug Crime Investigation and Prosecution unit. This proposal for $200,000 is consistent with the statutory purpose and goals of the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program. Investigation and prosecution of drug and gang-related crime in the District Attorney's Office is manpower-intensive. A substantial number of cases brought to the office come from Federal law enforcement, often due to the inability or unwillingness of the U.S. Attorney's Office to take certain cases. Deputy District Attorneys work hand in hand with Special Agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate narcotics trafficking activity, much of which originates in Mexico. These investigations, many of which involve technically and legally complex wiretaps of extraordinary scope and duration, require an ever-increasing number of Deputy District Attorneys, as narcotics traffickers, and the attorneys they retain for their defense, become more sophisticated.

Requesting Member: Congressman BRIAN BILBRAY

Bill Number: H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: COPS Technology Grant Program

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: County of San Diego, Sheriff's Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 9621 Ridgehaven Court, San Diego, CA 92123

Description of Request: I secured $1,200,000 for the San Diego County Sheriff Department's Regional Communications System Upgrade. This proposal for $1,200,000 is consistent with the statutory purpose and goals of the COPS Technology Discretionary Program. The Sheriff's continued vision is to increase and improve data sharing, automate officer alerts and notifications, improve disaster preparedness, and deliver more intelligence to officers and first-responders. The Sheriff's Department, with assistance from Federal and local agencies has, over several years, undertaken technology projects targeting this vision. These enhancements provide law enforcement with rapid access to critical information and knowledge with less human intervention producing quicker results with greater accuracy. This phase of the SDLaw Infrastructure Program will expand the search and aggregation of intelligence from even more data repositories, add additional business logic, further automate data mapping and workflow, further improving visualization of the information resulting from this convergence of data from State, Local, and Federal systems and now with the inclusion of County justice case management systems.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman J. RANDY FORBES

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Commerce, Justice, Science

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Chesterfield County Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 10001 Iron Bridge Road, Chesterfield, VA, 23832, USA

Description of Request: Provides $930,000 to improve officer communications through the acquisition of floor mounted car radios. These floor mounted radios will increase the safety of police officers as well as citizens.

Requesting Member: Congressman J. RANDY FORBES

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Commerce, Justice, Science

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Suffolk Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 120 Henley Place, Suffolk, VA, 23434, USA

Description of Request: Provides $70,000 to fund the purchase of Emergency Medical Dispatching Software. Giving emergency medical information to a caller with a medical situation by a dispatcher is considered an industry standard.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. COBLE. Madam Speaker, yesterday my flight was delayed and I missed the four suspension votes.

On rollcall No. 336—H. Res. 430—Expressing condolences to the citizens of Italy and support for the Government of Italy in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that struck the Abruzzo region of central Italy, I would have voted "Aye."

On rollcall No. 337—H.R. 2325—To designate the "Laredo Veterans" Post Office in Laredo, Texas, I would have voted "Aye."

On rollcall No. 338—H.R. 729—Phylicia's Law, I would have voted "No."

On rollcall No. 339—H.Res. 540—Expressing condolences to families affected by ConAgra Foods Plant Explosion in Gamer, North Carolina, I would have voted "Aye."

RECOGNIZING THE HOWARD COLLEGE HAWKS 2009 JUNIOR COLLEGE NATIONAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, I proudly congratulate the Howard College Hawks baseball team of Howard County Junior College in Big Spring, Texas for winning the 2009 Junior College National Baseball Championship.

The Hawks finished the season with a 63–1 record; the best record ever by a World Series championship team at any level of collegiate baseball. The championship squad includes sophomores Andrew Collazo, Jonathon Castillo, Tommy Vukovich, Nick Popescu, Caleb Nine, Bryan Johns, Runey Davis, Kane Kimrey, Hunter Hill, B.J. Armstrong, Dylan Cacciola, Monk Kreder, Chase Adams, Miles Hamblin, Marvin Prestridge, David de la Chapelle, Zach Neal, Jared Butler, William Calhoun, Corey Sartor, Anthony Collazo, Cody Henry, Juan Villarreal, and freshmen Kyle Padden, Tanner Ross, Zak Anderson, Blake Barnes, Brandon Parrent, Landon Steinhagen, Stephen Niedwiecki, Joe Leftridge, MacKenzie Harrison, Duncan McGee, Burch Smith, Josh Brewer. Led by head coach Britt Smith, the coaching staff includes assistant coaches J. Bob Thomas and Jack Geise.

Several players received individual recognition for their outstanding performance. Runey Davis and Miles Hamblin had the top fielding average as the Hawks led the nation in team fielding percentage. The NJCAA/Easton Division I Baseball Defensive Player of the Year award went to Hawk centerfielder Runey Davis. Andrew Collazo was honored as the tournament's Most Valuable Player and Best Defensive Player. William Calhoun was awarded the Rawlings Big Stick Award with a regular season batting average of .527—the highest in the nation.

Three of the Hawks were named to the All American team: designated hitter William Calhoun, Pitcher Zach Neal, and Catcher Miles Hamblin.

With great support from the community, the Hawks have brought home the national championship to Big Spring. I applaud the Howard College Hawks for their hard work and success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROBLEM GAMBLING ACT OF 2009

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with Representatives LEE TERRY and FRANK WOLF, the Comprehensive Problem Gambling Act of 2009, which would for the first time devote federal resources toward the prevention and treatment of problem and pathological gambling.

According to the National Council on Problem Gambling, approximately 6–9 million American adults meet the criteria for a gambling problem, which includes gambling behavior patterns that compromise, disrupt or damage personal, family or vocational pursuits. Over the past decade, gaming and gambling has grown in the United States and many states have expanded legalized gaming, including regulated casino-style games and lotteries. The recent economic downturn only compounds this situation as many states consider relaxing gaming laws in an effort to raise state revenues.

At the same time, the federal government and most states have devoted very little, if any, resources to the prevention and treatment of compulsive gambling. Problem gambling can destroy a person's career and financial standing, disrupt marriages and personal relationships, and encourage participation in criminal activity. Currently, no federal agency has responsibility for coordinating efforts to treat problem gambling.

The Comprehensive Problem Gambling Act of 2009 would begin to address this deficiency by designating the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) as the lead agency on problem gambling, allowing them to coordinate Federal action. The legislation would allow SAMSHA to conduct research, develop guidelines for effective prevention and treatment programs, and provide assistance for community-based services. In addition, this legislation would authorize annual appropriations of $200,000 for a coordinated public awareness campaign, $4 million for an advisory commission to research problem gambling, and $10 million for grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations to provide treatment and prevention programs.

Legal gambling revenue, excluding most sports betting, poker and Internet gambling, has grown into an approximately $100 billion a year industry. In 2006, the IRS reported that individuals claimed $27.902 billion in gambling winnings on their income tax returns, resulting in $5.3 billion in federal tax revenue. I feel the responsible action is to invest a modest amount (the five-year cost of this bill is less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the yearly federal tax revenues from gambling) in prevention and treatment efforts.

While there may be disagreement over the degree to which gambling should be regulated, we should all be able to support efforts to minimize the negative effects of problem gambling. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this important legislation.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MANZULLO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding the two earmarks I secured as part of H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

My first request, totaling $250,000, will come from the Community Oriented Policing Services technology account at the Department of Justice for the City of Rockford, Illinois to acquire a new Records Management System and new crime fighting software for their police department to assist them in identifying, deploying, and effectively apprehending criminals. A major component of Rockford's crime reduction strategy has been to utilize technology to improve productivity and deploy resources in the most strategic and efficient manner possible. This leveraging of technology will be a force multiplier for the City and will help to reduce the crime rate in local neighborhoods. Rockford, and the surrounding areas of Winnebago County, has long struggled with high per capita crime rates. While crime has recently fallen in Rockford, too many people still do not feel safe in their own neighborhoods and dare not cross into someone else's part of town. Plus, with the decline in the national economy and the local unemployment rate in Rockford reaching 14.5 percent, higher crime rates may soon remerge. This funding is needed to help the Rockford police use modern technology to help them confront the next challenges in law enforcement. The entity to receive this funding is the City of Rockford located at 425 East State Street in Rockford, Illinois 61104.

My second request, totaling $250,000, will also come from the Community Oriented Policing Services technology account at the Department of Justice for the Office of the Sheriff of Winnebago County, Illinois to purchase new modern, interoperable mobile radios to improve communications among multiple law enforcement agencies in several counties along Illinois-Wisconsin border. The radios currently in use by the Sheriff's Department operate on older technology that the manufacturer no longer supports replacement parts. Having new communications equipment will allow their field operations units to have direct communications within their agency, as well as other law enforcement agencies within Winnebago County and adjoining counties in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. This request will help fulfill the Congressional mandate to have communications interoperability among first responders. The entity to receive this funding is the Office of the Sheriff of Winnebago County located at 650 West State Street in Rockford, Illinois, 61102.

Madam Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Representative DAVID OBEY, and the Ranking Minority Member, Representative JERRY LEWIS, and the Chairman of the CJS Appropriations Subcommittee, Representative ALAN MOLLOHAN, and the Ranking Minority Member, Representative FRANK WOLF, for working with me in a bipartisan manner to include these two critical law enforcement requests in this spending bill.

FIRST RxIMPACT DAY ON CAPITOL HILL

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the first RxIMPACT Day on Capitol Hill. Advocates from nearly 30 states travelled to the Washington, DC area on June 16–17 to talk about the contribution they make in providing quality

healthcare in over 50,000 community pharmacies operating nationwide. These advocates are participating in this event to urge members of Congress to recognize the value of pharmacies and make these ''most accessible'' experts full participants in any innovative health care delivery system and coordinated care model that is included in health care reform legislation.

Pharmacists are on the frontline of delivering quality, affordable health care. Today, there are more than 254,000 licensed pharmacists in the United States who work to improve health care throughout delivery systems across the country, including community pharmacies, hospitals, nursing homes, hospice centers and in a patient's own home. Ninety-five percent of all Americans live within five miles of a retail or community pharmacy. It becomes a place where community members can ask questions, receive medications from pharmacists they know and trust, purchase prescription drugs at lower prices, and receive personal and knowledgeable service.

As the face of neighborhood health care, pharmacists across the nation are uniquely qualified to help patients manage their conditions through medication, including monitoring their prescription use. Appropriate medication use is critical to treating the most common chronic conditions that cost the nation $1.3 trillion in lost productivity, decreased quality of life and morbidity. Unfortunately, only 50 percent of Americans living with chronic diseases adhere to their prescribed drug regimen. Patient non-adherence not only costs the nation's economy $177 billion dollars each year, it is associated with a $47 billion dollar a year price tag for related hospitalizations.

I applaud the work of pharmacies and their pharmacists who play a special role in the lives and health of folks in Eastern Washington as well as all Americans. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in recognizing the First Annual RxIMPACT Day on Capitol Hill and congratulating the more than 150 pharmacy leaders, pharmacists, students, and executives and the pharmacy community for their contributions to the good health of the American people.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican standards on member requests, I am submitting the following information regarding congressionally directed appropriation projects I sponsored as part of H.R. 2847, FY 2010 Commerce, Justice and Science Appropriations Act.

Agency/Account: NASA

Amount: $1,000,000

Requesting Entity: Texas Tech University, 2500 Broadway, Lubbock, TX 79409

This funding will be used towards providing engineering support for extended human and robotic space flight missions, which will directly contribute to NASA's initiative of returning to the moon and going to Mars. For human and robotic missions, the Center for Space Sciences is addressing the need for a decreased reliance on mission control due to the communication delays that occur in long distance missions.

MONEY SERVICE BUSINESS ACT OF 2009

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing the ''Money Service Business Act of 2009''. This is bipartisan legislation that has been cosponsored by the Ranking Member of the Financial Services Committee, Spencer BACHUS of Alabama as well as the Chair and Ranking Member of the Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit Subcommittee, Congressmen LUIS GUTIERREZ of Illinois and JEB HENSARLING of Texas and the Ranking Member of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, JUDY BIGGERT of Illinois.

Last Congress, this bill passed the House on a unanimous voice vote.

The ''Money Service Business Act'' addresses the critical problem of money services businesses (MSBs) being denied access to the banking system.

MSBs have experienced blanket terminations of their commercial accounts over the past several years due, in part, to banks responding to unclear guidance from regulators.

This bill establishes a mechanism that would allow MSBs to self-certify their compliance with Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering requirements, while allowing banks to make risk-based decisions about banking particular MSBs.

MSBs, which include check cashers, money transmitters and money order issuers, have served our nation's communities for years.

If this issue is left unaddressed, the viability of MSBs will be compromised, potentially pushing many of these transactions underground and potentially untraceable to law enforcement.

Banks, reacting to regulatory fears, have terminated MSB accounts in a blanket fashion, in an attempt to minimize exposure to ''high risk'' businesses.

Without a banking relationship, MSBs are unable to provide financial services to communities, making it difficult for millions of Americans to pay bills, send money, or cash checks.

Federal regulatory agencies, recognizing the problem facing MSBs, have sought to address this issue through agency guidance and regulatory changes, with little effect.

This legislation addresses this problem by enabling MSBs to self-certify their compliance with Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering requirements.

This approach is not novel.

It is similar in principle to that used for international correspondent banking.

It would not relieve banks of their due diligence responsibilities with regard to their MSB customers, rather, it would permit appropriate reliance on self-certification to relieve banks of being the de facto regulators only of MSBs' Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering compliance.

The mechanics of this self-certification will be handled by regulations set forth by the Secretary of the Treasury and the certification will be filed with the financial institution where the MSB has a commercial account.

I do want to mention that even with the implementation of the self-certification; MSBs would continue to be responsible for complying with all other existing provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act and will continue to be the subject of rigorous on-site examinations by IRS examiners. MSBs are also State-regulated in many jurisdictions.

Currently, 28 States and the District of Columbia require MSB's to be licensed and/or regulated by State banking agencies.

Both MSBs and the Financial Institutions banking them will still be required to fully comply with all other aspects of the Bank Secrecy Act, including the filing of Suspicious Activity Reports and Currency Transaction Reports.

Any violation of their certification would render the same civil and criminal penalties provided for by the Bank Secrecy Act and other Anti-Money Laundering Provisions.

This is a well crafted bill that allows law enforcement to continue to track the transactions of Money Service Businesses, while allowing the MSBs to have access to the banking accounts they need to conduct business.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010:

Requesting Member: Congressman ADAM H. PUTNAM

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Department of Justice—Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Meth

Project Funding Amount: $250,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Polk County Sheriff

Address of Requesting Entity: 455 North Broadway Avenue, Bartow, Florida 33830

Description of Request: The Polk County Sheriff's Office has placed an earmark request of $250,000 in continued funding for the Polk County Methamphetamine Project. This critical program has received previous federal funding to carry out methamphetamine prevention and mitigation programs that have shown positive results in cracking down on the growth of methamphetamine production and distribution in Central Florida. This funding will cover equipment, and training, thus enabling the Polk County Sheriffs Office (PCSO) to make a dedicated effort to combat the distribution and use of methamphetamine in Polk County, Florida. From 2003 through 2007, the PCSO made 3,481 methamphetamine related arrests, seized over 150,000 grams of methamphetamine, and eliminated 27 methamphetamine labs.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 2009

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I stand before you today to pay homage to the Republic of Haiti, during this month when we celebrate Caribbean American Heritage Month. The country is of great significance to all who support the free world, as they stand as the second free nation in the history of the Western Hemisphere, second only to the United States. In addition, the Haitian Revolution also produced the first black republic in the world, which is acknowledged as a sense of pride and honor to all people of color around the world.

Haiti does not only share a historical relationship with the U.S., but has been a longtime friend and ally, even supporting us with additional troops during the American Revolution. This level of sacrifice by a country should not be forgotten, especially during times of economic need and hardship.

This is why it is particularly important for us to remember, at this time, the thousands of non-criminal Haitians who currently have ''final orders of removal''—or stand to be deported back to a country that is in no position to receive them. Sending 30,000 Haitians back to a country that, in past hurricane season, has been ravaged by consecutive storms is un-American and will be a missed humanitarian opportunity. As Americans, we should support our President in this humanitarian effort by offering these Haitians the opportunity to work and provide food and clothing to their families.

Persons with final orders of removal are ineligible for work authorization. This means that there are approximately 30,000 Haitians living in the U.S. who are not permitted to earn a living to take care of their families in the U.S. and abroad. As you know, remittances make up 1/4 of Haiti's GDP so this is a direct impact on the economic stability in Haiti. Just last month, the Huffington Post reported that Haiti had seen a decrease in remittances with a ''dramatic dip this January falling to $69 million from $104 million the previous month''. The World Bank, IMF, Inter-American Development Bank and money transfer offices are all predicting a thinning flow of remittance money into Haiti in the coming months. Based on these facts, it is no coincidence that we are hearing about more Coast Guard interdictions. These individuals are obviously desperate to find ways to feed their families.

Haiti also played an indirect role in helping the United States grow, as a nation. The defeat of the French Napoleon Army by the Haitians, albeit indirectly, helped America expand its territories towards the West with the Louisiana Purchase. At the time, Haiti was the producer of 40 percent of the world's sugar, was the most profitable colony the French owned and in fact the wealthiest and most flourishing of the slave colonies in the Caribbean. This was a tremendous loss to the French, and as a result, France was forced to sell off some of their land in the new world. The outcome for the U.S. was significant -the land included in the purchase, now famously known as the ''Louisiana Purchase'', comprises of around 23 percent of the territory of the United States today.

The historical relationship and the humanitarian concerns are important facts to consider when developing policy towards the country of Haiti.

Madam Speaker, I hope that our government will take this time, during the month when we honor our Caribbean American Heritage, to make the right decision regarding the granting of Temporary Protective Status, TPS, for these Haitian nationals.

Haiti has been a friend of ours for many years, and I hope that we exercise our friendship during this time of hardship.

EARMARK DECLARATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2010:

Requesting Member: Rep. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs—Juvenile Justice

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: Brick Township Police Athletic League (PAL), 60 Drum Point Road, Brick, NJ 08723

Description of Request: Brick PAL offers after-school and summer camp programs to keep students engaged in educational, social and cultural programs in the critical hours while parents are at work. The amount of $250,000 listed in H.R. 2847 will be used for hiring counselors, equipment, educational trips, scholarships and general operations of the programs.

Requesting Member: Rep. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs–Juvenile Justice

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: D.A.R.E. New Jersey, Inc., 292 Prospect Street, Cranbury, NJ 08512

Description of Request: D.A.R.E. New Jersey will use the $350,000 listed in H.R. 2847 to implement the Middle School Drug and Safety Prevention Program, ''Keepin' It Real'' which focuses on teaching middle school students how to resist peer pressure, avoid involvement in drugs, gangs and violence and live productive, meaningful lives. The funding will be used for officer training, workbooks, teachers books and materials, evaluation of the program, personnel, and general expenses such as printing, postage and travel associated with the training.

Requesting Member: Rep. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: Monmouth University, 400 Cedar Avenue, West Long Branch, NJ 07764

Description of Request: The University's Resilient Coastal Urban Community and Ecosystem (RESCUE) Initiative will use the amount of $250,000 listed in H.R. 2847 to maintain and expand the water quality monitoring system, work directly with communities to implement cost-effective strategies for reducing pollution, restoring and protecting critical habitats that support resilient coastal ecosystems and communities and support the development of community strategies to adapt to coastal threats.

Requesting Member: Rep. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs—Juvenile Justice

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: KidsBridge, 4556 S Broad Street, 2nd Floor, Trenton, NJ 08620

Description of Request: The KidsBridge program allows students the opportunity to participate in leadership training, violence prevention and gang resistance programs during and after school. Through mentors and academic programs, students will learn improved behaviors thereby reducing violent encounters and victimization. The amount of $90,000 listed in H.R. 2847 will be used to facilitate weekly youth meetings, materials and workbooks, evaluation, cultural and educational trips, healthy snacks for the students and staff salary.

Requesting Member: Rep. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs—Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: City of Trenton, 319 E State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

Description of Request: The YouthStat program is a key component of the City of Trenton's ongoing efforts to develop and implement aggressive new strategies to effectively respond to the problems of gang violence in Trenton, New Jersey. The amount of $310,000 listed in H.R. 2847 will provide participants with customized community based programming including mentoring, work experience, life skills development, and recreation for juveniles who are at the highest risk for gang and criminal involvement.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I submit the following:

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP-Byrne

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Alabama District Attorneys Association

Address of Requesting Entity: 515 South Perry Street, Montgomery, AL 36104

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $900,000 for the Alabama Computer Forensics Laboratories (Personnel $575,000; Benefits $150,000; Travel $20,000; Equipment $50,000; Supplies $35,000; Other $70,000). Matching funds of $150,000 will be provided by the state and local sources. This appropriation request is for a continuation of the computer forensic lab program which created 3 regional computer labs to cover the entire state

of Alabama. These labs were created to address all forms of computer crime such as; child pornography, fraud, and identity theft. The computer labs utilize working relationships with federal, state and local agencies across the nation and are the only law enforcement agency exclusively handling computer crime cases from investigation to prosecution. Monetary losses from computer-related crime exceed that of the illegal drug trade worldwide and it is estimated that computer crimes will double in the US in the next 2 years. In 3 years, the program has assisted more than 75 outside law enforcement agencies and analyzed more than 2000 pieces of electronic evidence in approximately 851 criminal cases resulting in a multitude of convictions. Funding will create at least 2 jobs in the First District and will prevent victimization statewide.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS LE tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Baldwin County Commission

Address of Requesting Entity: 312 Courthouse Square, Suite 12, Bay Minette, AL 36507

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $500,000 to improve security at three courthouses in Baldwin County, AL. The funding will be used to install integrated digital cameras on the premises and access controls on the doors within the current judicial areas. The funding will be utilized in 4 technology segments as follows: [1] Acquisition of Central Infrastructure (the control center for the security network), [2] Bay Minette Courthouse Technology, [3] Fairhope Satellite Courthouse Technology and [4] Foley Satellite Courthouse Technology. For the acquisition of central infrastructure, approximately $134,000 will be used ($45,000 for servers, $78,000 for network and storage, and $11,000 for camera archiving software). Bay Minette Courthouse Technology will use $210,000 ($42,400 for network, $6,300 for viewing stations, $5,200 for viewing monitors, $6,100 for wiring, $150,000 for cameras). Fairhope and Foley Courthouses will both use $78,000 ($12,000 for network, $6,300 for viewing stations, $1,000 for viewing monitors, $2,600 for wiring, $37,500 for cameras, and $18,600 for doors). Baldwin County is the 65th fastest growing county in the country (US Census Bureau). As such, the county has recently seen a significant increase in population and demand for public services. This is a one-year funding request, yielding long-term public safety benefits.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA–ORF

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Dauphin Island Sea Lab

Address of Requesting Entity: 101 Bienville Blvd. Dauphin Island AL 36528

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $750,000 to fund a joint initiative between the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, a state-funded research and educational entity, and the University of South Alabama, a public institution, to research commercial fisheries critical to the state's economy and tourism. Recreational and commercial fisheries and tourism, as well as the businesses they support, are dependent on healthy stocks of fish which require effective science-based management. Management decisions which impact the region's economy need to be made on current research data—this study will provide data to the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA and the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. This ecosystem-based fisheries management study on three species with a large economic importance in the Northern Central Gulf of Mexico—Spanish mackerel, adult red drum, and pompano—will look at the species' coastal migratory patterns in shallow coastal waters. This study will include the biological aspects of these coastal pelagic fishes as well as the historical and current socioeconomic impacts these fisheries have on the local fishing communities. With the results of this study, fishery management decisions can be made from effective and science based data. The funds will support students, research technicians, and senior scientists at the Dauphin Island Sea Lab. Approximately $525,000 (70%) will go towards research personnel and day to day operations of the various vessels, equipment and supplies; and $225,000 (30%) will be for project management, overhead and administration.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS LE Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Foley, Alabama

Address of Requesting Entity: City of Foley 407 East Laurel Avenue, Foley, Alabama 36535

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $400,000 for the purchase and installation of monitored security cameras at public parks and areas in the 65th fastest growing county in the country (US Census Bureau). Funds will be used at approximately the following levels: Purchase of Cameras and monitors—$225,000; Installation of Cameras—$100,000; Wiring and Hardware—$50,000; Monitoring of cameras—$25,000.The transient worker population of Baldwin County has doubled recently. The City of Foley has expanded public services to accommodate its changing population, but public spaces have seen an increase in underage drinking, sexual encounters, vandalism and violence. Installation of some security cameras has successfully diminished illegal activities in public spaces in this high tourist-traffic city adjacent to Alabama's beaches. While no match is required, Foley will provide for maintenance and monitoring in the out years of the project.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA–ORF

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Mobile County Commission

Address of Requesting Entity: 205 Government Street, Mobile, AL 36644

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $600,000 to replace and enhance existing tidal gauges with new gauges capable of collecting data for a 30 foot storm surge. Mobile County, AL, is a gulf-front county, prone to natural disasters. During Hurricane Katrina, all of the existing tidal gauges were rendered inoperable as they were not equipped to handle such a strong storm surge. Tidal gauges measure changes in sea level and help predict and document the severity of storms. Residents, businesses, and emergency management personnel rely on properly functioning tidal gauges so they can adequately respond to natural disasters and prepare warnings and evacuations accordingly. Six new gauges are required (costing $100,000 each). This is a one-year funding request that will have long-term coastal emergency management benefits for this coastal county and popular tourist destination.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP–JJ

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Team Focus, Inc.

Address of Requesting Entity: 6110 Grelot Road, Mobile, Alabama 36609

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $500,000 for mentoring, education and leadership development programs of Team Focus, Inc. Team Focus is a faith-based nonprofit organization that mentors fatherless young men year round in 7 camps across the country (AL, OH, TX, MI, CA, DC, TN). Funds would provide curriculum development, equipment, and supplies for year-round mentoring programs and summer camps at no cost to the young men. While boys without fathers are twice as likely to go to jail, Team Focus offers—for most of the young men—the only leadership training and male mentorship they have. Former First Lady Laura Bush has praised Team Focus for teaching fatherless boys what it means to acquire skills, find a job, support a family and be loyal to one. Approximately $120,000 (or 24%) for equipment to transport youth to program activities throughout the year; $150,000 (or 30%) for program related mileage and travel to/from camps; and $230,000 (or 46%) for supplies. Team Focus will match federal funds dollar for dollar.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA–ORF

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Town of Dauphin Island, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: 1011 Bienville Boulevard, Dauphin Island, AL 36528

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $1,500,000 to conduct a comprehensive engineering feasibility/design study to determine if construction of an engineered beach will stabilize this critical barrier island and maintain its purpose as a hurricane buffer for the Alabama coastline. The comprehensive study will include a review of the most probable technical approach, design engineering, sand source identification, dredging and habitat restoration ($1,100,000), and planning costs for permitting and environmental compliance ($400,000). As a barrier island, Dauphin Island protects Alabama's coastline from severe storm damage thereby saving more inland populated communities from more severe hurricane destruction. The island also fosters tourism and a significant commercial and recreational fishing industry supporting county and state revenue as well as thousands of jobs. This funding will complete the study. The Town of Dauphin Island will provide a matching cost share if necessary, but a match requirement is not anticipated, subject to program identification.

Requesting Member: Congressman JO BONNER

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP–JJ

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: University of Mobile

Address of Requesting Entity: 5735 College Parkway, Mobile, Alabama 36613–2842

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $850,000 for funding of the University of Mobile's RamKids program. RamKids is a faith-based, mentor-oriented intervention program designed for at-risk youth, grades 8 through college level, in the city of Prichard, Alabama. Funds will support college entrance preparation programs, career exploration trips, and an extended summer program on-campus at this faith-based non-profit institution. The city of Prichard suffers from economic decline, low-education levels and high crime rates. RamKids works to break that cycle. After the first year and a half of the program, RamKids participants exhibited considerable improvement in a variety of areas, including grade point average, social competence, and family functioning. Approximately $725,000 will be used to support educational opportunities, programs and activities for participants, support for mentors and curriculum development; approximately $78,000 will be used for expenses associated with student field trips and other necessary events; approximately $17,000 will be used for equipment and supplies; and approximately $30,000 will be used for insurance and other expenses.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations Bill:

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NASA, CAS

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: The University of Alabama

Address of Requesting Entity: The University of Alabama, P.O. Box 870117, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

Description of Request: ''Miniaturized Antennas for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, $350,000.'' The funding will be used to investigate the unstable imaging problems existing in UAVs camera with novel ferrites & broadband ferrite antennas of unique design. The goal is to develop miniature antennas that are capable of supporting systems that control the flight of UAVs. Taxpayer Justification: Lessons from recent combat experiences show that UAVs can improve acquisition & rapid dissemination of intelligence, surveillance & reconnaissance data. There is a need to increase the amounts of communication bandwidth to utilize the full potential of UAVs. The request as submitted to Congressman ADERHOLT was for $1,000,000 with a spending plan of $500,000 for salaries, $100,000 for laboratory supplies and materials, $60,000 for equipment rental, $40,000 for travel, and $300,000 for equipment.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: International Trade Administration

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Textile/Clothing Technology Corporation

Address of Requesting Entity: 5651 Dillard Drive, Cary, NC 27518

Description of Request: ''Textile Research Programs, $965,000.'' This project is for advanced technology R&D, benefiting the sewn products and hosiery industry sectors through improved knowledge of body shape and the dissemination of said knowledge to improve apparel and hosiery fit and comfort for the consumer. Taxpayer Justification: Stemming the outflow of jobs and strengthening the apparel and hosiery supply chain will provide jobs for workers who may otherwise be displaced, requiring public assistance. Two research projects are budgeted, Sustainable Strategies for Product Development with a supplies cost of $13,918 and Virtual Humans Research with a supplies cost of $28,764, personnel costs are $383,619, benefits cost of $101,009, travel cost of $24,589, occupancy cost of $162,915, with indirect cost of $250,186.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Meth

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Etowah County Drug Enforcement Unit, Gadsden, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: Etowah County Drug Enforcement Unit, 27 Forrest Avenue, Gadsden, AL 35901

Description of Request: ''Blount, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Marion, Morgan, Pickens, Walker, Winston Counties, AL Drug Task Forces Anti-Methamphetamine Project, $1,500,000.'' The funding would be used to help Drug Task Forces across the 4th District of Alabama fight illegal drug trafficking and production through training and the purchase of equipment. Taxpayer Justification: Drug use and crimes committed in association with the use or acquisition of drugs continue to plague the United States. This funding will help combat this growing trend.

These funds will approximately be used for the following: equipment: $1,350,000; and personnel: $150,000.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC), Montgomery, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC), 301 South Ripley Street, P.O. Box 301501, Montgomery, AL 36130–1501

Description of Request: ''Electronic Training and Security Tools (ETAST) Phase III, $250,000.'' The funding would be used to fully develop ADOC's 3D virtual environment Situational, Training & Awareness Tool for high-risk maximum security correctional facilities statewide and optimize planning, training, exercise and real-world response operations. Taxpayer Justification: ETAST Phase III is an integral part of our Nation's efforts to enhance public safety despite critical shortfalls within State budgets and problems retaining personnel at correctional facilities.

These funds will approximately be used for the following: Labor: $245,000; Travel: $4,000; Equipment/Supplies/Materials: $500.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Albertville, Albertville, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: City of Albertville, 116 West Main St., P.O. Box 1248, Albertville, AL 35950

Description of Request: ''Public Safety Mobile Data System, $1,400,000.'' The full amount of this funding will be used to purchase equipment, specifically a mobile data system to enhance public safety operations. This system will increase efficiency in daily operations by allowing data to be transmitted from the field. Taxpayer Justification: This project will further the goals of information sharing and collaboration between local public safety agencies.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Gadsden, Gadsden, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: City of Gadsden, 90 Broad Street, P.O. Box 267, Gadsden, AL 35902–0267

Description of Request: ''Law Enforcement and Forensic Science Technology and Equipment, $150,000.'' The full amount of this funding will be used to purchase needed equipment for an in-house forensic lab. Taxpayer Justification: This funding would expedite case resolution, trial, and sentencing.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Etowah County Commission, Gadsden, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: Etowah County Commission, 800 Forrest Avenue, Suite 113, Gadsden, AL 35901

Description of Request: ''Interoperable Communications & Centralized Dispatch System, $1,000,000.'' The full amount of this funding will be used to purchase a new interoperable communications system for the county. Taxpayer Justification: This allows for the county to become fully compliant with interoperability standards.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Morgan County, AL Commission, Decatur, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: Morgan County, Alabama Commission, 302 Lee St. N.E., P.O. Box 668, Decatur, Alabama 35602

Description of Request: ''Mobile Data Terminal Update, $160,000.'' The full amount of this funding will be used to replace Mobile Data Terminals. Taxpayer Justification: RMS & MDT's keep data for our use and make it readily available to be transferred to agencies nationwide when needed. Officers have a need for instant access to information, including photos. It is important for officer safety both here and across the nation and the funding promotes this end.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Town of Hackleburg, Hackleburg, AL

Address of Requesting Entity: Town of Hackleburg, P.O. Box 279, 314 1st Avenue, Hackleburg, AL 35564

Description of Request: ''Police Technology Upgrades, $75,000'' The full amount of this funding will be used to upgrade the technology for the police department with the latest equipment necessary to serve and protect the public and help control the fast growing drug problem in the region. Taxpayer Justification: This funding will better equip police departments so they can combat crime and drugs.

Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: DOJ, COPS Tech
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Alabama District Attorneys Association, Montgomery, AL
Address of Requesting Entity: Alabama District Attorneys Association, 515 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104
Description of Request: ''Alabama Computer Forensics Labs, $900,000.'' The funding would be used to expand the computer forensic lab program and to provide cybersafety training. Taxpayer Justification: Since 2006, this program has assisted 75+ outside LEO and analyzed over 2000 pieces of electronic evidence in approximately 851 criminal cases and conducted many cybersafety trainings at schools. This funding will build on this program.
These funds will approximately be used for the following: salaries: $575,000.00; benefits: $150,000.00; travel: $20,000.00; equipment: $50,000.00; supplies: $35,000.00; additional operating expenses: $70,000.00.
Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: DOJ, OJP–Byrne
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Auburn University, Auburn, AL
Address of Requesting Entity: Auburn University, 102 Samford Hall Auburn, AL 36849
Description of Request: ''Auburn University Canine Program, $900,000.'' It is my understanding that the funding would be used for continuing support of a program to provide Alabama (AL) Law Enforcement Organizations (LEO) with state-of-the-art detector-dog team (dog and handler) training for enhancing public and, especially, school safety. The detector-dog and handler team remain the most capable tool for the interdiction of explosive materials and illicit drugs. The capability of such teams is entirely dependent upon the quality of the dog, the dog's training, and instruction of its handler. This program would make available to AL LEO the highest state-of-the-art detector dogs, training, and handler instruction. AU proposes continuation and expansion of the FY09 program to provide AL LEO access to the services of CDTC in order to enhance public and, in particular, school safety in AL communities.
The funds will approximately be used for the following: personnel: $405,000; equipment costs (including the costs of acquiring canines): $112,000; in-state travel: $81,000; administrative costs: $243,000; and sub-contractual support: $59,000.
Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: DOJ, OJP–Byrne
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA
Address of Requesting Entity: National District Attorneys Association, 44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 110, Alexandria, VA 22314
Description of Request: ''National Advocacy Center State and Local Prosecutors Training Program, $150,000.'' The full amount of this funding would be used to develop the curriculum and training materials used by the National Advocacy Center to effectively train America's prosecutors. This program supports the National District Attorneys Association's participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center. Taxpayer Justification: The NDAA's mission at the NAC is to equip the nation's prosecutors with advocacy skills to effectively represent their communities and constituents in the courtroom in order to ensure community safety.
Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: DOJ, OJP–Byrne
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: The University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL
Address of Requesting Entity: The University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1530 3rd Avenue South, AB 720E, Birmingham, AL 35294
Description of Request: ''Model State Partnership for Cybercrime and Security, $500,000.'' The funding will be used to increase technology infrastructure to provide technical assistance to government agencies, develop enhancements to existing tools & create new tools to assist law enforcement in the fight against cybercrime and cyberterrorism. Taxpayer Justification: This initiative will raise the value of the Alabama Fusion Center, as a Fusion Center capable of receiving cybercrime cases and working them successfully for the benefit of its citizens, offloading such work from the Federal government.
The funds will approximately be used for the following: personnel: $250,000; and technology infrastructure: $250,000.
Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: DOJ, OJP–JJ
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Gadsden, Gadsden, AL
Address of Requesting Entity: City of Gadsden, 90 Broad Street, P.O. Box 267, Gadsden, AL 25902
Description of Request: ''Helping Families Program, $250,000.'' The funding would be used by the Family Success Center of Etowah County to work with low income families through continual case management, after-school programs and family counseling. Taxpayer Justification: The Family Success Center in Etowah County strives to reduce the percentage of drug and alcohol abuse, promote smoking cessation, increase after-school tutoring, and improve family well-being through family counseling.
These funds will be used for the following: Case management salary and benefits: $52,360; Supplies: $15,000; After school program for middle school students: $89,040; Family Counselor salary: $80,000; Travel for family counselor (trainings and to meet with client groups): $4,000; Co-located rental cost for on-site family counselor office in Family Success Center: $9,600.
Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: DOJ, OJP–JJ
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: United Methodist Children, Selma, AL
Address of Requesting Entity: United Methodist Children's Home, 1712 Broad Street, Selma, AL 36702–0830
Description of Request: ''Security and IT Improvements, $150,000.'' The funding would be used to replace patchwork security and information technology infrastructure with a state-of-the-art, organization-wide network. A modern system allows for seamless care for children as they move through the continuum of services we offer. Taxpayer Justification: Improves UMCH's ability to support treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families and to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization.
These funds will be approximately used for the following: equipment: $120,000; and salaries: $30,000.
Requesting Member: ADERHOLT
Bill Number: H.R. 2847
Account: Reprogramming of DOJ, COPS–Meth
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Etowah County Drug Enforcement Unit, Gadsden, AL
Address of Requesting Entity: Etowah County Drug Enforcement Unit, 27 Forrest Avenue, Gadsden, AL 35901
Description of Request: ''Anti-Methamphetamine Project, $1,000,000.'' The funding would be used to help the DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Marion, Morgan, Pickens, Walker Counties, AL Drug Task Forces and the Blount County Sheriff's Department fight illegal drug trafficking and production through training and the purchase of equipment. Taxpayer Justification: Drug use and crimes committed in association with the use or acquisition of drugs continue to plague the United States. This funding will help combat this growing trend.
These funds will be approximately used for the following: equipment: $900,000; and salaries: $100,000.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2487—the Commerce, Justice, Science, & Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.
Requesting Member: Congressman PETER T. KING
Bill Number: H.R. 2487
Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Glen Cove, NY
Address of Requesting Entity: 9 Glen Street, Glen Cove, NY 11542
Description of Request: $615,000 will be used by the Glen Cove Police Department for updating technologies, which include equipment for the Emergency Command Center, technology for conversion to digital frequencies, and equipment to allow interoperability with regional responder facilities.
Requesting Member: Congressman PETER T. KING
Bill Number: H.R. 2487
Account: OJP–Byrne Discretionary Grants
Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Nassau County Police Department
Address of Requesting Entity: 1490 Franklin Avenue, Mineola, NY 11501
Description of Request: $385,000 will go to the Nassau County Police Department's Heroin Abatement Program to help mitigate the recent proliferation of heroin in Long Island communities through saturated law enforcement and investigations.
Requesting Member: Congressman PETER T. KING
Bill Number: H.R. 2487
Account: OJP–Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Parents for Megan's Law, Inc.

Address of Requesting Entity: 1320 Stony Brook Road, Suite 201, Stony Brook, NY 11790

Description of Request: $300,000 will be used to support the Sex Offender Registration Tips (SORT) and Support Programs giving the public two interactive resources for confidentially reporting sex offenders that fail to comply with registration, supervision requirements, and other criminal activity.

Requesting Member: Congressman PETER T. KING

Bill Number: H.R. 2487

Account: OJP–Byrne Discretionary Grant

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Suffolk County Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 30 Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank, NY 11980

Description of Request: $250,000 will be used by the Suffolk County Police Department to combat computer and internet crime with upgraded computer forensics technology and training coupled with on-line sting operations and educational programs on internet safety for the public.

Requesting Member: Congressman PETER T. KING

Bill Number: H.R. 2487

Account: NOAA—Operations, Research, and Facilities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science

Address of Requesting Entity: 526 Bay Avenue, Point Pleasant, NJ 08742

Description of Request: $600,000 will go to the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science (PMAFS), a multi-state partnership, that will use the funds to address the most urgent scientific issues limiting successful management summer flounder and black sea bass fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic region. Better management of the fisheries is essential to the success of Long Island's recreational and commercial fishing industries.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PASSING OF CAPTAIN JOHN J. COONAN, JUNIOR

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor retired Navy Captain John J. Coonan, Jr., who passed away on June 12, 2009. Captain Coonan served our nation, our Navy and the people of Northwest Florida with honor and distinction, and I am humbled to recognize him.

Known to his friends as Captain JJ Coonan, John was an American patriot who served over 30 years as a career Naval Officer. He worked as a single-seat jet pilot in carrier aviation and accumulated over 5,000 flight hours and 1,000 carrier landings. JJ's command assignments varied among squadron, Carrier Air Wing, and deep draft ship command. His most notable assignment came in 1988 when he served as Commanding Officer of the USS America, a Kitty Hawk class supercarrier of the U.S. Navy. Captain Coonan's distinguished naval career is a testament to his profound dedication to his country.

Upon his retirement from active duty in 1996, Captain Coonan joined the staff at the Naval Aviation Museum Foundation in Pensacola, Florida. He began as Director of Development and later transitioned to a position as Vice President of Education and Chief Operating Officer. Captain Coonan's leadership at the Foundation had a tremendous impact on all those who visited the museum; however, his most lasting contribution is his stewardship of the National Flight Academy. The academy will be the leading aviation-inspired education program in the country. In a tribute to the life of Captain Coonan, today the National Flight Academy broke ground on the new facility, paving the way for construction and completion of the academy in May of 2011. His dedication to the service of others will live on through the academy long after his passing.

The people of Pensacola and our entire area have many reasons to be proud of Captain Coonan. My wife Vicki and I will keep his entire family, especially his wife, Kathryn, children Michael and Kelly, and grandchildren in our prayers. Northwest Florida will truly miss Captain JJ Coonan.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, consistent with the House Republican Leadership's policy on earmarks, to the best of my knowledge the requests I have detailed below are: (1) not directed to an entity or program that will be named after a sitting Member of Congress; and (2) not intended to be used by an entity to secure funds for other entities unless the use of funding is consistent with the specified purpose of the earmark. As required by earmark standards adopted by the House Republican Conference, I submit the following information on projects I requested and was included in H.R. 2847—the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Account: Department of Commerce, NOAA–ORF.

Project Name: Disease Reduction in Klamath River Salmon.

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: Oregon State University, 16 Memorial Union, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Project Location: Corvallis, Oregon and in the Klamath River Basin.

Description of Project: H.R. 2847 appropriates $600,000 for the Disease Reduction in Klamath River Salmon project. According to the requesting entity, this is a collaborative research plan involving Oregon State University, Humboldt State University, University of California—Davis, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Klamath River tribal agencies that will research management actions to reduce disease in natural juvenile salmon in the Klamath River of Oregon and California.

Account: Department of Justice, COPS Tech.

Project Name: Mobile Video Equipment.

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: Umatilla County Sheriff, 4700 NW Pioneer Place, Pendleton, OR 97801.

Project Location: Pendleton, Oregon and Umatilla County.

Description of Project: H.R. 2847 appropriates $130,000 for the Umatilla County Sheriffs Office Mobile Video Equipment project. According to the requesting entity, this funding will be used to outfit up to 9 vehicles with video/audio recording systems; one archive server located in Pendleton, Oregon and a server at each satellite office in Hermiston and Milton-Freewater, Oregon.

Account: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs—Byrne.

Project Name: Rx for Saving Oregon Teens.

Legal Name and Address of Requesting Entity: Oregon Partnership, 6443 SW Beaverton Hillsdale Hwy., Suite 200, Portland, OR 97221.

Project Location: Portland, Oregon.

Description of Project: H.R. 2847 appropriates $470,000 for the Rx for Saving Oregon Teens project. According to the requesting entity, this funding will be used to implement a statewide public education campaign addressing prescription drug abuse in Oregon.

MR. RONALD E. CHRONISTER, DEPUTY TO THE COMMANDER, U.S. ARMY AVIATION AND MISSILE COMMAND

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and dedication of Mr. Ronald E. Chronister, deputy to the Commander, of the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command in Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

Mr. Chronister's life-time service to the U.S. Army has been an outstanding one. He has served this country with loyalty, dignity and respect, always engaging his active mind to better develop materials needed by our brave service men and women. We are forever in debt to him for all he has done in the name of freedom and our pursuit of happiness. Today, I stand proud as we commemorate his honor and hard work for the more than 25 years he has served this country through the U.S. Army.

Mr. Chronister earned his bachelor's of science degree in civil engineering from The University of Alabama in 1982, and shortly after enrolled at the Army Material Command Intern School of Engineering and Logistics in Texarkana, Texas. In 1983, he went on to be a general engineer in the production engineering division of the U.S. Army's Research Development in Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, where he climbed the ranks from chief to deputy director to acting director.

In 2002, he earned a master's of science in program management from the Naval Post Graduate School and has received throughout his career numerous awards, certifications and has been an active member of professional associations.

His career in the U.S. Army's Research team has grown by leaps and bounds. Since October 2005, Mr. Chronister has been appointed to the Senior Executive Service and served as Executive Director of the Integrated Material Management Center from October 2005 until February 2008. During that time, he established the Prototype Integration Facility, a unique government-owned and government-

operated enterprise that provides a rapid response, cost effective approach to meeting weapon systems program manager's material requirements.

Mr. Chronister continues to serve our country diligently and with great honor. Today, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the work Mr. Chronister has done for the U.S. Army and our country.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARCHBISHOP MOELLER HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

HON. JEAN SCHMIDT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Archbishop Moeller High School baseball team on winning the Division I Ohio High School Athletic Association State Championship. This is Moeller's fifth state championship in baseball. Moeller also won state titles in 1972, 1989, 1993, and 2004.

This year's team was led by Manager Tim Held, who recently took the reins from legendary Coach Mike Cameron. Following the example that Cameron set, Coach Held guided the Crusaders to a state championship in just his second season, finishing with a final record of 25 wins and 5 losses. Moeller beat Pickerington North 5–2 in the title game in Columbus, avenging a previous loss to them in the regular season. Pitcher Robby Sunderman tossed a resilient five innings giving up only two runs, one earned, to get the victory for the Crusaders. Five different Moeller players scored runs in the title game making, this victory truly a team effort.

I look forward to following the players on this year's team in the future. They will certainly be headed toward a bright future. Past prep stars from Moeller have included Major League Baseball players Ken Griffey, Jr., Barry Larkin, the Bell Family—Buddy, David, Mike, and Rick—and many others. I must not fail to mention that our own House Minority Leader JOHN BOEHNER is a 1968 graduate of this esteemed Cincinnati high school.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Moeller on yet another State Championship. Go Moe.

SENTENCING OF TWO AMERICANS IN NORTH KOREA

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call for the immediate release of two U.S. journalists, Laura Ling and Euna Lee, sentenced to twelve years hard labor in North Korea.

On March 17, 2009, Laura Ling and Euna Lee were arrested by North Korean officials while investigating the plight of North Korean refugees fleeing to China. The North Korean government accused the two women of committing hostile crimes against the Korean nation and illegally crossing the North Korean border. On June 8, after a four-day trial conducted largely in secret, Ms. Ling and Ms. Lee were sentenced to twelve years of hard labor in a North Korean prison camp.

North Korea's blatant disregard for due process and human rights in the treatment of these two women is unacceptable. International human rights organizations have unanimously declared their conviction the result of inflated accusations and a "sham trial". Despite being party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, North Korea's judicial system fails international fair trial standards for transparency, independence, and conviction based on recognized criminal offenses. Unfortunately, the arrest and conviction of these two American journalists is but one example of the oppression under which North Koreans have suffered for too long.

Ms. Ling and Ms. Lee's sentencing to prison labor camp is also a disturbing violation of human rights and humanitarian standards. The State Department reports that conditions in North Korean prison camps are harsh and life threatening, with beatings and torture a regular occurrence. Three months of detention have already exacerbated Ms. Ling's medical condition and caused significant trauma for Ms. Lee's young daughter and family. Sentencing these two women to twelve years hard labor is a severe breach of international humanitarian standards. Ms. Ling and Ms. Lee should be released immediately.

The draconian sentence handed down to the two American journalists raises serious concerns about United States-Korean relations. It is deeply disturbing that North Korea would consider using these women as a negotiating tactic to avoid punishment for its latest nuclear tests. If North Korea truly wishes to ensure its national security, it should begin by releasing Laura Ling and Euna Lee and participating in the global community as a fair player.

Madam Speaker, I call on my colleagues and the Obama Administration to work for the swift release of these two women back to their families.

HONORING MARY LASH

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Ms. Mary Elizabeth Lash, who is currently teaching in Paramount, California, in my Congressional District, and has been teaching for a remarkable 59 years. She is California's longest-serving credentialed teacher.

Nearly all of Mary's 59 years of teaching have been in the Paramount Unified School District. In 1950, the Compton Unified School District hired Mary as a Home Economics teacher at Paramount Junior High School. In 1953, when Paramount formed its own unified school district, she took a Home Economics position at Paramount Senior High School, where she continues to teach today.

In 1955, Mary began working with the high school youth organization known as the "Corsairs" as the assistant to its founder. This service organization remains under Mary's leadership 54 years later. She has influenced many young men and women into a life of service to others through this organization.

Mary was also a charter organizer of Future Homemakers of America/HERO, which is a national service organization whose goal is to develop citizenship, leadership, life skills, and career goals through competition, recognition events, and club-sponsored activities. Paramount High School's chapter of Future Homemakers of America/HERO has earned several Silver and Gold Medals in prepared speech, community involvement, and chapter exhibit events on both the National and State Levels.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join with me today in tribute to Ms. Mary Elizabeth Lash as she is being honored in California for being its longest serving teacher. Mary has shown an enduring commitment to educating the youth of Paramount and providing them with the tools and skills needed to contribute to their communities and prosper in their adult lives. She truly touched the future, reaching many generations of students. Students, both current and past, who had the privilege of being in her class or in an organization she advised, will continue to be influenced by her example of hard work, dedication, and public service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARY JO KILROY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Ms. KILROY. Madam Speaker, on the legislative day of Monday, June 15, 2009, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to cast a vote on a number of rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 336, 337, 338, and 339.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to inform you of the circumstances regarding my absence on June 15, 2009. Yesterday, I, along with members of the Maine and New Hampshire congressional delegations, met with the Honorable Ray Mabus, Secretary of the Navy, to discuss matters concerning the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Unfortunately, because of this meeting, I was unable to make it back to Washington in time to register my votes. If I were present, I would have voted in favor of H.R. 430, H.R. 2325, H.R 729, and H.R. 540.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce,

Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010:

Requesting Member: Congressman JERRY MORAN

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Agency/Account: DOJ, COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Dodge City Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 110 W. Bruce St., Dodge City, KS 67801

Description of Project: I have secured $200,000 for the Dodge City Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrade Project. Funding will be used for a variety of equipment and technology upgrades that includes crime scene mapping and surveying upgrades, building security and safety cameras, and training room upgrades.

Requesting Member: Congressman JERRY MORAN

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Agency/Account: DOJ, COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Liberal Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: P.O. Box 2199, Liberal, KS 67905

Description of Project: I have secured $200,000 for the Liberal Police Department Equipment Upgrade Project. The department is in serious need of some upgrades to current equipment including portable and car radios, mobile vehicle recorders, firearms, and holsters. Their current radios are between 7 to 10 years old and are beginning to deteriorate. Patrol vehicles are equipped with mobile vehicle recorders which are 6 to 7 years old and have started to deteriorate as well. Funding will be used for the City of Liberal Equipment Upgrade Project to help remedy this situation.

Requesting Member: Congressman JERRY MORAN

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Agency/Account: DOJ, OJP–Byrne Jag Program

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Hutchinson Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 210 W. 1st, Hutchinson, KS 67501

Description of Project: I have secured $200,000 for the Hutchinson Police Department Emergency Response Team Equipment Upgrade Project. The Hutchinson Police Department is in great need of upgrading their tactical team equipment to include funding for new tactical body armor, helmets, weapon systems, cell disrupter, surveillance equipment and throw phone. Funding will be used to upgrade these much needed items.

BANK ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2009

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the ''Bank Accountability and Risk Assessment Act of 2009.'' This legislation, which I introduced today, will change the way that the FDIC charges premiums to federally insured banks in order to capitalize the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF).

Specifically, my bill will do two things: First, it will create a risk-based assessment process for all insured banks. Second, it will establish a special annual risk premium for the ''too-big-to fail'' banks that represent a systemic threat to our financial system.

I am recommending these changes because I believe that our current system disproportionately advantages the largest institutions at the expense of small banks. For example, under the current system, the FDIC determines the regular quarterly premiums for each bank based only on the domestic deposits held by the bank, rather than on the bank's total assets. As a result, banks with assets of $1 billion or fewer pay assessments on nearly 80 percent of their liabilities because domestic deposits are their primary source of funding. Meanwhile, banks with more than $10 billion in assets pay premiums on only 47 percent of their liabilities.

So, under the current system, while small banks pay insurance premiums on nearly their entire balance sheets, large banks pay on only half. I think we have it backwards. I think the largest banks with the riskiest investments should be responsible for paying more into the Deposit Insurance Funds than our Main Street banks that generally stay away from subprime mortgages and don't invest in mortgage backed securities or credit derivative swaps.

The absurd result of the current system is that banks with fewer than $10 billion in assets pay approximately 30 percent of the total assessment base, although they hold only about 20 percent of total bank assets. This discrepancy is exacerbated by the fact that the largest institutions are ''too-big-to-fail,'' and it can be argued that their depositors and other creditors enjoy superior protection than do the depositors and creditors of ''too-small-to save'' banks.

I believe that each institution should pay an insurance fee based on risk. And where does risk come from? It does not come from deposits, but from the assets and investments of banks. We've seen how assets—like mortgage backed securities—can turn from assets to liabilities overnight. It's just common sense that banks with risky investments should pay more in deposit insurance premiums.

In addition, small banks all across the nation, those under $10 billion in total assets, will almost universally see their premiums go down under my proposal. For example, of the 655 federally insured banks in Illinois, 651 of them would see their premiums reduced. Only four banks would see an increase—the four largest banks.

I like to compare this bill to the risk-based pricing that the banks have forced on consumers. For years, the banks have argued that risk-based pricing for their products, such as credit cards and home mortgages, is not only logical but fair because they only raise rates on those customers they feel are the greatest risk to the overall health of their institution.

Well, many of the same banks that utilize ''risk-based'' pricing for consumers required hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars to survive. Their irresponsible actions not only created a huge risk for our nation's overall financial health, but also placed hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars at risk. Through the ''Bank Accountability and Risk Assessment Act of 2009,'' I propose that the American people impose the same risk-based assessment on the banks that the banks have been imposing on our constituents for years.

The FDIC has already taken a step forward in recognizing the greater risk that large, money center banks represent to the DIF. Last month, the FDIC's Board of Directors voted 4–1. to base their emergency premium assessment off a bank's assets and not their deposits. By basing the assessment off the institutions assets and not the deposits, the FDIC has recognized that any threat to the fund through a bank failure is dependent upon the liabilities that exist in a bank's assets, not their deposits.

This was a good first step toward requiring systemically significant banks to pay their fair share into the DIF, but Congress must take action to codify this assessment base for all quarterly payments into the DIF and create system risk premiums for those banks deemed ''too-big-to-fail.''

I am introducing this bill today, because I think this issue should be on the table as we consider legislation to overhaul our financial regulatory system. Deciding who will bear the financial burden for the systemically important institutions is, I believe, a fundamental aspect of the regulatory restructuring debate. Above all, the ''Bank Accountability and Risk Assessment Act of 2009'' will return fairness to the deposit insurance assessment process.

I urge my colleagues to support this important regulatory reform bill.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL JAMES R. MYLES OF THE U.S. ARMY AVIATION AND MISSILE COMMAND

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and dedication of Major General James R. Myles of the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command.

Major General Myles assumed command of the United States Army Aviation and Missile Command on July 19, 2007. He first began his career with the U.S. Army in 1974 upon graduation from Middle Tennessee State University, where he received a bachelor's of science degree in business management. He also earned a master's degree in business administration from Webster University.

His military education includes the Infantry Officer Basic Course, Transportation Officer Advance Course, Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College. His aviation training includes the initial entry Rotary Wing Course, Aviation Maintenance Officer Course, the UH–60 Qualification Course, and the Fixed Wing Qualification Course.

Major General Myles' first assignment was as an Infantry Platoon Leader in C–1/501st Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), in Fort Campbell, Kentucky. While serving in Panama, his positions included Production Control Officer and Scout Platoon Leader of the 210th Aviation Battalion, 193d Infantry Brigade at Fort Clayton. After moving to St. Louis, Missouri, he served as the Fixed Wing Readiness Project Officer and Assistant SGS at TSARCOM. His final company-grade assignment came as the Aviation Maintenance Officer for USREDCOM at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida.

He commanded C Company followed by the Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Company in 2d Aviation Battalion, 2d Infantry Division at Camp Casey, Korea. He then moved to Fort Campbell where he served four years in the 160th Special Operations Aviation Group as the Systems Integration and Maintenance Officer and Regimental Executive Officer.

Major General Myles' battalion command came with the 4th Battalion, 227th Aviation, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; followed by a return assignment to the 160th SOAR(A) as the Regimental Deputy Commander. He was selected to command the 17th Aviation Brigade in Yongsan, Korea, and completed a follow-on assignment as the Eighth Army Chief of Staff. He left Korea for a position as the Chief of the Middle-East Division on the Joint Staff in Washington, DC.

Major General Myles would return to Fort Hood as the Assistant Division Commander of the First Cavalry Division, and the Commanding General of the United States Army Operational Test Command.

His most recent assignment was Commanding General of the United States Army Test and Evaluation Command in Alexandria, VA. Currently, Major General Myles is the Commanding General of the Army Aviation and Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

Major General Myles continues to serve our country diligently and with great honor. Today, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the work he has done for the U.S. Army and our country.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 2009

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes:

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I rise to express my opposition to amendment number 19 offered by Representative KIRK to H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

Representative KIRK's amendment would allow the United States Secretary of State, at her discretion, to make payments from the Rewards for Justice program to officers or employees of foreign governments who provide information leading to the capture of exceptional and high-profile terrorists.

Upon first glance, this amendment may seem reasonable. Of course the United States wishes to encourage persons in foreign countries to assist our efforts to resist global terrorism. However, I question the necessity and wisdom of using U.S. taxpayer funds to pay employees of foreign governments for official duties they are presumably already being paid by their own governments to perform. Long-term success in the global fight against terrorism requires that America's partners make this mission an integral part of their work, not an extra-credit activity.

In addition, the effect of this amendment could be contrary to America's commitment to due process and human rights. In previous instances when soldiers or officials have been offered monetary incentives to capture "terrorists", innocent civilians have been labeled as terrorists and accusations grossly conflated so the informant can claim a financial prize or even a political score. The language of this amendment is too vague to protect against potential human rights abuses.

For the two reasons I have stated, Madam Chair, I voted against the amendment offered by Mr. KIRK.

HONORING THE WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS OF WORLD WAR II

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, as the House author of legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the Women Airforce Service Pilots of World War II, I request that the names of these brave patriots be inserted for history's sake:

WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS OF WORLD WAR II

Class, First Name, Name Post–WASP, Name in Training:

43–1, Lovelle, Benesh, (Richards);
43–1, Betty, Blake, (Tackaberry);
43–1, Claire G, Callaghan, (Callaghan);
43–1, Marjorie, Deacon, (Ketchum);
43–1, Marion J, DeGregorio, (Mackey);
43–1, Byrd Howell, Granger, (Granger);
43–1, Marjorie M, Gray, (Gray);
43–1, Ruth, Hellman, (Hellman);
43–1, Evelyn, Howren, (Greenblatt);
43–1, Ann R, Johnson, (Johnson);
43–1, G.C."Brownie", Kindig, (Brown);
43–1, Edna C, Kingdon, (Collins);
43–1, Marjorie, Kumler, (Kumler);
43–1, Elizabeth A, Matray, (McKinley);
43–1, Margaret E, McCormick, (McCormick);
43–1, Sidney, Miller, (Miller);
43–1, Eleanor, Morgan, (Boysen);
43–1, Mary Lou, Neale, (Colbert);
43–1, Marylene "Geri", Nyman, (Lamphere);
43–1, Vega, Sogg, (Johnson);
43–1, Jane S, Straughan, (Straughan);
43–1, Magda T, Tacke, (Tacke);
43–1, Dorothy L, Young, (Young);
43–2, D. Lewise, Adie, (Coleman);
43–2, Ann R.K., Anderson, (Kary);
43–2, Margaret K, Boylan, (Kerr);
43–2, Catherine, Bridge, (Vail);
43–2, Marion Brown, (Schorr);
43–2, Betty J, Buehner, (Bachman);
43–2, Jane, Carter, (Emerson);
43–2, Lois K, Chaffey, (Gott);
43–2, Iris C, Critcheli, (Cummings);
43–2, Barbara, Darnell, (Russell);
43–2, Katherine, deBarnard, (deBarnard);
43–2, Patricia A, Dickerson, (Dickerson);
43–2, Virginia A, Disney, (Alleman);
43–2, Patricia C, Erickson, (Chadwick);
43–2, Carol, Fillmore, (Fillmore);
43–2, Marie, Genaro, (Muccie);
43–2, Ellen H, Gery, (Gery);
43–2, Frances, Gustayson, (Dias);
43–2, Emily, Harden, (Hiester);
43–2, Ruth R, Hawkins, (Thompson);
43–2, Ruth, Helm, (Dailey);
43–2, Geraldine B, Hill, (Masinter);
43–2, Alma Marie, Hinds, (Jerman);
43–2, Mary D, Huber, (Darling);
43–2, Betty E, Joiner, (Eames);
43–2, Zelda, Lamer, (Lamer);
43–2, Paula, Loop, (Loop);
43–2, Melvina K, Maier, (Maier);
43–2, Rita, McArdle, (Moynahan);
43–2, Jary J, McKay, (Johnson);
43–2, Virginia, Moffatt, (Moffatt);
43–2, Dorothy, Nichols, (Nichols);
43–2, Mary Tufts, O'Brien, (Trotman);
43–2, Avanell, Pinkley, (Pinkley);
43–2, Ruth F, Reynolds, (Franckling);
43–2, Florence L, Roberson, (Lawler);
43–2, Helen, Rownd, (Ricketts);
43–2, Martha D, Rupley, (Wagenseil);
43–2, Elizabeth W, Smith, (Whitlow);
43–2, Helen S, Stone, (Stone);
43–2, Ruth Grimm, Trees, (Trees);
43–2, Margaret A, Tunner, (Hamilton);
43–2, Lila C, Vanderpoel, (Chapman);
43–3, Marcia C, Bellassai, (Courtney);
43–3, Mary N, Beritich, (Beritich);
43–3, Esther D, Berner, (Pool);
43–3, Clarice M, Bessent, (Bessent);
43–3, Katherine A, Brick, (Menges);
43–3, Betty June Budde, (Deuser);
43–3, Mildred, Chapin, (Toner);
43–3, Betty A, Fernandes, (Archibald);
43–3, Gretchen, Graba, (Gorman);
43–3, Frances F, Grimes, (Grimes);
43–3, Lois B, Halley, (Brooks);
43–3, Marion, Hanrahan, (Hanrahan);
43–3, Anna F, Isbell, (Franckman);
43–3, Elaine, Jones, (Jones);
43–3, Louise, Kidd, (Kidd)
43–3, Florence E, Knight, (Knight);
43–3, Mary L, Leatherbee, (Leatherbee);
43–3, Grace B, Mayfield, (Birge);
43–3, Dora, McKeown, (Dougherty);
43–3, Beatrice A.T., Medes, (Medes);
43–3, Elsie D, Monaco, (Dyer);
43–3, Laurine Y, Nielsen, (Nielsen);
43–3, Jean Hanmer, Pearson, (Pearson);
43–3, Virginia B, Pierce, (Crinklaw);
43–3, Elinore, Pyle, (Owen);
43–3, Vilma, Qualls, (Lazar);
43–3, Elin, Raimondi, (Harte);
43–3, Mabel, Rawlinson, (Rawlinson);
43–3, Frederica, Richardson, (McAfee);
43–3, Lillian, Roberts-Risdon, (Conner);
43–3, Joyce E, Secciani, (Sherwood);
43–3, Marie, Shale, (Shale);
43–3, Mary Belle, Smith, (Ahlstrom);
43–3, Isabel, Stinson, (Fenton);
43–3, Shirley, Thackara, (Ingalls);
43–3, Bertha, Trasky, (Link);
43–3, Emma, Ware, (Coulter);
43–3, Lois H, Ziler, (Hollingsworth);
43–4, Nancy Lee, Baker, (Baker);
43–4, Elizabeth, Bane, (Mitchell);
43–4, Eleanor E, Beith, (Moriarity);
43–4, Betty, Berkstresser, (Heinrich);
43–4, Edna Hines, Bishop, (Pedlar);
43–4, Martha H, Born, (Bevins);
43–4, Julia S, Bower, (Sapp);
43–4, Ann C., Brennan, (Brennan);
43–4, Jean T, Brown, (Trench);
43–4, Mary Louise, Brown, (Bowden);
43–4, Jennie E, Burbeck, (Brown);
43–4, Hazel W, Caldwell, (Pracht);
43–4, Helen B "Peg", Calhoun, (Calhoun);
43–4, Virginia, Clair, (Clair);
43–4, Mary Ann, Cleary, (Thielges);
43–4, Dorothy R, Colburn, (Colburn);
43–4, Bertha M, Collins, (Miller);
43–4, Vera K, Cook, (Cook);
43–4, Juanita, Cooke, (Bolish);
43–4, Violet C, Cowden, (Thurn);
43–4, Nancye Ruth, Crout, (Lowe);
43–4, Rosa L. Meek, Dickerson, (Fullwood);
43–4, Dwight B, Diel, (Hildinger);
43–4, Janet J, Dirlam, (Zuchowski);
43–4, Bert H, Dodd, (Dodd);
43–4, Marian J, Edwards, (Bradley);
43–4, Mary Edith, Engle, (Engle);
43–4, Natalie L, Fahy, (Ellis);
43–4, Grace C, Fender, (Clark);
43–4, Ruth T, Florey, (Underwood);

43–4, Maryalice, Ford, (L'Hommedieu);
43–4, Lauretta, Foy, (Beaty);
43–4, Ruth I, Gamber, (Gamber);
43–4, Mary E, Grant, (Hines);
43–4, Rosalie L, Grohman, (Grohman);
43–4, Virginia, Hagerstrom, (Jowell);
43–4, Janice R, Harris, (Tate);
43–4, Barbara W, Heinrich, (Willis);
43–4, Gwendolyne E, Hickerson, (Cowart);
43–4, Margery, Holben, (Moore);
43–4, Catherine M, Houser, (Houser);
43–4, Constance L, Howerton, (Llewellyn);
43–4, Joanne M, Jenks, (Trebtoske);
43–4, Rena D'Arcy, Jones, (Wilkes);
43–4, Cornelia Y, Kafka, (Colby);
43–4, Isabel M, Karkau, (Steiner);
43–4, Lyda M, Keefe, (Dunham);
43–4, Willie P, Kelly, (Peacock);
43–4, Lydia N, Kenny, (Lindner);
43–4, Eileen M, Kesti, (Roach);
43–4, Kittie, King, (Leaming);
43–4, Virginia, Krahn, (Luttrell);
43–4, Jean, Landis, (Landis);
43–4, Barbara J, Lazarsky, (Ward);
43–4, Hazel Ying ''Ah Ying'', Lee, (Lee);
43–4, Mary M, Lewis, (Rosso);
43–4, Mary, Lyman, (Clifford);
43–4, Margie, Maddox, (Heckle);
43–4, Doris, Manuel, (Manuel);
43–4, Betty L, Martin, (Naffz);
43–4, Viola, Mason, (Thompson);
43–4, Mary C, McConkey, (Wilson);
43–4, Mary Jane, Meikle, (Stephens);
43–4, Virginia, Meloney, (Malany);
43–4, Ruby E, Menaching, (Mullins);
43–4, Madge A, Minton, (Rutherford);
43–4, Dorothea M, Moorman, (Johnson);
43–4, Mary B, Nelson, (Bowles);
43–4, Patricia L, Newlon, (Hanley);
43–4, Eolyne Y, Nichols, (Nichols);
43–4, Eunice S, Oates, (Oates);
43–4, Dorothy, Olsen, (Kocher);
43–4, June L, Petto, (Ellington);
43–4, Martha J, Phillips, (Potter);
43–4, Jennie X, Reimann, (Hrestu);
43–4, Faith B, Richards, (Buchner);
43–4, Henrietta, Richmond, (Richmond);
43–4, Margaret H, Riviere, (Reeves);
43–4, Jeanne B, Robertson, (Robertson);
43–4, Frances R, Sargent, (Rohrer);
43–4, Helen M, Schaefer, (Schaefer);
43–4, Gene S, Scharlau, (Slack);
43–4, Ethel M, Sharon, (Sharon);
43–4, Dorothea G, Shultz, (Shultz);
43–4, Margaret, Sliker, (Bruns);
43–4, Helen Wyatt, Snapp, (Snapp);
43–4, Patti M, Stadler, (Canada);
43–4, Nancy E, Staples, (Nesbit);
43–4, Alice-Jean, Starr, (May);
43–4, Frances R, Steele, (Sanderson);
43–4, Katherine S, Strehle, (Loft);
43–4, Virginia L, Sweet, (Sweet);
43–4, Alice Jane, Talcott, (Talcott);
43–4, Alta C, Thomas, (Corbett);
43–4, Mary Jo, Tilton, (Farley);
43–4, Kathleen, Titland, (Kelly);
43–4, Mary E, Trebing, (Trebing);
43–4, Marcella J, Tucker, (Fatjo);
43–4, Isabel, Van Lom, (Madison);
43–4, Martha, Volkomener, (Lawson);
43–4, Esther N, Walters, (Reinholdt);
43–4, Virginia F, Watry, (Harris);
43–4, Ann H, Watson, (Howell);
43–4, Violet S, Wierzbicki, (Wierzbicki);
43–4, Mary L, Wiggins, (Wiggins);
43–4, Betty L, Wood, (Taylor);
43–4, Virginia, Wood, (Hill);
43–4, Inez S, Woods, (Woodward);
43–4, Eleanor, Wortz, (Thompson);
43–4, Elizabeth (Sarah?), Lundy, (Pearce);
43–4, Martha M, Lundy, (Lundy);
43–4, Jane, Fllesbach, (Waite);
43–5, Mary, Audrain, (Parker);
43–5, Lorraine, Blaylock, (Sterkel);
43–5, Betty, Boyd, (Shea);
43–5, Ruth A, Boyea, (Anderson);
43–5, Mary ''Pat'', Call, (Hiller);
43–5, Jane, Campbell, (Thomas);
43–5, Charlotte M, Carl, (Mitchell);
43–5, Ann G, Carl, (Baumgartner);
43–5, Janice, Christensen, (Christensen);
43–5, Sylvia D, Clayton, (Dahmes);
43–5, 43–5, Clements, (Clements);
43–5, Ruthmary, Cole, (Buckley);
43–5, Virginia, Cutler, (Streeter);
43–5, Jeanne Perot, D'Ambly, (D'Ambly);
43–5, Solange, D'Hooghe, (D'Hooghe);
43–5, Edna, Davis, (Modisette);
43–5, Helen Irene, DeGray, (Fremd);
43–5, Helen, Dettweiler, (Dettweiler);
43–5, Floella, Downs, (McIntyre);
43–5, Jean L, Dunkle, (Livingston);
43–5, Dorothy Ellen, Ebersbach, (Ebersbach);
43–5, Vivian, Eddy, (Cadman);
43–5, Josephine, Egan, (Pitz);
43–5, Ellen, Endacott, (Endacott);
43–5, Ellen C, Evans, (Croxton);
43–5, Leotta C, Feyen, (Cook);
43–5, Ethel M, Finley, (Meyer);
43–5, Harriet N, Fisher, (MacLane);
43–5, Ruth E, FitzSimons, (FitzSimons);
43–5, Izydora, Focht, (Bochanek);
43–5, Monica, Frasseto, (Flaherty);
43–5, Lillian E, Goodman, (Epsberg);
43–5, Sylvia, Granader, (Schwartz);
43–5, Elizabeth E, Greene, (Greene);
43–5, Kathryn S, Gunderson, (Stark);
43–5, Virginia C, Hammond, (Wilson);
43–5, Mary, Hartson, (Hartson);
43–5, Geraldine P, Hill, (Hill);
43–5, Marion S, Hodgson, (Stegeman);
43–5, Helen, Holland, (Turner);
43–5, Charlotte, Hughes, (Niles);
43–5, Celia M, Hunter, (Hunter);
43–5, Ruth C, Johnson, (Carter);
43–5, Geraldine H, Jordan, (Hardman);
43–5, Frances, Kari, (Green);
43–5, Ann M, Kenney, (Karlson);
43–5, Julie E, Ledbetter, (Ledbetter);
43–5, Irene G, Lindner, (Gregory);
43–5, Alice, Lovejoy, (Lovejoy);
43–5, Allison B, McBride, (Burns);
43–5, Jill S, McCormick, (McCormick);
43–5, Lucille F, McVey, (Friesen);
43–5, Ruth, Muller, (Lindley);
43–5, Pauline, Mulligan, (Markle);
43–5, Roberta E, Mundt, (Mundt);
43–5, Marianne I, Nutt, (Beard);
43–5, Yvonne C ''Pat'', Pateman, (Pateman);
43–5, Elizabeth H, Pfister, (Haas);
43–5, Helen, Pozzobon, (Hague);
43–5, Anne Armstrong, Proctor, (McClellan);
43–5, Nadine, Ramsey, (Ramsey);
43–5, Gayle, Reed, (Bevis);
43–5, Helen, Richey, (Richey);
43–5, Margaret, Ringenberg, (Ray);
43–5, Annabelle, Rotbart, (Kekic);
43–5, Barbara, Runton, (Hicks);
43–5, Ellenor Bell, Schaffer, (Kurten);
43–5, Jane S, Scott, (Scott);
43–5, Dawn Y, Seymour, (Rochow-Balden);
43–5, Helen B, Sheffer, (Porter);
43–5, Marjorie T, Sizemore, (Popell);
43–5, Jean M, Springer, (Mohrman);
43–5, Eugenia St., Martin, (Garvin);
43–5, Margaret C, Stegall, (Cox);
43–5, Caryl W, Stortz, (Jones);
43–5, Shirley, Teer, (Slade);
43–5, Marjorie, Thompson, (Sanford);
43–5, Doris V, Tracy, (Bristol);
43–5, Marion, Trick, (Carlstrom);
43–5, Irma, Weigel, (Cleveland);
43–5, Ruth, Wheeler, (Hagemann);
43–5, Macie Jo, Wheelis, (Myers);
43–5, Harriet L, White, (Urban);
43–5, F. Virginia, Williams, (Acher);
43–5, Wilma B, Wine, (Morehead);
43–6, Helen T, Abell, (Abell);
43–6, Moya, Anonson, (Mitchell);
43–6, Louesa F, Beard, (Thompson);
43–6, Lana B, Boxberger, (Cusack);
43–6, Mary T, Breitenstein, (McDonnell);
43–6, Hazel M, Brooks, (Pierce);
43–6, Blanche, Bross, (Osborn);
43–6, Rebecca H, Brown, (Edwards);
43–6, Martha L, Bullock, (Smith);
43–6, Mildred C, Caldwell, (Caldwell);
43–6, Mimi P, Carrere, (Platter);
43–6, Mildred M, Christiansen, (McClelland);
43–6, Carol E, Cook, (Webb);
43–6, Ann, Currier, (Waidner);
43–6, Lauretta A, Darcy, (Darcy);
43–6, Shirley J, deGonzales, (Condit);
43–6, Lorena B, Dorr, (Daly);
43–6, Adeline, Ellison, (Wolak);
43–6, Enid C, Fisher, (Fisher);
43–6, Libby, Gardner, (Gardner);
43–6, Joann, Garrett, (Garrett);
43–6, Bethel G, Gibbons, (Gibbons);
43–6, Patricia A, Gibson, (Bowser);
43–6, Margaret, Grant, (Callahan);
43–6, Margaret M, Hatfield, (Wendelin);
43–6, Dorothy, Henesy, (Hopkins);
43–6, Dorothy P, Hoover, (Hoover);
43–6, Jean M, Howard, (Taylor);
43–6, Margaret M, Hurlburt, (Hurlburt);
43–6, Bernice, Hylton, (Hylton);
43–6, Evelyn M, Jackson, (Stewart);
43–6, Capitola, Johnson, (Whittaker);
43–6, Nancy Ruth, Johnson, (Johnson);
43–6, Grace R, Jones, (Putman);
43–6, Catherine E, Jones, (Jones);
43–6, Lorene M, Keyfauver, (Chambers);
43–6, Nelle L, Klein, (Carmody);
43–6, Margaret, Kocher, (Helburn);
43–6, Katherine, Kornblum, (Kupferberg);
43–6, Eleanor L, Lawry, (Feeley);
43–6, Bernice, Lechow, (Moore);
43–6, Elizabeth L, Loveless, (Carsey);
43–6, Ann C, Madden, (Criswell);
43–6, Florence J, Marston, (Niemiec);
43–6, Margaret L, McAnally, (Castle);
43–6, Lucy B, Walker, McGinnis, (UNK);
43–6, Alice L, Middleton, (Middleton);
43–6, Anna L, Monkiewicz, (Flynn);
43–6, Corinne W, Nienstedt, (Nienstedt);
43–6, Jane Patch-Crowder, (Wilson);
43–6, Frances B, Pullen, (Buford);
43–6, Mary Ruth, Rance, (Rance);
43–6, Lola C, Ricci, (Perkins);
43–6, Margaret, Roberts, (Wissler);
43–6, Ruth, Roberts, (Roberts);
43–6, Rose, Ross, (Penn);
43–6, Eleanor, Rust, (Alexander);
43–6, Velma, Morrison, Saunders, (Saunders);
43–6, Mary E, Scantland, (Scantland);
43–6, Nancy L, Sendelbach, (Featherhoff);
43–6, Maxine S, Smith, (Steward);
43–6, Evelyn L, Stephens, (Fletcher);
43–6, Margaret R, Stevenson, (Kirchner);
43–6, Irma''Babe'', Story, (Story);
43–6, Rita G, Stump, (Cason);
43–6, Elizabeth M, Sullivan, (McGeorge);
43–6, Frances M, Tanassy, (Snyder);
43–6, Marion R, Tibbetts, (Tibbetts);
43–6, Evelyn L, Tomlinson, (Tomlinson);
43–6, Ruth W, Tompkins, (Westheimer);
43–6, Evelyn L, Trammel, (Trammel);
43–6, Deborah, Truax, (Truax);
43–6, Marjorie, Wakeham, (Wakeham);
43–6, Margery, Ware, (Taylor);
43–6, Virginia, Waterer, (Broome);
43–6, Dorothy E, Webb, (Webb);
43–6, Rita D, Webster, (Davoly);
43–6, Bonnie Jean, Welz, (Weiz);
43–6, A. Lee, Wheelwright, (Leonard);
43–6, Orpha M, Wilson, (Brunsvoid);
43–6, Maxine A, Wright, (Nolt);
43–6, Virginia H, Yates, (Yates);
43–6, Margaret, Lowell-Wallace, (Lowell-Wallace);
43–7, Leonora H, Anderson, (Horton);
43–7, Dorothy A, Avery, (Avery);
43–7, Mildred D, Axton, (Axton);
43–7, Jean McCartney, Babb, (Babb);
43–7, Sylvia B, Barter, (Barter);
43–7, M. Allaire, Bennett, (Bennett);
43–7, Thelma N, Bluhm, (Harris);
43–7, Caro, Bosca, (Bayley,

43–7, Nell S, Bright, (Stevenson);
43–7, Mary Helen, Burke, (Burke);
43–7, Elizabeth P, Carroll, (Hartz);
43–7, Betty J, Clark, (Clark);
43–7, Carolyn, Clayton, (Clayton);
43–7, Emeral, Drummond, (Drummond);
43–7, Lois, Durham, (Bolen);
43–7, Babette, Edinger, (DeMoe);
43–7, Eleanore C, Folk, (Bryant);
43–7, Dorothy, Fowler, (Fowler);
43–7, Doris L, Garrison, (LeFevre);
43–7, Mary A, Gresham, (Gresham);
43–7, Lela, Harding, (Loudder);
43–7, L. Ann, Hazzard, (Morgan);
43–7, Jane P, Hlavacek, (Page);
43–7, Ann R, Holaday, (Holaday);
43–7, Virginia M, Hope, (Hope);
43–7, Neva, Hubbard, (Calderwood);
43–7, Frances M, Hunt, (Thompson);
43–7, Katherine R, Irons, (Clewis);
43–7, Marian, Isbill, (Isbill);
43–7, Phyllis M, Jarman, (Jarman);
43–7, Aleta M, Johnson, (Grill);
43–7, Mitchell I, Long, (Long);
43–7, Marian G, Mann, (Mann);
43–7, Marie E, Marsh, (Barrett);
43–7, Isabel E, Martell, (Tynon);
43–7, Dorothy I, McLean, (McLean);
43–7, Tex, Meachem, (Brown);
43–7, Carolyn C, Miller, (Culpepper);
43–7, Katharine J, Moore, (Merritt);
43–7, Anne C, Oliver, (Dessert);
43–7, Helen T, Pittenger, (Barrick);
43–7, Constance Y, Reynolds, (Young);
43–7, Robbie, Rinehart, (Grace);
43–7, Jean C, Rose, (Parker);
43–7, Gertrude, Silver, (Tompkins);
43–7, MozelleI, Simpson, (Simpson);
43–7, Katherine L, Steele, (Landry);
43–7, Patricia J, Sullivan, (Seares);
43–7, Jane, Tallman, (Tallman);
43–7, Audrey, Tardy, (Tardy);
43–7, Wilhelmina M, Teerling, (Teerling);
43–7, Gene K, Wakeley, (Smith);
43–7, Justice Mary C, Walters, (Coon);
43–7, Sara, Winston, (Chapin);
43–7, Lucile D, Wise, (Doll);
43–7, M. Winifred, Wood, (Wood);
43–7, Yvonne C, Wood, (Ashcraft);
43–7, Lillian, Yonally, (Lorraine);
43–7, Doris H, Zaloudek, (Ellena);
43–8, Adaline B, Adams, (Blank);
43–8, Esther, Ammerman, (Mueller);
43–8, Lois M, Auchteronie, (Dobbins);
43–8, Rae E, Barnes, (Barnes);
43–8, May Pietz, Behrend, (Ball);
43–8, Frances A, Blakeslee, (Jensen);
43–8, Ruth, Brown, (Humphreys);
43–8, Marilyn L, Browning, (Seafield);
43–8, Elvira G, Cardin, (Griggs);
43–8, Jacqueline L, Carmine, (Lake
43–8, Ann L, Clay, (Lincoln);
43–8, Janet A, Downer, (Hatch);
43–8, Marjorie, Dresbach, (Selfridge);
43–8, Elizabeth V, Dressler, (Chadwick);
43–8, Elizabeth Jana, Eberly, (Crawford);
43–8, Irene K, Englund, (Kinne);
43–8, Jocelyn, Evernham, (Moore);
43–8, Mary E, Fearey, (Estill);
43–8, Maxine E, Flournoy, (Edmondson);
43–8, Joalene, Foster, (Snodgress);
43–8, Mary M, Furn, (Furn);
43–8, Donna S, Glendinning, (Spellick);
43–8, Jeannette, Goodrum, (Gagnon);
43–8, Helen M, Hansen, (Skjersaa);
43–8, Lois Gene, Holman, (French);
43–8, Bobbye C, Jersig, (Crain);
43–8, Effie M, Kempton, (Pratt);
43–8, Dorothy M, Kielty, (Kielty);
43–8, Doris M, Long, (Moffat);
43–8, Helen Jane, Luts, (Trigg);
43–8, Elizabeth S, Lux, (Stavrum);
43–8, Loes M, MacKenzie, (Monk);
43–8, Dori M, Martin, (Marland);
43–8, Marcia W, Milner, (Wenzel);
43–8, Elizabeth Munoz, (Keatts);
43–8, Lois L, Nash, (Nash);
43–8, Patricia M, Perry, (Jones);
43–8, Margot F, Reck, (Reck);
43–8, Jeanette Rhamsey, (Robbins);
43–8, Marjorie Rolle, (Logan);
43–8, Iris H, Schupp, (Heiliman);
43–8, Andrea C, Shaw, (Shaw);
43–8, Margaret Slaymaker, (McNamara);
43–8, Kathryn Stamps, (Stamps);
43–8, Marion Toevs, (Toevs);
43–8, Betty E, Trout, (Wright);
43–8, Dorothy I, Warfield, (Aspell);
43–8, Frances B, Warms, (McInerney);
43–8, Doris D, Williams, (Williams);
44–1, Gwen O, Barthelmess, (Crosby);
44–1, Adele F, Beyer, (Beyer);
44–1, Betty J, Brickford, (Bechtold);
44–1, Harriett C, Call, (Kenyon);
44–1, Ida F, Carter, (Carter);
44–1, E. Marie, Clark, (Mountain);
44–1, Mardo C, Crane, (Crane);
44–1, Katherine Dussaq, (Dussaq);
44–1, Dorothy A, Eby, (Krasovec);
44–1, Bonnie Edmunds, (Edmunds);
44–1, Madelyn M, Eggleston, (Taylor);
44–1, Dorothy J, Eppstein, (Dodd);
44–1, Gene T, FitzPatrick, (Shaffer);
44–1, Anna M, Frenzel, (Logan);
44–1, Doris C, Gee, (Gee);
44–1, Rosemary, Hall, (Hall);
44–1, Dorothy E, Henry, (Henry);
44–1, Madelon, Hill, (Burcham);
44–1, Jeanette Jean, Jenkins, (Jenkins);
44–1, Ruth Craig, Jones, (Jones);
44–1, Edith, Keene, (Keene);
44–1, Emily I, Kline, (Porter);
44–1, Mary, McCabe, (Koth);
44–1, Ethel D, McDonald, (Hoskins);
44–1, Martha A, Mitchell, (Wilkins);
44–1, Catherine A, Murphy, (Murphy);
44–1, Doris, Nathan, (Burmester);
44–1, Alberta, Nicholson, (Hunt);
44–1, Anne, Noggle, (Noggle);
44–1, Virginia D, O'Neill, (Stell);
44–1, Mary A, O'Rourke, (Jershin);
44–1, Anne B, Rawlings, (Bartholf);
44–1, H. Lorraine, Raymond, (Fiedler);
44–1, Dolores M, Reed, (Meurer);
44–1, Marjorie E, Rees, (Ellfeldt);
44–1, Alice L, Riss, (Riss);
44–1, Jane O, Robbins, (Robbins);
44–1, Phyllis, Ryder, (Ryder);
44–1, Carolyn P, Saas, (Wood);
44–1, Gwendolyn C, Scales, (Scales);
44–1, Mary, Smith, (Beecham);
44–1, Elizabeth B, Strohfus, (Wall);
44–1, Josephine, Swift, (Keating);
44–1, Rosina, Todd, (Lewis);
44–1, Eleanor, Vaughn, (Hinkle);
44–1, Margaret C, Watson, (Harper);
44–1, Anna L, White, (Hopkins);
44–1, Eileen A, Worden, (Kealy);
44–1, Barbara M, Robinson, (Manchester);
44–10, Suzanne L, Armstrong, (Bane);
44–10, Ann, Atkeison, (Atkeison);
44–10, Jerrie, Badger, (Phillips);
44–10, Christine W, Browning, (Grayson);
44–10, Pam L, Carr, (Carr);
44–10, Ann, Carter, (Shaw);
44–10, Helen B, Celler, (Celler);
44–10, Emily, Chapin, (Chapin);
44–10, Virginia A, Coakley, (McPike);
44–10, Rosa Charlyne, Creger, (Creger);
44–10, Helen P, Davis, (Paine);
44–10, Dorothy H, Davis, (Davis);
44–10, Patricia, Detchon, (Disston);
44–10, Suzette, Douglas, (Van Daell);
44–10, Eleanor C, Faust, (Collins);
44–10, Martha B, Gaunce, (Blair);
44–10, Mary, Jo Germaine, (Bardsley);
44–10, Margaret W, Gilman, (Werber);
44–10, Ellen A, Graff, (Howard);
44–10, Ruth W, Guhsé, (Glaser);
44–10, Betty S, Harlan, (Stabler);
44–10, Virginia, Hash, (Hash);
44–10, Sara P, Hayden, (Payne);
44–10, Catherine M, Henzel, (McGrath);
44–10, Kathleen A, Hilbrandt, (Hilbrandt);
44–10, Levona L, Hove, (Hove);
44–10, Juanita A, Hurlbutt, (Dreier);
44–10, Dorothy K, Ireland, (Nagel);
44–10, Suzanne, Jones, (Irvine);
44–10, Ruth K, Jurnecka, (Kutner);
44–10, Julia L, Kimport, (Loufek);
44–10, Dolores M, Lamb, (Lamb);
44–10, June S, Leckie, (Wolfe);
44–10, Nancy L, Mayes, (Mayes);
44–10, Frances, McAdams, (Gimble);
44–10, Jean T, McCreery, (Terrell);
44–10, Ethel L, Miller, (Lytch);
44–10, Thelma K, Miller, (Hench);
44–10, Muriel M, Moran, (Moran);
44–10, Jane E, Morrison, (Morrison);
44–10, Nina K, Morrison, (Morrison);
44–10, Nancy J, Murray, (Burnside);
44–10, Francie M, Park, (Meisner);
44–10, Ruth, Phillips, (Rees);
44–10, Patricia A, Rideout, (Houran);
44–10, Josephine H, Robinson, (Kater);
44–10, Ruby L, Rosenthal, (Hibbler);
44–10, Mittie P, Schirmer, (Parsley);
44–10, Carmel, Seidenberg, (LaTorra);
44–10, Mary Jane, Sellers, (Lind);
44–10, Gaill G, Sigford, (Sigford);
44–10, Mary L, Simmonds, (Van Scyoc);
44–10, Ailsa M, Simonson, (Connolly);
44–10, Henrietta P, Sproat, (Speckels);
44–10, Barbara, Squire, (Searles);

HONORING THE WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS OF WORLD WAR II

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, as the House coauthor of legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the Women Airforce Service Pilots of World War II, I request that the names of these brave patriots be inserted for history's sake:

WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS OF WORLD WAR II

Class, First Name, Name, Post-WASP, Name in Training:

44–10, Margaret E, Temme, (Eger);
44–10, Louise, Thokey, (Magoon);
44–10, Joan M, Uhalt, (Freter);
44–10, Natalie, Vinson, (Jones);
44–10, Mary J, Wagner, (Ceyanes);
44–10, Janis M, Wheatley, (Gregg);
44–10, Florence E, Wheeler, (Emig);
44–10, Betty, White, (Fulbright);
44–10, Elizabeth L, Whiting, (Phillips);
44–10, Mary Anna, Wyall, (Martin);
44–10, Frankie, Yearwood, (Yearwood);
44–10, Millicent A, Young, (Peterson);
44–10, Jacquelyn, Zerland, (Riley);
44–2, Kate Lee, Adams, (Harris);
44–2, Ruth, Adams, (Adams);
44–2, Twila E, Andrews, (Edwards);
44–2, Clarice I., Bergemann, (Siddall);
44–2, Eleanor J, Brady, (Patterson);
44–2, Maisie Kay, Browning, (Clevely);
44–2, Annelle H, Bulechek, (Henderson);
44–2, Virginia D, Campbell, (Dulaney);
44–2, Susan P, Clarke, (Clarke);
44–2, Jean H, Cole, (Haskell);
44–2, Phyillis Sally, Felker, (Tobias);
44–2, Dorothy C, Goot, (Hawkins);
44–2, Doris J, Hamaker, (Elkington);
44–2, Mary L, Heckman, (Heckman);
44–2, Kathryn F, Herman, (Herman);
44–2, Verda-Mae, Jennings, (Lowe);
44–2, Marjorie J, Johnson, (Johnson);
44–2, Mary Ellen, Keil, (Kell);
44–2, Ruth M, Kunkie, (Weller);
44–2, Betty M, LeFevre, (LeFevre);
44–2, Anne E, Lesnikowski, (Berry);
44–2, Joan W, Lyle, (Whelan);
44–2, Elizabeth, Magid, (MacKethan);

44–2, Mary J, McCallum, (McCrae);
44–2, Alice M, Montgomery, (Montgomery);
44–2, Annabelle, Moss, (Craft);
44–2, Esther E, Noffke, (Noffke);
44–2, Madeline E, O'Donnell, (Sullivan);
44–2, Joanne, Orr, (Wallace);
44–2, Mildred W, Palmer, (Grossman);
44–2, Anna Mae, Pattee, (Petteys);
44–2, Mary V, Peter, (Strok);
44–2, Ruth Mary, Petry, (Petry);
44–2, Rose L, Potter, (Puett);
44–2, Rose D, Reese, (Reese);
44–2, Marie, Robinson, (Michell);
44–2, Lorraine H, Rodgers, (Zillner);
44–2, Muriel L, Segall, (Lindstrom);
44–2, Frances L, Smith, (Laraway);
44–2, Jean M, Soard, (Moore);
44–2, Yvonne, Stafford, (Stafford);
44–2, Marjorie, Stewart, (Gilbert);
44–2, Frances M, Tuchband, (Smith);
44–2, Margaret E, Twito, (Ehlers);
44–2, J Margaret, Walker, (Needham);
44–2, Mary M, Willson, (Saunders);
44–2, Jane, Wisewell, (Rutherford);
44–2, W. Ruth, Woods, (Woods);
44–2, Leona H, Zimmer, (Golbinec);
44–3, June E, Bent, (Braun);
44–3, Marquerite T, Bernhardt, (Tuffin);
44–3, Eunice E, Boardman, (Boardman);
44–3, Vergie M, Buchele, (Bryant);
44–3, Elizabeth M, Chambers, (Chambers);
44–3, Margaret D, Christian, (DeBolt);
44–3, Marjorie, Christiansen, (Redding);
44–3, Mary C, Cox, (Cooper);
44–3, Ann Russell, Darr, (Darr);
44–3, M.Joy, DeCosta, (Jehl);
44–3, Virginia Lee, Doerr, (Warren);
44–3, Betty Jane, Erenberg, (Hanson);
44–3, Mary H Crane, Foster, (Foster);
44–3, Ann M, Frink, (Brothers);
44–3, Josephine F, Gale, (Martin);
44–3, Virginia N, Grant, (Grant);
44–3, Starley M, Grona, (Grona);
44–3, Isabelle G, Hale, (McCrae);
44–3, Maxine H, Harvey, (Manogue);
44–3, Alma J, Jeschien, (Jacomini);
44–3, Cecily E, Kayes, (Elmes);
44–3, Kristin S, Lent, (Swan);
44–3, Winfrey M, Leonard, (Robinson);
44–3, Mary P, Loomis, (MacLoed);
44–3, Elizabeth Ann, Lore, (Lore);
44–3, Marcella M, Lucier, (Fried);
44–3, Lea Ola, McDonald, (McDonald);
44–3, Doris K, Muise, (Duren);
44–3, Vivian G, Nemhauser, (Gilchrist);
44–3, Jeanne L, Norbeck, (Norbeck);
44–3, Beryl O, Paschich, (Owens);
44–3, Mary Louise, Prine, (Prine);
44–3, Mary Abbie, Quinlan, (Quinlan);
44–3, Hazel J, Raines, (Raines);
44–3, Jimmie P, Rees, (Parker);
44–3, Kathryn ''Kip'', Requardt, (Humphreys);
44–3, Hazel Sue, Richter, (Richter);
44–3, Dorothy M, Rooney, (Moulton);
44–3, Mary Eleanor, Sabota, (Martin);
44–3, Gloria D, Schwager, (DeVore);
44–3, Betty, Scott, (Scott);
44–3, Delrose, Sieber, (Sieber);
44–3, Jeanne A, Simpson, (Wagner);
44–3, Juliette, Stege, (Jenner);
44–3, Clara Jo, Stember, (Marsh);
44–3, Margaret, Tamplin, (Chamberlain);
44–3, Ruth A, Thatcher, (Choquette);
44–3, Harriet M, Thyson, (Thyson);
44–3, Evelyn R, Wahlburg, (Taylor);
44–3, Mary T, Wallace, (Gilmore);
44–3, Patricia A, Weaver, (Nethercutt);
44–3, Norine P, Welch, (Patterson);
44–3, Rita M, Wischmeyer, (Murphy);
44–3, Eileen, Wright, (Evans);
44–3, Shirley A, Wunsch, (Haugan);
44–3, Lois A, Young, (Bristol);
44–3, Mary W, Holden, (Waters);
44–4, Frances E, Acker, (Standefer);
44–4, Dorothy J, Allen, (Allen);
44–4, Meriem L, Anderson, (Roby);
44–4, Marybelle J, Arduengo, (Lyall);
44–4, Eloise, Bailey, (Huffhines);
44–4, Susie, Bain, (Winston);
44–4, Mickie M, Carmichael, (Carmichael);
44–4, Stella Jo, Claiborne, (Baker);
44–4, Catherine, D'Arezzo, (D'Arezzo);
44–4, Margaet K, Dallwig, (Diffin);
44–4, Mildred T, Dalrymple, (Davidson);
44–4, Mary L, DeBehnke, (Cavette);
44–4, Mary M, Dourdeville, (Brown);
44–4, Mildred J, Doyle, (Baessler);
44–4, Ann Gift, Dula, (Tucker);
44–4, Grey Allison, Dunlap, (Hoyt);
44–4, Peggie, Eccles, (Parker);
44–4, Grace E, Everett, (Everett);
44–4, Ruth S, Fleisher, (Shafer);
44–4, Corinna H, Folkins, (MacDonald);
44–4, Patricia, Gibson, (Gibson);
44–4, Carol, Granger, (Kelly);
44–4, Mary N, Guthrie, (Hagner);
44–4, Hazel M, Hohn, (Stamper);
44–4, Louise J, Hyde, (Brand);
44–4, Frances, Johannessen, (Gilbert);
44–4, Jeannette C, Kapus, (Kapus);
44–4, Florine P, Maloney, (Phillips);
44–4, Dorothy F, Mann, (Britt);
44–4, Peggy, Martin, (Martin);
44–4, Jean F, McCart, (McCart);
44–4, Madge, Moore, (Leon);
44–4, Doris K, Ohm, (Klein);
44–4, Faye, Olney, (Wolfe);
44–4, Maurine M, Orr, (Miller);
44–4, M. Odean ''Deanie'', Parrish, (Bishop);
44–4, JoAnn, Parry, (Parry);
44–4, Ina C, Petsch, (Barkley);
44–4, Flora Belle, Reece, (Smith);
44–4, Frances R, Reeves, (Roulstone);
44–4, Betty W, Roberts, (Hayes);
44–4, Alyce S, Rohrer, (Stevens);
44–4, Anabel L, Ruso, (Earp);
44–4, Elizabeth H, Shipley, (Williamson);
44–4, Dorothy L, Sweeney, (Herthneck);
44–4, Shirley J, Tannehill, (Tannehill);
44–4, Doris, Tanner, (Brinker)
44–4, Jane C, Tedeschi, (Dunbar);
44–4, Della, Tissaw, (Gremling);
44–4, M. Ann, Ufer, (Ufer);
44–4, Ethelyn M, Young, (Sowards);
44–4, Alma E, Zell, (Velut);
44–5, Norma A, Anderson, (Sisler);
44–5, Bette N, Anderson, (Richards);
44–5, Lorraine M, Bain, (Nelson);
44–5, Harriet T, Blake, (Train);
44–5, Martha M, Boshart, (Mace);
44–5, Irene R, Brady, (Minter);
44–5, Dorothy H, Burns, (Beard);
44–5, Martha M, Carpenter, (McKenzie);
44–5, Urcela, Coventry, (Wald);
44–5, Betty J, Cozzens, (Stump);
44–5, Lillian D, Eno, (Calkins);
44–5, Alma L, Fornal, (Newsom);
44–5, Margaret A, Goldhahn, (Roberts);
44–5, Holly H, Grasso, (Hollinger);
44–5, Harriet, Griggs, (Griggs);
44–5, Janet, Hargrove, (Hargrove);
44–5, Earlene, Hayes, (Flory);
44–5, Virginia S, Healy, (Knapp);
44–5, Mary H, Hearn, (Nesbit);
44–5, Gloria W, Heath, (Heath);
44–5, Virginia M, Hubbard, (Williams);
44–5, Marion P, Jameson, (Jameson);
44–5, Lucille R, Johnson, (Carey);
44–5, Karla D, Jordan, (Mogensen);
44–5, Mary Jane, Kenward, (Stimson);
44–5, Jean, Koehler, (McFarland);
44–5, Dorothy M, Lewis, (Swain);
44–5, Codye Gwen, Linder, (Clinkscales);
44–5, Mildred T, Marshall, (Taylor);
44–5, Muriel V, Martin, (Kiester);
44–5, Peggy M, McCaffrey, (Moynihan);
44–5, Dorothy C, McCracken, (Ehrhardt);
44–5, Margaret W, McGlinn, (Bergh);
44–5, Jeanne L, McSheehy, (McSheehy);
44–5, Joan C, McWaters, (Hutton);
44–5, Kathryn L, Miles, (Boyd);
44–5, Jane C, Miller, (Dyde);
44–5, Jacqueline, Morgan, (Twitchell);
44–5, Beverly, Moses, (Moses);
44–5, Jennie M, Mosley, (Hill);
44–5, Marjory V, Munn, (Foster);
44–5, Mary L, Nirmaier, (Burch);
44–5, Margaret L ''Peggy'', Nispel, (Nispel);
44–5, Dorothea M, Norris, (Norris);
44–5, Patricia, Nuckols, (Kenworthy);
44–5, Phyllis M, Paradis, (Johnson);
44–5, Marylyn E, Peyton, (Myers);
44–5, Genevieve, Rausch, (Landman);
44–5, Florence G, Reynolds, (Shutsy);
44–5, Dorothy M, Ritscher, (Meyn);
44–5, Irene M, Robertson, (Raven);
44–5, Martha G, Roundtree, (Harmon);
44–5, Merridee, Schneberger, (Newell);
44–5, Carol E, Selfridge, (Brinton);
44–5, Ethel L, Sheffler, (Jones);
44–5, Leta, Shirley, (Brownfield);
44–5, Caroline, Shunn, (Shunn);
44–5, Beverly, Southwick, (Olson);
44–5, Harriet I, Stockwell, (Stockwell);
44–5, Margaret P, Taylor, (Phelan);
44–5, Elizabeth E, Taylor, (Eyre);
44–5, Wanda C, Townsley, (Robedee);
44–5, Barbara E, Truitt, (Truitt);
44–5, Margot, Veal, (Harvey);
44–5, Elizabeth A, Watson, (Watson);
44–5, Dortha E, Wethey, (Sexten);
44–5, Pauline C, White, (Cutler);
44–5, Ruth S, Wilson, (Steel);
44–5, Anne, Wiltsee, (TePas);
44–5, Elizabeth, Worrall, (Hubbard);
44–5, Helen P ''Patti'', Wright, (Ordway);
44–5, Jennie L, Wynne, (Gower);
44–6, Kay, Alspach, (Alspach);
44–6, Edna B, Atkins, (Harrison);
44–6, Pauline C, Banken, (Canney);
44–6, Beverley, Beesemyer, (Beesemyer);
44–6, Juner, Bellew, (Bellew);
44–6, Mary B, Boyce, (Hilberg);
44–6, Frankie, Bretherick, (Lovvorn);
44–6, Helen Louise, Brown, (Hall);
44–6, Mary R, Burchard, (Reineberg);
44–6, Mary H, Chappell, (Gosnell);
44–6, Frances E, Coughlin, (Coughlin);
44–6, Geraldine M, Crockett, (Tribble);
44–6, Irene I, Crum, (Crum);
44–6, Carolyn L, Cullen, (Cullen);
44–6, Edith M, Daley, (Cragin);
44–6, Audrey W, DuCote, (Maxwell);
44–6, Elizabeth I, Dybbro, (White);
44–6, Nancy U, Foran, (Upper);
44–6, Barbara L, Foss, (Fleming);
44–6, Georgia, Gehring, (Gehring);
44–6, Elizabeth G, Goette, (Peters);
44–6, Lavina B, Green, (Lippincott);
44–6, Ann G, Griffith, (Warren);
44–6, Norma ''Penny'', Halberg, (Hall);
44–6, Dorothea B, Hamilton, (Baumeister);
44–6, Dorothy L, Hammett, (Bancroft);
44–6, Nancy, Hanks, (Hanks);
44–6, Mary B, Hansen, (Breidenbach);
44–6, Nanette, Hazeltine;
44–6, Hayden A, Head, (Head);
44–6, Jean F, Hixson, (Hixson);
44–6, Patricia A, Hughes, (Collins);
44–6, Alice R, Jakle, (Jakle);
44–6, Lucy D, Johnson, (Dubiel);
44–6, Janice, Kaufman, (Norton);
44–6, Barbara H, Kennedy, (Hart);
44–6, Shirley C, Kruse, (Chase);
44–6, Lorraine R, Lasswell, (Lasswell);
44–6, Irene M, Leahy, (McConihay);
44–6, Joan M, Lemley, (Michaels);
44–6, Mildred P, MacRobble, (Coats);
44–6, Marion A, Mayfield, (Hagen);
44–6, Beverly F, McCarty, (Cangiamila);
44–6, Verneda G, McLean, (Rodriquez);
44–6, Patricia, Moran, (Hopkins);
44–6, Dorothy B, Mosher, (Hines);
44–6, Betty, Niehoff, (LeVeque);
44–6, Eleanor R, O'Dell, (O'Dell);
44–6, Rose A, Palmer, (Palmer);
44–6, Suzanne U, Parish, (Delano);
44–6, Anita F, Paul, Sr Terese, OCD, (Paul);
44–6, E. Marie, Pedersen, (Pedersen)
44–6, Evelyn B, Perrin, (McNulty);
44–6, Barbara L, Posey, (Leonard);
44–6, Margaret M, Powell, (Godfrey);
44–6, Ava, Richardson, (Hamm);

44–6, Marilyn, Saunders, (Miller);
44–6, Dorathea B, Scatena, (Rexroad);
44–6, Betty A, Sharr, (Thompson);
44–6, Janet L, Simpson, (Hutchinson);
44–6, Genevieve N, Sinkler, (Lee);
44–6, Mabelle ''Barry'', Smith, (Vincent);
44–6, Elinor, Stebbins, (Fairchild);
44–6, Mary E, Szablowski, (Shoemaker);
44–6, Christie E, Thuresson, (Carlton);
44–6, Daisy M, Vaughan, (Vaughan);
44–6, Sarabel D, Wardle, (Booth);
44–6, Mary R, Wells, (Retick);
44–6, Margaret, Wight, (Hicks);
44–6, Betty Jane, Williams, (Williams);
44–6, Lesley S, Williams, (Williams);
44–6, Justine H, Woods, (Fletcher);
44–7, Margarete M, Armstrong, (McGrath);
44–7, Ruth, Bauer, (Reilly);
44–7, Edith S, Beal, (Smith);
44–7, Velta C, Benn, (Haney);
44–7, Patricia J, Bonansinga, (Blackburn);
44–7, Frances W, Brookings, (Winter);
44–7, Betty June, Brown, (Overman);
44–7, Sylvia M, Burrill, (Miller);
44–7, M. Ellen, Campbell, (Wimberly);
44–7, Mildred E, Carder, (Eckert);
44–7, Beverly F, Carruth, (Frisbie);
44–7, Nancy Allison, Conklin, (Conklin);
44–7, Ann Connelly, (Pedroncelli);
44–7, Betty M, Cross, (Roth);
44–7, L. Jane, Cunningham, (Harris);
44–7, Mary Ann, Dreher, (Walker);
44–7, Nancy A, Dunnam, (Nordhoff);
44–7, Mary Catherine, Edwards, (Quist);
44–7, Opal Vivian, Fagan, (Hicks);
44–7, Eileen W, Ferguson, (Wright);
44–7, Margaret, Garland, (Parish);
44–7, V. ''Scotty'', Gough, (Bradley);
44–7, Eleanor M, Gunderson, (Gunderson)
44–7, Hulda M, Haag, (Chilcoat);
44–7, Bernice F, Haydu, (Falk);
44–7, Annie J, Henry, (Henry);
44–7, Winnie Lee, Jones, (Jones);
44–7, Julia E, Jordan, (Eagan);
44–7, Alberta A, Kinney, (Paskvan);
44–7, Virginia B, Krum, (Krum);
44–7, Jean I, Landa, (Landa);
44–7, Margaret S, Latta, (Shaffer);
44–7, Carol A, Lewis, (Nicholson);
44–7, Grace E, Lotowycz, (Ashwell);
44–7, Dorothy A, Lucas, (Smith);
44–7, Iola V, Magruder, (Clay);
44–7, Lila M, Mann, (Moore);
44–7, Margaret E, Martin, (Neyman);
44–7, Joan A, McKesson, (Smythe);
44–7, Naoma ''Penny'', Moore, (Halladay);
44–7, Virginia H, Mullen, (Mullen);
44–7, Elizabeth P, Nicholas, (Pettitt);
44–7, Ann E, O'Connor, (Cawley);
44–7, Geraldine F, Olinger, (Bowen);
44–7, Nona H, Pickering, (Holt);
44–7, Bernice M, Pickerton, (Dannefer);
44–7, Betty Jo, Reed, (Streff);
44–7, Ola M, Rexroat, (Rexroat);
44–7, Muriel R, Reynolds, (Rath);
44–7, Mary S, Ruprecht, (Storm);
44–7, Adelaide, Schaefer, (Schaefer);
44–7, Mary ''Mimi'', Sheean, (Caffrey);
44–7, Edith U, Smith, (Upson);
44–7, Mary B, Sturdevant, (Barnes);
44–7, Dorothy, Van Valkenberg, (Sorensen);
44–7, Mary Alice, Vandeventer, (Putnam);
44–7, Margaret M, Weiss, (Weiss);
44–7, Vyvian Mae, Williams, (Williams);
44–7, Irene N, Wysocki, (Norris);
44–8, Lucy G, Alston, (Gadson);
44–8, Arline M, Baker, (Baker);
44–8, Jamece, Brewton, (Paxson);
44–8, Eula ''Betty'', Brown, (Morton);
44–8, Dorothy L, Burri, (Johnson);
44–8, Myrtle R, Carter, (Allen);
44–8, Geraldine F, Crook, (Fulk);
44–8, Doris J, Daniel, (Anderson);
44–8, Gertrude E, Dietz, (Dietz);
44–8, Cathleen B, Dooley, (Dooley);
44–8, Mary Jane, Ehrman, (Isham);
44–8, Muriel, Essertier, (Keir);
44–8, Joan G, Frost, (Gough);
44–8, Emily M, Giles, (Metz);
44–8, Patricia T, Gladney, (Thomas);
44–8, Mary Ann, Hays, (Palmer);
44–8, Neil Douglas, Herrod, (McInnis);
44–8, Carla H, Horowitz, (Howard);
44–8, Ruth C, Hubert, (Clifford);
44–8, Pearl B, Judd, (Brummett);
44–8, Marguerite ''Ty'', Killen, (Hughes);
44–8, Georgia P, Kingdon, (Sloan);
44–8, Mary, Kinney, (Jackson);
44–8, Mary W (DR), Lamy, (Lamy);
44–8, Edna D, MacDougall, (Maginnis);
44–8, Anne D, Marshall, (Dailey);
44–8, Joanne B, Martin, (Blair);
44–8, Mary L, McCann, (Stuart);
44–8, Wilda W, McCurrach, (Winfield);
44–8, Lois J, McMurdie, (McCurdie);
44–8, Margaret M, Moore, (Moore);
44–8, Ann W, Morse, (Kenyon);
44–8, Jean, Neill, (Ward);
44–8, Roberta E, Newcomb, (Sattler);
44–8, Patricia, O'Bannon, (Braun);
44–8, Shireen M, Phelps, (Phelps);
44–8, Marjorie C, Roberts, (Stevenson);
44–8, Patricia, Sherwood, (Sherwood);
44–8, Bonnie J, Shinski, (Dorsey);
44–8, Margaet VC, Standish, (Standish);
44–8, Kathleen N, Thomson, (Elliott);
44–8, Bea St. Claire, Thurston, (Smith);
44–8, Helen L, Venskus, (Venskus);
44–8, Doris, Wanty, (Boothe);
44–8, Mary L, Webster, (Webster);
44–8, Beverly, Wilkinson, (Dietrich);
44–8, Katherine, Willinger, (Willinger);
44–8, Virginia F, Wise, (Fisher);
44–8, Jan Marie, Wood, (Wood);
44–9, Phyllis M, Bahl, (McCarty);
44–9, Anna C, Baron, (Beiliveau);
44–9, Julia L, Bartlett, (Lamm);
44–9, Marjorie M, Beck, (Christiansen);
44–9, Evelyn P, Brier, (Brier);
44–9, Eleanor M, Brown, (McLernon);
44–9, Helen C, Cannon, (Johnson);
44–9, Catherine, Chatham, (Parker);
44–9, Gloria L, Collins, (Nelson);
44–9, Dorothy C, Duffield, (Picture);
44–9, Dorothy, Estep, (Estep);
44–9, Dorothy Deane, Ferguson, (Ferguson);
44–9, Mildred H, Ferree, (House);
44–9, Roberta Jane, Fohl, (Fohl);
44–9, Penolope, Garrett, (Pierce);
44–9, Margaret, Gee, (Gee);
44–9, Sarah J, Gleeson, (Allishouse);
44–9, Ann G, Gleszer, (Griffin);
44–9, Mary Ann, Gordon, (Baldner);
44–9, Jean D, Harman, (Downey);
44–9, Elaine D, Harmon, (Harmon);
44–9, Phyllis, Hitner, (Lee);
44–9, Margaret J, Johnson, (Phillips);
44–9, Rosalie T, Johnson, (Phillips);
44–9, Marie J, Jones, (Jacobson);
44–9, Ruth W, Kearney, (Groves);
44–9, Lillian, Kelley, (Dixon);
44–9, Kathryn J, Kleinecke, (Kleinecke);
44–9, Anita B, Matthew, (Bronken);
44–9, Wilma L, Miller, (Miller);
44–9, Nadine V, Nagle, (Canfield);
44–9, Marjorie, Nicol, (Osborne);
44–9, Frances D, Ochoa, (Stroud);
44–9, Joan, Olmsted, (Olmsted);
44–9, Marilyn H ''Jackie'', Petty, (Hughes);
44–9, Elizabeth W, Ransom, (Davis);
44–9, Jean (Barbara?), Reimer, (Reimer);
44–9, Martha S, Reuel, (Sarager);
44–9, Mary Anne, Richey, (Showers);
44–9, Betty F, Riddle, (Martin);
44–9, Esther L, Rumler, (Stahr);
44–9, Gayle M, Snell, (Snell);
44–9, Virginia E, Spear, (Eatherton);
44–9, Elizabeth M, Stone, (Briscoe);
44–9, Sarah G, Symmes, (Rewey);
44–9, Virginia M, Trumbull, (Potthoff);
44–9, Janet W, Tuch, (Wayne);
44–9, Barbara H, Tucker, (Hershey);
44–9, Betty S, Turner, (Stagg);
44–9, Norma, Van Brooker, (Boston);
44–9, Vee M, Van Delden, (Nisley);
44–9, Mary, Wilkinson, (Regalbuto);
44–9, Sona, Wilson, (Kierstead);
44–9, Mary F, Woodward, (Woodward);
44–9, Lillian G, Wray, (Glezen);
DWP, Jacqueline, Cochran, (Cochran);
WAFS, Bernice I, Batten, (Batten);
WAFS, Delphine, Bohn, (Bohn);
WAFS, Aline, Brooks, (Rhonie);
WAFS, Esther L, Carpenter, (Nelson);
WAFS, Helen Mary, Clark, (Clark);
WAFS, Nancy B, Crews, (Batson);
WAFS, Barbara T, Fasken, (Towne);
WAFS, Kathryn, Fine, (Bernheim);
WAFS, Cornelia, Fort, (Fort);
WAFS, Phyllis B, Fulton, (Burchfield);
WAFS, Betty Huyler, Gillies, (Gillies);
WAFS, Theresa D, James, (James);
WAFS, Gertrude T, Levalley, (Meserve);
WAFS, Barbara E, London, (Erickson);
WAFS, Nancy L, Love, (Harknell);
WAFS, Lenora L, McElroy, (McElroy);
WAFS, Helen, McGilvery, (McGilvery);
WAFS, Helen, Prosser, (Richards);
WAFS, Katherine, Rawls, (Thompson);
WAFS, Barbara, Ross, (Donahue);
WAFS, Adela R, Scharr, (Scharr);
WAFS, Dorothy, Scott, (Scott);
WAFS, Evelyn, Sharp, (Sharp);
WAFS, Barbara, Shoemaker, (Poole);
WAFS, Dorothy, Slinn, (Fulton);
WAFS, Florene, Watson, (Miller);
WAFS, Esther, Westervelt, (Manning);
WAFS, Opal ''Betsy'', Woodward, (Ferguson);

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to submit documentation consistent with the Republican Earmark Standards.

Requesting Member: Congressman JOE BARTON

Bill Number: H.R. 2847—FY10 Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Receiving Entity: Deep East Texas Council of Governments

Address of Receiving Entity: 210 Premier Dr., Jasper, TX 75951–7495

Description of Request: I have secured $1,000,000 in funding in H.R. 2847 in the COPS Law Enforcement Technology account for the Deep East Texas Council of Governments.

The funding will be used to purchase AFIX Tracker automated fingerprint and palm print identification systems, AFIX Verifier single-finger verification systems, and AFIX Identifier 2–finger live capture identification systems, including hardware, software, installation, training and support to Sheriff's Departments and Police Departments across the 12-county region.

WT WOODSON HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, after making three hundred thirty nine

straight recorded votes, I missed my first vote on the floor of the House of Representatives today as I attended the high school graduation of my daughter, Caitlin Rose Connolly.

While I take my responsibilities as a member of Congress seriously and make an effort to ensure my constituents are represented on every vote, nothing would have kept me from witnessing my daughter's graduation.

I would like to take this time to congratulate my daughter, Caitlin Rose Connolly, all of the graduating seniors at W.T. Woodson High School, and all other graduates in the class of 2009. Completing high school is a tremendous achievement. I am certain that the parents, family, friends and teachers of all of the graduates are as proud of their students as I am of Caitlin.

I would also like to take this moment to indicate how I would have voted on those votes that I missed.

On H.R. 2470, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19190 Cochran Boulevard FRNT in Port Charlotte, Florida, as the ''Lieutenant Commander Roy H. Boehm Post Office Building,'' I would have voted, ''aye.''

On H.R. 780, the Student Internet Safety Act of 2009, I would have voted, ''aye.''

On the Motion to Table the Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair, I would have voted, ''aye.''

On H.R. 2247, the Congressional Review Improvement Act, I would have voted, ''aye.''

On H.R. 403, the Homes for Heroes Act of 2009, I would have voted, ''aye.''

IN RECOGNITION OF 100 YEARS OF THE BLACKLAND RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER IN TEMPLE, TX

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition for the 100 years of work of scientists at the Blackland Research and Extension Center in Temple. They have worked on securing a safe and affordable food supply, protecting the environment, and strengthening the economy.

The Center was created by the Texas Legislature in 1909 and was charged to solve pressing problems with the soils and crops grown in central Texas. Today the Center occupies a 542 acre site in the south-central part of the Texas Blackland Prairie, a 12 million acre agricultural region stretching over 300 miles along I–35 from the Texas-Oklahoma border to San Antonio. The Center is the state's premier research agency in agriculture, natural resources, and the life sciences.

In 1931 the USDA-Soil Erosion Service, which was later renamed the Soil Conservation Service, joined scientists at Blackland to intensify research on soil and water associated with farming the region's highly erodible soils. This began a long history of cooperative and highly productive research between the Texas A&M System and USDA in Temple, which has led to the development of many modern soil conservation practices used by farmers around the world today.

Today, the Blackland Research and Extension Center shares research facilities with the Grassland, Soil, and Water Research Laboratory of the USDA—Agricultural Research Service. By combining innovative research, they continue to find solutions to problems and issues in the way we manage our land and water resources in Central Texas and beyond. They work regularly with scientists in the military helping to find innovative ways to restore and maintain Fort Hood's military lands in the best possible condition for training those who defend our country. The Center also works closely with USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service and other federal and State agencies to assist in applying sound scientific principles to manage our agricultural and urban lands in a way that maximizes production and profits with minimal impact on the environment. The Blackland Research and Extension Center frequently collaborates with scientists in developing countries to assist them in finding better ways for farmers to manage their water, livestock, and grow crops to feed their growing populations.

The value of research by the scientists stationed at the Temple Center is remarkable. The long-lasting partnerships between the State Land Grant Universities (Texas A&M AgriLife), and Federal Agencies (USDA Agricultural Research Service and Natural Resource Conservation Service), illustrate the superiority in effectiveness in partnerships when solving our agricultural and natural resource problems versus what individual agencies can do alone.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Alvernia University, Reading PA—$470,000 to form a partnership with the Reading Police Academy, and create a high-tech laboratory, which will be used by the Academy to train police officers and criminal justice students in investigation techniques for white collar, internet and cyber crime.

Berks County Emergency Response Team, Exeter Township, PA—$350,000 to buy armored vehicle and other equipment to provide safe approach to dangerous scenes.

Cabrini College, Radnor PA—$100,000 for a project that will focus on the impact of domestic violence on children and ways that school personnel can help provide support to students affected by domestic abuse.

Police Athletic League of Norristown, Norristown PA—$90,000 to support the continued delivery of programs to youth ages 5–18 through the Norristown PAL Center.

St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia, PA—$200,000 requested to support and develop an interdisciplinary approach to dealing with crisis violence and create a state-of-the-art strategy for violence prevention in the communities of Pennsylvania.

Spring Township Police, Reading PA—$90,000 for video cameras for each of the department's patrol vehicles.

IN HONOR OF THE AMAZING BICYCLE JOURNEY OF SHAWNE CAMP

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, today, a heroic journey came to a successful end when Millbrae, California's Shawne Camp parked his bicycle at the foot of the Washington Monument. In fewer than 50 days, Shawne has ridden from San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge to the nation's capital to raise funds and awareness for lung disease and the American Lung Association.

In 2000 and 2001, Shawne suffered two complete collapses to his right lung. The condition, known as spontaneous pneumothorax, is extremely painful and can be fatal if not treated quickly. After multiple surgeries, Shawne was told that he was unlikely to ever return to full strength and should resign himself to a more sedate lifestyle. But the lifelong athlete wasn't accustomed to taking it easy and set out to prove that he could come back to full strength—and then some.

With support from family, friends and his employer, Shawne turned his success at rehabilitation into a personal crusade to help others. On May 8, he headed north from the Golden Gate Bridge on a solo, self-funded bicycle ride across America to help others suffering from lung ailments.

Over the past five weeks, Shawne has endured mountains, deserts, storms, fierce headwinds, angry dogs and even bears. But he's been supported by legions of devoted followers who have tracked his 3000 mile journey online and countless strangers along the way who have helped with shelter from the rain, a warm shower, or occasional meal.

Madam Speaker, Shawne Camp is an inspiration to anyone who chooses to overcome adversity. His journey has advanced awareness for spontaneous pneumothorax and other lung afflictions and raised money for a very good cause. I am proud to call Shawne Camp my constituent and am delighted to introduce this inspiring young man to my colleagues in the United States Congress.

IN CELEBRATION OF MRS. KATHERINE Q. BUXTON ON HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, today I ask for the House of Representatives to recognize an important day in the life of a resident and friend of the 27th Congressional District, Mrs. Katherine Q. Buxton. On June 13, 2009, Mrs. Buxton reached a milestone birthday and on June 20, 2009, she will celebrate her 80th Birthday with her loving family and friends.

Mrs. Buxton, along with her husband William D. Buxton, began and ran one of Western New York's cherished family businesses, Buxton Quality Locksmiths. After the passing of her husband in 2001, Mrs. Buxton helped her sons take over the family business.

Mrs. Buxton has always been and continues to be family oriented. She opens her home to

her friends and family for "gala gatherings." Her five children, 14 grandchildren, 9 great-grandchildren and friends refer to her as "Wild Kate" because of her desire to learn and to try new adventures.

I would like to congratulate Mrs. Kate Q. Buxton for reaching this important milestone and recognize her for achievements. Along with her friends, family, and the residents of the 27th Congressional District, It is my pleasure to honor Kate Buxton and thank her for her many contributions to her family, community and country. I wish "Wild Kate" many more years of happiness, love and adventure.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes:

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Chair, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this amendment to increase funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). When the Federal government passed SCAAP in 1994, it recognized its responsibility to reimburse states and localities for the arrest, incarceration, and transportation costs associated with criminal aliens.

Unfortunately, this program has been consistently under-funded. This year was not the first time a President proposed no funding for the SCAAP program. Fortunately, the Appropriations Committee allocated $300 million to the program. While this level is significantly better than zero, it remains $100 million below the 2009 funding level. Our amendment will provide that additional $100 million for SCAAP.

Even with $400 million, states and localities would still only receive reimbursement for a small fraction of what they are spending. This inadequate funding has had a devastating effect on public safety, especially in California and other border states. At a time when many states and counties face budget shortfalls, every dollar reduction in SCAAP reimbursement means one less dollar to spend on essential public safety services. Following SCAAP funding cuts in 2003, the LA County Sheriff's Department was forced to implement a new "early release" policy for inmates convicted of misdemeanors.

From a public safety perspective, it is far better for criminals to serve their full sentences. Without adequate resources, other programs will have to be scaled back or terminated to accomplish this goal. Basic police protection, anti-gang activities, homicide investigations, anti-terrorism activities; and rehabilitation programs to reduce recidivism are programs that could face cuts in California and across the nation if this amendment does not pass.

We introduced this bipartisan amendment to ensure that police chiefs and sheriffs do not have to choose between keeping our youth out of gangs and incarcerating criminal aliens.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

IN HONOR OF BERNIE EPWORTH

HON. JOHN H. ADLER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. ADLER of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate an important member of New Jersey's 3rd District, Mr. Bernie Epworth. Mr. Epworth will be installed as the Department Commander for the State of New Jersey Jewish War Veterans at the 78th Annual New Jersey Jewish War Veterans Convention on June 28, 2009. His lifelong activism and dedication has made him one of the most respected members of his community and deserving of this honor.

Mr. Epworth was born in Brooklyn, New York. He is a graduate of New York University and served as a First Lieutenant in the Armored Cavalry and in the New York National Guard. While serving as Vice President with Temple Beth Sholom in Fair Lawn, NJ, Mr. Epworth earned several awards, including the Centennial Award of Honor from the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Jewish Community Relations Council's 'Community Relations Award.'

As the Commander of the Jewish War Veterans Post 126, Mr. Epworth was named 'Commander of the Year,' while his post was declared "Post of the Year." His dedication to his community also earned him the 'Legion of Honor Award' by the Chapel of Four Chaplains Memorial Foundation in 2006.

Mr. Epworth's career and dedication to his community is a shining example of public service and I sincerely congratulate him on his much deserved installation as Department Commander of the New Jersey Jewish War Veterans.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman MIKE ROGERS (AL)

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, COPS Tech account, $100,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Auburn, Alabama

Address of Requesting Entity: 144 Tichenor Avenue, Suite 1, Auburn, AL 36830

Description of Request: "City of Auburn Mobile Data System" Taxpayer justification—It is my understanding that the funding would be used for a mobile data system for Auburn's Police Division. This consists of in-car computers and associated equipment (routers, wireless networking, e.g.) to equip all of the police vehicles. This request is the continuation of a program for which the City of Auburn received $400,000 in FY06 and 305,500 in FY08.

Requesting Member: Congressman MIKE ROGERS (AL)

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, OJP Byrne account, $360,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Montgomery

Address of Requesting Entity: P.O. Box 1111, Montgomery, AL 36101

Description of Request: "City of Montgomery and Montgomery County Interoperable Upgrades" Taxpayer justification—It is my understanding that the funding would be used to upgrade and implement an in-car digital video and server solution for City of Montgomery police vehicles and Montgomery County sheriff vehicles. This system will replace outdated VHS systems that are currently in police and sheriff vehicles and provide new installations in vehicles that are currently without a system. The ultimate goal is to have one upgradeable digital in-car system for the entire fleet and a central depository that will provide video evidence for courtroom presentation.

Requesting Member: Congressman MIKE ROGERS (AL)

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, OJP Byrne account, $900,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Alabama District Attorneys Association Address of Requesting Entity: 515 South Perry Street, Montgomery, AL

Description of Request: "Alabama Computer Forensics Labs" Taxpayer justification—It is my understanding that the funding would be used for a continuation of the computer forensic lab program which created 3 regional computer labs to cover the entire state of Alabama. These labs were created to address all forms of computer crime such as; child pornography, fraud, murder and identity theft. Currently, we are the only law enforcement agency handling, exclusively, computer crime cases from investigation to prosecution. The computer labs utilize working relationships with federal, state and local agencies across the nation. The labs have made a tremendous impact on computer crime and are enabling local and state law enforcement personnel to utilize yet another tool in the prosecution of criminal activity. Additionally, investigators and prosecutors are also available for instruction and have been enlisted on numerous occasions to speak to the public about internet safety, as well as, train local/state law enforcement on the basics of information sharing, computer crime/digital evidence and multiple courses designed for first responders. Furthermore, since the programs inception in 2006, we have assisted more than 75 plus outside law enforcement agencies and analyzed over 2000 pieces of electronic evidence in approximately 851 criminal cases resulting in a multitude of convictions.

Requesting Member: Congressman MIKE ROGERS (AL)

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: DOJ, OJP Byrne account, $900,000

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama

Address of Requesting Entity: 102 Samford Hall, Auburn, AL 36849

Description of Request: ''Auburn University Canine Program'' Taxpayer justification—It is my understanding that the funding would be used for continuing support of a program to provide Alabama (AL) Law Enforcement Organizations (LEO) with state-of-the-art detector-dog team (dog and handler) training for enhancing public and, especially, school safety. The detector-dog and handler team remain the most capable tool for the interdiction of explosive materials and illicit drugs. The capability of such teams is entirely dependent upon the quality of the dog, the dog's training, and instruction of its handler. This program would make available to AL LEO the highest state-of-the-art detector dogs, training, and handler instruction. AU proposes continuation and expansion of the FY09 program to provide AL LEO access to the services of CDTC in order to enhance public and, in particular, school safety in AL communities.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I rise today to submit the following information regarding an earmark I received as part of the Homeland Security Appropriation.

The following earmark was requested by my office and is listed for funding in this bill:

CITY OF ELK GROVE—EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Requesting Member: DANIEL E. LUNGREN

Bill Number: 2010 Homeland Security Appropriation

Account: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Requesting Agency: City of Elk Grove

Agency Address: 8401 Laguna Palms Way, Elk Grove, CA 95758

Amount: $750,000

Description: The Emergency Operations Center will provide the necessary tools to receive, assess, and respond to a critical incident. The communications system must provide for a redundant path to ensure that both situational awareness information and strategic orders can pass into and out of the facility without interruption

The proposed EOC will include an Intelligent Transportation System (ITS). The ITS will be an important component of the EOC as it will provide a mechanism for controlling local traffic patterns to ensure transportation safety and mobility during an emergency. The system can be used to relieve traffic congestion and through the use of advanced video communications technologies, provide the Elk Grove EOC with a bird's eye view of critical intersections and roadways leading in and out of the City. Wireless video technology will also be deployed at locations determined to be ''sensitive'' for the purposes of Homeland Security.

The Emergency Operations Center has a clear federal nexus. As a result of such national events as 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina, there has been a renewed demand for local entities around the country to focus on local preparedness and accountability during emergency situations. Elk Grove is home to 140,000 residents and a likely destination for evacuees from the Sacramento and San Francisco Bay areas. In addition, the Sacramento region is subject to potential flooding due to an intricate and aged levee system. Elk Grove has multiple freight and passenger rail lines, one of the largest above-ground propane storage facilities, an airport, and two heavily traveled freeways, Interstate 5 and State Route 99. It is essential that the City of Elk Grove has an Emergency Operations Center to coordinate emergency response efforts in the event of a disaster or terrorist attack.

Having the ability to work regionally and have interoperability between different agencies is critical in the event of an emergency. With the use of advanced communications technology, Elk Grove will be able to work in concert with the County and City of Sacramento, State of California Office of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to share information and respond rapidly to any event.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, on June 15, 2009, I was delayed in returning to Washington, and missed rollcall votes numbered 336, 337, 338 and 339.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall votes: 336 expressing condolences to the citizens of Italy and support for the Government of Italy in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that struck the Abruzzo region of central Italy; 337, a bill to name the Laredo Veterans Post Office; 338, Phylicia's Law; and, 339, a resolution expressing condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of the victims of the catastrophic explosion at the ConAgra Foods plant in Garner, North Carolina.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, unfortunately Monday night, June 15, 2009, I was unable to cast my votes on H. Res. 430, H.R. 2325, H.R. 729 and H. Res. 540.

Had I been present for rollcall No. 336, on suspending the rules and passing H. Res. 430, Expressing condolences to the citizens of Italy and support for the Government of Italy in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that struck the Abruzzo region of central Italy, I would have voted ''aye.''

Had I been present for rollcall No. 337, on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 2325, the Laredo Veterans Post Office, I would have voted ''aye.''

Had I been present for rollcall No. 338, on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 729, Phylicia's Law, I would have voted ''aye.''

Had I been present for rollcall No. 339, on suspending the rules and passing H. Res. 540, Expressing condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of the victims of the catastrophic explosion at the ConAgra Foods plant in Garner, North Carolina, I would have voted ''aye.''

THE ENHANCED SUPPLY AND PRICE REDUCTION ACT OF 2009

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing legislation with the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and the gentleman from Vermont, Mr. WELCH, in order to provide relief for American consumers at the pump in the short term and save taxpayer dollars. Last summer, gas prices soared to record highs above $4 per gallon. This year, American consumers are beginning to experience a bad case of déjà vu. Incredibly, today marks the 50th straight day that gas prices have risen. As a result, prices at the pump have already increased by more than one dollar a gallon since the beginning of the year. For American families who are already struggling through a down economy, these rising prices are hitting especially hard.

The Enhanced Supply and Price Reduction Act of 2009, or Enhanced SPR Act, directs the Secretary of Energy to sell 70 million barrels of light sweet crude—less than 10 percent of the total oil in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)—and replace it with heavy crude oil over a period of five years. Swapping oil from the SPR has a proven record of lowering oil prices in the short term. In 1991, when President Bush's father deployed oil from the reserve, oil prices fell 33.4 percent in two days. In 2000, President Clinton conducted a time exchange of oil from the SPR and prices again immediately dropped by 18.7 percent. And in 2005, when President Bush himself released oil following Hurricane Katrina, prices fell 9.1 percent. That's an average drop in the price of oil of 19.2 percent.

In addition, this legislation would implement a number of recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to better use taxpayer funds. First, swapping a small percentage of light oil in the reserve for heavier crude has been recommended by the GAO to save taxpayers money. Replacing a small percentage of light oil currently in the reserve with heavy oil would also better match up with the needs of our nation's refineries and protect us against supply disruptions from unstable countries such as Venezuela.

The legislation would also implement GAO's recommendation to purchase a constant dollar value rather than constant volume of oil to fill the SPR in the future. In testimony before the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming last year, GAO testified that if the Department of Energy had taken this approach between 2001 and 2005, it would have saved American taxpayers nearly $600 million or roughly 10 percent cost to fill the SPR during that period. Finally, the bill would authorize the Secretary to purchase and store refined petroleum product in the SPR in order to further enhance our national security.

The House has already voted in support of similar legislation in the last Congress in an

overwhelming, bipartisan fashion. The SPR is currently filled to roughly 99.5 percent of its capacity—its highest level ever. As we work to enact comprehensive energy and climate change legislation, Congress should take action to provide relief at the gas pump in the short term. The Enhanced SPR Act represents a common sense approach to reducing pressure on consumers while saving taxpayers dollars.

HONORING ALLEN McQUARRIE

HON. PATRICK J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Allen McQuarrie, a man who has worked tirelessly to assist those recovering from substance addiction in Bucks County.

Mr. McQuarrie's path began in the classroom as a public school science teacher. Following his retirement after thirty years with the New Jersey Education Association, he worked for public employee unions and employers. In this field, Mr. McQuarrie pioneered human resources training and personnel services to aid staff and their families recovering from substance addiction, stress, and other barriers to healthy living.

Most recently, Allen McQuarrie has partnered with PROACT, the Pennsylvania Recovery Organization-Achieving Community Together, a grassroots recovery support initiative in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Over the past ten years, he has been a volunteer, a mentor for men incarcerated in the Bucks County Correctional Facility, and a co-chair of the organization.

Mr. McQuarrie has also served as a board member for the Bucks County Drug and Alcohol Commission, as well as on the Traffic Advisory Committee for Doylestown Township. He was the recipient of the 2008 Ambassador of the Year Award, presented to him by the Pennsylvania Recovery Organizations Alliance. In addition, Mr. McQuarrie will be receiving the prestigious Joel Hernandez Voice of the Recovery Community Award on behalf of PROACT. This award is granted based on the success of this organization in increasing the prevalence and quality of long term recovery in their community.

Allen McQuarrie has contributed enormously to his community in Bucks County. Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize Mr. McQuarrie for his outstanding efforts, and am extremely honored to serve as his Congressman.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mrs. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following vote. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote No. 350, on Motion that the Committee Rise—H.R. 2847, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes—I would have voted "no."

IRANIAN POLITICAL OPPRESSION

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in sympathy with the victims of Iranian political oppression who have been injured or killed protesting the outcome of their election.

Yet regardless of whether Ahmadinejad or Mousavi wins, we must not maintain any illusions about where true power in Iran rests.

That would be in the hands of the Islamic Republic's clerical regime, extremists determined to advance Iran's nuclear program and use terrorism to bully other states in the region.

Much of the regime's most egregious activities are done in the dark, hidden from the world's eyes and thus escaping media attention. The Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps quietly funnels weapons and funding into terrorists groups from Iraq to Afghanistan to Lebanon to Gaza. Iranian centrifuges enrich uranium at nuclear plants often hidden from weapons inspectors. And terrorist groups make voyages to Iran to receive training at unspecified locations.

But this week the true colors of the Iranian regime are on broad display. With the whole world watching, the Iranian regime has been embarrassed—called to account seemingly for the first time. This is an opportunity we cannot squander. Let us rally the world around the Iranian people. Let us use this opening to show the international community how dangerous the Iranian regime is—and why a nuclear Iran is flatly unacceptable.

Regrettably, the President and Democratic leadership in congress are failing to respond to the growing threat a nuclear Iran poses to the world.

Today we call on President Obama to immediately condemn the violence the Iranian regime is perpetrating against its citizens. We call on the Speaker to immediately bring to the floor and consider the Iran Petroleum Sanctions Act. The bipartisan bill, sponsored by Chairman BERMAN and Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN, would impose sanctions on the radical Iranian regime while they continue to seek nuclear weapons and destabilize the Middle East.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARIE BERNARDE PROCKNAL OF THE BUFFALO SISTERS OF MERCY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Marie Bernarde Procknal of the Buffalo Sisters of Mercy. It is my privilege to recognize her for her service to our community through education.

Her commitment to education begins with her own. She graduated with Bachelor's Degree from Niagara University, received Master's Degree from Canisius College, and took part in a career and guidance fellowship at Boston University. She also is certified through New York State in kindergarten through sixth grade, junior high school social studies, and high school guidance.

Sister Marie chose to use her education to serve others through teaching at several elementary and junior high schools in the Western New York Community.

However, Sister Marie's dedication and hard work did not go unnoticed. She received a grant from the Diocese of Buffalo and the National Principals' Association in order for her to further education at SUNY Plattsburg, where she earned a certification in administration and supervision.

After earning a degree, she returned to the schools in the Buffalo area to continue her role in shaping the community through education and service. She worked as the principal of St. William Elementary School and St. Thomas Aquinas. She then was as Supervisor of Sisters of Mercy Elementary and Secondary Schools, and served as a guidance counselor at Mt. Mercy Academy.

Sister Marie's roles as educator and leader were conveyed in 2008, when Sister Marie was chosen to help celebrate the Sisters of Mercy's 150th Anniversary by throwing the first pitch at the June 22nd Bisons game.

Sister Marie continues to give back to the community that helped raise her. Today, she works at Trocaire College as a member of the Students Affairs Teams and as a Career Counselor. She helps students through sharing her insights and advising them on their own education.

My community is blessed to have Sister Marie. Her unwavering dedication and selfless service allows us to be confident in our community's future as she is preparing a new generation of bright and giving Americans. Today, I ask my fellow Members of Congress to help me thank an extraordinary woman, whom I admire, for her service and commitment to the young people of New York's 27th Congressional District.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GEOFF DAVIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I secured as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman GEOFF DAVIS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Fleming County Fiscal Court

Address of Requesting Entity: 201 Court Square, Flemingsburg, Kentucky 41041

Description of Request: Appropriate $48,000 to acquire four (4) Mobile Data Terminals

(MDT) for the Fleming County Sheriff's Office. MDTs will allow the department to connect to the Kentucky State Police LINK/NCIC system directly from the police vehicle. MDTs also increase both officer and public safety by empowering law enforcement with critical information prior to exiting their vehicle. MDTs will quickly let the officers know if a vehicle is stolen, the person driving is wanted, and if the person is licensed to carry a concealed weapon. This is a valuable use of taxpayer funds because it will improve the safety of sworn officers responsible for protecting the community.

Requesting Member: Congressman GEOFF DAVIS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Henry County Sheriff's Office

Address of Requesting Entity: 50 North Main St, New Castle, Kentucky 40050

Description of Request: Appropriate $82,000 for the purchase of law enforcement equipment for the Henry County Sheriff's Office, as well as the City of Eminence Policy Department and the City of Campbellsburg Police Department. Equipment will include five (5) MDTs, 1 TASER, 3 ATN-NVM 14-3 Night Vision Minocular, 3 Aimpoint Comp M4, among other items. This is a valuable use of taxpayer funds because it will improve the safety of sworn officers responsible for protecting the community.

Requesting Member: Congressman GEOFF DAVIS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Oldham County Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 1855 North Highway 393, La Grange, KY 40031

Description of Request: Appropriate $57,000 to purchase six (6) Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs). The County currently has some MDTs and the use of these systems has provided a rapid and reliable means of obtaining information in today's criminal justice arena. For example, use of MDTs allows the officers to immediately determine wants or warrants on individuals and reduces down time by allowing them to enter reports and stolen property information immediately while still on duty. This is a valuable use of taxpayer funds because it will improve the safety of sworn officers responsible for protecting the community.

Requesting Member: Congressman GEOFF DAVIS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP—Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Oldham County Sheriff's Office

Address of Requesting Entity: 1855 North Highway 393, La Grange, Kentucky 40031

Description of Request: Appropriate $75,000 to acquire upgraded equipment appropriate to assist the Sheriff's Department in responding to a variety of law enforcement situations within the community. Equipment purchases will include dual antenna radar units, handheld radar units, mobile data terminals, portable breath testing units, Taser brand units, community service kid care identification machine, and Magna PD6500 brand security scanners, among other items. The Oldham County Sheriff's Office provides emergency response to the residents of Oldham County and surrounding Counties as requested. In addition, the Sheriff's office is responsible for courtroom security, prisoner transport throughout Kentucky, and protection of government employees, officials and government property. Federal funds will be used to purchase equipment that will increase the interoperability, improve the safety of sworn offices and the department's ability to respond to the needs of Oldham County. This is a valuable use of taxpayer funds because it will improve the safety of sworn officers responsible for protecting the community.

Requesting Member: Congressman GEOFF DAVIS

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Pendleton County Sheriff

Address of Requesting Entity: 202 Chapel St, Falmouth, Kentucky 41040

Description of Request: Appropriate $12,000 for the purchase of twelve (12) X26 TASERs (Electronic Control Devices) for county law enforcement officials and related training in equipment usage. Pendleton County does not have a detention center, so the Sheriff's Office and Jailer's office both transport prisoners fifty miles to and from Boone County Detention Center for court hearings and trials. TASERs would give the officials an additional tool on a non-lethal scale to control an unruly person. This is a valuable use of taxpayer funds because it will improve the safety of sworn officers responsible for protecting the community.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on project funding, I am submitting the following information regarding project funding I requested as part of Fiscal Year 2009 Defense Appropriations bill that was included in H.R. 2638:

Requesting Member: TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

Bill Number: Fiscal Year 2010 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations bill

Account: COPS–METH

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Illinois State University

Address of Requesting Entity: Campus Box 4040, Hovey 310, Normal, IL 61790–4040

Description of Request: $200,000 to expand an innovative new program addressing the epidemic of methamphetamine use through treatment of arrested juveniles from rural populations. It is my understanding that this funding will be used as follows: $40,000 for psychiatric services; $30,000 for post discharge treatment; $35,000 for treatment Supplies; $20,000 for evaluation research consultants; $50,000 for salaries; and $25,000 for travel.

Requesting Member: TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

Bill Number: Fiscal Year 2010 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations bill

Account: NOAA–ORF

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Illinois State Geological Survey

Address of Requesting Entity: 615 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, IL 61820

Description of Request: $800,000 for the Illinois State Geological Survey to continue their Height Modernization project. The project would update the benchmarks in the state (approximately half can no longer be located), unify the database of benchmarks, and provide a digital elevation (LiDAR) model for the state. It is my understanding that the funding will be used as follows: $68,000 for salaries; $13,723 for travel; $8,000 for computer hardware and services; $210,000 for level lines and benchmarks in northern Illinois; $50,000 for Continuously Operating Reference (CORS) station; $180,000 for LiDAR data collection; $2,000 for outreach forums; $359 for commodities; $400 for telecommunications; $134,718 for facilities and administration at the University of Illinois; and $132,800 for NOAA/NGS overhead.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, on June 16, 2009, I missed roll call vote 350 due to illness. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PAUL HARRELL

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to recognize the North Kansas City School District's Chief Financial Officer, Paul Harrell, on the occasion of being named the 2009 School Business Official of the Year by the Missouri Association of School Business Officials.

Paul Harrell came to the North Kansas City School District in 2000 as the top accountant and budget manager. During that time, Harrell modernized the district's business operations by implementing the use of new technologies, sound fiscal management, and building community partnerships. He also moved the school district to a paperless time sheet system that saved the district countless accounting hours. Due to Paul's conservative financial management, the school district has earned top marks from auditors over the past several years.

In addition to revitalizing the school district, Paul has also helped the community. He assisted in building a partnership with the city of Gladstone that produced a new natatorium next to the Gladstone Community Center.

Last year, Paul was awarded the 2008 Outstanding Director by the North Kansas City Business Council, which he also won in 2002. Each year there is a $1,000 scholarship given to a student in the school district under Harrell's name as part of this award.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in commending Paul Harrell for his dedicated service to the North Kansas City School District. Paul's dedication and commitment to his work are shining examples of the kind of work ethic we should all strive for. I

know Paul's colleagues, family, and friends join me in thanking him for his commitment to others and wishing him congratulations on his award and wishing him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding the earmark I received as part of H.R. 2892, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010.

Project Name/Amount: City of Hampton Virginia Operational Integration Cyber Center of Excellence (VOICCE), $500,000

Requested by: ROBERT J. WITTMAN (VA–01)

Intended Recipient of Funds/Grantee: City of Hampton, 22 Lincoln Street, 8th Floor, Hampton, VA 23669

Project description and explanation of the request: Funds would be used by the City of Hampton to develop Virginia's Operational Integration Cyber Center of Excellence (VOICCE). This laboratory would allow local governments and first responders to plug into state and federal entities and participate in simulated cyber attacks would help identify the processes, procedures, capabilities and gaps in protection. This program will incorporate cyber attack prevention into the mainstream of emergency operations at the local level and creating a virtual municipality of randomly generated internet protocol addresses. The concept would allow cyber security capabilities, processes and procedures to be developed.

The City of Hampton is located in the crossroads of Hampton Roads, home to major military installations such as Oceana Naval Air Station, Langley AFB, NASA Langley Research Center, Joint Forces Command, Naval Station Norfolk, etc. The localities play a large role in ensuring the safety and security of these assets as well as the many military and civilian personnel in the area. Through modeling and simulation at the City's emergency operations center, localities can gain experience in deterring and preventing cyber attack and other potential attacks on the area's installations, transportation infrastructure and information networks.

Funding will be used for: Initial cyberspace data collection/study phase: $225,230; Initial definitions of cyberspace experimental processes, procedures and responses: $97,256; Development of cyberspace municipal event scenarios: $54,967; Architectural design, development and integration with IT department: $34,246; Initial execution and assessment of VOICCE construct / scenarios: $36,804, and; Initial staff review and input meetings: $2,608; Final VOICCE Report Development & Associated materials for printing, CD–ROMS: $48,889.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican Standards on Congressional appropriations initiatives, I am submitting the following information regarding a project that was included at my request in H.R. 2892, the Fiscal Year 2010 Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill:

MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS

Account: Homeland Security, Science and Technology, Borders and Maritime

Legal name and address of requesting entity: SRI International, 830 First Street South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

Description of request: $4,000,000 is included in the bill for SRI International to continue its work to develop a replicable port security system that will be functional in diverse environments which include coastal maritime, seaport, island, extreme, and remote locations. This project will include the development of pilot test beds for use in a shallow and deep water setting. The Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate has identified a need to establish national maritime security technology test bed capability. Current test bed operations are conducted at a number of diverse facilities that are neither centrally coordinated nor operated under uniform standards. With over 95,000 miles of coastline to protect, ensuring our nation's maritime security is challenging and requires complex technology and knowledgeable oversight. The absence of both a recognized test bed capability and effective operations organization impacts DHS's ability to: (1) consistently validate security system performance; (2) accurately compare and evaluate the effectiveness of competing systems and related technologies; (3) minimize biases and variables in tests and evaluations, i.e. create and apply uniform standards; (4) provide recognized certifying authority; and (5) advance new technologies to better protect our homeland. Ultimately, our nation's security is compromised without this crucial capability. This initiative establishes an independent, objective, entity to test and certify technologies for application in deep water, port, and coastal environments. The proposed program additionally serves to focus agency resource management by: (1) synergizing and minimizing duplicative efforts; (2) aligning disparate testing operations; and (3) engaging all maritime security stakeholders—local through federal as well as commercial through military. SRI International and the University of Hawaii have teamed to address the nation's critical port security needs. This partnership will create trusted-agent oversight and will leverage previous federal infrastructure investment to provide the most effective test bed capability at the lowest achievable cost. The partnership also provides institutional ties to both the Department of Defense and Department of Health and Human Services, thus bridging their efforts and providing for uniform, cost-effective maritime security solutions.

DR. TOM CUMMINGS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to recognize the outstanding service and leadership of Dr. Tom Cummings on the occasion of his retirement after 24 years of service to the North Kansas City School District, including 14 years as the superintendent.

Dr. Cummings has dedicated the majority of his life to assisting and educating children. After receiving his undergraduate degree from Franklin College in Indiana and his Master of Science and Doctor of Education degrees from Indiana University, Dr. Cummings has committed almost half a century to education. From coaching basketball to becoming the district superintendent in 1995, Dr. Cummings has continually worked to improve the lives of his students. During his 49 years as an educator, Dr. Cummings also always strived to serve his community. He was president of the Greater Kansas City School Administrators Association, served on the board of the directors for the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and served on the Education Commissioner's Advisory Committee.

During his time as superintendent of the North Kansas City School District, Dr. Cummings changed the way the school district approached both education and the surrounding community. Dr. Cummings built a core foundation of transparency, community partnerships, technology, and impressive physical facilities. Due to these efforts, the school district began to receive money again from the community to pay for bonds. This was revolutionary for the school district, as every single request for school bonds in the 17 years prior to Dr. Cummings was turned down. Dr. Cummings commissioned a panel of community, government and business leaders that shaped the district's new mission—to provide an elite educational experience that produced enlightened citizens adaptable to change and involved in their communities.

Dr. Cummings will leave many legacies at North Kansas City Schools. He created a professional and leadership development program, new career and technical education options for students, organizational efficiency, an award-winning money management team, standardized curriculum and differentiated instruction.

Dr. Cummings has also been awarded numerous times throughout his tenure as superintendent. He was honored by YouthFriends as their first recipient of the School-Based Mentoring Achievement and Advancement Award. In 2005, Dr. Cummings was named the Missouri Superintendent of the Year. The following year, he received the Look North award for being an Outstanding Northland Leader by the Clay County Economic Development Council. In 2008, he was recognized as an Outstanding Missourian by the Missouri House of Representatives, and most recently, the school district's administration building was renamed the Thomas P. Cummings Administrative Center.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in commending Tom Cummings for his many years of dedicated service to the

North Kansas City School District. His commitment to the students, the school and our community provide a strong example of the kind of leader we should all strive to be. I know Tom's colleagues, family and friends join with me in thanking him for his commitment to others and wishing him congratulations on his retirement and best wishes on many more years of happiness and success.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. STEVEN C. LaTOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: OJP–Byrne Discretionary Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: American Judges Association

Address of Requesting Entity: 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 32185, USA

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $350,000 for the development of a new, nationwide, distance-learning program for judges so they can update and expand web-based educational programs in their home districts without having to miss work or travel to seminars. The American Judges Association plans to use all of the funds to develop websites and on-line courses, collaborate with selected presenters on past and future projects, enhance presentations by the use of self-assessment quizzes, slides, video clips, glossary terms, and other visual materials to be incorporated into presentations, and videotaping and encoding presentations. This web-based training is a valuable use of taxpayer dollars as it will prevent courts from sending judges to expensive training seminars, and will be especially useful for smaller courts with tight budgets, including municipal courts throughout NE Ohio.

Requesting Member: Congressman STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Chagrin Falls Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 21 W. Washington Street, Chagrin Falls, OH 44022, USA

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $250,000 for the purchase of new equipment for an interoperable dispatch and Operations Center within a planned new police station, the costs of which will be borne by residents through a ballot initiative. All of the funds requested will be used to purchase the equipment and technology for the operations and communications center. The Communications Center will help protect about 17,000 people served by the ten agencies that will utilize the center. The funding is a valuable use of taxpayer dollars as the interoperable center will improve communications between police and fire departments throughout the region.

Requesting Member: Congressman STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: NOAA—Operations, Research and Facilities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Great Lakes Science Center

Address of Requesting Entity: 601 Erieside Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44114, USA

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $250,000 for education programs at the new Great Lakes Water Project exhibition. The Center is developing world class exhibitions on the science, technology and ecology of the Great Lakes and will be a focal point for educating and engaging 450,000 pre-K–16 students and visitors in issues central to the region's economy and vital to the ecological health of the world's largest freshwater resource. Great Lakes Science Center (GLSC), one of the country's leading science and technology centers. All of the funds for this project will be used for the development of the education program on the science, technology and ecology of the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Science Center has raised $4,430,000. This funding is a valuable use of taxpayer dollars as it follows the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences that Congress invest in improving Math and Science education programs for students.

Requesting Member: Congressman STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Lake County Ohio

Address of Requesting Entity: 125 E. Erie Street, Painesville, Ohio 44077, USA

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $1,000,000 for upgrading and improving the county-wide interoperable Public Safety Radio System because the current 800 MHz radio system's technical support and parts will no longer be available in 2012. The entire budget will be used for the purchase of equipment. $1,000,000 has been contributed to this project from the Lake County General Fund. This funding is a valuable use of taxpayer dollars because it will provide communications for all law enforcement in the county, and will replace a system that will soon be obsolete and unable to be repaired.

Requesting Member: Congressman STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: South Russell Police Department

Address of Requesting Entity: 5205 Chillicothe Road, South Russell, OH 44022, USA

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $35,000 to allow this small department to upgrade from an analog, 800 radio-communication system to a digital, 800 radio-communication system. Approximately, $13,618 will be used to purchase four mobile 800 radios, $20,000 for eleven portable 800 radios, $528 for four portable radio chargers, and $854 for twelve portable radio shoulder microphones. The Village of South Russell is contributing $12,359.60. This funding is a valuable use of taxpayer dollars as the upgrade is mandatory for the county and must take place by 2011. This modest funding will allow the South Russell Police Department to communicate seamlessly with 25 other public safety agencies in Geauga County and improve public safety throughout the region.

Requesting Member: Congressman STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: University of Akron

Address of Requesting Entity: 302 Buchtel Mall, Akron, OH 44325, USA

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of $500,000 to develop a fully equipped and staffed High Technology Forensics Laboratory and Resource Center in a partnership with the University of Akron and the Summit County Sheriff's Department. It will be utilized by at least 23 law enforcement agencies in the area. Approximately, $24,000 will be used for three forensic work stations, $260,200 for lab equipment and technology, and $215,800 for the operating budget including hardware and supplies. This funding is a valuable use of taxpayer dollars as the facility will train students to do forensic and other high-tech, crime-solving work and will create jobs for the region.

RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE OF JAMES S.W. DREWRY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and recognize the outstanding service of James S.W. Drewry upon his retirement from the practice of law.

Jim Drewry is retiring after decades of outstanding service as a lawyer to his country, to the Congress of the United States, and a leading practitioner in the Washington, DC, community. As outstanding as his National service and later career have been, I would be especially remiss if I did not go to Jim's early work experience prior to graduating from college and attending law school. Jim began his work experience serving as a clerk for Senator E.L. Bartlett (D–Alaska) in the United States Senate during the summers of 1961 to 1963. He then got some real world labor experience as a gandy dancer while working as part of the labor gang on the Alaska Railroad during the summer of 1964. These experiences prepared him well for a life-long career as a legislative attorney that often touched on the important maritime, fishery, natural resource, and transportation issues of importance to my State of Alaska. I for one always appreciated the professionalism and knowledge that Jim brought to the issues, but also his early practical and hands on experience that he brought to any situation.

Jim obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, VA, in 1966, with honors in political science. There he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He went on to earn not one but two law degrees. The first was from the University of Virginia School of Law (LL.B. 1969) and the second from the London School of Economics (LL.M. international law 1975). Contemporaneously, he held various positions during school breaks including working as a deckhand on a Great Lakes iron ore cargo ship (summer 1965), as a clerk for the Shipbuilders Council of America (summers 1966–67), and as an editorial assistant for the Stratton Commission on National Ocean Policy (summer 1968). Upon

graduation from law school, he was admitted to the Virginia Bar and worked as a solicitor in the Corporate Law Department of the Southern Railway (July to October 1969) before joining the U.S. Navy (October 1969 to August 1974). In the Navy he served on active duty as a Navy Judge Advocate in Japan (2 years), Vietnam (1 year), and Florida (1 year). In the course of that he prosecuted, and defended, in over 200 courts-martial, and served as trial judge in others. For this service he was awarded Navy Achievement Medal twice, for performance in Japan and Vietnam.

After his Naval service, he continued in public service from November 1975 to June 1980, with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). While at NOAA, he served as Special Assistant to the NOAA Administrator and as well as in progressively senior positions in the NOAA General Counsel's Office. As Senior Counsel for International Law, he was the Commerce Department's legal representative on U.S. international delegations for the negotiation of major treaties involving fisheries, wildlife, and maritime boundaries. As Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Fisheries, he was one of the two main legal advisers to the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service and carried out the overall supervision and office management of the attorneys and staff. As Staff Attorney, he worked closely with the General Counsel and Deputy General Counsel on a wide range of legal issues and represented NOAA in Administrative Law Judge proceedings.

In 1980 he began his illustrious and distinguished career with the United States Congress. While Jim worked his entire congressional career in the Senate, I say United States Congress because his contributions to legislation and legislative process benefited the entire institution, not just one body. For over 18 years he served as Counsel to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in positions requiring senior-level policy and managerial experience in the fields of commerce, transportation, communications, science and technology, natural resources, and consumer affairs. Many of those years he worked for the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Senator Fritz Hollings, who was always a gentleman to this Member and a great friend to my dear friend, Senator Ted Stevens. During this tenure at the Commerce Committee Jim was Senior Democratic Counsel for Oceans and Atmosphere (June 1980 to July 1987), nonpartisan Legislative Counsel (July 1987 to May 1994), and Democratic General Counsel/General Counsel (May 1994 to 1999). Throughout his service, and in addition to his considerable substantive contributions in the matters before Congress, Jim provided advice and guidance on parliamentary procedure, the Congressional Budget Act, ethics requirements, and other legal and policy matters. He had daily contact with Democratic floor staff regarding Senate floor action that affected Commerce Committee legislation, participated in the day-to-day management and supervision of the Democratic staff, ensured that documents relating to hearings, markups, and other meetings of Members and the Committee were comprehensive and legally and factually correct, and maintained regular and excellent relationships with Republican staff. Jim's hallmark was his dedicated, calm, and professional manner that provided all Members regardless of political party or philosophical establishment the best support and advice possible.

After this illustrious career in public service, he struck out and went into private law practice. There he took with him and used all of the legislative and ethics skills he developed over the years. He served clients in both the public and private sector, in maritime, fisheries, and natural resources. His approach to client advocacy was one of impeccable integrity, professional skill, and thoroughness in advice. Jim's advice was rightly sought because of this approach. Jim really cared about helping people—everyday people including many in my own State. He tried his best to find compromise and a way to get things done, and a way to get to "yes" on difficult problems so that his fellow citizens could benefit. There is much said today to malign those in the law and lobbying business and those who go from positions in government to the private sector. For those who want to know how our system should work, and does work, they need only look to the career of James S.W. Drewry. Jim's pursuit of truth, excellence, and integrity were unparalleled in the Washington community.

Now he moves on to a justly deserved retirement but one that we hope will keep him active in area of public policy development and implementation. He comes from a long line of public servants from Virginia having a grandfather, Patrick Henry Drewry, who served in the Congress as Member of this House and a father, John Metcalf Drewry, who served as a chief counsel for the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the House of Representatives. Jim was not content to rest on the laurels of his family legacy, however, and as you can see from this account, distinguished himself in his own right. I join with throngs of his friends and colleagues in saying that the likes of Jim Drewry do not come along everyday and his service to and with us all will be truly missed. With that I send him my very best wishes and also to his wife, Maria, and two sons, for many years of a healthy and prosperous "next chapter" in his life.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, in accordance with the policies and standards put forth by the House Appropriations Committee and the GOP Leadership, I submit a list of the congressionally-directed projects I have requested in my home state of Idaho that are contained in the report of HR 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Project Name: Boise Center Aerospace Laboratory (BCAL) Watershed Modeling Utilizing LiDAR at Idaho State University

Amount Requested: $500,000

Account: Department of Commerce NOAA

Recipient: Idaho State University

Recipient's Street Address: 921 South 8th Avenue Stop 8007, Pocatello, Idaho 83209

Description: ISU's Department of Geosciences has developed free spatial analysis tools available to the public for remote sensing and geographic information sciences (GIS). The remote sensing tools include a downloadable toolbox for analyzing light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data LiDAR is an imaging method using a laser mounted on an aircraft to determine precise vertical information (topography) of the earth's surface (15 cm precision). Commonly, this information is translated into high-resolution digital elevation models (DEMs) LiDAR can provide both a bare earth surface and the vegetated (or built) surface. LiDAR can also provide topographic data below water. Specifically to the concern of NOAA and the State of Idaho, LiDAR can provide up to date and precise flood plain maps for rivers with built environments (such as the Boise River) to guide decisions on flood insurance coverage and land use restrictions. These predictive maps can also aid in evacuation of people and livestock during an impending flood. This project will leverage existing infrastructure and expertise at ISU to develop state-of-the-art watershed modeling tools for NOAA and other federal agencies. These tools will enable better management of watersheds through improved topographic analyses for prediction of runoff, floods, and water storage capacity. Hyperspectral analysis (soils and vegetation) will be coupled with the LiDAR data for a full characterization, spectrally and spatially of the landscape. These analyses will allow for studies of vegetation structure, dependence of vegetation, soils, and earth processes (e.g. fire, erosion) on topology (slope and aspect, drainages, surface roughness). The goal of this research and its resulting algorithms and tools is to significantly benefit NOAA in its ability to convert LiDAR data into usable derivative datasets for environmental and safety applications in Idaho and elsewhere.

Project Name: Idaho Meth Project

Amount Requested: $1,000,000

Account: Department of Justice COPS Meth

Recipient: Idaho Meth Project

Recipient's Street Address: 304 N. 8th Street, Room 446, Boise, Idaho 83702

Description: Methamphetamine trafficking and abuse in Idaho has been on the rise over the past few years and, as a result, meth is having a devastating impact in many communities throughout Idaho. Meth is the number one illegal drug of choice in Idaho and the State's leading drug problem. The financial and social consequences of meth abuse in Idaho are devastating. It is a contributing cause for much of the crime in Idaho, costs millions of dollars in productivity, contributes to the ever increasing prison populations and adversely impacts families. The Idaho Meth Project is a large-scale, statewide prevention and public awareness program designed to reduce the prevalence of first-time methamphetamine abuse in Idaho by influencing attitudes through high-impact advertising. The Idaho Meth Project is focused solely upon prevention and, to achieve this goal, is active in three areas: public service messaging, community action and public policy. This includes a pervasive media campaign reaching the target population through TV, radio, billboards, print, and the Internet.

Project Name: Idaho State Police to participate in the Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network (CISAnet)

Amount Requested: $500,000

Account: Department of Justice COPS Law Enforcement Technology

Recipient: Idaho State Police

Recipient's Street Address: 700 South Stratford, Meridian, Idaho 83642

Description: In 2006, the Idaho State Police (ISP) developed and deployed, on a limited basis, a web-based Case Investigative System (CIS). This tool allows investigators to collect, use and share critical law enforcement information across the state. CISAnet provides a bi-directional information-sharing network within and between state and local law enforcement agencies. CISAnet provides ISP and law enforcement across Idaho with real time access to criminal intelligence information shared by law enforcement partner agencies within the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. This ten state area is regarded as one of the most vulnerable to our nation's security—a 'soft spot' through which illegal Mexican immigrants filter, illegal drug trafficking passes and terrorists move freely. It is believed that securing this porous border with Mexico is an effective way to protect American citizens. The CISAnet system provides an effective means for law enforcement agencies to share information across state lines on known or suspected criminal activity. Together, access to CISAnet, Idaho's Fusion Center and remote access to CIS will ensure that Idaho state and local law enforcement officers have the best information available in a timely manner. In today's environment, these systems are an effective way to monitor illegal drug and terrorist activity and identify, target and locate potential terrorists. These systems are important components of an overall prevention strategy and are crucial to protecting the citizens of Idaho and the United States' homeland security. The Criminal Information Sharing Alliance network (CISAnet) FY2010 federal funding will be used to continue the integration of CIS into the CISAnet infrastructure, to expand its capabilities by adding a Geo coding module and by integrating CIS, RMS and CISAnet into Idaho's Criminal Intelligence Center.

Project Name: NCOMS Medical and Mental Health Sharing Software Development

Amount Requested: $500,000

Account: Department of Justice Byrne Discretionary Grants

Recipient: Idaho Department of Corrections

Recipient's Street Address: 1299 North Orchard, Suite 110, Boise, Idaho 83706.

Description: States are legally mandated to provide appropriate medical care to incarcerated individuals. These funds will be used to create, modularize and implement the medical/mental health module for the National Consortium of Offender Management Systems (NCOMS). This technology will allow public safety organizations that house offenders to track and record the medical information to ensure that offenders receive proper medical treatment.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide a list of Congressionally-directed projects in the FY2010 Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations bill on behalf of Idaho and provide an explanation of my support for them.

HONORING KENNETH WAYNE HUDSON

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize and thank Kenneth Wayne Hudson for his service in the United States Navy. The hard work and devotion he has demonstrated through out his career serves as an example to us all. Kenny has served our country with courage and honor both at home and abroad.

See Madam Speaker, during the Vietnam War Kenny chose to leave high school before graduating to serve his country. After the war, he began his career and was never able to return to school to obtain his high school diploma. It is with great pleasure that I am today congratulating Kenny on his most deserved accomplishment of receiving his high school diploma from Humble High School. I know all his family and friends are very proud.

Kenny has recently retired from the workforce and I know he will enjoy the company of his wife Becky and three children, Michelle, Chad and Todd.

This great country will forever be in Kenny's debt. I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors. He will continue to reach new levels of accomplishment.

We appreciate his service to America and his commitment to keeping our nation the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

And that's just the way it is.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL KENNETH A. REIMAN

HON. PARKER GRIFFITH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding career and contributions of Lt. Col. Kenneth A. Reiman. Lieutenant Colonel Reiman is retiring from his most recent position as Deputy Director of the Test Support Group for the Missile Defense Agency at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

Prior to assuming his current position, Lt. Col. Reiman was Program Director of the Missile Defense Agency's Ground-based Midcourse Defense Program for Ground and Flight Test Execution. He has served 23 years as an Air Force officer and has spent a lifetime serving his country.

Lt. Col. Reiman has always played an important role in the development of North Alabama's missile defense community and our nation's defense. His dynamic leadership and exceptional technical skills directly resulted in the Missile Defense Agency's successful execution of its $2 billion per year flight and ground test programs.

Reiman's distinguished career reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Tennessee Valley.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of everyone in North Alabama, I rise to express my gratitude to Lt. Col. Kenneth A. Reiman for his many years of service to the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM JOSEPH BURKE, SR., ESQ.

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of an outstanding individual, William "Bill" Joseph Burke, Sr., Esq. Mr. Burke will be recognized on June 16, 2009 with the Ram of the Year Award for his dedication to the Fordham University family.

It is only fitting that William "Bill" Joseph Burke, Sr., Esq. be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on Earth, for he is a true embodiment of the American dream and sets a great example in giving back to his community.

The job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to learning about and recognizing the efforts of individuals like Mr. Burke. As a fellow alumnus of Fordham University, I am proud to bestow this honor onto William "Bill" Joseph Burke, Sr., Esq.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Bill's family and friends, all those whose lives have been influenced by Bill, the students, faculty and alumni of Fordham University and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service of William "Bill" Joseph Burke, Sr., Esq.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JACK M. FARMER

HON. HEATH SHULER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. SHULER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Jack M. Farmer, a distinguished member of our Western North Carolina community. Mr. Farmer dedicated his life to benefitting his community, and it was with great communal sadness that we mourned Mr. Farmer when passed away on September 26, 2008. He is survived by his wife, Nancy Leming Farmer, his sons, Bruce Alan Farmer and Phillip Marlowe Farmer, and 6 grandchildren.

Mr. Farmer was born on July 8, 1957 in Haywood County, North Carolina. A graduate of the Florida School of Forestry, he went on to serve as the District Ranger of North Carolina District 9 for 37 years. Because of his outstanding service, Mr. Farmer was awarded the Order of the Long Leaf Pine in 2000 by Governor Jim Hunt. The Order of the Long Leaf Pine is one of the most prominent awards presented by the Governor of North Carolina, only available to those who have dedicated over 30 years of service to the state.

In addition to his forestry service, Mr. Farmer was actively involved in his community. He was instrumental in the establishment of Pinnacle Park, an 1,100 acre public park filled with frequently used hiking trails. Mr. Farmer

also served on the Jackson County Green Ways Committee, on the Board of Directors of Cullowhee Fire Department, and as the President of the Jackson County Habitat for Humanity. Additionally, Mr. Farmer worked with Jackson County Housing to construct elderly housing and with the Jackson County Department on Aging to build access ramps for the disabled elderly. He was also an active member of the First Baptist Church of Sylva since 1965, where he often served as a Deacon.

I am proud to have had Mr. Farmer as a constituent. I extend my condolences to his family and offer my most sincere appreciation for his service to North Carolina.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2346, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the War Supplemental Appropriations Bill, H.R. 2346.

The illegitimate war in Iraq undermines our credibility on the world stage as we continue to occupy the country. Over 4,300 Americans and estimated hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians have been killed in a war fought over lies. The conflict in Afghanistan was ignored while the previous administration led the American people into war with Iraq. We need to withdraw our troops and direct our support to humanitarian aid and a stable civilian government.

These wars have cost us the ability to properly address the biggest problems facing our country. Healthcare reform, our economy, and reforming energy policy are top priorities of Congress. We cannot justify hundreds of billions of dollars for these wars at the expense of the American taxpayer.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the war.

HONORING CHARLES M. CHAMBERS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of an important community leader and a good friend, Charles M. Chambers, who passed away on Wednesday, May 20, 2009.

Mr. Chambers served from 1993 to 2006 as Lawrence Technological University's fifth president and as the University's first chancellor from February 1, 2006 to July 1, 2006, when he was named president emeritus. His dedication to higher education and technology reshaped the business acumen at Lawrence Tech and allowed the University to enjoy unprecedented fund acquisition to enhance curriculum and facilities throughout the campus.

During his tenure, Chambers lead the institution in investing millions of dollars in upgrading older facilities on the University's 102-acre campus. In addition, the University constructed several new facilities, including the University Technology and Learning Center, the Student Housing Center-North, the A. Alfred Taubman Student Services Center, and the Center for Innovative Materials Research. Growth and expansion of applied research and academic offerings accelerated during his presidency, including the launch of Lawrence Tech's first doctoral programs and the establishment of learning centers and higher education partnerships elsewhere in Michigan, Canada, Germany, Mexico, and Asia.

Dr. Chambers' career accomplishments are testaments of his passion for revitalizing the scientific community and enhancing higher education. In the 1960s, he was an aerospace engineer with NASA, where he participated in the Apollo space program. He was president of the American Foundation for Biological Sciences, a consortium of over fifty scientific laboratories, museums, and societies. In addition, he served on the faculties of Harvard University, the University of Alabama, and George Washington University, where he was a dean for graduate evening programs.

Dr. Chambers was also involved in economic development initiatives for southeast Michigan. A founding director of Oakland County's Automation Alley, he also served on the advisory board of the Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Detroit Renaissance Steering Committee, the Oakland County Workforce Development Board, the WIRED (Workforce Investment for Regional Economic Development) and the Education Foundation of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. He was also a member of the Oakland County Business Roundtable.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Chambers, a genuine leader in the field of education, science and technology. I join with the Chambers family, and the extended family of Lawrence Technological University, in mourning his loss, celebrating his life, and paying tribute to him for all the good work he did for others.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained last evening and missed rollcall vote 350. If present, I would have voted "aye."

HONORING WOMEN AIR SERVICE PILOTS

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for legislation recognizing the Women Air Service Pilots with a Congressional Gold Medal. These brave women served the nation at a pivotal moment in our history. I'm proud that we in Congress have finally commended them for their pioneering spirit and selfless dedication during World War II.

The Women Air Service Pilots, commonly known as WASP, were the first women in history authorized to fly American military aircraft. These courageous women volunteered to fly noncombat missions so that every available male pilot could be deployed into combat, contributing to the successful completion of U.S. Air force missions in the South Pacific and on the Western Front.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, WASPs used their well-honed skills to dutifully service military aircraft, providing the U.S. Army Air force with a invaluable assistance. Thanks to their rigorous training, by 1944 the WASP had flown every aircraft in the army's inventory—including P–59 jet fighters. The WASP flew searchlight tracking missions, ferried and tested planes, performed flight checks, towed targets for anti-aircraft gunnery practice, and instructed male pilot cadets, in addition to performing several other valuable tasks.

While more than 25,000 women applied for WASP training, only 1,879 candidates were accepted. Of these, only 1,074 successfully completed the grueling program at Avenger Field, the nation's largest all-female air base. Though WASP participants underwent the same vigorous training as male cadets, these dedicated individuals were refused recognition as a women's service within the U.S. Army Air Force and were denied veterans' benefits for over 30 years, finally gaining full recognition in 1977.

I'm honored to represent five former Women Air Service Pilots who reside in my Congressional District: Eileen W. Ferguson, Geraldine F. Olinger, Alyce S. Rohrer, Margaret M. Weiss, and Lillian G. Wray. These pioneering women answered the call of duty with enthusiasm and vigor, offering their great skills in service of our nation. I thank you for your service and congratulate you on your long overdue honor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, on June 10, 2009, I inadvertently failed to vote on rollcall No. 328, had I voted, I would have voted "aye."

Madam Speaker, on June 11, 2009, I inadvertently failed to vote on rollcall No. 329, had I voted, I would have voted "aye."

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO CHIEF PETTY OFFICER ERIC STANLEY HOWE

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding serviceman in the Fifth District of Ohio. Chief Petty Officer Eric Stanley Howe is retiring from the United States Navy after Twenty years of service.

Officer Howe has earned numerous decorations and promotions throughout his years of

service to our nation. The dedication and commitment that he has shown throughout his military career has served America well.

During his time in the Navy, Officer Howe made deployments to the Mediterranean, Iceland, and Puerto Rico. Two of his deployments have been in direct support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Chief Petty Officer Eric Stanley Howe. Servicemen like Officer Howe lay the foundation upon which freedom and prosperity can rest. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, I am proud to honor this sailor and his service to our great nation.

HONORING THE CITY OF ARLINGTON, TENNESSEE

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to rise today on behalf of the City of Arlington, Tennessee for being recognized by the EPA with its Excellence in Site Re-Use Award for turning one of the nation's most dangerous Superfund sites into a safe community park.

When pesticide producer Arlington Blending and Packaging closed its doors for the final time in 1979 it left behind contaminants concentrated in the sites soil and ground water due to years of spills and leakage from facility operations. Years after the site closed the EPA conducted a thorough examination of the 2.3 acre site and listed it as one of the most dangerous Superfund sites in the country. This prompted the EPA to launch an extensive cleanup of the site to safely restore it to families residing in the adjourning Mary Alice neighborhood.

With the EPA's cleanup completed, Arlington Mayor Russell Wiseman and Town Superintendent Ed Haley spearheaded an ambitious effort to purchase the former Superfund site and build a community park though the EPA's Return to Use initiative in conjunction with securing a community development block grant for the park's construction. The successful completion of the Mary Alice Park stands as a shining example of how relentless determination, community support and a unified vision can take something that was once thought to be broken and renew it with new life.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Arlington Mayor Russell Wiseman, Aldermen Glen Bascom II, Gerald McGee, Hugh Lamar, Oscar Brooks, Harry McKee, Brian Thompson, Town Superintendent Ed Haley, and residents of the Mary Alice Neighborhood for their proactive and conscientious approach to turning a once abandoned and contaminated industrial site into a community park that will be treasured by Arlington families for generations to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. McHUGH. Madam Speaker, I was inadvertently recorded as having voted in the negative on H.R. 1256, House rollcall vote 335, on June 12, 2009. I would like the record to show that I fully intended to vote "yea." I strongly support this measure and, indeed, voted for the legislation when the measure first came before the House for a vote on April 2, 2009.

HONORING KATHY BANKS

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Kathy Banks, a great Georgian who died in October 2008 at the age of 66. A kind and warm-hearted woman, talented realtor and active Republican, Kathy was a delight to be around. Her death was a great loss to those who knew and loved her.

Born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Kathy was not a Georgia native; but after moving to Atlanta as a child, she adopted the state as home, staying in Georgia for the rest of her days.

In 1960, Kathy met the love of her life. She and Lee Banks married in July 1961 and stayed together till death did them part 47 years, three kids and five grandkids later. Early in their marriage, the couple moved to Fairburn in south Fulton County. An old family friend there, Mr. Ed M. Green, immediately noticed Kathy's warmth and bright personality and told her that real estate was "the business for her." Mr. Green went on to become Kathy's teacher, mentor, broker and dear friend in the business.

In real estate, Kathy achieved great success. She developed close relationships with her clients, taking personal joy in helping buyers find their first homes, and her clients loved working with her as well. In her 36-plus years in real estate, Kathy sold more than 1,200 homes. Even during the recession of 1975, she had more than a million dollars in sales. A talented businesswoman, Kathy acquired every accreditation in the real estate industry as well as hundreds of awards. She won the President's Award on numerous occasions and was a lifetime member of the Million Dollar Club. Kathy's business interests and mine intertwined at times. In fact, soon after I began my own construction company, Kathy sold the first home that I built.

Kathy was active in her community with dedicated political involvement. She was a lifelong Republican and shared her beliefs as a member of the Troup County Republican Women's Organization.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House to join me in remembering and honoring the life of Kathy Loughney Banks, a loving wife and mother, a successful businesswoman, a great Georgian and a loyal friend.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF CONDE HACKBARTH

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Conde Hackbarth, who passed away on June 6 following a 28-year battle with cancer.

Conde Hackbarth was born on August 8, 1937, to Elizabeth and John Spaulding. She grew up in Chicago and Winnetka and raised her family in Kenilworth and Lake Forest. An accomplished student, she graduated from New Trier High School in 1955 and Connecticut College in 1959. Conde spent her summers in Harbor Beach, Michigan, at her family cottage, and for the past 10 years she was a winter resident of the Ocean Reef community in Key Largo, Florida.

Conde Hackbarth is survived by a loving family including her husband Philip, an attorney in Chicago, daughter Elizabeth Sears Smith, son Christopher Sears, stepchildren Rory Hackbarth and Philip Hackbarth, five grandchildren (Jane, Phineas, Sydney, Neil and Kathryn), and Brother Charles Spaulding.

I ask that my colleagues join me in extending our deepest sympathies to the friends and family of Conde Hackbarth in this difficult time, as well as praise Conde for the grace, strength, and courage with which she waged her battle against cancer. Her life is an inspiration to us all.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill 2010.

Requesting Member: Representative ED ROYCE

Bill Number: H.R. 2847

Account: Office of Justice Programs—Byrne Discretionary Grants Account

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: The City of Westminster

Address of Requesting Entity: City of Westminster, 8200 Westminster Blvd., Westminster, CA 92683

Description of Request: Provide $290,000 in FY 2010 to be used for the Criminal Enterprise Initiative, following the Year 2 federal funding provided in 2009. The detectives assigned to the Little Saigon Substation are in operation, specifically focusing on identifying, investigating and dismantling criminal enterprises, having both national and international implications, within the Little Saigon area. Under this project, the Westminster Police Department's Crimes Against Public Unit occupies office space within the Little Saigon district of Westminster, placing a powerful "investigative engine" into the heart of the area where Asian Criminal Enterprises operate. The

total cost of project is $1,061,181 (local match of $748,981).

HONORING SAMUEL KAMPA

HON. MICHELE BACHMANN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Samuel Kampa, who was recently selected as one of the top 10 finalists in the 2009 Holocaust Remembrance Project national essay contest. Mr. Kampa, a recent graduate of Dassel-Cokato High School, was chosen out of 7,000 entries for his essay on preserving the memory of millions of victims of the Holocaust.

In his essay, Mr. Kampa wrote, ''I discovered that the Holocaust was not a distant, abstract occurrence that merely comprised yet another chapter in world history. Rather, the Holocaust forever transformed the actual lives of men, women, and children—human beings who were subjected to inhuman sadism.''

He continued, ''When the last survivor passes on, who will be there to share the stories and thus make Holocaust history tangible, accessible, alive, and meaningful? The answer is clear: we must take the next step, for it is absolutely imperative that we educate future generations and perpetuate Holocaust remembrance by reiterating their stories . . . Forgotten history profits nothing, and the mistakes of the past will become the mistakes of the present if we neglect to remember. When we forget the stories, it is easy to lapse into old sins.''

The recent anti-Semitic tragedy at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C. reaffirms Mr. Kampa's timely essay. He reminds us of the need to continuously remember the tragedy and the events that led up to the disaster that ended the lives of millions of individuals and impacted so many more.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Sixth District of Minnesota, I want to commend Mr. Kampa not only for his impressive accomplishment, but for his insightful thoughts into how our world can avoid another monumental catastrophe, such as the Holocaust.

HONORING SISTER DORITA WOTISKA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Dorita Wotiska, O.P. as she retires from her position as Superintendent of Catholic Education for the Diocese of Lansing. A dinner will be held in her honor on June 22 in Lansing, Michigan.

Sister Dorita entered the Adrian Dominican Sisters in 1954 and embarked upon her career as an educator. After working at the elementary level first as a teacher then assistant principal and principal, Sister Dorita became the Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the Diocese of Gaylord. She moved to the position of Associate Superintendent with the Diocese of Lansing before assuming the duties of Superintendent for the Diocese in 1986. In 1994 she accepted the additional responsibilities of Chairperson of the Department of Education and Catachesis and became a member of the Bishop's Cabinet. In this capacity she supervised 47 Catholic schools with a combined enrollment of 15,000 students.

In addition to her Diocesan duties, Sister Dorita is the President of the Michigan Association of Non-Public Schools and she is a member of the Education Committee of the Michigan Catholic Conference. The list of organizations Sister Dorita has served with over the years is extensive and includes: the United States Department of Education National Review Board for the Blue Ribbon Schools Program, Task Force on Restructuring the Diocese of Lansing Offices, Michigan Association of Middle School Educators, National Conference of Catholic Schools for the 21st Century, School Financial Management Services Inc., United States Department of Education Exemplary Schools Program, Michigan Non-Public School Accrediting Association, Board of Trustees for Adrian Dominican Independent Schools, Michigan State Board of Education Accrediting Association, Greater Lansing Food Bank, Excellence in Education Committee of the Greater Lansing Regional Chamber of Commerce, Office of Technical Assistance and Evaluation Advisory Council and the Advisory Committee on Budget and Planning with the Michigan State Board of Education, Mayor's Inter-Agency Committee on Youth, Association for Supervision, National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Association of Elementary School Principals, Michigan Association for the Individually Guided Education, Michigan State University Alumni Association and Chief Administrators of Catholic Education with the National Catholic Education Association.

Sister Dorita has worked with Gull Lake School District, Lansing Public Schools and Lansing Community College. She currently is Adjunct Professor at Michigan State University's College of Education. Sister Dorita received her Doctor of Philosophy degree from Michigan State University in 1980. In 1990 she was selected as the Distinguished Diocesan Leader by Today's Catholic Teacher and School Financial Management Systems. In 1993 she was elected as Educator of the Year by Phi Delta Kappa. She has published several articles on education.

Madam Speaker, Sister Dorita Wotiska has spent her life focused on enhancing the Catholic education system and experience. She has used the talents given to her by God to advance educational and spiritual ideals and through her ministry she has imprinted the message of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, into the hearts of countless students. I have valued her input, her dedication and her vision of a vibrant educational system, and I pray this new phase of her life contains only the best.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEER SCOUT RESERVATION

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to a facility in the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Pioneer Scout Reservation in Pioneer, Ohio.

The Pioneer Scout Reservation serves as a year-round camping site for the Boy Scouts of America. From the time I spent at the Pioneer Scout Reservation as a boy, I can tell you that this camp is a very special place. Within the boundaries of the camp, scouts learn the basics of nature and gain a respect for, and appreciation of, the outdoors.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to the Pioneer Scout Reservation. The staff, who allow this camp to be such fertile ground where Boy Scouts can grow into young men, provide our communities in Northwest Ohio with an invaluable service. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, I am proud to honor this establishment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE KING

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 343 I was not able to reach the floor before the vote was closed. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes.''

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION TO STUDY THE CULTURE AND GLORIFICATION OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICA ACT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Presidential Commission to Study the Culture and Glorification of Violence in America Act. This bill will establish a commission tasked with not only studying the culture of violence in our country, but also the factors that contribute to this culture and the actions that can be taken to mitigate its effects.

Members of this Commission will determine what connections exist between violence and access to firearms, psychological stress, and economic despair. They will further examine what role schools can play in preventing violence and propose possible solutions to address the glorification of violence in the United States.

Madam Speaker, we have become a society that places violence and aggression above hard work and acts of kindness. Sadly, children today admire gangsters instead of teachers. They would rather be thugs and drug lords than doctors and philanthropists. They measure the strength of their character by the size of their gun and not by their generosity toward others.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has found that prolonged exposure to violence in the media can increase acceptance of violence as an appropriate means of solving problems. It can glamorize weapons as sources of personal power and can contribute to aggressive behavior. It is, therefore no surprise that in 2007 alone, there were over 1.4 million serious violent crimes in America. In 2006, the Federal Government spent $36.2 billion on criminal justice and local governments spent over three times that amount.

Worst of all however, teens and young adults experience the highest rates of violent crime.

It is clear that we must make an effort to raise our children to recognize that violence is nothing more than the physical manifestation of fear and desperation. However, our society's glorification of violence has become so ingrained in our culture that it has become seemingly impossible to reverse.

Madam Speaker, it is our collective responsibility to create a society that values respect toward our fellow citizens. This legislation is simply a small step toward addressing what has become a destructive parasite upon the future of our country. By learning how the media and society promote violence and examining ways in which we can address this most pressing dilemma, it is my hope that we can stem the tide of violence and crime in America so that subsequent generations can live in a more peaceful nation.

I ask for my colleagues' support and urge the swift consideration of this bill.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2346, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the men and women in our armed forces and H.R. 2346, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009.

I support this bill because it is the first step toward ending the war in Iraq and bringing home the troops, as President Obama has pledged to do by August 2010. This bill is consistent with the President's plan and provides the troops with increased pay and better protection over the next few months as we begin to withdraw.

H.R. 2346 will provide $1.9 billion more than requested for Mine Resistant Ambush Protected, MRAP, vehicles. Since most of our casualties in Iraq result from roadside bombs, it is critical that we fully fund vehicles capable of keeping our troops safe. In addition, this bill recognizes the hardships of ''stop-loss''—remaining on active duty beyond one's contract—on military servicemembers and their families by providing a retroactive pay increase for those serving under stop-loss orders.

This bill does what Bush-era war funding bills did not. By mandating performance reports, it illustrates the understanding that Congress needs to be fully informed about the progress of the military actions undertaken by the United States. By refocusing our efforts on success in Afghanistan, it demonstrates a shift from an open-ended two front war to a focused mission in Afghanistan centered on establishing a strong Afghan military and political infrastructure. Lastly, by extending a line of credit to the International Monetary Fund, which will be significantly leveraged, this bill reflects the Administration's strong belief that diplomacy and economic empowerment are critical to winning the war on terror.

Finally, I also support the funding for preparedness against pandemic flu. New York City has been hit the hardest by the recent outbreak of the H1N1 strand of influenza with 567 hospitalizations to date. Pandemic flu preparedness funding will prepare New York and the nation for the worst case scenario by increasing the national stockpile of antiviral drugs and medical supplies and improving our capacity to develop and produce vaccines to prevent infection.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ADVANCE CARE PLANNING AND COMPASSIONATE CARE ACT OF 2009

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Advance Care Planning and Compassionate Care Act of 2009. This important legislation will provide the tools and resources necessary to dramatically improve care at the end of life.

As we approach health care reform, there is no other area more vital for honest discussion and careful analysis than what happens at the end of a patient's life. For most of us, the majority of our lifetime health care will be administered in that last year. Indeed for some, the last few months is when we will use the most doctor care, the most medical procedures, and spend the most days in a hospital.

Advances in health care have led to an aging population facing increasingly complex end of life health care decisions. These strains make complicated decision-making regarding medical care incredibly difficult. Too often, decisions are avoided until a crisis occurs, resulting in inadequate planning, unknown patient preferences, and families left struggling with the burden of determining their loved ones' wishes. For both families and patients, this is a time of incredible stress, confusion, and pain.

This legislation will provide valuable resources to patients, their families, and health care providers to ensure that care at the end of life is aligned with patient wishes and values.

The Advance Planning and Compassionate Care Act of 2009 would:

Improve consumer information about advance care planning and end-of-life care. This legislation would provide critically needed information and assistance to consumers and their families in order to guarantee that an individual's final wishes for care are carried out.

Improve provider education and training about advance care planning and end-of-life care. This legislation would establish a National Geriatric and Palliative Care Service Corps modeled after the National Health Service Corps.

Require portability of advance directives. The legislation would improve the portability of advance directives from one state to another, and require any existing advance directives to be prominently placed in a patient's medical record so they are easily visible.

Authorize funding for new and innovative approaches to advance care planning. Grants would be made available to states for development of electronic advance directive registries. Grants would also be made available to develop systems to identify that a person has an advance directive using driver's licenses, similar to how organ donor status is indicated.

Provide Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP coverage for advance care planning consultations. This legislation provides Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP coverage for advance care planning so that patients can routinely talk to their physicians about their wishes for end-of-life care.

Improve consumer access to hospice and palliative care. This legislation provides greater consumer information about hospice and palliative care, so the public is well informed of the care options available at the end of life.

Provide concurrent care for children. This legislation requires that concurrent care—the provision of both curative and hospice care at the same time—is available to children who qualify for hospice. This will make it possible for children to receive the palliative services they need from hospice while still pursuing potentially curative treatments.

Require the development of quality measures to assess end-of-life care. The Secretary of HHS, acting through the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, shall require specific end-of-life care quality measures for each relevant provider setting. The legislation would also develop and implement accreditation standards and processes for hospital-based palliative care teams.

Establish the National Center on Palliative and End-of-Life Care at the NIH. Biomedical and health services research is vital across all phases of life. A new National Center on Palliative and End-of-Life Care at the NIH will lead biomedical research on palliative and end of-life care.

RECOGNIZING THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (SUNY) CORTLAND MEN'S LACROSSE TEAM

HON. MICHAEL A. ARCURI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. ARCURI. Madam Speaker, I stand today in recognition of the State University of New York (SUNY) Cortland Men's Lacrosse Team, which won the NCAA Division III championship with a 9–6 victory over Gettysburg College on May 24, 2009. The SUNY Cortland Red Dragons finished 2009 at 19–2, setting a school record for wins in a season. The game also marks the 200th career victory for three-year head coach Steve Beville and Cortland's second national championship in four years.

The Gettysburg Bullets held the lead at 4–2 after the first quarter, only to be shut out by the Cortland defense in the second and third quarters—a scoreless run that spanned about 38 minutes. The Red Dragons tied the game at the half before pulling ahead in the third quarter and closing the game with the title.

Junior Brandon Misiaszek (New Hartford, NY) was named the Most Outstanding Player with a career-high five goals. Mike Tota (Webster, NY) had a goal and an assist, finishing the season just one goal away from becoming the seventh player in school history to score 50 in a season. Senior goalie Matt Hipenbecker (Mountain Lakes, NJ) recorded 10 saves—seven alone during the fourth quarter—finishing an impressive performance in the NCAA playoffs during which he registered 40 saves.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to represent such talented and dedicated athletes in my

district. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the SUNY Cortland Men's Lacrosse Team and wishing them the best of luck in their future athletic and scholarly endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, unfortunately I missed recorded votes on the House floor on Monday, June 15, 2009.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on rollcall vote No. 336 (Motion to Suspend the rules and Agree to H. Res. 430), ''aye'' on rollcall vote No. 337 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H.R. 2325), ''nay'' on rollcall vote No. 338 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to HR. 729).

IN REMEMBRANCE OF REV. DR. C. B. T. SMITH

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Rev. Dr. C. B. T. Smith who passed away on Saturday, June 13, 2009. Rev. Smith served the congregation of Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church in Dallas, Texas, for over 45 years and was regarded nationally as a leading theologian and skilled minister.

Rev. Smith was born as one of 14 children to a sharecropper and a maid, and at the age of 20, he felt a profound call of service to God. In 1952, he became a pastor at Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church and began what would become a career spanning almost five decades. Rev. Smith married Rosie Lee Hartfield, on January 2, 1943, and they remained together for over fifty years until her passing on April 15, 2008. He is survived by several god children and three sisters-in-law.

As a pastor, Rev. Smith was a powerhouse in the Dallas area. One of the central points of his ministry was to ensure that the church adapted to the changing social needs of the community. When Rev. Smith saw that many African American men were suffering from alcohol and drug addiction, he developed a program to focus on counseling and rehabilitation. Through his career, Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church saw the creation of many ministries and fellowship programs including a Children's Ministry, a Marriage and Counseling Program, and a Senior's Fellowship Program, among others.

Today, Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church is one of the most vibrant congregations in Dallas with thanks in large part to the lifelong work of Rev. Dr. C. B. T. Smith. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in remembering and honoring the work and life of this great man who made a difference in the lives of so many individuals. He will be deeply missed.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF BARBARA RINGER

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in memory of Barbara Alice Ringer, who served as Register of Copyrights from November 19, 1973 through May 30, 1980, and was the first woman to hold this position. Ms. Ringer was known for her enduring modesty, her dedication to authors and artists, and her unsurpassed expertise in the field of copyright law.

Ms. Ringer was born in Lafayette, Indiana on May 29, 1925. Ms. Ringer earned a Bachelor's and a Master's degree from George Washington University, and then went on to become one of a handful of women to receive a Juris Doctor degree from Columbia Law School in 1949.

Following her graduation from law school, Ms. Ringer joined the Copyright Office as an examiner, and worked her way up through the ranks of the Copyright Office, serving as Head of the Renewal and Assignment Section, Chief of the Examining Division, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Examining, and Assistant Register of Copyrights.

In 1971, after 22 years of service to the Copyright Office, five of which were as the second in command of the Office, Ms. Ringer was passed over for promotion to Register of Copyrights. Ms. Ringer challenged this decision and filed a discrimination suit. While the suit was pending, Ms. Ringer served as Director of the Copyright Division of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris.

A federal hearing revealed that there was a consistent pattern of discrimination within the Library of Congress, and that Ms. Ringer had been passed over because of her gender and because she had always vocally supported the promotion of African Americans in the Copyright Office. This ultimately led a federal judge to order that she be named Register of Copyrights. She went on to serve as Register from November 19, 1973, until her retirement in 1980; she was later called back to serve as Acting Register again, from 1993–1994.

Ms. Ringer's most notable accomplishment was the Copyright Act of 1976. Ms. Ringer was one of its chief architects and was the principal author of the Act, which brought sweeping changes and needed updates to United States copyright law. Her efforts, which culminated in passage of the Act, spanned 20 years and involved countless hours forging compromises between parties with conflicting interests and educating Members of Congress on the complexities of copyright law. In 1977, Ms. Ringer received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service for her work related to the Act.

Barbara Ringer passed away at the age of 83 on April 9, 2009, in Lexington, Virginia. In keeping true to her passion for service, she donated upon her death her personal collection of 20,000 movies and 1,500 books on film to the Library of Congress. On behalf of the American people, thank you Ms. Ringer; you are missed.

REMEMBERING BARBARA RINGER

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, a remarkable and pioneering lady, Ms. Barbara A. Ringer, the ninth Register of Copyrights, passed away earlier this year.

The first woman to serve as the head of the United States Copyright Office, which is part of the Library of Congress, Ms. Ringer served as an example of the profound, positive impact that a single individual can have in improving the lives and circumstances of others.

While her professional duties meant that she spent the overwhelming majority of her time and personal energy focused on promoting and protecting the rights of authors, composers, songwriters and performers, her passion for justice was not limited to these concerns.

My distinguished colleague, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, described some of Ms. Ringer's broader efforts in this regard in his remarks that were offered a few moments ago.

When the Washington Post reported on Ms. Ringer's passing, the headline read ''Force Behind New Copyright Law''. That headline is telling in at least two respects.

First, Ms. Ringer was truly the indomitable catalyst and indispensable person who motivated Congress to enact The Copyright Act of 1976, the first and only major revision of the code since the enactment of the 1909 Copyright Act nearly seven decades before. Ms. Ringer was a visionary who foresaw the impact of technological progress on the rights of individual creators. As the principal author of the 1976 Act, she succeeded to a remarkable degree in promoting principles that both strengthened the rights of authors and provided affirmative protections, for the first time, to users for the ''fair use'' of copyrighted works.

Second, in referring to the 1976 Act, the Post characterized a law that is now more than three decades old as the ''New Copyright Law.'' This characterization indicates how difficult it is to balance all the competing interests and shepherd a bill that affects so many individuals and entities to enactment and yet this remarkable lady did precisely that through the sheer power of her intellect, commitment, perseverance and strategic abilities.

In closing, I ask that I be permitted to place into the RECORD two documents. The first is the Washington Post article, which I referred to earlier. The second is a Special Edition of Copyright Notices dated April 2009, which was authored by Judith Nierman and does an excellent job of chronicling the life and achievements of Ms. Ringer.

For both those who knew her and those who benefit unknowingly from her tremendous and dedicated efforts, Ms. Ringer has left an indelible legacy that is worthy of public recognition.

IN RECOGNITION OF MAJ. MICHAEL S. AVEY FOR EXEMPLARY AND DEDICATED SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an outstanding soldier and my good friend, Maj. Michael S. Avey, whose exemplary and dedicated service as a Congressional Liaison Officer in support of the United States House of Representatives stands as a testament to the honor and excellence of the United States Army.

A native of Redford, Michigan, Maj. Avey joined the United States Army House Liaison Division in January of 2008, following the completion of his one-year post as a Staff Action Officer with the United States Army Joint Staff. Maj. Avey's prior military experience also includes distinguished service in Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of Stabilization Force 8 and deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, during which he commanded the A/2–327th Infantry Regiment with distinction. In recognition of his distinguished service, Maj. Avey has received several military awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star Medal, two Army Meritorious Service Medals, the Ranger Tab, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

For the past year and a half, Maj. Avey has provided exemplary and indispensable service to Members of Congress and staff as a Congressional Liaison Officer for the United States Army. In addition to assisting our offices on all matters relating to United States Army practice and policy, Maj. Avey has played an instrumental role in the design, development, and execution of Congressional Delegations, through which Members of Congress are afforded the invaluable opportunity to conduct firsthand oversight of areas of legislative concern.

Since joining the Army House Liaison Division, Maj. Avey has served as my primary military liaison and escort officer on several Congressional Delegations, including site visits to Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, and the Gaza Strip. Accordingly, I have had ample opportunity to witness the excellence, professionalism, and pride with which Maj. Avey conducts his work and in particular, the extent of his admirable commitment to ensuring the safety and security of Members and staff. In addition, I have also had the great privilege to come to know Maj. Avey on a personal level and can genuinely say that his character never fails to reflect the loyalty, honor, and distinction that have come to define his service in the United States Army.

Madam Speaker, Maj. Michael S. Avey stands as the personification of the United States Army's motto, "Army Strong." On behalf of the entire United States House of Representatives, I would like to express my deepest and sincerest gratitude to Maj. Avey for his exemplary and dedicated service and wish him, his wife, Margaret, his son, Brendan, and his daughter, Kate, the best of luck on all of their future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, on June 16, 2009, I was unavoidably detained and was not able to record my vote for rollcall No. 350.

Had I been present I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 350—YES—On Motion that the Committee Rise. Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, June 16, 2009, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 350 because the leadership had informed me that there would be no additional votes that evening. Had I been informed of this procedural vote, I would have been present and voted "aye" on the Motion that the Committee Rise.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, "Pursuant to the House Republican standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding an earmark I obtained as part of H.R. 2892."

Requesting Member: Congressman RON PAUL

Bill Number: H.R. 2892

Account: FEMA, State and Local Programs/Emergency Operations Center

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Brazoria County Emergency Management

Description of Request: An earmark of $100,000 to fund construction of an Emergency Operating Center in Brazoria County, Texas.

HONORING FR. FRANCIS THEODORE PFEIFER

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Fr. Francis Theodore "Ted" Pfeifer, a public servant who has dedicated his life to serving others as a spiritual advisor and as an American missionary in Southern Mexico. Fr. Pfeifer has been a passionate advocate against the drug cartel in Mexico, a dedicated priest and kind friend to the San Antonio community.

Born in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, he moved to San Antonio, where he completed his theological and pastoral studies at the Oblate "De Mazenod Scholasticate," now the Oblate School of Theology. He served bravely for more than 23 years as an Oblate Missionary in the Mexican state of Oaxaca, tending to his pastoral duties as a missionary and assuming the additional duties of doctor, dentist, electrical journeyman, mechanic, construction foreman, expert in livestock, and most notably as a courageous leader against the drug cartel.

Fr. Pfeifer made history when he began preaching against the infiltration of the drug traders on the Southern Mexican villages in the early 1980's. His outspoken words from the pulpit against the drug cartel brought him face to face with death on numerous occasions. Once Fr. Pfeifer miraculously escaped with his life when bullets riddled the cab of his truck; rather than cowering at the death threats, he fearlessly persisted preaching against the cartel. He continued to fight the drug cartel with the Gospel and encouraged 15,000 locals in his vast parish to resist the threats, massacres and the alluring offers to use their farmland to grow the plants used for drugs.

The severity of the escalating drug cartel activity in the area prompted Fr. Pfeifer to reach out to my father, the late Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez. The Oblate's outreach to the U.S. government caught the attention of not just my father, but the then U.S. Speaker of the House Jim Wright and Congressman Albert Bustamante, who together played a pivotal role against the infiltration of the drug cartel in Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Fr. Pfeifer as we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of his priestly ordination, a lifetime of bravery and the launch of his book "When the Wolves Came," a detailed chronicle of the rise of the illegal drug trade. He fought hard his entire life for the causes he believed in and never retreated at the sight of danger. Fr. Pfeifer's dedication to justice and the ongoing battle against the drug cartel are remarkable and I wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 349 and 350, I was inadvertently detained. I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 349 and "nay" on rollcall No. 350.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GLENN THOMPSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2847, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. The entity to receive

the funding is the Lycoming County Commissioners, 48 West Third Street, Williamsport, PA 17701, in the amount of $250,000. This funding through the COPS account will purchase new equipment for use by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and 9–1–1 center. This will directly support the acquisition of an Emergency 9–1–1 console purchase and relocation into a new addition at the center.

The entity to receive funding is the Clarion County Commissioners, 421 Main Street, Clarion, PA 16214, in the amount of $500,000. This funding through the COPS account will create a joint communication system that will promote seamless interoperability capabilities among counties, hospitals, schools, regional, state, and federal agencies. Radio communications, along with broadband/internet connectivity, are vital elements necessary to link all telecommunications needs together where the counties provide direct services and mutual aid.

The entity to receive funding is the Centre County Commissioners, Willow Bank Office Building, Bellefonte, PA 16823, in the amount of $250,000. The funding will be used for purchase of an upgraded emergency communications system that will improve safety for citizens of the County and allow for interoperability among multiple agencies throughout Centre County.

HONORING JOSEPH F. THOMPSON

HON. PATRICK J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph F. Thompson, the 2008 recipient of the Pennsylvania State Police Trooper of the Year Award and a native of Bucks County.

Trooper Thompson has demonstrated incredible bravery and self-sacrifice during his career as a Pennsylvania State trooper, often putting his own personal safety aside for the sake of serving the public.

Following his graduation from Pennsbury High School, Trooper Thompson enlisted in the Marine Corps. He then attended the Pennsylvania State Police Academy and became a trooper in 1993. After 16 years of distinguished service, he retired this past May.

During his career as a trooper, Thompson worked undercover for the Bureau of Drug and Law Enforcement. He later became a member of Troop K, patrolling highways in search of drug dealers. Over the years, Trooper Thompson faced a number of life-or-death situations, even receiving the State Police Medal of Honor for saving the life of his partner during one such instance.

The Trooper of the Year Award is another highlight in a career marked by much well-deserved recognition. In 2008, Trooper Thompson received the department's highest honor, an award recognizing exceptional performance and courage in the line of duty. This honor was based on accomplishments such as the 108 arrests he made in 2007, as well as an incident where Thompson used his own patrol car to slow a large vehicle carrying $5 million worth of cocaine on the highway.

The Pennsylvania State Police have clearly been privileged to employ such a committed officer. Over his years of service, Mr. Thompson has undoubtedly helped ensure the safety and well-being of countless citizens. Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize Joseph F. Thompson for his extraordinary accomplishments, and extremely honored to serve as his Congressman.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2346, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of the FY 2009 Supplemental Conference Report. The funding provided in this Report is part of the President and Congress' comprehensive effort to keep our nation safe. The brave men and women in our armed forces are central to our national security. From ensuring our troops have appropriate equipment to fully funding military pay and providing compensation for stop-loss, President Obama and Congress are committed to providing for our troops and their families. The Conference Report also allows the extension of the new GI-Bill benefits to children of members of the armed forces who die while on active duty.

Another central piece of our national security is implementing the comprehensive plans that President Obama has laid out for Iraq and Afghanistan, and this Conference Report is consistent with those plans. It also funds new initiatives in Pakistan as part of our continued effort to improve their ability to confront the threat posed by the Taliban and al Qaeda. Working to improve our health security, the Supplemental Conference Report provides billions for pandemic flu response to expand detection efforts, supplement federal stockpiles, and develop, purchase and administer vaccines.

Congress is working with President Obama every day to keep our nation safe—this legislation is a key piece of that effort. I urge my colleagues to support it.

CALLING ON NORTH KOREA TO END HOSTILE RHETORIC AND ACTIVITY TOWARD SOUTH KOREA

SPEECH OF

HON. SCOTT GARRETT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 2009

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, yesterday morning, President Barack Obama welcomed to our nation's capital Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea (South Korea). President Lee's friendship and alliance with this country is an integral part of the United States' policy in Northeast Asia, specifically as it relates to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). I join President Obama in welcoming President Lee to the United States. On behalf of the Fifth District of New Jersey, I thank President Lee for his leadership in the region and wish him and his nation well.

Though separated by an ocean, the interests of our two nations are joined in the face of current events. The nuclearization of North Korea poses a danger to the security of both the United States and South Korea. There can be no mistake: the threats of Pyongyang cannot be ignored, nor can they be tolerated. North Korea must cease its pursuit of nuclear technology and reengage in dialogue with its neighbor on the Korean Peninsula.

On Monday, the House passed H. Res. 309, of which I was pleased to be an original cosponsor. This bipartisan resolution calls on North Korea to cease its hostile rhetoric, discontinue its nuclear program, and engage in mutual dialogue with South Korea. An immediate end to North Korean aggression is the only acceptable resolution to this conflict.

Continued North Korean hostility will only serve to harden inter-Korean relations and result in the further destabilization of the region. The policy of the U.S. must be to reject any nuclear aspirations or antagonistic rhetoric on the part of North Korea and its leadership. We should not relent, nor should we apologize for implementing economic sanctions against the North. Rather, we should make it clear that additional economic and diplomatic consequences are in store if North Korea continues its reckless course.

North Korean hostility not only endangers South Korea, the United States, and our allies; it poses a danger to the North Korean people as well. Kim Jong-il has drawn his people into a conflict they have not sought. While the dictator pursued nuclear arms and other weaponry, millions of North Koreans have starved to death in the last two decades. The posture of their leader is a poor representation of the North Korean people.

I support President Obama in the steps he has taken to censure North Korea's recent hostilities. I now urge the Administration to continue using diplomatic pressure to disarm North Korea and encourage bilateral discussions between the North and the South.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS IN MEDICARE

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, for too long, the federal government has enabled the inefficiencies of our health care system. This is not only wasteful, but inequitable to taxpayers in efficient, low-spending regions such as Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota who are subsidizing high-spending regions of the country.

Medicare beneficiaries living in Miami, Las Vegas, New York and Houston receive approximately 60% more services than those living in low-spending regions. This higher spending has not produced higher quality of care or superior outcomes. In fact, research shows that health care outcomes and patient satisfaction are often greater in regions that spend less.

We cannot afford to ignore this problem any longer. The June 2008 Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) report stated

that ". . . our health care system is not delivering value for its stakeholders . . . if current spending and utilization trends continue, the Medicare program is fiscally unsustainable."

Today I am introducing two bills to address this looming problem. The first would change the financial incentives in our health care system to reward low-spending Medicare regions through a 5% bonus payment. Currently, there is no financial incentive for high-spending regions to reign in spending. This would create that incentive and reward regions that have made a concerted effort to efficiently use health resources.

The second would lay the foundation for better, more accurate research for Congress to use in analyzing Medicare policy recommendations. The legislation will change MedPAC's statutory mandate to include an annual report to examine each Medicare region, evaluating access to care, quality of care, increases or decreases in volume of services, and the potential effects of other policy recommendations under consideration. This new report will provide critical data and result in more accurate and targeted policy recommendations that take into effect geographic variations and recognize that distinctly different delivery systems should be treated differently.

These strategic investments in Medicare will lay the groundwork for future improvements and refinements to the program as we promote efficiency and quality in all regions of the country.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2346, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER P. CARNEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Defense Supplemental both as a member of the House and as a Commander (select) in the U.S. Navy Reserve.

My fellow soldiers need the resources this bill will provide, and they need them as soon as possible.

I know there is much consternation on the other side of the aisle regarding funds contained in this bill for the International Monetary Fund. I, too, share those concerns, but, I cannot in good conscience vote against the many provisions in this bill that will assist our soldiers, sailors, Marines, and airmen deployed around the world. These provisions include: $500 million for National Guard and Reserve Equipment, $4.5 billion for MRAPs, over $331 million for high priority intelligence and surveillance, and over $1 billion to help defeat the threat caused by Improvised Explosive Devices.

Finally, this legislation will compensate 185,000 service members who have been involuntarily extended since September 11th, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to support our soldiers who are bravely defending this nation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO RAY BURKHOLDER

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to a man who has dedicated 60 years to making weather observations for Northwest Ohio. Today, Ray Burkholder of Pandora, Ohio will celebrate this great milestone achieved by earlier weather recorders Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service was started in 1807, when the Nation's first scientific agency, the Survey of the Coast, was established. In the 1890s, NOAA established the Cooperative Weather Observation Program. Starting in 1949, when Mr. Burkholder was brought into the NOAA in Northwest Ohio, he became an integral part of the Administration. Up to this day, Mr. Burkholder has taken nearly 21,900 observations. The data collected by Mr. Burkholder benefited federal, state, and local agencies including the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

In addition to the Cooperative Weather Observation Program, Mr. Burkholder has served on the local area school board, and was the president of the Pandora Medical Center and the Mennonite Disaster Relief Service of Western Ohio.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Ray Burkholder. Mr. Burkholder's selfless commitment and dedication to the National Weather Service and Northwest Ohio has served our communities well. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, I am proud to recognize the service of Ray Burkholder.

RECOGNIZING JEFFREY BROWN

HON. PATRICK J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jeffrey Brown, the President and CEO of Brown's Super Stores, Inc. The first Brown's Family Shoprite opened in Philadelphia in 1988 under the leadership of Jeffrey Brown. The Brown's Family Shoprite franchise is one of the last major family grocery businesses left in the county, and counts 2,500 residents as employees. Brown's Family Shoprite has earned a well-deserved reputation of strong community involvement, working alongside local organizations, businesses, and neighborhood groups for events and outreach in the eleven communities where stores are located.

Mr. Brown leads the franchise he founded by example, and he is a fourth-generation Philadelphia grocer. As CEO, he is actively engaged in working with local groups that fight hunger, prevent violence, and help give youth a better future through career preparation. Mr. Brown is an officer and member of the Board of Directors for the Philadelphia Youth Network. He has recently supported the "Goods for Guns" Program, an exchange that encourages community members to surrender firearms. He has been commended by the NAACP, and actively assists minority businesspeople in achieving their entrepreneurial goals. Mr. Brown has also been recognized by the City of Philadelphia and South Jersey for his work. Mr. Brown and his franchise have been strong supporters of the arts and other community events throughout the years.

Brown's Family Shoprite is a member of the Wakefern Food Corporation, the largest food cooperative in the United States. Mr. Brown's involvement in this cooperative allows him to share his knowledge and experience outside of the district. Mr. Brown is also a member of the Board of Directors for the Pennsylvania Food Merchants, New Jersey Food Council, and Philadelphia Urban League. He has aided grocers across the country in understanding marketing and business development in urban areas, as well as the serving of diverse communities.

Jeffrey Brown has been a community leader and business innovator. Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize Mr. Brown for his extraordinary accomplishments, and am extremely honored to serve as his Congressman.

AWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO THE WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS

SPEECH OF

HON. SCOTT GARRETT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for S. 614, which passed the House yesterday by voice vote. This resolution recognizes Women Air Force Service Pilots or WASP. These remarkable individuals were the first women in history to fly America's military aircraft. Between 1942 and 1944, these courageous women volunteered to fly noncombat missions so that every available male pilot could be deployed in combat.

These women set a fine example of bravery and helped lead the way for the women of today's armed forces. For too long their deeds have gone unnoticed. This legislation grants these extraordinary patriots the recognition they so deserve by awarding them a Congressional Gold Medal.

There are 300 women pioneers still living today and I am proud to serve as the representative for one of these women. Emily Kline, who resides in Blairstown, New Jersey, served our nation valiantly in World War II. It is because of individuals such as Emily Kline that the current generation of Americans is able to live and work in a nation as free as ours.

The companion bill to S. 614 is H.R. 2014 and I was proud to be one of the 335 cosponsors of this bill. The generation of men and women who served in World War II have come to be known as the "greatest generation." Women such as Emily Kline were part of that generation and for her service she deserves our gratitude.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 2009

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes:

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chair, H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, authorizes funding for the Department of State, the United States Peace Corps, and various international organizations. I cannot support H.R. 2410. This legislation recklessly overspends American tax dollars, fails to enact any much-needed reforms of international organizations, and actively supports a radical social agenda that conflicts with the majority views of the American people.

By authorizing more than $40 billion over five years, the House Democrats are again recklessly spending money that the American people do not have. At a time when so many Americans are struggling to make ends meet, exorbitant increases in foreign policy spending are absolutely inappropriate.

H.R. 2410 authorizes additional funding of 13 percent for the State Department, 32.4 percent for the Peace Corps, and 35 percent for State Department salaries. These types of increases clear demonstrate that Congressional Democrats are failing to be good stewards of the nation's treasury.

H.R. 2410 also provides billions of dollars for the United Nations and other international organizations without demanding any reforms. Without serious reforms the United Nations will continue to fail to meet the challenges facing our world. This legislation does nothing to reformulate the U.S. payments to the United Nations to more accurately reflect current economic conditions. It fails to implement a code of conduct for UN employees, does nothing to reform UN procurement or budgetary procedures, fails to freeze the UN budget, and does not address the UN's continued push for an international tax. Providing billions of American tax dollars without conditions weakens any effort to bring about meaningful reform.

Most concerning, though, is that H.R. 2410 aggressively advocates for a radical social agenda. American foreign policy should advocate for the national interests of the American people, not a divisive, extremist policy to placate liberal activists.

First, this legislation establishes an Office for Global Women's Issues to promote the task of "women's empowerment internationally." Given the rescission of the Mexico City Policy and this administration's strong commitment to abortion, there were serious concerns that this office will be used to promote the legalization of abortion abroad. The Obama administration and Democrat leadership clearly intend to use this office to promote international abortions.

All doubt was removed when Republicans offered a substitute amendment to ensure this office would not advocate for international abortions. It was defeated on a party-line vote.

H.R. 2410 also takes an extraordinary step to require the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor to track violence or restrictions based on "perceived sexual orientation and gender identity." The bill would also require that the annual human rights report include information about violence or discrimination based on "perceived sexual orientation or gender identity." Finally, the bill would require Foreign Service officers to take instruction on identifying violence or discrimination based on "perceived sexual orientation or gender identity." Our tax dollars are not well spent monitoring the treatment of homosexuals worldwide.

This legislation furthermore mandates that American diplomats make overturning other country's laws regarding homosexuality a foreign policy priority. During committee consideration of the bill, Rep. MIKE PENCE offered an amendment that charged the State Department with continuing in their work to "to protect all people against gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, as described in section 116(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961." This language would have committed the U.S. to the protection of homosexual people—as they would any person—against torture, cruel, inhuman treatment, or "other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, and the security of person." Unfortunately, this amendment was voted down by committee Democrats.

U.S. foreign policy should be focused on progressing clear national security interests of the American people. Carving out special considerations regarding homosexuality, irrespective of larger foreign policy goals, could hinder vital diplomatic efforts. U.S. foreign policy should not be used as to promote special interests concerns, but the vital common strategic interests of this nation.

Mr. Chair, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 2410.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ANH "JOSEPH" CAO

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. CAO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2892—the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010:

As requested by me, Rep. ANH "JOSEPH" CAO, H.R. 2892—the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010, provides for the City of New Orleans Emergency Medical Services ("EMS"), New Orleans, LA in support of an Emergency Operations Center. This is in the FEMA—State and Local Programs—Emergency Operations Center Account in the amount of $750,000. This will benefit the City of New Orleans, 1300 Perdido Street, Suite 4W07, New Orleans, LA 70112 in the form of upgrades and retrofitting of a new permanent Emergency Operations Center for the city's sole 9–1–1 emergency medical service provider. This funding will help secure and store equipment and medication, and provide a training center and base of operations for the emergency medical services. Currently, Emergency Medical Services are operating from a pairing of FEMA trailers staged underneath the Crescent City Connection overpass. Moving to the new facility on City Park Avenue and making the proposed changes to the facility will provide for the critical operational needs. Having a secure medication and equipment storage area, training areas, and a protected emergency operations center will help the department serve the citizens of New Orleans and better secure the city.

TRIBUTE TO JOAN GLADDEN MACK

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a trailblazing communicator and deaf friend, Joan Gladden Mack, upon her retirement after a 28-year career in television and radio. Ms. Gladden is a remarkable woman who I have known since our days as students together at South Carolina State College.

Joan Gladden was born in a close-knit Gullah community on James Island, South Carolina. She graduated as salutatorian of Gresham-Meggett High School in 1960, and received scholarships to attend South Carolina State. Joan was gifted in the sciences, and majored in biology with the intention of pursuing a career in medicine or physical therapy. But her brothers persuaded her to join them in New York, where she took a job as a program director for the New York City Youth Board.

After four years in the "Big Apple," Joan decided to return home where she continued her work with youth as the program director for the YMCA. She later served as a caseworker for the Charleston County Department of Social Services and a teacher in the County's Manpower Program. It was during her time at the Manpower Program, that Joan's career path changed.

In 1972, many media outlets, including WCSC–TV in Charleston, started recruiting African Americans for on-air positions. While Joan had no formal training in broadcast journalism, many leaders in the black community encouraged Joan to apply. She went to apply during her lunch hour and was asked to stay for an interview. She returned the next day for an on-air audition and, as they say, the rest is history.

Ms. Mack was hired the same day as her audition and became the public service director and co-host of "Kaleidoscope," a morning talk show on WCSC–TV. Despite landing the job, Joan was unsure of the longevity of her new career and decided to continue teaching with Manpower in the evenings just in case things didn't work out.

Her talent and tenacity ensured Joan's success. She became a local celebrity and a role model for both blacks and whites. After spending five years at WCSC–TV, Joan moved to WCBD–TV where she became a news reporter and later anchored the news. Yet she yearned to do more reporting that would allow her to have an impact on the community. She became an investigative reporter and covered three stories of which she is especially proud: one involving teen pregnancy, another prison overcrowding and the third involved abuse in the state mental hospital.

After 14 years in the news business, Joan began looking for a greater challenge. She requested a position in the station's management, which had no African American representation. Her request was denied, and Joan felt it was time to move on.

In 1985, Joan was hired by the College of Charleston as its media resources coordinator. She rose to serve as the university's public relations director and director of administration. Ten years into her work at the College of Charleston, Joan was presented with an opportunity to keep her hands in broadcasting, and jumped at the chance.

In 1995, South Carolina ETV closed some of its broadcast sites around the state. One of those sites was on the USS Yorktown in Mt. Pleasant. The College of Charleston was asked if it would house the broadcast equipment from that studio and in return the college received 30 minutes of air time for a weekly show. ''Conversations With Joan Mack'' was born, and the show has aired for 14 years on Thursday evenings at 6:30 p.m. on public radio stations throughout South Carolina. The show focuses on politics, social issues and the arts, and I am honored to have been a guest on Joan's show on several occasions.

In addition to her life in broadcast journalism, Joan devotes time to her faith, which she credits with keeping her grounded. After attending Catholic masses with friends in college, Joan researched the religion and converted to Catholicism. She has served as president of the local and state levels of the National Council of Catholic Women, and as director of the Atlanta Province, which allowed her to represent the region on the national board. She also serves as a lector and Eucharistic minister at St. Patrick Catholic Church in Charleston.

Joan is married to Charles Mack, who worked for Amtrak. They raised daughters, Dandria Williams-Clark and Kashauna Simmons, and son, Charles Austin Mack. Today the couple are the proud grandparents of eight grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in congratulating Joan Mack on her groundbreaking career and well-deserved retirement. I am sure Joan will continue her community involvements, and being a role model for many in the Charleston community. I wish her Godspeed and all the best in the next phase of her life.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 18, 2009 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 22

3 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities, Insurance and Investment Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine over-the-counter derivatives, focusing on modernizing oversight to increase transparency and reduce risks.
SD–538

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Personnel Subcommittee
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–232A

10 a.m.
Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine drug trafficking in West Africa.
SD–419

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine religious liberty, media freedom, and the rule of law in Russia.
SVC–203/202

10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Crime and Drugs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 845, to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to allow citizens who have concealed carry permits from the State in which they reside to carry concealed firearms in another State that grants concealed carry permits, if the individual complies with the laws of the State.
SD–226

11 a.m.
Armed Services
Airland Subcommittee
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–222

2 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces Subcommittee
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–222

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine high-speed passenger rail.
SR–253

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
S–407, Capitol

3:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–232A

5:30 p.m.
Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–222

JUNE 24

9 a.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine type 1 diabetes research progress.
SD–106

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–232A

Veterans' Affairs
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Department of Veterans Affairs quality management activities.
SR–418

10 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Colin Scott Cole Fulton, of Maryland, and Paul T. Anastas, of Connecticut, both to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
SD–406

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of A. Thomas McLellan, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy, Alejandro N. Mayorkas, of California, to be Director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, and Christopher H. Schroeder, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.
SD–226

10:30 a.m.
Aging
To hold hearings to examine emergency preparedness, aging and special needs.
SD–562

11 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine certain issues concerning Iran.
SD–419

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the EB–5 Regional Center Program, focusing on job creation and foreign investment in the United States.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–222

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Capricia Penavic Marshall, to be Chief of Protocol, and to have the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service, Department of State.
SD–419

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–222

2:15 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine S. 797, to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act, the Indian Tribal Justice Act, the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000, and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to improve the prosecution of, and response to, crimes in Indian country.
SD–628

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010.
SR–222

JULY 14

10 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine S. 796, to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain land.
SD–366

JULY 15

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine bridging the gap in care of women veterans.
SR–418

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine veteran's disability compensation.
SR–418

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6669–S6749

Measures Introduced: Nine bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1277–1285, and S. Res. 187–188. **Pages S6719–20**

Measures Reported:

Special Report entitled "Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals From the Concurrent Resolution, Fiscal Year 2009". (S. Rept. No. 111–28) **Page S6719**

Measures Passed:

Webcaster Settlement Act: Senate passed H.R. 2344, to amend section 114 of title 17, United States Code, to provide for agreements for the reproduction and performance of sound recordings by webcasters, clearing the measure for the President. **Pages S6740–41**

Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act: Senate passed H.R. 2675, to amend title II of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such title for a 1-year period ending June 22, 2010, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S6741**

J. Herbert W. Small Federal Building and United States Courthouse: Senate passed H.R. 813, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 306 East Main Street in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, as the "J. Herbert W. Small Federal Building and United States Courthouse", clearing the measure for the President. **Page S6741**

Ronald H. Brown United States Mission to the United Nations Building: Senate passed H.R. 837, to designate the Federal building located at 799 United Nations Plaza in New York, New York, as the "Ronald H. Brown United States Mission to the United Nations Building", clearing the measure for the President. **Page S6741**

Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 66, designating 2009 as the "Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army", and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6741**

Congratulating the Los Angeles Lakers: Senate agreed to S. Res. 188, congratulating the Los Angeles Lakers for winning the 2009 National Basketball Championship. **Pages S6741–42**

Photographic Records Relating to Treatment of Individuals: Senate passed S. 1285, to provide that certain photographic records relating to the treatment of any individual engaged, captured, or detained after September 11, 2001, by the Armed Forces of the United States in operations outside the United States shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), to amend section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act) to provide that statutory exemptions to disclosure requirements of that Act shall specifically cite to the provision of that Act authorizing exemptions, to ensure and open and deliberative process in Congress by providing for related legislative proposals to explicitly state such required citations. **Page S6742**

Measures Considered:

Travel Promotion Act: Senate began consideration of S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States, after agreeing to the motion to proceed. **Pages S6683–87, S6706–10**

Conference Reports:

Supplemental Appropriations Act—Conference Report: Senate began consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2346, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009. **Page S6710**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the conference report, and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Friday, June 19, 2009. **Page S6743**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

Hilary Chandler Tompkins, of New Mexico, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

Page S6749

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Vilma S. Martinez, of California, to be Ambassador to Argentina.

Routine lists in the Army and Navy.

Pages S6743–49

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Donald Michael Remy, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army, which was sent to the Senate on April 20, 2009. **Page S6749**

Messages from the House **Page S6718**

Measures Referred: **Page S6718**

Executive Communications: **Pages S6718–19**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S6720–22**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6722–30**

Additional Statements: **Pages S6715–18**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S6730–40**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S6740**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S6740**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:38 p.m., until 9:45 a.m. on Thursday, June 18, 2009. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6743.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security approved for full Committee consideration an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year 2010.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND BASE CLOSURE PROGRAMS BUDGET

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Defense Authorization request for fiscal year 2010 and the Future Years Defense Program for military construction, environmental, and base closure programs, after receiving testimony from B.J. Penn, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment, Kathleen I. Ferguson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Joseph F. Calcara, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Housing, and Wayne Arny, Deputy Under Secretary for Installations and Environment, all of the Department of Defense.

COMMERCIAL AIR CARRIERS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security concluded a hearing to examine aviation safety, focusing on the role and responsibility of commercial air carriers and employees, after receiving testimony from James C. May, Air Transport Association of America, Inc., Roger Cohen, Regional Airline Association, and Captain John Prater, Air Line Pilots Association, International, all of Washington, D.C.; and Scott Maurer, Families of Continental Flight 3407, Moore, South Carolina.

CONSUMER WIRELESS EXPERIENCE

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the consumer wireless experience, focusing on consumers' current satisfaction with wireless phone service, problems consumers have experienced with this service, and the Federal Communications Commission's efforts to assist wireless consumers with complaints, after receiving testimony from Mark Goldstein, Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office; John E. Rooney, United States Cellular Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Paul Roth, AT&T Inc., Atlanta, Georgia; Rob Frieden, Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania; Barbara S. Esbin, The Progress and Freedom Foundation Center for Communications and Competition Policy, Washington, D.C.; and Victor H. Meena, Cellular South, Inc., Ridgeland, Mississippi.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled "The American Clean Energy Leadership Act".

PUBLIC LAND AND FOREST LEGISLATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests concluded a hearing to examine S. 409, to secure Federal ownership and management of significant natural, scenic, and recreational resources, to provide for the protection of cultural resources, to facilitate the efficient extraction of mineral resources by authorizing and directing an exchange of Federal and non-Federal land, S. 782, to provide for the establishment of the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring

System, S. 874, to establish El Rio Grande Del Norte National Conservation Area in the State of New Mexico, S. 1139, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a property conveyance with the city of Wallowa, Oregon, and S. 1140, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to Deschutes County, Oregon, after receiving testimony from Senator Kyl; Ned Farquhar, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management; Joel Holtrop, Deputy Chief, National Forest System, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Norman Cooeyate, Zuni Tribe, Phoenix, Arizona, on behalf of the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona; David Salisbury, Resolution Copper Mining, LLC, and Roy C. Chavez, Retired Miners Coalition, both of Superior, Arizona; and Rosemary Shearer, Superstition Area Land Trust, Apache Junction, Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OVERSIGHT

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Department of Justice, after receiving testimony from Eric H. Holder Jr., Attorney General, Department of Justice.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Social Security in the 21st Century, after receiving testimony from Leon Burzynski, Wisconsin Alliance for Retired Americans, Pewaukee; Kenneth S. Apfel, University of Maryland School of Public Policy, College Park; and Joan Entmacher, National Women's Law Center, Melissa M. Favreault, The Urban Institute, Andrew G. Biggs, American Enterprise Institute, and John S. Irons, Economic Policy Institute, all of Washington, DC.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 23 public bills, H.R. 2908–2917, 2919–2931; and 7 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 155–157; and H. Res. 553–556 were introduced. **Pages H6971–72**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6872–73**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 520, impeaching Samuel B. Kent, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, for high crimes and misdemeanors (H. Rept. 111–159) and H.R. 2918, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 (H. Rept. 111–160). **Page H6971**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Reverend Dr. Bruce Hargrave, Russia-U.S. Methodist Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas. **Page H6907**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:07 a.m. and reconvened at 1:25 p.m. **Page H6907**

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010: The House continued with consideration of H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, June 18th. **Pages H6910–19**

Agreed to:

Bordallo amendment (No. 19 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that increases the appropriation for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities by $500,000 and decreases the appropriation for Department of Commerce salaries and expenses by $500,000 (by a recorded vote of 411 ayes to 14 noes, Roll No. 353); **Pages H6920–22, H6933–34**

Moore (WI) amendment (No. 3 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that decreases the appropriation for Department of Commerce salaries and expenses by $4 million and increases the appropriation for the Office on Violence Against Women by $4 million (by a recorded vote of 425 ayes to 4 noes, Roll No. 354); and **Pages H6922–24, H6934–35**

Boswell amendment (No. 41 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that decreases the appropriation for Department of Justice salaries and expenses by $2.5 million and increases the appropriation for the National Criminal History Improvement program by $2.5 million (by a recorded vote of 422 ayes to 2 noes, Roll No. 355). **Pages H6924–26, H6935**

Withdrawn:

Broun (GA) amendment (No. 60 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have prohibited use of funds in the bill for application of

the statistical method known as ''sampling'' when carrying out the 2010 decennial census.

Pages H6955–56

Proceedings Postponed:

Roe (TN) amendment (No. 25 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to decrease the appropriations for the Federal prison system by $97,400,000; **Pages H6926–28**

Nadler amendment (No. 31 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to redirect $5 million from the Office of Justice programs to Community Oriented Policing Services; **Pages H6928–32**

Eddie Bernice Johnson (TX) amendment (No. 35 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to insert a provision for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program; **Pages H6932–33**

Hensarling amendment (No. 6 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to strike appropriations for the Legal Services Corporation; **Pages H6936–40**

Lewis (CA) amendment (No. 118 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to implement Executive Order 13492, issued January 22, 2009, titled ''Review and Disposition of Individuals Detained at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and Closure of Detention Facilities''; **Page H6940**

Tiahrt amendment (No. 69 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to obligate, or pay the salaries or expenses of personnel who obligate, funds made available under the following headings in title II of division A of Public Law 111–5: (1) ''Economic Development Administration—Economic Development Assistance Programs''; (2) ''National Telecommunications and Information Administration—Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program''; and (3) ''National Institute of Standards and Technology—Construction of Research Facilities''; **Pages H6942–43**

Cuellar amendment (No. 102 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to purchase light bulbs unless the bulbs have ''Energy Star'' or ''Federal Energy Management Program'' designation; **Pages H6943–44**

Price (GA) amendment (No. 96 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to reduce the appropriation made to the Department of Justice, General Administration, salaries and expenses by $100,000,000; **Page H6944**

Hodes amendment (No. 98 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to direct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to instruct any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving appropriations under this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include a detailed annual performance plan; **Pages H6944–45**

Nunes amendment (No. 63 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to implement the biological opinion entitled ''Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion on the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project'', issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service and dated June 4, 2009; **Pages H6945–48**

Blackburn amendment (No. 111 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to decrease by 5 percent funds that are not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law; **Pages H6948–49**

Burton (IN) amendment (No. 71 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to relocate the Office of the Census or employees from the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the Executive Office of the President; **Pages H6949–50**

Price (GA) amendment (No. 97 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to reduce the funds appropriated in the Act by $644,150,000; **Pages H6950–52**

Jordan (OH) amendment (No. 100 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to reduce the funds appropriated in the Act by $12,511,000,000; **Pages H6952–53**

Reichert amendment (No. 114 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to increase the appropriation for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs by $2.5 million; **Page H6953**

Broun (GA) amendment (No. 59 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to establish or implement a National Climate Service; **Pages H6953–55**

Hensarling amendment (No. 79 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds by the Art Center of the Grand Prairie, Stuttgart, AR, for the Grand Prairie Arts Initiative; **Pages H6956–57**

Hensarling amendment (No. 76 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Maine Department of Marine Resources, Augusta, ME, for Maine Lobster Research and Inshore Trawl Survey; **Pages H6957–58**

Campbell amendment (No. 105 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Training the

Next Generation of Weather Forecasters project of San Jose State University, San Jose, California; **Pages H6958–60**

Campbell amendment (No. 104 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, Jamaica, NY, for the Jamaica Export Center; **Pages H6960–62**

Campbell amendment (No. 107 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Summer Flounder and Black Sea Initiative project of the Partnership for the Mid-Atlantic Fisheries, Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey; **Page H6962**

Flake amendment (No. 87 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for operations of the National Drug Intelligence Center and to decrease appropriations for the Department of Justice General Administration by $44,023,000; **Pages H6963–64**

Flake amendment (No. 86 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Innovative Science Learning Center of ScienceSouth, Florence, South Carolina, and to decrease the appropriation for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Cross Agency Support by $500,000; **Pages H6964–65**

Flake amendment (No. 85 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Drew University Environmental Science Initiative of Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, and to decrease the appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Cross Agency Support by $1 million; **Pages H6965–66**

Flake amendment (No. 91 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Science Education Through Exploration project of the JASON Project, Ashburn, Virginia, and to decrease the appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Operations, Research, and Facilities by $4 million; and **Pages H6966–68**

Flake amendment (No. 84 printed in the Congressional Record of June 15, 2009) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for the Institute for Seafood Studies project of the Nicholls State University Department of Biological Sciences, Thibodaux, Louisiana, and to decrease the appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Operations, Research, and Facilities by $325,000. **Pages H6968–69**

H. Res. 552, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill, was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 352, after agreeing to order the previous question by a yea-and-nay vote of 238 yeas to 180 nays, Roll No. 351. **Pages H6910–18**

Recess: The House recessed at 8:48 p.m. and reconvened at 11:03 p.m. **Page H6963**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and three recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6917–18, H6918, H6933–34, H6934–35, H6935. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 11:59 p.m.

Committee Meetings

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FY 2010

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs approved for full Committee action the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations for Fiscal Year 2010.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENT MEASURES

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor and Pensions approved for full Committee action, as amended, the following bills: H.R. 1984, 401(k) Fair Disclosure for Retirement Security Act of 2009; and H.R. 1988, Conflicted Investment Advice Prohibition Act of 2009.

FOOD SAFETY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2009

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Ordered reported, as amended, H.R. 2749, Food Safety Enhancement Act of 2009.

NORTH KOREA MISSILE TESTS/PARTY TALKS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment, and the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade held a joint hearing on North Korea's Nuclear and Missile Tests and the Six-Party Talks: Where Do We Go from Here? Testimony was heard from Thomas C. Hubbard, former Ambassador to the Republics of Korea, the Philippines and Palau; Richard C. Bush, III, former National Intelligence Officer for East Asia; and public witnesses.

U.S. BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight held a hearing on TV Marti: A Station in Search of an Audience? Testimony was heard from

Jess Ford, Director, International Affairs and Trade Team, GAO; and public witnesses.

IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS BILL OF RIGHTS

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Information Policy, Census and National Archives held a hearing entitled ''Identity Theft: Victims Bills of Rights.'' Testimony was heard from Betsy Broder, Assistant Director, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, FTC; Jason M. Weinstein, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice; Daniel Bertoni, Director, Education, Workforce and Income Security, GAO; and public witnesses.

NUCLEAR FUEL RECYCLING

Committee on Science and Technology: Held a hearing on Advancing Technology for Nuclear Fuel Recycling: What Should Our Research, Development and Demonstration Strategy Be? Testimony was heard from Mark Peters, Deputy Associate Laboratory Director, Argonne National Laboratory, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE

Committee on Science and Technology: Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight continued hearings on Independent Assessment of the National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System. Testimony was heard from David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, GAO; Mary Glackin, Deputy Under Secretary, Oceans and Atmosphere and Deputy Administrator, NOAA, Department of Commerce; and a public witness.

INNOVATION RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

Committee on Small Business: Held a hearing on Legislative Initiatives to Strengthen and Modernize the SBIR and STTR Programs. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 2009

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2010 for the Department of Transportation, 9:30 a.m., SD–138.

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2010 for the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, 10:15 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to receive testimony from outside witnesses, 10:30 a.m., SD–124.

Full Committee, business meeting to mark up the Homeland Security and Legislative Branch Appropriations Bills and the 302(b) Allocations for fiscal year 2010, 3 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold hearings to examine the Defense Authorization request for fiscal year 2010 and the Future Years Defense Program for United States Special Operations Command, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the President's proposal to modernize the financial regulatory system, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine, to hold hearings to examine freight transportation in America, focusing on options for improving the nation's network, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: business meeting to consider S. 787, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify the jurisdiction of the United States over waters of the United States, S. 878, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify provisions relating to beach monitoring, S. 937, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure that sewage treatment plants monitor for and report discharges of raw sewage, S. 690, to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to reauthorize the Act, S. 479, to amend the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 to provide for the continuing authorization of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, and S. 933, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002 to reauthorize programs to address remediation of contaminated sediment, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to receive a briefing to examine treaty negotiations with Russia, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to continue consideration of Affordable Health Choices Act, subcommittee assignments, and any pending nominations, 10:30 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine state business incorporation practices, focusing on the Incorporation Transparency and Law Enforcement Assistance Act, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 417, to enact a safe, fair, and responsible state secrets privilege Act, S. 257, to amend title 11, United States Code, to disallow certain claims resulting from high cost credit debts, S. 448 and H.R. 985, bills to maintain the

free flow of information to the public by providing conditions for the federally compelled disclosure of information by certain persons connected with the news media, S. 369, to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, S. 1107, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a limited 6-month period for Federal judges to opt into the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System and begin contributing toward an annuity for their spouse and dependent children upon their death, and the nominations of Tristram J. Coffin, of Vermont, to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont, Joyce White Vance, of Alabama, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and Preet Bharara, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: business meeting to mark up S. 1233, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs and for other purposes, and S. 1229, to reauthorize and improve the entrepreneurial development programs of the Small Business Administration, 10 a.m., SR–428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., S–407, Capitol.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to mark up appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for Interior, Environment and Related Agencies, 11 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, hearing on Statutory PAYGO, 10:30 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the Subcommittee on Communications, Technology and the Internet, joint hearing on Behavioral Advertising: Industry Practices and Consumers' Expectations, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Medical Devices: Are Current Regulations Doing Enough for Patients?'' 9:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, hearing entitled ''The Administration's Plan for the Restructuring of the American Financial Regulatory System,'' 1 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled '' Strengthening Oversight and Preventing Fraud in FHA and other HUD Programs,'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing on the Prague Conference on Holocaust Era Assets: An Overview, 1:30 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade, hearing on the Export Administration Act: A Review of Outstanding Policy Considerations, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, hearing on U.S. Efforts to Combat Arms Trafficking to Mexico: Report from the Government Accountability Office (GAO), 11 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, to mark up H.R. 2868, Chemical Facility Antiterrorism Act of 2009, 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, hearing on Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 21, Ocean Conservation Education, and National Strategy for the 21st Century Act, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to mark up the following measures: H. Con. Res. 127, Recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month; H. Con. Res. 142, Supporting National Men's Health Week; H. Res. 350. Honoring the life and accomplishments of Harry Kalas for his invaluable contributions to the national pasttime of baseball, and the Nation; H. Res. 469, Honoring the life of Wayman Lawrence Tisdale and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on his passing; H. Res. 476, Celebrating the 30th anniversary of June as ''Black Music Month;'' H.R. 483, Supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day; H.R. 2004, To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4282 Beach Street in Akron, Michigan, as the ''Akron Veterans Memorial Post Office;'' and H.R. 2760, To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1615 North Wilcox Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Johnny Grant Hollywood Post Office Building;'' 9:45 a.m., followed by a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on National Security, and Foreign Affairs, entitled '' Afghanistan and Pakistan: Oversight of a New Interagency Strategy,'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Domestic Policy, hearing entitled ''After Injury, the Battle Begins: Evaluating Workers' Compensation for Civilian Contractors in War Zones,'' 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization and Procurement, hearing entitled '' Oversight of Federal Financial Management,'' 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, to consider Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2010, 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing External Perspectives on the FY 2010 NASA Budget Request and Related Issues, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Entrepreneurship and Trade, hearing on Textile Import Enforcement: Is the Playing Field Level for American Small Businesses? 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, hearing on Addressing the Backlog: Can VA Manage One Million Claims? 2 p.m., 334 Cannon.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing on the following measures: H.R. 2770, Veterans Nonprofit Research and Education Corporations Enhancement Act of 2009; H.R. 1293, Disabled Veterans Home Improvement and Structural Alteration Grant Increase Act of 2009; H.R. 1197,

Medal of Honor Health Care Equity Act of 2009; H.R. 1302, To amend title 38, United States Code, to establish the position of Director of Physician Assistant Services within the office of the Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Health; H.R. 1335, To amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from collecting certain copayments from veterans who are catastrophically disabled; H.R. 1546, Caring for Veterans with Traumatic Brain Injury Act of 2009; H.R. 2734, Health Care for Family Caregivers Act of 2009; H.R. 2738, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide travel expenses for family caregivers accompanying veterans to medical treatment facilities; and Draft Legislation on Extending Healthcare to Vietnam-era Veterans Exposed to Herbicides and Gulf War Veterans, Providing Supportive Services for Family Caregivers of Veterans, and Requiring VA to Collect Survey Data on Family Caregivers, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, and the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures and the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy and Technology of the Committee on Financial Services, joint hearing on New Market Tax Credit Program, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, to mark up H.R. 2701, Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, 9 a.m., 304–HVC.

Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming, hearing entitled ''Global Warming's Growing Concerns: Impacts on Agriculture and Forestry,'' 9:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine upcoming Kyrgyzstan elections, 2 p.m., 1539, Longworth Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE
9:45 a.m., Thursday, June 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond one hour), Senate will begin consideration of S. Con. Res. 26, Slavery Apology Concurrent Resolution, and after a period of debate, vote on adoption of the resolution; following which, Senate will continue consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2346, Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Thursday, June 18

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Complete consideration of H.R. 2847—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

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