

Ms. WATERS. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana, the author of this bill, Representative ELLSWORTH.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of CJ's Home Protection Act, H.R. 320. The House's consideration of this public safety legislation today—legislation which would require a NOAA weather radio be installed in all manufactured homes built and sold in this country—is a continuation of an effort we started 2 years ago. Back in 2007, the House passed this bill by voice vote, and I hope it will receive broad support again today.

At 2 a.m. on the morning of November 6, 2005, an F3 tornado touched down in my district in southwest Indiana. The tornado hit a manufactured housing community after most people had gone to sleep, and it tragically took 25 lives, Hoosier lives in Vanderburgh and Warrick County. These lives might have been saved if the victims knew of the dangerous storm that was approaching.

CJ, a loving and playful 2-year-old boy, was one of the victims that night. CJ and 24 other victims, including his grandmother and great grandmother, are the reason why I'm here today. His picture is a reminder of the heart-breaking loss that severe weather can bring to families and communities throughout this country. All too frequently this loss comes with little or no warning.

Madam Speaker, I was the sheriff of the county back in 2005, and my department oversaw the recovery effort in the aftermath of this horrendous storm. The horror and devastation the storm left behind is something I will remember the rest of my life. That is why this bill is so important to me and many others.

While CJ is the inspiration for this important public safety legislation, Kathryn Martin, CJ's mother, is the leader in the effort. In the months after the storm, Kathryn channeled her pain and suffering toward an effort to pass similar legislation in the State of Indiana. Kathryn would not be denied. She was successful in getting the bill passed, and because of the awareness she raised about weather radios, the people in my hometown of Evansville, Indiana, have the most weather radios in households per capita in the United States.

When I first met Kathryn, I promised her that if I ever came to Congress I would introduce Federal legislation to do the same thing that she was trying to push in our State. The bill before us today is a fulfillment of that promise. CJ's Home Protection Act amends the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard to require that each manufactured home delivered for sale shall be supplied with a weather radio inside the manufactured home.

One might question that when not every area of the country endures the

same dangerous tornado season, why should this be a national standard? While it's true that some regions encounter more tornadoes than others, extreme weather exists everywhere. A tornado took CJ's life. But for another child living in California, it could be a wildfire or a mudslide. For a child living in Texas, it could be a flash flood. Also, it should be added that NOAA weather radios are used to put out AMBER alerts. The radio must be capable of broadcasting emergency information related to local weather conditions, equipped with a tone alarm and specific alert message encoding, and comply with Consumer Electronics Association standards for public receivers.

Like a smoke detector, these inexpensive devices can provide families with the warning they need to take action and protect themselves when severe weather strikes. This bill is about improving public safety, plain and simple. It's not about demonizing the manufactured housing industry. Kathryn and John Martin and the other residents of this community love their homes, and the manufactured houses provide affordable, high-quality homes for thousands of American families. I'm a strong supporter of manufactured housing. I see this legislation as adding one more feature to enhance the safety features of these structures.

Before I conclude my remarks, Madam Speaker, I'd like to thank Chairman BARNEY FRANK and his staff at the Financial Services Committee for their efforts to move this legislation forward. This bill would not be where it is today without the strong support of Ranking Member SPENCER BACHUS. He has been a vocal advocate for this cause from the very beginning. Thank you very much. I would also like to thank Congressman DENNIS MOORE and Congresswoman KAY GRANGER for their support as original cosponsors. Finally, I'd like to thank my good friend from Indiana, Congressman JOE DONNELLY, who was helpful throughout the entire process.

I urge my colleagues to support this important public safety legislation. The cost of a NOAA weather radio is a mere \$30 to \$80, and for that price we can improve the safety of so many people from the sudden threat of extreme weather.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I do want to thank Ranking Member BACHUS. He has done a tremendous job in pushing forth this bill, along with the chairman. And I also want to thank again Mr. ELLSWORTH for his passion and his leadership on this issue. We all know that we dread times of storm. We've just gone through one in Virginia where, luckily, we didn't lose any lives. But we all know that when there are ways to prevent death and destruction, we ought to act in that way. Mr. ELLSWORTH and his leadership, seeing the

need, seeing where we can save lives, stood up, assumed that leadership role and has really done, I think, a great thing for folks that have manufactured homes throughout the United States. Again, thank you for your leadership. And thank you again to Mr. BACHUS, the ranking member, for his leadership on this and to the chairman for pushing this important legislation through.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to applaud the actions of the House of Representatives in addressing the need to install weather radios in all manufactured homes manufactured or sold in the United States to ensure the safety of all Americans. This bill, named after a 2-year-old boy whose life was taken away when a tornado struck his community in 2005, will allow residents to receive more timely warnings about imminent severe weather. Accordingly, the bill ensures that each manufactured home delivered for sale in the United States be supplied with a weather radio.

Nearly 20,000,000 Americans live in manufactured homes. Because manufactured homes are more affordable than traditional homes, they are a viable housing option for low and moderate-income families. With the state of the economy, manufactured homes have become a more accessible and affordable way for many families to purchase their own homes. Thus, weather radios are essential as they provide immediate broadcast warnings of severe weather, such as floods, tornadoes, and high winds.

In March of 2009 a surprise tornado struck the City of Atlanta and caused millions of dollars worth of damage. Tornadoes can strike in many parts of the country, including places where they are rare, such as Atlanta. This is why the CJ's Home Protection Act of 2009 is an important piece of legislation that will save lives. I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 320.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY FORBEARANCE FOR FAMILIES AFFECTED BY CONTAMINATED DRYWALL

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 197) encouraging banks and mortgage servicers to work with families affected by contaminated drywall to allow temporary forbearance without penalty on payments on their home mortgages, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 197

Whereas since January 2009 over 1,300 cases of contaminated drywall have been reported from 26 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas noxious gases released from contaminated drywall can cause serious health effects involving the upper respiratory tract, such as bloody noses, rashes, sore throats, and burning eyes;

Whereas toxins released from contaminated drywall can corrode metals inside the home, such as air conditioning coils and electrical wiring;

Whereas the dangers and health risks posed by contaminated drywall have forced thousands of families out of their homes and into temporary living situations, and many such families are unable to afford an additional financial burden;

Whereas because of cases of contaminated drywall, some Americans who pay their mortgages on time are now suffering from both financial problems and health complications at no fault of their own; and

Whereas banks and mortgage servicers can help families affected by contaminated drywall by taking into account, with respect to their mortgage payments, the financial burdens imposed by the need to respond to this problem: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress encourages banks and mortgage servicers to work with families affected by contaminated drywall by considering adjustments to mortgage payment schedules that take these financial burdens into account.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield to myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, America's homeowners are currently facing the worst economic crisis in recent memory. Foreclosures are up. Home prices have declined and many homeowners now owe more on their homes than they are worth. These economic challenges have been made worse by health and safety issues many homeowners are now facing due to the installation of Chinese drywall in their homes. Since 2007, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has received over 2,100 reports from 32 States detailing health and safety problems associated with Chinese drywall. Health problems include asthma attacks, headaches, irritated eyes and skin and bloody noses.

□ 1145

Regarding home safety, homeowners are seeing their appliances shut down and have witnessed the piping and wiring in their homes turn black from cor-

rosion. This is because of the highly toxic chemicals that are in Chinese drywall. A recent CPSC study found high levels of hydrogen sulfide and formaldehyde in the air of homes built with Chinese drywall. As these are highly corrosive and dangerous chemicals, the CPSC is now advising homeowners with homes built with Chinese drywall to spend as much time outdoors and in the fresh air as possible. In the meantime, homeowners are desperate to remove these toxic building materials from their homes. Some have even moved out of their homes in order to complete the repairs. Unfortunately, due to the current economic crisis, many families cannot afford to pay their mortgage and pay the rent on a second home.

The resolution before us today calls on the Nation's mortgage servicers to work with homeowners living in homes affected by Chinese drywall by providing a temporary forbearance of their mortgage in order to assist them in affording the cost of renting a second home while their primary residence is treated.

Madam Speaker, this is a common-sense resolution. It's long overdue. As I mentioned earlier, America's homeowners are dealing with the brunt of the economic crisis head on. Those dealing with Chinese drywall are especially vulnerable and need for their mortgage servicers to step up to the plate to assist them in dealing with this health and safety issue.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. NYE) for offering this solution. I would like to note that the Senate has already passed a concurrent resolution, and I hope that my colleagues in the House can show their support for America's homeowners by doing the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I'd like to thank my colleague from Virginia (Mr. NYE) for introducing this legislation to encourage financial and lending institutions to work with homeowners affected by toxic drywall. I would also like to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Financial Services Committee for bringing this resolution to the floor.

As of Friday, November 20, 2009, the Consumer Product Safety Commission had received nearly 2,100 complaints from homeowners in 32 States and the District of Columbia. The Commonwealth of Virginia and particularly the Hampton Roads region has been hit hard, and many homeowners are facing significant health problems and financial ruin because of the presence of toxic drywall in their homes.

The complaints to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which began sometime in 2006, include a rotten egg smell within the home; health concerns such as irritated and itchy eyes and skin; difficulty in breathing; persistent cough; runny noses; recur-

rent headaches, sinus infections, nose bleeds, and asthma attacks; and blackened and corroded metal components in electrical systems and air conditioning units.

In October, I toured the homes of several constituents affected by the toxic drywall in the Hollymeade subdivision in Newport News and saw firsthand how toxic drywall has put the health and financial well-being of numerous families at risk. I met with these folks again last week to be updated on their current predicament. These homeowners, many of whom served or who are serving our country in the Armed Forces, cannot afford to carry a mortgage on a home that is uninhabitable and make arrangements to pay rent or pay a mortgage on a second home to keep their families safe. Many of these families are juggling the burdens of having a deployed spouse or a spouse preparing for deployment and an additional financial burden such as a move out of an impacted home, foreclosure, or loss of insurance coverage. All of these would be devastating to these families.

This resolution encourages banks to allow for a temporary forbearance without penalty on payments on their home mortgages. This would give homeowners the time they need to work out a more permanent solution. My office is currently working with seven homeowners who are seeking assistance from their lenders.

Again, I would like to thank my colleague from Virginia (Mr. NYE) for introducing this legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. NYE).

Mr. NYE. I thank my colleague very much for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today to raise awareness about a problem affecting hundreds of families in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and thousands across the United States: the problem of toxic Chinese drywall. Chinese drywall has induced serious health problems, created severe financial hardships, and driven thousands of American families from their homes.

Since January 2009, over 1,300 cases have been reported from now over 26 States and the District of Columbia. I have seen firsthand the physical, emotional, and financial burden toxic Chinese drywall creates. Just the other month I visited homes in my district that had the drywall installed. The toxins released by the drywall reeked of rotten eggs and had corroded the electrical wiring of the homes. In fact, there are homes that have had to replace expensive air conditioning units, televisions, microwaves, and other valuable appliances several times because of the harmful chemicals contained in the drywall.

Toxic Chinese drywall can also cause deep coughs, bloody noses, and severe

eye irritation. And those are just the short-term health effects that we know about. I wouldn't be surprised if even more serious health effects are soon found. Affected families have been left with an impossible choice: live in a home and put their family at risk, or shell out tens, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars, to replace the drywall. While some more fortunate families have been able to get help from friends, relatives and neighbors, many others have moved into rental housing, forcing them to pay both rent and the mortgage on the contaminated home. At a time when the economy is already struggling, this hardship is more than families can sustain.

Today, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution encouraging banks and mortgage servicers to work with their customers by allowing a grace period on their mortgage payments until they get back on their feet. Many banking institutions have already voluntarily provided mortgage forbearances for many of their customers, and I applaud the benevolence of these institutions. This can be a lifesaver for affected families.

Madam Speaker, as we work to create long-term solutions, we must also find a way to give these families some relief now. I want to thank my friends Mr. WEXLER and Mrs. MCCARTHY; my colleague from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN); Mr. BUCHANAN; as well as Ms. WATERS and Chairman FRANK for working with me on this important legislation, and I hope the rest of my colleagues will join me in its support.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to echo the comments of Mr. NYE from Virginia. Having visited a number of these homes, the health effects from this toxic drywall are very apparent. The sulfur there is pungent. Just in the time that I spent there, I experienced some of the same systems, runny nose, itchy eyes, irritation of the lungs, a cough; and that was just in the very short period of time of about 2 hours. I can only imagine what those families have to endure under those conditions and living in those homes. So our hearts and minds and concerns go out to them.

Last week, the Consumer Product Safety Commission released the results of their most recent study of 51 homes. There was a lot of effort to try to get the Consumer Product Safety Commission to do a study on this toxic drywall. Their study did not find anything now that is conclusive about the health effects of drywall, but the Consumer Product Safety Commission did commit to continue the study because we all believe that just looking at 51 homes doesn't look at the full scope of this problem. This problem is in over 2,100 instances, and we know there are more across 32 States. So they've committed to work continually to identify

which compounds could be causing these health problems.

Their study found a strong association between the problem drywall, the hydrogen sulfide level in homes with that drywall, and corrosion in these homes. These two preliminary studies of corrosion of metal components taken from homes containing the problem drywall found copper sulfide corrosion in the initial samples tested, which supports the finding of an association between hydrogen sulfide and the corrosion.

Ongoing laboratory tests continue to investigate the nexus between safety and the short- and long-term effects of such corrosion not only on the homes, but it should also be looking at the effects on individuals that inhabit those homes. Based on these studies completed to date, the interagency task force can begin a new phase by developing a protocol to identify homes with corrosive drywall and a process to address the corrosive drywall and its effects.

I urge the task force to work expeditiously to complete the study phase and to release its protocols for identifying impacted homes and for remediation. This resolution will give homeowners the time they need to make decisions based on the Consumer Product Safety Commission studies and protocols for a more permanent solution to their situation.

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 197, to encourage banks and mortgage servicers to work with families affected by contaminated drywall to allow temporary forbearance without penalty on payment on their home mortgages. I am a proud cosponsor of this Resolution.

Along with thousands of affected homeowners across the country, my constituents are waiting for answers on the potential health and safety hazards posed by toxic drywall imported from China between 2004 and 2007. The corrosion of electrical wiring, home appliance failure, the emission of strong odorous gases, and health problems such as headaches, nausea, and throat irritation, are just some of the commonly reported problems associated with Chinese drywall.

Although a federal Interagency Task Force has been investigating this problem for nearly one year, suffering homeowners have still not been provided federal guidelines for inspection or remediation of their homes containing Chinese drywall. Basic questions remain unanswered, such as whether these homes are safe for people to reside in; whether Chinese drywall may combine with other common home fixtures or chemicals to cause additional harms. Homeowners continue to wait for answers from their government. Despite nearly 2,000 reported cases of Chinese drywall to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and untold thousands more still unreported, committees in the House of Representatives have yet to hold one investigative hearing on the matter. Members deserve the opportunity to hear from expert witnesses across the spectrum of this growing crisis. Health, financial, safety, and legal ramifications need to be explored in depth so that appropriate action may be taken on behalf of so many American homeowners and affected businesses.

Madam Speaker, H. Con. Res. 197 is a step in the right direction. At this juncture, it is important that all those impacted by this drywall, from homeowners and builders to developers and banks and mortgage companies, work together with understanding until more answers are provided on the effects of this toxic drywall. I urge my colleagues to hold immediate congressional hearings on this issue, and I urge them to demonstrate their support in bringing relief to thousands of Americans whose homes have been so severely affected by Chinese drywall.

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand in support of this resolution as a cosponsor.

Contaminated drywall mostly manufactured in China and used in new home construction in the last decade, primarily between 2006 and 2007, has had a devastating impact on the housing industry in Florida and more importantly on the lives of thousands of homeowners and their families.

So far the Consumer Product Safety Commission has received more than 2,000 complaints from affected homeowners in at least 32 states and the District of Columbia. More than three-quarters of these complaints come from Florida. While we do not yet know the full extent of this problem, it appears that this concern is likely to grow considerably larger.

Homeowners with contaminated Chinese drywall have experienced a number of household and health problems. The drywall emits sulfuric compounds which cause corrosion in copper fittings commonly used in plumbing and air conditioning as well as electrical components. Many homeowners have had to replace hardware such as air conditioning coils, carbon monoxide detectors, and smoke alarms multiple times in as little as a year. In addition to the corrosive effects of the sulfuric gases, homeowners have experienced a variety of related health issues, which have forced many to move out of their homes. Common symptoms include eye irritation and breathing problems.

As you can imagine, this is financially and emotionally devastating for homeowners. As a result of contaminated drywall, many homes have dropped precipitously in value. Many people have lost their life savings which was invested in a home which they can now neither live in nor sell. Some have become desperate and chosen to walk away from their mortgages in the hope of starting fresh elsewhere. Still others are continuing to pay their mortgages while taking on the added burden of paying for an alternative living arrangement in the hopes that they can hang on long enough for a remediation protocol to be announced.

I recently toured some of these homes in the Antilles community in my district and I met with affected homeowners. Just a few minutes in one of these houses is enough time to start feeling the symptoms that have caused so many homes to become unlivable. Affected homeowners need help and they need help quickly.

I was pleased that the Federal Inter-Agency Drywall Task Force, headed by the CPSC, released the results of their 51-home study this month. I was encouraged to see some signs of progress from the task force. I was particularly encouraged that the task force officially established a scientific link between the contaminated drywall and the resulting corrosion.

More importantly, the task force has established an identification and remediation protocol team made up of scientists and engineers. While additional scientific studies continue, the most important next steps for the CPSC are to release the identification and remediation protocols. This will hopefully help homeowners to begin getting the problems fixed so their homes are once again livable and up to par with market value.

I call on the CPSC and the task force to move quickly to identify and release these protocols in the most expedient manner possible. I urge the task force to work closely with homeowners and private industry to establish the most efficient and effective methods of identifying and fixing problem drywall.

On the finance side, I encourage lenders to work closely with homeowners to modify loans and extend credit for remediation once a protocol is established. The mortgage crisis of the past year would only be made worse by a new wave of people walking away from their mortgages over this issue. Any help lenders can provide in modifying loans, offering a period of forbearance, and extending credit will help more people to stay in their homes and prevent the banks from having to assume possession of homes which they will not be able sell.

Mr. WEXLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 197, encouraging banks and mortgage servicers to work with families affected by contaminated drywall to allow temporary forbearance without penalty on payments on their home mortgages. As a founding co-chair of the Congressional Contaminated Drywall Caucus, I am proud to sponsor this resolution and support its passage, which sheds further light on the plight of thousands of homeowners in south Florida and around the Nation dealing with the "silent hurricane" of contaminated drywall in their homes.

The Congressional Contaminated Drywall Caucus, which now has 20 members from seven States, has been working diligently over the past year to ensure that the Federal agencies and relevant organizations in the private sector who have a stake in this issue are engaged in a dialogue that produces a swift and complete response that provides relief to homeowners affected by this contaminated product. While I believe the response has not been nearly as swift as needed, I have been encouraged by recent efforts on the part of the Inter-Agency Task Force, led by Chairman Inez Tenenbaum of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, to come to a full determination of the science behind this problem, and from there determine the appropriate response to the litany of issues that victims are facing on a daily basis.

One of these issues, and often one of the most critical for those affected, is maintaining their mortgage. As our economy begins to recover from the worst recession since the Great Depression and our housing market begins to show signs of life following record numbers of foreclosures, victims living in homes with contaminated drywall face the continued threat of foreclosure. These innocent victims are being forced to make the choice of remaining in their homes and paying their mortgages, possibly at the risk of their own health and that of their family, or leaving their homes to find alternative housing. Should they choose to seek alternative housing, they

are then responsible for both the mortgage on their contaminated home and the rent on their alternative housing.

House Concurrent Resolution 197 sends a strong statement on behalf of the entire House of Representatives that banks and mortgage lenders should work with families affected by this drywall to allow for temporary forbearances on their mortgage, without penalties, to ensure victims have the ability to move their families out of harm's way without risking their financial futures or losing their homes. Providing this relief is not only the right thing to do, but is essential in ensuring affected families do not continue to put their health at risk from this defective product.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution and encourage all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 197, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ENHANCED S.E.C. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY ACT

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2873) to provide enhanced enforcement authority to the Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2873

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 "Enhanced S.E.C. Enforcement Authority Act".

SEC. 2. NATIONWIDE SERVICE OF PROCESS.

(a) SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77v(a)) is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "In any civil action instituted by the Commission under this title in a United States district court for any judicial district, subpoenas issued to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents or tangible things (or both) at any hearing or trial may be served at any place within the United States. Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not apply to a subpoena so issued."

(b) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78aa) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: "In any civil action instituted by the Commission under this title in a United States district court for any judicial district, sub-

poenas issued to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents or tangible things (or both) at any hearing or trial may be served at any place within the United States. Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not apply to a subpoena so issued."

(c) INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—Section 44 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-43) is amended by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: "In any civil action instituted by the Commission under this title in a United States district court for any judicial district, subpoenas issued to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents or tangible things (or both) at any hearing or trial may be served at any place within the United States. Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not apply to a subpoena so issued."

(d) INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940.—Section 214 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-14) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: "In any civil action instituted by the Commission under this title in a United States district court for any judicial district, subpoenas issued to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents or tangible things (or both) at any hearing or trial may be served at any place within the United States. Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not apply to a subpoena so issued."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and rise today to speak in support of H.R. 2873, the Enhanced S.E.C. Enforcement Authority Act, and to congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for his work on these matters.

□ 1200

H.R. 2873 enjoys bipartisan support and previously passed the House in a slightly different form as part of the Securities Act of 2008 in the 110th Congress. In the 111th Congress, we've also incorporated this commonsense legislative reform in the Investors Protection Act of 2009. The House Financial Services Committee recently approved the Investors Protection Act, and that bill will come to the House floor in the near future as part of the broader financial services regulatory reform package.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission currently has nationwide service of process of subpoenas in administrative proceedings. This bill will enhance the Commission's enforcement