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No. 70

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

### FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Madam Speaker, over the past months, we have witnessed firsthand the potential consequences of allowing the national debt to continue growing out of control. Greece borrowed heavily during the last decade during the boom and the bubble and found itself at risk of default when global credit dried up. Now the country is facing financial disaster.

The crisis should serve as a warning to Washington. This country's debt is now \$12.9 trillion and is approaching unsustainable levels. We must address the fiscal imbalance here before it's too late. Washington must start by making major changes to the budget—changes that go beyond freezing spending and instead look to make significant budget cuts. That means we have to crack down on the consequence-free spending culture in Congress. Washington needs to put a priority on eliminating waste and finding cost-effective ways to achieve this country's goals.

Budget cuts are not always easy or popular, but business as usual in Washington is not working. Greece's rapid spiral shows that it is past time that we start to take serious steps—both big and small—to address our fiscal health.

### NET REGULATION WILL HARM INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MARKEY of Colorado). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, a recent announcement by FCC Chairman Genachowski to impose new, burdensome regulation on the Internet and on Internet transmission appears to me to be a political maneuver to regulate the Internet. Several weeks ago, he indicated he was not going to push for net regulation. Now he is. There is no economic or legal justification for this move and the result will be a freeze in the investment and innovation we have seen over the past 20 years. The Internet is the most powerful platform for innovation ever created and, by his actions, Chairman Genachowski is endangering the Internet's deployment and ultimately its innovation.

Our current free-market, pro-investment policies have served us well. In fact, according to the FCC's own National Broadband Plan, 95 percent of all Americans have access to broadband and approximately 200 million subscribers have broadband at home today, up from 8 million just 10 years ago. By comparison, it took 90 years to go from 8 million voice subscribers to 200 million under the old Title II Common Carrier Regulations. Ironically, the chairman's laudable goal of maximizing broadband deployment and adoption will be most harmed by his announcement.

Will Rogers once said that, "Things in our country run in spite of the government, not by the aid of it." He was not, of course, talking about the Internet, but his words still ring true today. The rise of the Internet itself is a truly great deregulatory story. What started as a government-run network for sharing research has now exploded into a force for mass communication, entertainment, and commerce, when we

turned it over to the private sector and lifted restrictions on its use by commercial entities and the public. The unregulated Internet is now starting to help spur a new technological revolution in this country. Where there were once separate phone, cable, wireless, and other industries providing distinct and separate services, we're now seeing a confluence and a blur of providers all competing against each other for consumers, offering broadband, voice, video services, and much more.

The Apple iPod is a perfect example of the confluence of the Internet, the TV, and the computer, which will then be followed by other exciting products. Lines of technology are being blurred all the time. In fact, a few years ago, you had to have separate platforms for each additional individual TV technology. Now, your computer becomes your TV, your TV doubles for your computer, and your wireless device becomes your TV, your computer, your phone, and camera. We will see more of this convergence in the years to come if we remain on the current deregulatory path. However, the FCC appears to want to change course. In response to the FCC's announcement, I introduced a bill today, H.R. 5257—the Internet Investment, Innovation, and Competition Preservation Act—that would prevent the FCC from regulating the Internet or Internet transmission, absent a market failure.

□ 1245

My bill would require the FCC to conduct a rigorous market analysis before mandating new network regulations. The FCC would need to prove that regulations are, indeed, necessary. Chairman Genachowski has said on numerous occasions that he wants to make sure that the FCC is the most data-driven agency. Well, let's see the data. Let's see the data showing there's a need for regulation before you do it, Mr. Chairman.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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With our economy still struggling, now is the worst time to impose new regulations on the Internet and on Internet service providers; yet, this is exactly what the FCC is going to try to do. Communication companies are among the few companies still investing billions of dollars into our economy in these very difficult financial times. Net regulation will discourage investment and innovation precisely when we need it the most, especially in light of our push to increase broadband deployment in this country.

The FCC's announcement is a perfect example of how regulations meant to help can actually hurt our policy goals while taking more money out of the American taxpayers' pockets. I am reminded again, Madam Speaker, of another Will Rogers quote when he said, "Be thankful we're not getting all the government we're paying for." Our history of communication policy is rife with examples of the best regulatory intentions going awry. More often than not, advances come despite regulation or, as with our Internet policy over the past couple of decades, from our decision not to regulate.

#### AVOIDING A SECOND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE: THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the global economy is increasingly interconnected. The current economic crisis may have begun in the United States, but it rapidly spread throughout the world. Now as we stand on the cusp of a sustained economic recovery, we must be mindful of the ripple effects and guard against further threats to our economy.

Last Thursday's historic stock market plunge, initially precipitated by Greece's economic uncertainty, must serve as a stark reminder of what happens when you don't have adequate protections in place. Without proper oversight, Madam Speaker, our financial markets are dangerously exposed.

In the financial chaos that erupted last Thursday, shares of Accenture swung from \$40 to one penny and back to \$40. Shares of Procter & Gamble traded for \$54 on the New York Stock Exchange but only \$39 on the NASDAQ. Those aren't market forces at work. Those are market forces that are broken. Almost 300 trades made under questionable circumstances had to be subsequently canceled by the trading houses. Such wild disparities highlight the dangers of a marketplace left largely to its own devices and the tremendous risk posed to our economy and those who invest in it.

The recession of 2007 began in the financial sector. Its effects were widespread. Millions of Americans lost their jobs. Millions more had their homes foreclosed. Millions more lost their retirement savings, college funds,

and emergency reserves. In fact, American households cumulatively lost \$17.5 trillion in aggregate household wealth in the recession.

Now it's true, Madam Speaker, that we're seeing signs of an economic recovery. The Nation's gross domestic product is once again growing at the rate of 5.6 percent in the last quarter of 2009 and another 3.2 percent in the first quarter of this year. After 2 years of job losses, culminating with 741,000 jobs lost in January of 2009, we're finally in the midst of our fourth straight month of job growth, even though the other side of the aisle can't accept good news when they see it. More than 290,000 jobs were created last month, the most since March of 2006. Despite the recent uncertainty, the stock markets are up more than 50 percent since their March 2009 lows.

But it is that lingering uncertainty that we have sought to address with our actions in this Congress. Similar financial sector problems came to a head in 2007, leading to the worst economic recession since the Great Depression. And as last Thursday reminded us, we're still at risk to financial sector uncertainty. Responsible Wall Street reform remains one of the critical components of a sustainable economic recovery.

Madam Speaker, with such an obvious need for reform, why hasn't it been implemented already? Why, for example, is the more than \$700 trillion—that's trillion with a "T"—derivatives market still completely unregulated? We must ensure that this highly speculative market is brought out of the shadows and operates with transparency and responsible oversight. Why are the American taxpayers still faced with the possibility of bailing out financial institutions deemed "too big to fail?" Never again should private risk become a public responsibility.

I was proud to join a majority of my colleagues in this body in supporting passage of Wall Street reform last December to address these systemic problems and protect American families and their savings. We provided for regulation of the shadowy derivatives market. We brought accountability and transparency to the financial sector. We ended the practice of "too big to fail." We established safeguards to ensure that the abuses of the past are never again repeated. Madam Speaker, the House made Wall Street reform a priority.

Although the Senate finally began its own deliberations a few weeks ago, the process thus far has been slow. I am encouraged to see bipartisan negotiations on the bill after a failed filibuster attempt by the minority. After last week, can there be any doubt that we need Wall Street reform now?

Every day of delay is one more opportunity for a recurrence of economic uncertainty and even collapse. Last Thursday's roller coaster on the stock market was a clear reminder that we cannot allow a continued and willful

lack of responsible oversight to expose American families, American business, and our whole economy to such potential risk. Madam Speaker, we must have Wall Street reform now.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m. today.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, make Your presence known in our midst that we may calm the fears of Your people and bring justice to the land. Fill the Members of Congress with understanding that they may relish our national diversity and gain wisdom by listening to one another. Make of us an instrument of peace in the world by lifting us beyond self-centeredness to a new level of transcendence and transparency. Let Your truth reign in our hearts that we may give You glory both now and forever. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. POE of Texas 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.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 11, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II

of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 11, 2010 at 10:05 a.m.:

Appointments:  
Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.  
With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, May 7, 2010.*

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker, Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 7, 2010 at 11:06 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1053.  
That the Senate passed S. 1405.  
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5160.  
That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 689.  
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1121.  
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1442.  
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2802.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, May 7, 2010.*

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker, Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 7, 2010 at 3:04 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 3333.  
That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 247.  
That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 263.  
That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 3619.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

CONGRATULATING THE 2010  
MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL WE THE  
PEOPLE TEAM

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, once again the students of Mount Carmel School have won the honor to represent the Northern Mariana Islands in the annual We the People competition. Mount Carmel has a tradition of excellence in speech and debate and this year's group of orators continued that tradition with distinction.

The competition is directed by the Center for Civic Education and funded by Congress through the Education for Democracy Act. This is a program we should continue to support. I watched the Mount Carmel students testify in a simulated congressional hearing on constitutional issues they had studied in the We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution textbook. They are nothing short of impressive in their knowledge and their understanding of the historical basis and the philosophical concepts underlying the document that established our national government.

Let me acknowledge each student by name:

Matthew Aquino  
Geza Baka III  
Maria Balajadia  
Ryenne Camacho  
Ericka Celestino  
John Edward Elenzano  
Ji Yeon Kim  
Min Seong Kim  
Savana Manglona  
Ivan Matala  
Nicoli Matala  
Anthony Sablan  
Nicolas Sablan  
Troy Villafuerte  
Brittany Yamagata  
Calvin Yang  
Joseph Yoon.

CASH FOR CAULKERS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, first there was a government scheme that offered financial incentives to upgrade to more energy efficient cars—Cash for Clunkers—and that program came in over budget—by 300 percent. Now Congress is trying to do the same thing again with Cash for Caulkers, a program designed to encourage you to make your home more energy efficient.

I support the bill's intent to encourage energy efficiency, but I believe there are other ways to achieve our energy goals without borrowing money we can't afford. This is the people's money, not the government's money. Almost \$5 billion has already been spent on weatherization programs in the spending bill, and there is plenty of evidence that the funds have not been spent as they should. Despite the evidence, Congress decided last week to pile on another \$6.6 billion at a time when Washington must get serious about spending.

The American people cannot afford for Congress to pass another multibil-

lion-dollar bill we can't afford. Tough choices are needed to curb Washington's spending habits and Cash for Caulkers is one such easy choice to forgo.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism.

U.S. TO BAIL OUT GREECE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the International Monetary Fund, the IMF, is guaranteeing up to \$321 billion in loans to bail out European Union countries, like Greece, Portugal and Spain. That means American taxpayers will be on the hook for billions of dollars for these unsecured loans. We're the IMF's largest contributor.

Also, the European Union was formed to compete economically with the United States. Now it's crashing down like a socialist stack of cards. So U.S. taxpayers are going to pay to support our international competitor—the EU.

Why should American taxpayers bail out Europe's big pensions—and their government-run health care? Greece is in the EU and it's the EU's responsibility, not ours.

I don't see the IMF coming to the rescue of California and New Jersey. Their economies are bigger than Greece's and they are in financial chaos as well.

Mr. Speaker, the American taxpayer is tapped out. We have 10 percent unemployment. We don't have the money to bail out Greece. It's time Uncle Sam quit being the ATM for the rest of the world, stop spending money we don't have, and stop the bailout nonsense.

And that's just the way it is.

MAY IS WORLD TRADE MONTH

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, this month we are celebrating World Trade Month to honor the nearly 300,000 American businesses which support millions of American jobs. International markets represent 73 percent of the world's purchasing power, 87 percent of its economic growth, and 95 percent of the world's consumers. More than 50 million Americans work for companies which engage in international trade and 1 in 3 acres of American farmland grows food for consumers overseas.

Unfortunately, approval of pending trade agreements with countries such as Colombia, South Korea and Panama have languished, awaiting approval by Congress. Every day we delay, the more ground our Nation and our economy lose to our international competitors. Trade is an indispensable part of American prosperity, and Congress needs to make increasing international opportunities a much higher priority.

HEALTH INSURANCE MYTH AND  
FACT—THE PROOF

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, how many times did we hear during this past year, year and a half, "If you like what you have, you can keep it"—talking about health insurance, talking about your doctor. We even heard the Presidential candidate of 2008 who eventually won the Presidency, "If you like your doctor, if you like your insurance company, nothing about my law will require you to change that."

But now we're finding out an entirely different story. Published on CNN Money, published in Fortune magazine this past week, "Many companies are examining a course that was heretofore unthinkable, dumping the health care coverage they provide to their workers in exchange for paying a penalty in fees to the government."

Consider this, from CNN Money on May 6:

"Internal documents recently reviewed by Fortune, originally requested by Congress, shows what the bill's critics predicted and what its champions dreaded: Many large companies are examining a course that was heretofore unthinkable, dumping health care coverage they provide to their workers."

A large company that employs 300,000 employees spends \$2.4 billion a year on health care coverage. That figure would drop if they simply paid the fines to \$600 million. \$2.4 billion to \$600 million. What choice are they going to make?

AMERICAN TAXPAYERS BAIL OUT  
THE EU

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, 2010—just 3 months ago—Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke told Congress that "We have no plans whatsoever to be involved in any foreign bailouts or anything of that sort."

Now, Mr. Bernanke has changed his own policy statement by agreeing to revive a Fed emergency lending program that will loan American taxpayer dollars to foreign central banks so they can in turn lend this money out to smaller foreign banks, as reported in the Wall Street Journal on May 10 of this year.

This decision comes in the wake of the European Union's agreement with the International Monetary Fund to create a \$1 trillion bailout package for the EU in order to deal with that region's ensuing fiscal crisis. The IMF, which is also funded by American taxpayer dollars, will be contributing over €250 million (euro) or \$317 million to this overseas bailout in addition to the Fed's dollar-swap loan program.

The question, Mr. Speaker, is, why did Mr. Bernanke change his policy? Why are American taxpayers now helping to bail out European countries?

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO  
THE FAMILY OF CLARENCE  
KNIGHT

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pass on my condolences to the Knight family, Clarence Knight, whom I met in 1952, a very active member in the community, has worked hard with the tenant association, worked hard with the alumni association, a person who was always anxious and willing to help others.

Mr. Knight passed away yesterday; and, of course, he's going to be missed. So let me say to the family, Pat, Renee, and of course Scrappy and to all the family members that you have my deepest sympathy and, of course, if there's anything that we can do, we will be delighted to be there for you.

## THE STATE OF THE UNION

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, here is the state of the Union:

Unemployment remains almost 10 percent. Sixteen million people have lost their jobs. Taxes are going up. The health care bill costs \$300 billion more than the American people were told. The Nation's deficit has doubled in the last year because of excessive government spending. Our foreign policy also has run a deficit. The world is a more dangerous place today. Iran is closer to making a nuclear bomb. We have insulted our allies—Western Europe and Israel. There is no victory in Iraq or Afghanistan.

It's time for a change all right. We need a bipartisan balance in Washington, not a one-party monopoly.

□ 1415

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

ZACHARY SMITH POST OFFICE  
BUILDING

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 5051) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York, as the "Zachary Smith Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5051

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

SECTION 1. ZACHARY SMITH POST OFFICE  
BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Zachary Smith Post Office Building".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

## GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, it is with a heavy heart that I present H.R. 5051 for consideration. This measure designates the United States postal building located at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York, as the "Zachary Smith Post Office Building."

On January 24, 2010, while on patrol in southern Afghanistan, Lance Corporal Zachary Smith, a marine with the 2nd Platoon, C Company, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, based out of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice for his country. He had been awarded a Purple Heart by President Obama for his selfless service.

Zachary Smith was born on April 2, 1990, to his parents, Christopher and Kim Smith, in Hornell, New York, where he lived along with his brother and sister, Nathaniel and Grace Smith. Zach attended Hornell High School and graduated in 2008. Fulfilling his lifelong dream, Zachary enlisted in the Marines while still in high school. After graduation, Zach left for basic training, but not before marrying his high school sweetheart, Anne Deeb. They were wed on July 25, 2009, and Zach completed boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina, before going on to graduate from the Marine Corps School of Infantry.

Described as a gifted athlete by friends, Zach was on the Hornell High

School football and golf teams throughout his 4 years of high school. He was a member of Twin Hickory Golf Club and also Hornell Golf Club. He enjoyed watching sporting events and especially liked to root for the New York Giants, the New York Yankees, and the Syracuse Orangemen. He was also a member of Our Lady of the Valley Parish and a communicant of St. Ann's Church. Those who knew him say he was a genuine, humorous, and outgoing young man who enthusiastically embraced life. He always cared more for others than he did for himself and would go out of his way to help anyone who needed his help.

The world would be a better place if it had more young men like Zach. His service to his country is an example we all should follow, and we owe him a debt of gratitude for his service and his sacrifice. Please join me in honoring Zach's memory by supporting this bill. The people of Hornell will be reminded of Zach's courage and valor every day as they pass by the post office building named in his honor.

H.R. 5051 was introduced by the gentleman from New York, Representative JOSEPH CROWLEY, on April 15, 2010. The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it reported by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of the entire New York State delegation. I thank the gentleman for introducing this bill, and I'm sure that it means a great deal to Lance Corporal Smith's family and his friends. I also thank the gentleman from California, Congressman ISSA, and all the members of the committee, especially, that worked to make this a reality and, of course, Mr. ISSA for his support in bringing this measure to the floor today as well.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this measure honoring a fallen soldier who gave his life for his country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 5051, designating the United States Postal Service building located at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York, as the Zachary Smith Post Office Building. Funny. Dedicated. Hardworking. These are but a few of the words of praise that arise when friends and family speak of the memory of Lance Corporal Zachary Smith.

Zachary Smith, a native of Hornell, New York, was born on April 2, 1990. A graduate of Hornell High School, he loved sports and played on the football and golf teams. After graduation, Zach followed his lifelong dream of serving our country and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He was assigned to the 2nd Platoon, C Company, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, and deployed to Afghanistan on December 17, 2009. Tragically, after only serving in Afghanistan for 1 month, he gave the ultimate sacrifice for our country in

combat on January 24, in the Helmand province. Zach was only 19 years old.

Described by his childhood friend as someone who always lifted everyone's spirits, Zach served his family, community, and country with selfless devotion. He leaves behind his wife, Anne Smith; parents, Chris and Kim Smith; brother, Nate; and sister, Grace. I rise today in honor not only of a tremendous patriot but an outstanding citizen.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution in honor of a valiant life that should not, and will not, soon be forgotten by a grateful Nation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on that note, I would say to my colleagues that I think this is a very honorable thing to do, and I think we all should applaud Mr. Smith and the Smith family for his outstanding service.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5051, a measure to designate the post office at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York. The new name of the post office will be the "Zachary Smith Post Office Building". I would like to thank my colleagues from New York—who en masse sponsored this initiative.

Zachary Smith was a selfless and brave young man who gave his life for his country at the age of 19. He made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of the American people while serving in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, and the U.S. House of Representatives honors both Zachary and his family through this resolution. For those who knew Zachary, January 24, 2010 will be forever remembered as a day of sadness, but also a day of pride—pride in a courageous young man who exhibited the Marine Corps motto: *Semper Fidelis*.

Zachary was not only a soldier—he was an athlete, a brother, a son and a husband. By all accounts, he was an admired member of the Hornell community, setting a strong example for members of his school and his family. He was responsible at home and kind to others where he attended Hornell High School, graduating in 2008. He loved football, golf and spending time with his family.

Zachary's life, and the profound, genuine loss felt by those who loved him, cannot be repaired by designating this post office. However, by supporting this resolution, we can help ensure that future generations will learn of Zachary's integrity and courage. Zachary made his home a better place. Zachary made Hornell a better place. Zachary made America a better place. He can never be replaced, but we can do our part to honor his memory and the ideals he stood for by passing this resolution today and honoring Zachary Smith, a real hometown hero.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5051.

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.

## SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL DAY

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1294) expressing support for designation of the first Saturday in May as National Explosive Ordnance Disposal Day to honor those who are serving and have served in the noble and self-sacrificing profession of Explosive Ordnance Disposal in the United States Armed Forces.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1294

Whereas the bomb and mine disposal profession was created in April 1941;

Whereas members of Explosive Ordnance Disposal organizations perform a dangerous and selfless task often without recognition, risking their lives on behalf of the United States;

Whereas the United States will forever be in debt to personnel in the profession of explosive ordnance disposal for their bravery and sacrifice in times of peace and war;

Whereas people in the United States should express their recognition and gratitude for members of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal profession; and

Whereas the first Saturday in May would be an appropriate date to observe as National Explosive Ordnance Disposal Day: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives supports the designation of National Explosive Ordnance Disposal Day to honor those who are serving and have served in the noble and self-sacrificing profession of Explosive Ordnance Disposal in the United States Armed Forces.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H. Res. 1294, a resolution supporting the designation of a National Explosive Ordnance Disposal Day in honor of the selfless service and sacrifice of the men and women of the United States armed services who risk their lives every day as explosive ordnance disposal experts. Explosive ordnance removal has always been a profession fraught with exceptional danger and emotional stress. My colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), knows this firsthand from his time as a bomb disposal technician in the United States Army.

Now, as the United States Military is engaged in two unconventional wars, our explosive ordnance disposal teams

are under pressure as never before. They must respond on a daily basis to roadside bombs and land mines that threaten our troops. It is their nerves of steel and high level of technical expertise that keep their comrades safe during ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. These brave men and women deserve a day of honor and remembrance for the difficult tasks we ask them to carry out in the service of their country. Wherever they may be—patrolling the ring road of Afghanistan or disarming an IED in the streets of Baghdad—they are in our thoughts and in our prayers.

This resolution was introduced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida, Representative GINNY BROWN-WAITE, on April 22, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which reported the measure by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. This measure enjoys the support of 60 Members of the House. I thank the gentlewoman for introducing this bill, and I thank the ranking member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Mr. ISSA, of course, and his staff, for their help in bringing this bill to the floor today.

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

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1294, expressing support for designation of the first Saturday in May as National Explosive Ordnance Disposal Day, to honor those who are serving and those who have served in the noble and self-sacrificing profession of explosive ordnance disposal in the United States Armed Forces. Although clearly a work of Hollywood drama meant for entertainment purposes, the Academy Award-winning film, "The Hurt Locker," has brought new attention to our Nation's EOD technicians. While the action shown in this film is intense and very gripping, there is no question that when it comes to explosive ordnance disposal, truth is even more compelling than fiction. For this reason, I, along with my colleague from Oklahoma, Representative BOREN, introduced House Resolution 1294, to recognize the real contributions that explosive ordnance disposal technicians have made to our Nation's military since the United States first began its bomb disposal program over 69 years ago.

On average, there are over 4,000 brave men and women serving as explosive ordnance disposal technicians within the four services.

□ 1430

EOD techs are responsible for the location, identification, neutralization, and disposal of hazardous explosive items and devices. They are on the front lines in the global war on terrorism, protecting their fellow troops

from conventional explosives, nuclear weapons, and improvised explosive devices. As my constituent and the executive director of the EOD Memorial Foundation explains, EOD technicians "are people who voluntarily take that long walk into uncertainty" every time they go to dispose of a bomb.

This resolution also supports observing the first Saturday in May as National Explosive Ordnance Disposal Day. This date was selected to coincide with the annual EOD Memorial Ball. This year's ball, which happens to have been the 42nd annual one, was held in Fort Walton Beach, Florida, on May 1, and I understand that it was a wonderful success, selling out all of the tickets that were available. Because the EOD Memorial Foundation is headquartered in my district in Webster, Florida, I have had the great honor to meet many of these warriors. I have learned that the ties that bind the EOD community together extend far beyond the battlefield. The EOD community is a family, and when even one part of that family is lost, the rest of them come together to support and assist those left behind.

In 2009, 16 EOD technicians lost their lives serving our Nation in battle. Another EOD warrior was killed taking apart an IED just within the last week. This resolution honors those men and women who courageously, selflessly, and graciously face the real dangers posed by traditional and improvised explosives.

With that, I urge my colleagues to join myself and Mr. BOREN in honoring those American warriors and supporting House Resolution 1294.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to honor the brave men and women working as explosive ordnance disposal technicians by supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleagues, Ms. BROWN-WAITE and Mr. TOWNS. I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1294.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and of course, on that note, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the resolution, H. Res. 1294.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 268) supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

### H. CON. RES. 268

Whereas women of all backgrounds should be encouraged to greatly reduce their risk of common diseases through preventative measures, such as engaging in regular physical activity, eating a nutritious diet, and visiting a healthcare provider to receive regular check-ups and preventative screenings;

Whereas significant disparities exist in the prevalence of disease among women of different backgrounds, including women with disabilities, African-American women, Asian/Pacific Islander women, Latinas, and American Indian/Alaskan Native women;

Whereas healthy habits should begin at a young age;

Whereas preventative care saves Federal dollars designated for health care;

Whereas it is imperative to educate women and girls about key female health issues;

Whereas it is recognized that offices of women's health within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality are vital in providing critical services that support women's health research, education, and other necessary services that benefit women of all ages, races, and ethnicities;

Whereas the annual National Women's Health Week begins on Mother's Day and celebrates the efforts of national and community organizations working with partners and volunteers to improve awareness of key women's health issues; and

Whereas in 2010, the week of May 9 through May 15 is designated National Women's Health Week: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Women's Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOWNS. I now yield myself as much time as I might consume.

I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 268, recognizing National Women's Health

Week. This week marks the 11th annual Women's Health Week, a weeklong observation of women's health issues. It is a great opportunity for us to discuss and promote research on the benefits of healthy habits, including regular exercise, a nutritious diet, and regular checkups and screenings. I'm heartened that the Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Women's Health takes time every year to coordinate the efforts of national and community organizations to promote healthy choices and educate all Americans on female health issues. I thank them for all of their hard work.

As the resolution notes, it is imperative to educate women and girls about issues that may impact their health, as they may face unique health risks at any age. Further, the resolution notes that significant disparities exist in the prevalence of disease among women of different backgrounds, including women with disabilities, African American women, Asian Pacific Islander women, Latinas, and American Indian and Alaskan Native women. In order to empower all women to take the necessary measures to be as healthy as possible, we must work to promote health education, research, and healthy lifestyles.

On that note, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 268, supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week. National Women's Health Week begins on Mother's Day each year. During this week, individuals, families, communities, businesses, government, and other groups work together to encourage women and their families to increase their awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, regular exercise, and medical checkups. Hopefully others will follow their lead, with children and spouses learning the benefits and fun of regular exercise, good nutrition, and other preventive measures which really do have lifelong positive consequences. I urge my fellow Members to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 268.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOWNS. H. Con. Res. 268 was introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from New York, Representative MAURICE HINCHEY, on April 27, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which reported it favorably by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of over 50. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) for introducing this measure, and I hope we can all stand behind it.

I also would like to thank the gentleman from California, Congressman ISSA, and all the staff who worked to make this a reality. I encourage my colleagues to vote for this measure.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of

H. Con. Res. 268 to support the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week.

As a non-practicing registered nurse, I know from firsthand experience how important it is to lead a healthy lifestyle. Maintaining a good diet, exercising, and making good life decisions are incredibly important to the wellbeing of any person. This week, on National Women's Health Week, we focus our attention on the importance of women's health so that we can encourage women to lead better, healthier, and more fulfilling lives.

Women play vital roles in the family unit as mothers, grandmothers, sisters, and daughters. It is often the case that in offering care for others, women themselves forget to address their own healthcare needs. It is no surprise that when the health of a mother decreases, so too, does the health of her family. As women take on larger roles in the workplace and are forced to balance the needs of family and career, they are even less likely to place an emphasis on their own needs and health. For this reason, it is incredibly important that we emphasize the importance of women's health during this week.

Women, too, have some very specific healthcare needs that are important to highlight during National Women's Health Week. Breast cancer, heart disease, and osteoporosis are just a few of the major diseases that can affect women, and it is important that they are screened for and receive adequate treatment for these ailments. Additionally, women are disproportionately faced with higher healthcare costs and because of this they many times have reduced access to care compared with men.

Mr. Speaker, National Women's Health Week seeks to address the health needs of women so that all Americans can lead better lives. The role of women in our society is remarkably important, and it is imperative that women understand their own healthcare needs as well as have access to affordable care. Because of this, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me today in supporting this resolution for the betterment of women across the country.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Women's Health Week. It is during this week that the Office on Women's Health, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, urges women to focus on their health.

We need to tell all the women in our lives; our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, aunts and friends how important it is to take time out for their health.

Last year I was honored to be part of a Women's Health Summit on cardiovascular disease, the number one killer of women in the United States. At the summit women heard from leading doctors and researchers how there are simple steps you can take to prevent heart disease, from exercise to diet—small changes can make a big difference.

Additionally, I must recognize that many of the advances in medicine that have been made have come from women working together—as physicians, lawyers, researchers, advocates and Members of Congress. This collaboration has been a powerful catalyst for the advances we have made in the research and treatment of breast, ovarian, and cervical cancer, osteoporosis, and heart disease.

So, today, Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage all of America's women to take a moment to

focus on promoting health and preventing disease and illness by taking simple steps to improve their physical, mental, social, and spiritual health.

As we celebrate National Women's Health Week and the achievements made to improve the health and well being of women, I urge my colleagues to take a moment to make a much stronger commitment to promoting women's health in this country.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 268, "Supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week." First and foremost I would like to thank my distinguished colleague from New York, Representative MAURICE HINCHEY for introducing this bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital we recognize that women need to take better care of their health. Starting this week from May 9th to May 15th, families, communities, businesses, government, health organizations and other groups work together to educate women about steps they can take to improve their physical and mental health and prevent disease.

It is crucial that women have knowledge about the health risks that confront them and that greater action is taken to reduce those risks through preventative measures such as a healthy lifestyle and regular medical screenings. With just a small amount of preventative care through exercise and doctor visits, women can drastically cut back on serious health risks that threaten to cut their life span.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate once again, that it is a very well known fact that improving the health of all women will improve the health of the whole community. It is a well known fact that improving health for women improves health for everyone. Research indicates that when women take care of themselves, the health of their families improves along with theirs.

Women are known to be the caregivers of the family. Women are known to sacrifice their well-being for the sake of their families. During National Women's Health Week it is of great importance we encourage our mothers, sisters, grandmothers, and aunts to go take time out for themselves. It is essential that women educate themselves on different steps to take on improving their lifestyle, health and lower the risks of certain diseases. Some of the most common preventative measures that can be taken are the following: getting at least 2 hours and 30 minutes of moderate physical activity, 1 hour and 15 minutes of vigorous physical activity, or a combination of both each week, eating a nutritious diet, visiting a health care professional to receive regular checkups and preventive screenings, paying attention to mental health, including getting enough sleep and managing stress. In addition, it is important that women start taking care of themselves at an early age. If they start early, they are more likely to stick to these habits, thus in turn, maintaining healthier families and communities.

In Houston and all across America, it is important that women do everything they can do to lead healthier lives. In this spirit, I encourage women to get the necessary check-ups and preventative screenings from their health care providers so they can live long, healthy and productive lives.

Once again it is important to remind our mother's, sisters, grandmothers and aunts that

when they take care of themselves, they in turn are taking care of their families and community.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 268.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### HONORING WILLIAM EARNEST "ERNIE" HARWELL

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. Res. 1328) honoring the life and legacy of William Earnest "Ernie" Harwell.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1328

Whereas William Earnest "Ernie" Harwell was born in Washington, Georgia, in 1918, graduated from Emory University, and began his career as a copy editor and sportswriter for the Atlanta Constitution and as a regional correspondent for The Sporting News;

Whereas Ernie Harwell served four years in the United States Marine Corps during World War II, after which he announced games on the radio for the Atlanta Crackers of the Southern Association;

Whereas Ernie Harwell became the only announcer in baseball history to be traded for a player when the Brooklyn Dodgers acquired his services from the Atlanta Crackers in 1948;

Whereas Ernie Harwell called baseball games for the Brooklyn Dodgers through 1949, the New York Giants from 1950 to 1953, including his call of Bobby Thomson's "shot heard 'round the world" in the 1951 National League pennant playoff game on NBC television, and the Baltimore Orioles from 1954 to 1959;

Whereas in 1960, Ernie Harwell began calling games at the corner of Michigan and Trumbull as the "voice" of Detroit Tigers baseball, until his retirement from broadcasting in 2002;

Whereas Ernie Harwell called the 1984 World Series for the Tigers and WJR Radio, exclaiming "Here comes Herndon, he's got it! And the Tigers are the champions of 1984!";

Whereas Ernie Harwell broadcast two Major League All-Star Games (1958 and 1961) and two World Series (1963 and 1968) for NBC Radio, numerous American League Championship Series and American League Division Series for CBS Radio and ESPN Radio, the CBS Radio Game of the Week from 1992 to 1997, professional and college football, and the Masters Tournament of golf;

Whereas Ernie Harwell was honored by the National Baseball Hall of Fame as the fifth broadcaster to receive its Ford C. Frick

Award in 1981, inducted into the Michigan Sports Hall of Fame and the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Association Hall of Fame in 1989, and inducted into the National Radio Hall of Fame in 1998;

Whereas in January 2009, the American Sportscasters Association ranked Harwell 16th on its list of Top 50 Sportscasters of All Time;

Whereas, on May 5, 2010, Ernie Harwell was posthumously awarded the Vin Scully Lifetime Achievement Award in Sports Broadcasting;

Whereas Ernie Harwell thrilled baseball fans with his signature call of "That ball is loooooong gone!", and said, "Baseball is a lot like life. It's a day-to-day existence, full of ups and downs. You make the most of your opportunities in baseball as you do in life.";

Whereas Ernie Harwell's low-key delivery and colorful, conversational style are synonymous with baseball and known to fans across the Nation;

Whereas Ernie Harwell began the first spring training broadcast of each season with a reading from Song of Solomon 2:11-12: "For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.";

Whereas for 55 years, Ernie Harwell endeared Americans in his broadcast of over 8,400 baseball games;

Whereas Ernie Harwell spent 43 of his 55 major league seasons calling games for the Detroit Tigers;

Whereas Ernie Harwell said, "I know we're all going at some time, and I'm ready for whatever God's got";

Whereas, on May 4, 2010, Ernie Harwell, residing in Novi, Michigan, passed away at the age of 92 after a long career enjoyed by millions; and

Whereas Ernie Harwell is survived by his beloved wife of 68 years, Lulu, their four children, seven grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren, and by baseball fans across the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the life and legacy of William Earnest "Ernie" Harwell for his significant contributions to Major League Baseball;

(2) expresses profound sorrow at his passing on May 4, 2010; and

(3) expresses sincere condolences to his wife Lulu, and the rest of his family, friends, colleagues, and admirers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. McCOTTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I now yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H. Res. 1328, a resolution honoring the life and legacy of William "Ernie" Harwell. Mr. Harwell, an iconic and beloved sportscaster for the Detroit Tigers, passed away on May 4, 2010, at the age of 92. During his 55-year career, he delivered the play-

by-play for more than 8,500 Major League Baseball games, spending more than 40 of those years calling games for the Tigers. He became known as the "voice of the Tigers" due to his colorful style of commentary. A player called out on a third strike was, he would say, "called out for excessive window shopping." A double play was "two for the price of one." He finally retired from broadcasting in 2002 while he was still in good health, saying he discussed it with his wife and that "it's better to leave too early than too late."

Mr. Harwell's love of baseball was also expressed in writings and song. In 1955, he wrote, "The Game for All America," an essay celebrating Americans' love affair with baseball. Mr. Harwell wrote dozens of songs, including one for Hank Aaron when he broke Babe Ruth's home run record in 1974.

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

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, we from metro Detroit and the entire State of Michigan lost a treasure with the passing of former Detroit Tigers broadcaster Ernie Harwell.

For generations of Detroit Tiger fans, Ernie Harwell was literally the voice of summer. Day after day, and year after year, that wonderful southern gentleman's voice was heard on our radios and made every baseball season wonderful, regardless of the number of Tigers' wins and losses. Ernie's voice, broadcasting the Tigers games, was a welcome friend at family picnics or at the beach. He was with us in our cars as we were driving up north on a family vacation. He was with us in our yards and in our garages as we did our household chores. The truth of the matter is that Ernie Harwell was more than just a baseball broadcaster; he was a member of our family. And that is why the loss of Ernie Harwell is being mourned by our entire community, Mr. Speaker. Whether you are a baseball fan or not, we loved Ernie Harwell because he personified integrity, generosity, courtesy, honor, and just pure class.

As a young man, he served our Nation in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. For 68 years, he shared his life with his beloved wife, Lulu, their four children, seven grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

For more than 40 years, his voice was a welcome friend on our radios. And since his retirement 8 years ago, he was still a constant, beloved presence in our community. Throughout his life, his charitable acts and gentle kindness made him a beloved figure for everyone.

And last fall, Mr. Speaker, when he found out he was stricken with inoperable cancer, Ernie accepted his fate

with grace because of his deep and abiding faith in God and in the knowledge that he had led a wonderful life. Last September, Ernie gave a farewell speech before a Tigers game at Comerica Park. I want to read from a bit of that speech so you have an understanding of why we all loved Ernie Harwell so much. He said:

"In my almost 92 years on this Earth, the good Lord has blessed me with a great journey. And the blessed part of that journey is that it's going to end here in the great State of Michigan. I deeply appreciate the people of Michigan. I love their grit. I love the way they face life. I love the family values they have. And you Tigers fans are the greatest fans of all. No question about that. And I certainly want to thank you from the depth of my heart for your devotion, your support, your loyalty, and your love. Thank you very much, and God bless you."

That's what he said, Mr. Speaker. And we love you too, Ernie.

Our hearts go out to Ernie's beloved wife, Lulu, for her great loss, and we send our thanks to Mrs. Harwell for sharing the man that she loved for these many years with millions throughout Michigan and around our Nation. And thank you, Ernie, for being such a special part of the lives of so many in our community. God bless you, good friend, and may you rest in peace.

□ 1445

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER), on May 5, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which reported the resolution by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of 70 Members of the House.

I thank the gentleman from Michigan for introducing this measure, and I thank the staff along with the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), for working to bring this resolution to the floor today.

On that note, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, they say that youth is wasted on the young, and in many ways it is. As a kid growing up in Michigan who loved baseball, going through those deep winters was very difficult. We would wait for the first signs of spring, and one of the surest signs that spring was here was the voice of Ernie Harwell. As I was growing up, our Tigers were not always at the top of their game. They had some very tough years there. But somehow that didn't matter when you listened to Ernie Harwell's voice on the radio. When you heard him describe the game of baseball, you could understand the majesty and the lore that runs through generations. And what was going on on that field to us who were listening was

very important. And as a child, you tend to think that some of the things you inherit or are fortunate enough to happen upon will stay that way forever. And in some ways Ernie tried his best. His long, distinguished career allowed a kid like me to think that somehow that voice would go on forever through that radio, reminding us of the joys of what is really a child's game.

And now Detroit has lost him, the baseball community has lost him, but we have not lost the resonance of his voice in our hearts. And every time spring comes, we will be reminded not only that the joy of the national pastime is back, but we will be reminded of the joy of listening to and being with Ernie Harwell.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 1328.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution honoring Mr. Harwell, a colorful character who will be deeply missed by the people not only of Michigan, people throughout this Nation. I had an opportunity many, many years ago to hear him and I will be honest with you, even though my team was losing that day, I must admit I enjoyed hearing his voice, even though my team was not on top.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1328.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### URGING PREVENTION OF ATTACKS AGAINST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1187) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to raising public awareness of and helping to prevent attacks against Federal employees while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1187

Whereas title 18 of the United States Code makes it a crime to forcibly assault, resist, intimidate, or interfere with a Federal employee while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties, or to kill or

attempt to kill any such employee while so engaged or on such account;

Whereas the suicide attack on the Internal Revenue Service office in Austin, Texas on February 18, 2010, that claimed the life of two-tour Vietnam veteran Vernon Hunter follows the more than 1,200 attacks which were made on Internal Revenue Service employees between 2001 and 2008, attacks which have resulted in at least 197 convictions;

Whereas the shooting attack on Thursday, March 4, 2010, by John Patrick Bedell that injured two Pentagon guards was the fourth attack or security scare on a Federal building in 2010;

Whereas the Department of Justice filed 313 cases in fiscal year 2006, 326 cases in fiscal year 2007, 303 cases in fiscal year 2008, and 277 cases in fiscal year 2009 (as of August of such fiscal year), relating to attacks against Federal employees;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 civilian employees in the Federal workforce provide many forms of dedicated service to the United States and its people, such as fighting crime and fire, supporting our military, protecting health, providing essential human services, preserving the environment and maintaining our national parks, wildlife refuges, and forests, securing our borders, responding with assistance in times of natural disaster, regulating commerce, defending our freedom, and advancing our country's interests around the world, all of which contribute to the greatness and prosperity of the Nation; and

Whereas Federal employees are entitled to expect a reasonable degree of personal safety and security while carrying out their official duties: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses the Nation's appreciation for the outstanding contributions made by Federal employees to the United States;

(2) supports the goal of protecting the safety and security of our Federal employees; and

(3) urges that the Government seek ways to improve the safety and security of our Federal employees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, with H. Res. 1187, this Chamber expresses its commitment to the safety and security of our Nation's public servants. H. Res. 1187 was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) on March 16, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it reported by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of over 70 Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of our Federal workforce deserve our appreciation and our support. Their efforts are often undervalued, but they provide our Nation with many forms of critical services. The Federal workforce includes firefighters, law enforcement officers, and military support personnel. Federal employees protect the public, help keep our food and water clean, defend our borders, and preserve our national parks. They deliver our mail, care for our veterans, and provide all manners of other services that keep our country going.

While we in Congress may debate the details about the proper role that the Federal Government should play in our country, we can all agree that Federal employees should be able to expect to be able to carry out their duties with a degree of safety and security.

The Department of Justice has filed over a thousand cases relating to attacks against Federal employees since 2006, including a suicide attack on the Internal Revenue Service office in Austin, Texas. On February 18 of this year, that attack claimed the life of a two-tour Vietnam veteran, Vernon Hunter. The shooting attack at the entrance of the Pentagon on March 4 injured two Pentagon guards and was the fourth attack or scare on a Federal building in 2010.

These attacks sadden us all, and I am glad we are taking the time to condemn attacks against our Federal employees and to affirm our commitment to their safety and their security.

I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and also thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the staff for their work to bring this to where we are today. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to reserve the balance of my time so we may hear from the sponsor of the resolution, Mr. MORAN.

Mr. TOWNS. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the committee, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER). Thank you very much for bringing this resolution to the floor.

The purpose is to help prevent attacks against Federal employees while they are engaged in or on account of the performance of their official duties.

Last month, we commemorated the 15th anniversary of the bombing of the Alfred Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City. This act of violence claimed 168 lives and injured more than 680 people. It was the most destructive act of terrorism on United States soil until the September 11, 2001, attacks. The Oklahoma City bomber, Timothy McVeigh, made Federal employees his target because he was angry at the United States Government.

In the 15 years since that horrific bombing, Federal employees have been the target of a great number of attacks. Internal Revenue Service employees have borne the brunt, as those who are frustrated with tax problems have taken their frustrations out on IRS workers just doing their jobs, in fact, carrying out the laws that the Congress makes. The IRS has recorded some 1,200 attacks on its employees since September 2001. Attacking a Federal employee engaged in or because of his or her work is a Federal crime. The Justice Department investigates some 300 cases per year.

We are a free society. Strong rhetoric is acceptable, even fashionable. But rhetoric should not inspire violence. Federal agencies devote significant resources and develop procedures to protect their employees. But two recent attacks on Federal employees highlight what I see as a worrying trend. In February, a plane was flown into the IRS building in Austin in an act of murder-suicide that claimed the life of a veteran of two tours in Vietnam.

In March, another deranged individual walked up to the Pentagon entrance and opened fire with a semi-automatic weapon, injuring two Pentagon guards. These acts were more than sensational attempts at mass murder. They were acts of domestic terrorism with Federal employees as the target.

We have the finest, most professional civil service in the world, and we take for granted that our Federal workers provide many forms of dedicated and important service to our Nation. Civilian employees serve in war zones providing essential support to our military. Federal workers maintain our national parks, our wildlife refuges and forests, secure our borders, and respond in times of natural disaster, as we can see in the gulf oil spill.

Our diplomats advance our country's interests around the world, very often in dangerous environments. The more than 2 million civilian employees in the Federal workforce deserve a reasonable degree of personal safety and security while carrying out their duties implementing the laws we make. It is incumbent upon the Congress and the administration to ensure their safety.

We have a responsibility and that's why I have introduced this bill, a responsibility to protect our Nation's Federal employees. House Resolution 1187 calls for a renewed commitment to our civil servants, and I urge my colleagues to unanimously support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1187, which increases public awareness to help prevent future attacks against Federal employees while engaged in or on account of the performance of their official duties. Truly, we must do all we can to prevent Federal workers from being victims of violence because of their public service.

Every year, hundreds of Federal workers are victims of cowardly acts of violence. In 2008 alone, the Department of Justice filed 303 cases against people who attacked Federal workers. And tragically, in 2010, we have already witnessed such instances of violence.

Mr. Speaker, our civilian Federal employees must not become victims of violence because of their jobs. Civilian Federal employees must feel safe while doing their jobs and serving our country.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution so we may raise public awareness of these attacks and to prevent future attacks. Thus, Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 1187.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is so important that we protect and support our Federal employees. Let me again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1187, "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to raising public awareness of and helping to prevent attacks against Federal employees while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties."

H. Res. 1187 will resolve that the House of Representatives: Expresses the Nation's appreciation for the outstanding contributions made by Federal employees to the United States; Supports the goal of protecting the safety and security of our Federal employees; and Urges that the Government seek ways to improve the safety and security of our Federal employees. I rise today to urge the passing of House Resolution 1187. Not too long ago our country suffered from the Oklahoma City bombing, one of the deadliest acts of domestic terrorism on American soil. This cowardly act of terrorism killed 168 people, 19 of them children. The victims were mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, grandparents, grandchildren, friends, and co-workers.

The bombing in Oklahoma City was a direct attack against the dedicated men and women of the Federal Civil Service. The Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building housed 14 Federal agencies, and nearly 100 Federal employees lost their lives that morning. We must honor their sacrifice by remaining steadfast in our commitment to prevent future attacks on the Federal government, Federal employees, and other acts of domestic terror. I am deeply troubled by recent threats of violence against government employees. This February, an attack on Federal offices threatened the lives of 200 IRS workers and took the life of Vernon Hunter, a 20-year army Veteran who served two tours in Vietnam, a loving husband, father, grandfather, and mentor to co-workers at the IRS. The Oklahoma City bombing and the most recent attacks serve as stark reminders that threats against Federal employees may pose real dangers. They remind us of our solemn duty to protect our public servants.

After the Oklahoma City bombing, President Bill Clinton directed the Department of Justice to assess the vulnerability of Federal office

buildings. Prior to this study, no formal government-wide standards existed for Federal buildings. The IRS has recorded some 1,200 attacks on its employees since 2001. The Justice Department investigates some 300 cases per year. In March, a deranged individual walked up to the Pentagon entrance and opened fire with a semi-automatic weapon injuring two Pentagon guards. In February, a plane was flown into the IRS building in Austin, TX in an act of murder-suicide that claimed the life of a two-tour Vietnam Veteran.

With the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the responsibility to protect our Federal facilities was transferred to the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The FPS is a federal law enforcement agency that provides integrated security and law enforcement services to federally owned and leased buildings and facilities. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee and Chairwoman of the Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection Subcommittee, I am committed to working with my colleagues to support federal legislation that will protect our federal employees. I support the mission of the FPS that renders federal properties safe and secure for federal employees, officials and visitors in a professional and cost effective manner by deploying a highly trained and multi-disciplined police force. As the federal agency charged with protecting and delivering integrated law enforcement and security services to facilities owned or leased by the General Services Administration, FPS employs 1,225 federal staff (including 900 law enforcement security officers, criminal investigators, police officers, and support personnel) and 15,000 contract guard staff to secure over 9,000 buildings and safeguard their occupants.

The FPS has a critical infrastructure and key resources of the United States that are essential to our nation's security, public health and safety, economic vitality and way of life. FPS protects one component of the nation's infrastructure by mitigating risk to federal facilities and their occupants.

As we remember the victims and survivors of the Oklahoma City bombing and other acts of terrorism, let us all take a moment to reflect upon the dedication and sacrifices of the men and women who work hard to keep our federal buildings secure and those of us who work in them safe. Federal workers maintain our national parks, wildlife refuges, and forests, and secure our borders, and in times of natural disaster. The more than two million civilian employees in the federal workforce deserve a reasonable degree of personal safety and security while carrying out their duties.

It is incumbent upon the Congress and the Administration to look for ways to improve their safety. I support H. Res 1187 and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1187, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1299) supporting the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1299

Whereas there are more than 900,000 sworn law enforcement officers in the United States, 12 percent of whom are women;

Whereas law enforcement officers selflessly protect the people of the United States and their communities;

Whereas law enforcement officers serve the country in spite of the inherent danger of their service;

Whereas more than 18,600 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty in the United States since the first recorded police death in 1792;

Whereas 72 law enforcement officers were killed while responding to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, making that day the deadliest in law enforcement history;

Whereas 125 law enforcement officers were killed in 2009;

Whereas, on March 21, 2009, Sergeant Mark Dunakin and Officer John Hege and Sergeants Ervin Romans and Dan Sakai of the Oakland Police Department in California were shot and killed by the same gunman in two separate attacks;

Whereas, on November 29, 2009, Sergeant Mark Renniger and Officers Tina Griswold, Ronald Owens II, and Greg Richards of the Lakewood Police Department in the State of Washington were shot and killed as they sat in a coffee shop;

Whereas Public Law 87-726 designates May 15th of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day, and the calendar week during which that Day occurs as Police Week;

Whereas section 7(m) of title 4, United States Code, requires that the United States flag be flown at half-staff on all government buildings on Peace Officers Memorial Day; and

Whereas law enforcement officers deserve the gratitude of the people of the United States for their service: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day;

(2) honors Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who have been killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Peace Officers Memorial Day with ceremonies and respect befitting those who have risked their lives and died in service to their communities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEUTCH. 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 the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution honors our law enforcement community by supporting the observance of Peace Officers Memorial Day. Since 1962, May 15 has been recognized as Peace Officers Memorial Day, and the week of May 15 has been designated as Police Week.

□ 1500

For nearly 50 years, we have continued this observance as a way to honor the men and women of our Nation's law enforcement agencies. They protect our neighborhoods, our homes, and our loved ones; and we are grateful.

The men and women who dedicate their careers to our safety do so at the expense of spending long hours away from their families, putting themselves at great risk, and in too many instances, making the ultimate sacrifice.

On average, one law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty somewhere in this Nation every 53 hours. Unfortunately, since the beginning of this year we have lost 58 officers.

Despite this ever-present danger, these dedicated professionals continue to make sacrifices for their communities without asking thanks or praise. The law enforcement professionals and police officers who toil in our communities across this Nation deserve our unwavering support and our thankful recognition.

I commend our colleague from Texas (Mr. POE) for introducing this important resolution.

I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1299, supporting the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day. Every year the President issues a proclamation naming May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day. Of course, in the days leading up to May 15, thousands of peace officers and their families come to Washington, D.C. They come here to remember their fellow officers and their loved ones who have given their lives, all in the line of duty. They participate in conferences and memorial services. They honor the memories of those who worked so hard to protect our communities and, in the end, made the ultimate sacrifice and gave their lives for the rest of us.

Americans have been protected by peace officers for 217 years, ever since the early settlers in Boston, Massachusetts. They established a program called Night Watch to safeguard those Bostonians.

Not a day goes by that law enforcement officers do not face danger in their mission to keep us safe from crime, acts of violence, and now terrorism. On May 17, 1792, New York City's Deputy Sheriff Isaac Smith became the first recorded peace officer to be killed in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, since that time, 18,600 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty. Let me repeat: 18,600 peace officers in the United States have been killed in the line of duty. On average, 58,000 law enforcement officers are assaulted every year; and in 2009, 125 of those officers were killed protecting other Americans. Five of those fallen officers were from my home State of Texas. Those individuals were Senior Corporal Norman Smith of the Dallas Police Department. He was killed by gunfire on June 6, 2009. Lieutenant Stuart Alexander from the Corpus Christi Police Department. He was killed by vehicular assault on March 11, 2009. Sergeant Randy White of the Bridgeport PD was killed by a vehicle pursuit on April 2, 2009. Houston police officer Henry Canales was killed by gunfire on June 23, 2009. And Jesse Hamilton was killed on August 25 by gunfire, and he was a member of the Pasadena Police Department of the State of Texas.

2009 was a particularly difficult year for peace officer families. On the 21st day of March 2009, four members of the Oakland, California Police Department were shot and killed in the line of duty. Sergeants Mark Dunakin, Ervin Romans, Dan Sakai and Officer John Hege gave their lives in service to their fellow Americans, and we honor them in their service today.

On November 29, 2009 four members of the Lakewood Police Department in Washington were brutally ambushed as they sat in a coffee shop catching up on paperwork and planning for their upcoming shift. Sergeant Mark Renninger and Officers Tina Griswold, Ronald Owens and Greg Richards were all veteran law enforcement officers, each with between 8 and 14 years of experience. This loss was a staggering blow to the Lakewood community and the national community of peace officers. We continue to mourn this senseless loss and honor them for their service.

Although there has been great progress in protecting the safety of these men and women who wear the uniform, the death of every officer serves as a reminder to the whole country that our Nation's law enforcement officers still face dangerous and potentially deadly situations every day.

During my 20 years as a judge in Texas, I had the privilege of working alongside some of America's finest police officers. Later, during my term on the bench, some of those police officers were killed in the line of duty. Now, as a founder and co-chair of the Congressional Victims Rights Caucus, I recognize that peace officers are too often victims of crimes they seek to prevent.

When a peace officer puts on a uniform in the morning, they represent everything that is good, everything that is right about our country. And I am privileged to honor them here today.

Mr. Speaker, we in this House of Representatives need to always remember

that outside these Halls, on the rooftops and around the Capitol are the Capitol police officers watching and protecting those who come to the people's House, to the Capitol Building and the surrounding buildings. And we need to remember that in 1998, two of those Capitol police officers, Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson, were killed in the line of duty in this very building as they were protecting other Members of Congress from a gun-wielding assailant that came into this place.

We should always remember that these peace officers every day are a cut above the rest of us, and they do represent everything that's good and fine and right about America.

Later this week, not far from here, on the west side of the Capitol, there will be the families of the slain police officers in the United States. Surrounding them, in a group, will be thousands and thousands of peace officers in the United States, all wearing the uniform, wearing a badge that they wear above their heart and a black cloth across that badge. Those people stand in honor of those families that have lost loved ones who were peace officers that represented the rest of us and were killed in the line of duty. We owe them everything that we can say that is good and noble about their work. We honor them. We praise those that are in the line of duty. We remember those that were killed in the line of duty, and we also remember their families.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1299 to support the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

Every year, on May 15, we recognize the fallen peace officers from our communities that have given their lives in the line of duty. We can thank these men and women for upholding our laws and ensuring our safety, even in times of crisis. I am deeply humbled by the sacrifices of these brave men and women, and I express my condolences to their families for their loss.

On January 6, 2009, Dallas lost one of our own police officers, Senior Cpl. Norman Stephen Smith, when he was shot and killed while serving an arrest warrant. He died shortly before his 18th anniversary with the Dallas Police Department, and his knowledge and skill continue to be missed within his unit. With his death, Dallas lost a great man and a great police officer, and we will never forget his sacrifice for our community's wellbeing. My condolences go out to his wife, Regina Smith, and their two children.

Mr. Speaker, Peace Officers Memorial Day is a day in which we honor some of our nation's bravest and most valiant men and women. The work of police officers and other peace officers places them in danger almost on a daily basis, and I ask my fellow colleagues to join me today in supporting this resolution that honors our peace officers who have died in the line of duty.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this resolution,

and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H. Res. 1299.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF CYNTHIA DeLORES TUCKER

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1094) commemorating the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1094

Whereas the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker dedicated her life to eliminating racial barriers by championing civil rights and rights of women in the United States;

Whereas, having grown up in Philadelphia during the Great Depression, C. DeLores Tucker overcame a childhood marked by economic hardship and segregation;

Whereas, having personally experienced the effects of racism, C. DeLores Tucker first became active in the postwar civil rights movement when she worked to register African-American voters during the 1950 Philadelphia mayoral campaign;

Whereas C. DeLores Tucker became active in local politics, developed her skills as an accomplished fund raiser and public speaker, and quickly became the first African-American and first woman to serve on the Philadelphia Zoning Board;

Whereas in 1965, in the midst of the Civil Rights Movement, C. DeLores Tucker participated in the White House Conference on Civil Rights and marched from Selma to Montgomery with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in support of the 1965 Voting Rights Bill, which was later signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson;

Whereas in January 1971, while still primarily focused on efforts to gain equality for all, C. DeLores Tucker was named Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by then-Governor Milton Shapp, making her the first female African-American Secretary of a State in the Nation;

Whereas, under the leadership of C. DeLores Tucker as Secretary of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania became one of the first States to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, lower the voting age from 21 to 18, and institute voter registration through mail;

Whereas, after leaving her position in Pennsylvania State government, C. DeLores Tucker became the first African-American to serve as president of the National Federation of Democratic Women;

Whereas in 1984, C. DeLores Tucker founded the National Political Congress of Black Women, now known as the National Congress

of Black Women, a non-profit organization dedicated to the educational, political, economic, and cultural development of African-American Women and their families;

Whereas in 1983, C. DeLores Tucker founded the Philadelphia Martin Luther King Jr. Association for Non-Violence and, in 1986, the Bethune-DuBois Institute, both of which are dedicated to promoting the cultural and educational development of African-American youth and young professionals;

Whereas C. DeLores Tucker served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the NAACP and numerous other boards, including the Points of Light Foundation and Delaware Valley College;

Whereas, in the later phase of her life, C. DeLores Tucker publicly criticized gangster rap music, arguing that such music denigrated women and promoted violence and drug use;

Whereas, as a student of history, C. DeLores Tucker led the successful campaign to have a bust of the pioneering activist and suffragist Sojourner Truth installed in the United States Capitol, along with other suffragette leaders;

Whereas C. DeLores Tucker received more than 400 honors and awards during her lifetime, including the NAACP Thurgood Marshall Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Distinguished Service Award, and the Philadelphia Urban League Whitney Young Award, and honorary Doctor of Law degrees from Morris College and Villa Maria College; and

Whereas the work of C. DeLores Tucker as crusader for civil rights and rights of women, through grace, dignity, and purpose has helped transform the perception of race and gender in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commemorates the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker;

(2) salutes the lasting legacy of the achievements of C. DeLores Tucker; and

(3) encourages the continued pursuit of the vision of C. DeLores Tucker to eliminate racial and gender prejudice from all corners of our society.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1094 commemorates the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker. Cynthia DeLores Tucker dedicated her life to eliminating racial barriers by championing civil rights and the rights of women. In particular, Ms. Tucker realized that voting was the most important civil right denied to African Americans and the key to changing this country. She spent her career in service to the prin-

ciple that there could be no equality without equal access to the ballot box.

Born October 4, 1927, the 10th of 11 children, she grew up in Philadelphia during the Great Depression, overcoming a childhood marked by economic hardship and segregation, to attend Temple University and later the University of Pennsylvania.

In what would become the first step in her long career as a civil rights activist, Ms. Tucker worked to register African-American voters during the 1950 Philadelphia mayoral campaign. Shortly thereafter, she became active in local politics, serving as the first African American and first woman on the Philadelphia Zoning Board.

Driven by her belief that no one should be denied the right to participate in our democracy, Ms. Tucker went on to participate in the White House Conference on Civil Rights and to march from Selma to Montgomery with Dr. King in support of the 1965 Voting Rights Bill.

In 1971, Ms. Tucker was named Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by then-Governor Milton Shapp, making her the first female African American to hold this position in any State in the Nation. Under her leadership as Secretary of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania became one of the first States to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, to lower the voting age from 21 to 18, and to institute voter registration through the mail.

After leaving her position in Pennsylvania State Government, Ms. Tucker continued to dedicate her time to public service and the promotion of civil rights through private organizations. She served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the NAACP, and on numerous other boards, including the Points of Light Foundation and Delaware Valley College.

In 1984, Ms. Tucker co-founded the National Political Congress of Black Women, now known as the National Congress of Black Women, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the educational, political, economic and cultural development of African-American women and their families.

Mr. Speaker, Cynthia DeLores Tucker was a crusader for civil rights and the rights of women. Through her dedication to voting rights and the civil rights movement, she helped transform the perception of race and gender in the United States.

I'd like to commend my colleague, Diane Watson, for introducing this resolution. It is important that this Nation remember and honor the outstanding work of civil rights activists like Ms. Tucker.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in the last House resolution that we just discussed, Peace Officers Memorial Day, H. Res. 1299, I

also want to mention the fact that Deputy Sheriff Shane Thomas Detwiler of the Chambers County Sheriff's Department in Texas was killed in the line of duty on July 13, 2009, and his cause of death was gunfire.

In this resolution, H. Res. 1094, of course I support this resolution. And this resolution commemorates the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker. Ms. Tucker dedicated her life to eliminating racial barriers and fighting for civil rights and the rights of women. In 1927 she was born in Philadelphia. Her dad was a minister. After overcoming financial hardship and segregation during the Great Depression, she attended Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania at the Wharton School.

As part of the postwar civil rights movement, she worked to register African American voters in the 1950 Philadelphia mayor's race. She later became the first African American and the first woman to serve on the Philadelphia Zoning Board.

Then in 1965 she marched from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in support of the 1966 Voting Rights Act.

In 1971 she became Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, making her the first female African American Secretary of State in the whole United States.

In 1984, Ms. Tucker founded the National Political Congress of Black Women, today known as the National Congress of Black Women; and with the help of this organization, she criticized the promotion of drugs and violence in gangsta rap music, and also how women were treated in the music industry.

She was also the founding member of the National Women's Political Caucus, and she was head of the minority caucus of the Democratic National Committee. Her life's work on behalf of racial and gender equality truly reaped fruitful change in our country.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution. I commend the sponsor of this resolution, DIANE WATSON from California.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1094 to commemorate the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker, a civil rights activist and the first female, African-American Secretary of State of any of our fifty states.

C. DeLores Tucker was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1927 as the tenth of thirteen children. She grew up during the Great Depression, and during this period she faced large amounts of racism and economic hardship. She would later attend Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1951 she married her husband, Bill Tucker.

In 1950, Ms. Tucker became active in the civil rights movement and local politics when she registered African-American voters for the Philadelphia mayoral campaign. She would later go on to run for public office herself and was elected to the Philadelphia Zoning Board where she became the first African-American and the first woman to serve in this position.

Later, in 1971, she was named Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania making her the first female, African-American secretary of a state in the nation.

The rights of African Americans and the rights of women were never far from Mrs. Tucker's thoughts. In 1965, she participated in the White House Conference on Civil Rights, and she marched with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama in support of the 1965 Voting Rights Bill. She also founded the National Congress of Black Women in order to aid in the educational, political, economic, and cultural development of African-American women and their families.

Mr. Speaker, America lost a great soul and noble spirit with the passing of Cynthia DeLores Tucker. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me today in honoring her legacy by supporting this resolution. Truly, she will be missed.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1094: "Commemorating the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker."

Although it has been almost five years since the world lost a true pioneer and leader, but the legacy of C. DeLores Tucker endures. October 13, 2005 did not mark a tragedy; rather, it marked a day of celebration as to the achievements and legacy of a paragon of the woman leader. It is an honor for me to stand here today to celebrate the passing on of Dr. C. DeLores Tucker to her rightful place among other angels and saints.

Dr. Tucker represented a major segment of African American and political history in the U.S. She was among the many women stalwarts of our lifetime that led on so many different issues. The key aspect about Dr. Tucker's efforts was that they were not for personal gain. I would compare her to an eagle that spread its wings to help other women—not only African Americans, but all women. She provided the wind and momentum for other women to ascend to equality and a better quality of life.

Given the long fight that our dear DeLores and I endeavored together in the Halls of Congress, I ask your short indulgence as I cite an excerpt from the words spoken by a similar pioneer, Madame Sojourner Truth, in her "Ain't I a Woman?" speech delivered at a women's rights convention in Akron, Ohio in 1851:

That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman? . . .

If my cup won't hold but a pint, and yours holds a quart, wouldn't you be mean not to let me have my little half measure full?

Then that little man in black there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, 'cause Christ wasn't a woman! Where did your Christ come from? Where did your Christ come from? From God and a woman!

Man had nothing to do with Him. If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now they is asking to do it, the men better let them.

Obligated to you for hearing me, and now old Sojourner ain't got nothing more to say.

Dr. Tucker did just this—she fought until the fight was made, she spoke until "she ain't [had] nothing more to say." For women's rights, civil rights, the disenfranchised, or the underrepresented, she stood up like a warrior and a leader, and the progress she made will be enjoyed by many for as long as man exists. As author Ron Daniels said in his opinion piece in the Madison Times, DeLores was not afraid to denounce gang violence, fratricide, or the denigration of women in rap lyrics; not afraid to implore our children to devote less time to athletics and more to academics; and staunchly advocated excellence in education, improved parenting skills, and the harnessing of our economic resources as a distinct market. It did not have to be sexy, popular, or self-promoting to be right for Dr. C. DeLores Tucker, and I had the privilege of standing next to her in the trenches of the fight for equality.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. C. DeLores Tucker was a close and valued friend for many years. Her crusade for women's and civil rights served not only as an inspiration to women, minorities, and other traditionally disadvantaged groups, but to all of society, and her lifelong service indeed worked for its betterment. From her devout involvement in the Democratic Party to her founding of the Philadelphia Martin Luther King, Jr., Association for Non-Violent Change, she embodied the tenacity and courage necessary to eradicate the disparities and bigotry that continues to constrain the attainment of equality.

Of her many endearing qualities were the fact that her service was never for personal gain and that it was boundless—she never hesitated to travel the extra mile to help others. This was evident in her singular work as the lead advocate to urge the recognition and honor of abolitionist Sojourner Truth with the addition of her likeness to the statue commemorating women's suffrage in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. Bill, as you know, her determined, passionate, and powerful efforts have ultimately resulted in the honoring of Sojourner Truth. Our own DeLores was in her own right a guiding light of truth. The love and devotion that she displayed in this endeavor continue to inspire legislators and supporters.

□ 1515

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to commemorate the life and to honor the legacy of Cynthia DeLores Tucker by supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1094.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRATULATING THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 62) congratulating the outstanding professional public servants, both past and present, of the Natural Resources Conservation Service on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 62

Whereas the well-being of the United States is dependent on productive soils along with abundant and high-quality water and related natural resources;

Whereas the Natural Resources Conservation Service (in this resolution referred to as "NRCS") was established as the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture in 1935 to assist farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in protecting soil and water resources on private lands;

Whereas Hugh Hammond Bennett, the first Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and the "father of soil conservation", led the creation of the modern soil conservation movement that established soil and water conservation as a national priority;

Whereas the NRCS, with the assistance of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, State governments, and local partners, developed a new mechanism of American conservation service delivery, which brings together private individuals with Federal, State, and local governments to achieve common conservation objectives;

Whereas the NRCS provides a vital public service by supplying technical expertise and financial assistance to cooperating private landowners for the conservation of soil and water resources;

Whereas the NRCS, as authorized by Congress, has developed and provided land conservation programs that have resulted in the restoration and preservation of millions of acres of wetlands, forests, and grasslands that provide innumerable benefits to the general public in the form of recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, water quality, and reduced soil erosion;

Whereas the NRCS is the world leader in soil science and soil surveying;

Whereas the NRCS is the national leader in the inventory of natural resources on private lands, providing national leaders and the public with the status and trends related to these resources and helping forecast the availability of critical water supplies;

Whereas the NRCS has helped communities develop and implement thousands of locally led projects that continue to provide flood control, soil conservation, water supply, and recreational benefits to all Americans, while providing business and job creation opportunities as well;

Whereas since its establishment, the NRCS has developed, tested, and demonstrated conservation practices, helped develop the science and art of conservation, and continues to strive toward innovation;

Whereas the NRCS encourages and works with landowners and land users to adopt conservation practices and technologies in a

voluntary manner to address natural resource concerns;

Whereas NRCS employees serve in offices in every State and territory, while other employees assist other countries and governments;

Whereas while some NRCS employees work directly with landowners, other employees serve in support of NRCS field operations, but all work toward a common goal of improving the condition of all natural resources found on private lands, knowing when they succeed, all Americans benefit; and

Whereas the NRCS has been “helping people, help the land” for 75 years: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) congratulates the outstanding conservation professionals of the Natural Resources Conservation Service on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Natural Resources Conservation Service;

(2) recognizes the vital role conservation plays in the well-being of the United States;

(3) expresses its continued commitment to the conservation of natural resources on private lands in both the national interest and as a national priority; and

(4) recognizes the services that the Natural Resources Conservation Service provides to the United States by helping farmers, ranchers, and other landowners to protect soil, water, and related natural resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. Con. Res. 62.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. Con. Res. 62, congratulating the outstanding professional public servants, both past and present, of the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

I am proud to say that Members on both sides of the aisle support this resolution. I join Agriculture Committee Chairman COLLIN PETERSON, Ranking Member FRANK LUCAS, and many of my colleagues on the Agriculture Committee in cosponsoring the House version of this resolution, which recognizes an important Federal agency that has helped our farmers and ranchers practice smart conservation on private land since its inception in 1935.

Established by Congress in response to the Dust Bowl disaster that devastated vast stretches of our land, the agency was originally known as the Soil Conservation Service. In 1994, the agency's name changed to the Natural

Resources Conservation Service to more accurately reflect its role in protecting all natural resources, not only soil, but also air, water, plants, and animals.

NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to landowners at local levels, thus recognizing the diversity of the land in this country and the unique concerns in each region. In fact, you will find NRCS field offices in nearly every county in the Nation. NRCS helps local communities carry out thousands of conservation projects, which often translate into opportunities for job creation and increased investment in local communities.

Mr. Speaker, the United States depends as much today on productive soils and an abundant, high-quality water supply as we did 75 years ago. In fact, given the agricultural and environmental challenges we face, these programs are more important than ever. With this resolution we salute the NRCS professionals, both past and present, who have worked alongside America's local farmers and ranchers for 75 years to help preserve our essential natural resources.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and to join me in recognizing the great work of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 62, which recognizes the 75 years of service of the National Resources Conservation Service, the NRCS. Created by Congress in 1935, the Soil Conservation Service, now known as the NRCS, has worked hand-in-hand with local governments, organizations, farmers, ranchers, and other landowners to preserve and protect our Nation's natural resources on private lands.

Farmers were conserving long before it became a celebrated trend to “go green”. They have always had a vested interest in preserving the land that provides for them. Partnering with the NRCS, our producers are provided the scientific and technical assistance to implement the most advanced conservation practices in the world.

Through the NRCS's assistance and implementation of conservation programs, producers have voluntarily worked to help reduce soil erosion, increase wetlands, and improve water and air quality, meeting mounting government regulations and preserving farmland and wildlife habitat. The environmental gains produced on these private lands provide benefits far beyond the farm.

The benefits of the NRCS's assistance are evident in my home State of Oklahoma. The conservation practices implemented by the producers have reduced the removal of topsoil and prevented a recurrence of the disastrous conditions of the 1930s Dust Bowl from ever happening again. NRCS also works

to protect the safety of our rural communities by rehabilitating old dams and working to implement flood prevention programs.

I would like to thank Chairman PETERSON for his leadership in introducing a similar resolution I have cosponsored. I would also like to thank my colleagues on the Ag Committee who have helped to craft the greenest farm bills in recent history. But most importantly, I want to thank and congratulate the men and women of the Natural Resources Conservation Service for their work in the field over the years, providing our producers with the assistance to protect our natural resources.

And let me just say once again: representing a part of the great State of Oklahoma that faced the greatest challenges of both the economic depression of the 1930s and the Dust Bowl, those good folks at what at that time was the Soil Conservation Service, working with what we would now consider to be very primitive equipment, working to educate and encourage producers to adopt practices that would ultimately make such a tremendous difference they have—what can you say? Whether it's the NRCS or the old Soil Conservation Service, the same great people for 75 years taking care of our natural resources. Thank you.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 62.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 1294, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1328, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1299, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Concurrent Resolution 268 will resume later in the week.

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

#### SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1294, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Towns) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1294.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]

YEAS—388

Ackerman	Burton (IN)	Dicks
Aderholt	Butterfield	Dingell
Adler (NJ)	Buyer	Doggett
Akin	Calvert	Donnelly (IN)
Alexander	Camp	Doyle
Altmire	Campbell	Dreier
Andrews	Cantor	Driehaus
Arcuri	Capito	Duncan
Austria	Capps	Edwards (MD)
Baca	Capuano	Edwards (TX)
Bachmann	Cardoza	Ehlers
Bachus	Carnahan	Ellison
Baird	Carney	Ellsworth
Baldwin	Carson (IN)	Emerson
Barrow	Carter	Eshoo
Bartlett	Cassidy	Etheridge
Barton (TX)	Castle	Farr
Bean	Castor (FL)	Fattah
Becerra	Chaffetz	Filner
Berkley	Chandler	Flake
Berman	Childers	Fleming
Biggart	Chu	Forbes
Bilbray	Clay	Fortenberry
Bilirakis	Cleaver	Foster
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Fox
Bishop (NY)	Coble	Frank (MA)
Blackburn	Coffman (CO)	Franks (AZ)
Blumenauer	Cohen	Frelinghuysen
Bocchieri	Conaway	Fudge
Boehner	Conyers	Gallely
Bonner	Cooper	Garamendi
Bono Mack	Costa	Garrett (NJ)
Boozman	Costello	Gerlach
Boren	Courtney	Giffords
Boswell	Crenshaw	Gingrey (GA)
Boucher	Crowley	Gonzalez
Boustany	Cuellar	Goodlatte
Boyd	Culberson	Gordon (TN)
Brady (PA)	Cummings	Granger
Brady (TX)	Dahlkemper	Graves
Bralley (IA)	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Bright	Davis (IL)	Green, Al
Broun (GA)	Davis (KY)	Green, Gene
Brown (SC)	DeGette	Griffith
Brown (SD)	DeLauro	Grijalva
Brown-Waite,	Dent	Guthrie
Ginny	Deutch	Hall (NY)
Buchanan	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hall (TX)
Burgess	Diaz-Balart, M.	Halvorson

Hare	McCarthy (CA)	Ruppersberger
Harman	McCarthy (NY)	Ryan (OH)
Harper	McCauley	Ryan (WI)
Hastings (FL)	McClintock	Salazar
Hastings (WA)	McCollum	Sánchez, Linda
Heinrich	McCotter	T.
Hensarling	McDermott	Sánchez, Loretta
Hergert	McGovern	Sarbanes
Herseth Sandlin	McHenry	Scalise
Higgins	McIntyre	Schakowsky
Hill	McMorris	Schauer
Himes	Rodgers	Schiff
Hinchee	McNerney	Schmidt
Hinojosa	Melancon	Schock
Hirono	Mica	Schrader
Holden	Michaud	Schwartz
Holt	Miller (FL)	Scott (GA)
Honda	Miller (MI)	Scott (VA)
Hoyer	Miller (NC)	Sensenbrenner
Hunter	Miller, Gary	Serrano
Inslee	Miller, George	Sessions
Israel	Minnick	Sestak
Issa	Mitchell	Shadegg
Jackson (IL)	Moore (KS)	Shea-Porter
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	Sherman
(TX)	Moran (KS)	Shimkus
Jenkins	Moran (VA)	Shuler
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (CT)	Shuster
Johnson (IL)	Murphy (NY)	Simpson
Johnson, E. B.	Murphy, Patrick	Sires
Johnson, Sam	Murphy, Tim	Skelton
Jones	Myrick	Slaughter
Jordan (OH)	Nadler (NY)	Smith (NE)
Kagen	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)
Kanjorski	Neal (MA)	Smith (TX)
Kaptur	Neugebauer	Smith (WA)
Kennedy	Nunes	Snyder
Kildee	Nye	Space
Kilpatrick (MI)	Oberstar	Spratt
Kilroy	Obey	Stark
Kind	Olson	Stearns
King (NY)	Olver	Stupak
Kingston	Ortiz	Sullivan
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Owens	Sutton
Kissell	Pallone	Tanner
Klein (FL)	Pascrell	Taylor
Kline (MN)	Pastor (AZ)	Teague
Kosmas	Paul	Terry
Kratovil	Paulsen	Thompson (CA)
Kucinich	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Thompson (PA)
Lance	Perriello	Thornberry
Langevin	Peterson	Tiahrt
Larsen (WA)	Petri	Tiberi
Larson (CT)	Pingree (ME)	Tierney
LaTourette	Pitts	Titus
Latta	Platts	Tonko
Lee (NY)	Poe (TX)	Towns
Levin	Polis (CO)	Tsongas
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Turner
Lewis (GA)	Posey	Upton
Linder	Price (GA)	Van Hollen
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Velázquez
LoBiondo	Putnam	Visclosky
Loeb	Quigley	Walden
Loeb	Rahall	Walz
Lofgren, Zoe	Rangel	Watson
Lowey	Rehberg	Watt
Lucas	Reichert	Waxman
Luetkemeyer	Richardson	Weiner
Lujan	Roe (TN)	Welch
Lummis	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland
Lungren, Daniel	E.	Whitfield
E.	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (OH)
Mack	Rogers (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Maffei	Rohrabacher	Wittman
Maloney	Rooney	Wolf
Manzullo	Ros-Lehtinen	Woolsey
Marchant	Roskam	Wu
Markey (MA)	Ross	Yarmuth
Marshall	Rothman (NJ)	Young (AK)
Matheson	Roybal-Allard	Young (FL)
Matsui	Royce	

#### NOT VOTING—42

Barrett (SC)	Gutierrez	Mollohan
Berry	Heller	Payne
Bishop (UT)	Hodes	Peters
Blunt	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Cao	Inglis	Reyes
Clarke	King (IA)	Rodriguez
Cole	Kirk	Rush
Connolly (VA)	Latham	Souder
Davis (AL)	Lee (CA)	Speier
Davis (TN)	Lynch	Wamp
DeFazio	Markey (CO)	Wasserman
Delahunt	McKeon	Schultz
Engel	McMahon	Waters
Fallin	Meek (FL)	
Gohmert	Meeks (NY)	

□ 1856

Messrs. TEAGUE and TIAHRT and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 256, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

#### HONORING WILLIAM EARNEST “ERNIE” HARWELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1328, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Towns) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1328.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 257]

YEAS—394

Ackerman	Butterfield	Deuch
Aderholt	Buyer	Diaz-Balart, L.
Adler (NJ)	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, M.
Akin	Camp	Dicks
Alexander	Campbell	Dingell
Altmire	Cantor	Doggett
Andrews	Capito	Donnelly (IN)
Arcuri	Capps	Doyle
Austria	Capuano	Dreier
Baca	Cardoza	Driehaus
Bachmann	Carnahan	Duncan
Bachus	Carney	Edwards (MD)
Baird	Carson (IN)	Edwards (TX)
Baldwin	Carter	Ehlers
Barrow	Cassidy	Ellison
Bartlett	Castle	Ellsworth
Barton (TX)	Castor (FL)	Emerson
Bean	Chaffetz	Eshoo
Becerra	Chandler	Etheridge
Berkley	Childers	Farr
Berman	Chu	Fattah
Biggart	Clarke	Filner
Bilbray	Clay	Flake
Bilirakis	Cleaver	Fleming
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Forbes
Bishop (NY)	Coble	Fortenberry
Blackburn	Coffman (CO)	Foster
Blumenauer	Cohen	Fox
Bocchieri	Conaway	Frank (MA)
Boehner	Connelly (VA)	Franks (AZ)
Bonner	Conyers	Frelinghuysen
Bono Mack	Cooper	Fudge
Boozman	Boren	Gallely
Boren	Costello	Garamendi
Boucher	Courtney	Garrett (NJ)
Boustany	Crenshaw	Gerlach
Boyd	Crowley	Giffords
Brady (PA)	Cuellar	Gingrey (GA)
Brady (TX)	Culberson	Gonzalez
Bralley (IA)	Cummings	Goodlatte
Bright	Dahlkemper	Gordon (TN)
Broun (GA)	Davis (CA)	Granger
Brown (SC)	Davis (IL)	Graves
Brown, Corrine	Davis (KY)	Grayson
Brown-Waite,	DeFazio	Green, Al
Ginny	DeGette	Green, Gene
Buchanan	DeLauro	Griffith
Burgess	Dent	Guthrie
Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hall (NY)

Hall (TX)	Matheson	Rothman (NJ)
Halvorson	Matsui	Roybal-Allard
Hare	McCarthy (CA)	Royce
Harman	McCarthy (NY)	Ruppersberger
Harper	McCaul	Ryan (OH)
Hastings (FL)	McClintock	Ryan (WI)
Hastings (WA)	McCollum	Salazar
Heinrich	McCotter	Sánchez, Linda
Hensarling	McDermott	T.
Herger	McGovern	Sanchez, Loretta
Hersth Sandlin	McHenry	Sarbanes
Higgins	McIntyre	Scalise
Hill	McKeon	Schakowsky
Himes	McMahon	Schauer
Hinchey	McMorris	Schiff
Hinojosa	Rodgers	Schmidt
Hirono	McNerney	Schock
Hodes	Melancon	Schrader
Holden	Mica	Schwartz
Holt	Michaud	Scott (VA)
Honda	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Hoyer	Miller (MI)	Serrano
Hunter	Miller (NC)	Sessions
Inlee	Miller, Gary	Sestak
Israel	Miller, George	Shadegg
Issa	Minnick	Shea-Porter
Jackson (IL)	Mitchell	Sherman
Jackson Lee	Moore (KS)	Shimkus
(TX)	Moore (WI)	Shuler
Jenkins	Moran (KS)	Shuster
Johnson (GA)	Moran (VA)	Simpson
Johnson (IL)	Murphy (NY)	Sires
Johnson, E. B.	Murphy, Patrick	Skelton
Johnson, Sam	Murphy, Tim	Slaughter
Jones	Myrick	Smith (NE)
Jordan (OH)	Nadler, Tim	Smith (NJ)
Kagen	Napolitano	Smith (TX)
Kanjorski	Neal (MA)	Smith (WA)
Kaptur	Neugebauer	Snyder
Kennedy	Nunes	Space
Kildee	Nye	Spratt
Kilpatrick (MI)	Oberstar	Stark
Kilroy	Obey	Stearns
Kind	Olson	Stupak
King (IA)	Olver	Sullivan
King (NY)	Ortiz	Sutton
Kingston	Owens	Tanner
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pallone	Taylor
Kissell	Pascrell	Teague
Kline (MN)	Pastor (AZ)	Terry
Kosmas	Paul	Thompson (CA)
Kratovil	Paulsen	Thompson (MS)
Kucinich	Pence	Thompson (PA)
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Thornberry
Lance	Perriello	Tiahrt
Langevin	Peters	Tiberi
Larsen (WA)	Peterson	Tierney
Larson (CT)	Petri	Titus
Latham	Pingree (ME)	Tonko
LaTourette	Pitts	Towns
Latta	Platts	Tsongas
Lee (NY)	Poe (TX)	Turner
Levin	Polis (CO)	Upton
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Van Hollen
Linder	Posey	Velázquez
Lipinski	Price (GA)	Visclosky
LoBiondo	Price (NC)	Walden
Loeback	Putnam	Walz
Lofgren, Zoe	Quigley	Watson
Lowey	Rahall	Watt
Lucas	Rangel	Waxman
Luetkemeyer	Rehberg	Weiner
Luján	Reichert	Welch
Lummis	Reyes	Westmoreland
Lungren, Daniel	Richardson	Whitfield
E.	Roe (TN)	Wilson (OH)
Mack	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
Maffei	Rogers (KY)	Wittman
Maloney	Rogers (MI)	Wolf
Manzullo	Rohrabacher	Woolsey
Marchant	Rooney	Wu
Markey (CO)	Ros-Lehtinen	Yarmuth
Markey (MA)	Roskam	Young (AK)
Marshall	Ross	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—36

Baca	Gutierrez	Payne
Barrett (SC)	Heller	Radanovich
Berry	Hoekstra	Rodriguez
Bishop (UT)	Inglis	Rush
Blunt	Kirk	Scott (GA)
Cao	Klein (FL)	Souder
Cole	Lee (CA)	Speier
Davis (AL)	Lewis (GA)	Wamp
Davis (TN)	Lynch	Wasserman
Engel	Meek (FL)	Schultz
Fallin	Meeks (NY)	Waters
Gohmert	Mollohan	
Grijalva	Murphy (CT)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 1904

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE IKE ANDREWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the North Carolina delegation to note with sadness the passing of former Representative Ike Andrews, who represented North Carolina's Fourth Congressional District from the 93rd to the 98th Congress, 1973 to 1984.

Ike Andrews rose from humble beginnings in the small town of Bonlee in Chatham County, North Carolina, to the Halls of Congress, and he never forgot his small town roots. He maintained a modest demeanor that sometimes belied the depth of his knowledge on complicated policy issues.

Ike's service to his county began as an Army master sergeant. Ike served his country during World War II as a field artillery forward observer, earning a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star. When Ike came back from the war, he earned both an undergraduate and a law degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, beginning a long relationship, a lifetime relationship with that school.

Before coming to Congress, Ike served as both a North Carolina State senator and a State representative advancing the cause of desegregation in North Carolina's schools. His work in North Carolina was an opening act to a congressional career particularly devoted to the cause of education. Education changed his life, and he wanted to make sure that other people of modest means would have the same opportunity.

In Congress he served as chairman of the Education and Labor Committee's Human Resources Subcommittee, where he worked to advance volunteerism programs and programs to reduce juvenile delinquency.

When I was elected to this body 2 years after Ike had left it, he was always there to offer advice and encouragement. Today, as I think of his work in this body, I acknowledge with appreciation that it helped shape North Carolina's Triangle region as we know it today, a vibrant place of learning and research and innovation.

Ike Andrews is survived by his wife, JoAnne, and his daughter, Alice.

On behalf of the Members of this body, I want to express condolences for their loss; on behalf of my wife, Lisa; all of the Members of this body; all present and former colleagues.

At this point, I am happy to yield to my colleague from North Carolina, the dean of our delegation, Mr. COBLE.

Mr. COBLE. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for yielding.

"Hail fellow well met" were words coined with Ike Andrews in mind. One could have met Ike for the first time, and he left thinking he'd known him for years. He was indeed "hail fellow well met," and I am pleased to join my friend from North Carolina and my other colleagues in honoring the memory of Ike Andrews.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank my colleague.

Now, Madam Speaker, I'd like to ask that we observe a moment of silence in honor of the memory of former Representative Ike Andrews.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask all present to rise for the purpose of a moment of silence.

PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1299, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1299.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 0, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 258]

YEAS—395

Ackerman	Boehner	Capuano
Aderholt	Bonner	Cardoza
Adler (NJ)	Bono Mack	Carnahan
Akin	Boozman	Carney
Alexander	Boren	Carson (IN)
Altmire	Boswell	Carter
Andrews	Boucher	Cassidy
Arcuri	Boustany	Castle
Austria	Boyd	Castor (FL)
Baca	Brady (PA)	Chaffetz
Bachmann	Brady (TX)	Chandler
Bachus	Braley (IA)	Childers
Baird	Bright	Chu
Baldwin	Broun (GA)	Clarke
Barrow	Brown (SC)	Clay
Bartlett	Brown, Corrine	Cleaver
Barton (TX)	Brown-Waite,	Clyburn
Bean	Ginny	Coble
Becerra	Buchanan	Coffman (CO)
Berkley	Burgess	Cohen
Berman	Burton (IN)	Conaway
Biggert	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)
Billbray	Buyer	Cooper
Billirakis	Calvert	Costa
Bishop (GA)	Camp	Costello
Bishop (NY)	Campbell	Courtney
Blackburn	Cantor	Crenshaw
Blumenauer	Capito	Crowley
Bocieri	Capps	Cuellar

Culberson  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
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  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen

Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
Latta  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb  
Loeb  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCauley  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (NY)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pence

Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Lucas  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
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  
Space  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Townsend  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Vislosky  
Walden

Walz  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—35

Barrett (SC)  
Berry  
Bishop (UT)  
Blunt  
Cao  
Cole  
Conyers  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (TN)  
Fallin  
Gohmert  
Gutierrez  
Heller  
Hoekstra  
Inglis  
Kirk  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Lowey  
Lynch  
McKeon  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mollohan  
Payne  
Radanovich  
Rodriguez  
Rush  
Souder  
Speier  
Wamp  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1917

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House chamber today. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 256, 257 and 258.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5116, AMERICA COMPETES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. ARCURI, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-479) on the resolution (H. Res. 1344) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5116) to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. GRIJALVA, from the Committee on Natural Resources, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-480) on the resolution (H. Res. 1254) directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relating to the Secretary's Treasured Landscape Initiative, potential designation of National Monuments, and High Priority Land-Rationalization Efforts, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 11, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Monday, May 11, 2010 at 5:09 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits the 2010 National Drug Control Strategy.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

## 2010 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-107)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committees on Armed Services, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Oversight and Government Reform, Small Business, Transportation and Infrastructure, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit the 2010 National Drug Control Strategy, a blueprint for reducing illicit drug use and its harmful consequences in America. I am committed to restoring balance in our efforts to combat the drug problems that plague our communities. While I remain steadfast in my commitment to continue our strong enforcement efforts, especially along the southwest border, I directed the Office of National Drug Control Policy to re-engage in efforts to prevent drug use and addiction and to make treatment available for those who seek recovery. This new, balanced approach will expand efforts for the three critical ways that we can address the drug problem: prevention, treatment, and law enforcement.

Drug use endangers the health and safety of every American, depletes financial and human resources, and deadens the spirit of many of our communities. Whether struggling with an addiction, worrying about a loved one's substance abuse, or being a victim of drug-related crime, millions of people in this country live with the devastating impact of illicit drug use every day. This stark reality demands a new direction in drug policy—one based on common sense, sound science, and practical experience. That is why my new Strategy includes efforts to educate young people who are the most at-risk about the dangers of substance

abuse, allocates unprecedented funding for treatment efforts in federally qualified health centers, reinvigorates drug courts and other criminal justice innovations, and strengthens our enforcement efforts to rid our streets of the drug dealers who infect our communities.

I am confident that if we take these needed steps, we will make our country stronger, our people healthier, and our streets safer. If we boost community-based prevention efforts, expand treatment opportunities, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and work collaboratively with our global partners, we will reduce drug use and its resulting damage.

While I am proud of the new direction described here, a well-crafted strategy is only as successful as its implementation. To succeed, we will need to rely on the hard work, dedication, and perseverance of every concerned American. I look forward to working with the Congress, Federal, State, and local officials, tribal leaders, and citizens across the country as we implement this Strategy and make our communities better places to live, work, and raise our families.

BARACK OBAMA.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 11, 2010.*

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF EDWARD BOWMAN, SR.

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

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life of a great man and constituent, Mr. Edward Bowman, Sr. of Cheshire.

In my hometown of Cheshire, Connecticut, there aren't many traffic jams, but on the day of his burial procession, Ed Bowman caused one heck of a mess that virtually closed down Route 10. Hundreds turned out to pay respects to Cheshire's hero, a giant in business and in charity.

One of Cheshire's leading businessmen, the owner of White-Bowman, Ed was an even better volunteer and community cheerleader. If you volunteered at the St. Bridget food drive, Ed Bowman was there packing grocery bags next to you; if you cared about youth sports, Ed Bowman was chalking the ball field with you; and if you were interested in helping kids go to college, Ed Bowman was right there with you hustling for scholarships.

He was a rarity among us. He served not because he wanted any acclamation but because his Catholic faith told him it was the right thing to do.

He leaves behind eight children and 25 grandchildren—a family that has simply picked up where its patriarch left off. Ed Bowman was Cheshire, and the Bowman family is Cheshire.

#### CUBA DAY

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, tomorrow I will be cohosting a briefing to honor the courage and the sacrifice of those struggling for freedom in Cuba. In the last few months, the regime has only stepped up its vicious repression.

Orlando Zapata Tamayo, a courageous human rights activist, recently lost his life at the hands of the tyranny. Las Damas de Blanco, the Ladies in White, endured physical attacks by Cuban security thugs. And each day, Guillermo Farinas' health continues to worsen as the calls for freedom in Cuba remain unanswered.

Jenisset Rivero from the Cuban Democratic Directorate will join us to discuss these and other recent assaults by the dictatorship in Cuba. I welcome and urge you to join us for this important briefing tomorrow at noon in 2253 Rayburn.

See you there.

#### ON THE RETIREMENT OF SENIOR AIRMAN JON B. TURNEY

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay a small tribute to an exceptionally accomplished constituent hailing from Santa Anna, Texas—Senior Airman Jon B. Turney. Senior Airman Turney recently distinguished himself as an MQ-9 remotely piloted aircraft instructor sensor operator with the 29th Attack Squadron, 49th Operations Group, 49th Fighter Wing. With just over 3 years in the Air Force, Airman Turney has been integral to the success of the remotely piloted aircraft community.

He has flown 364 instructional hours, resulting in 92 qualified MQ-9 sensor operators. These operators have joined overseas contingency operations in support of Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom. He personally created an MQ-9 community of practice, providing real-time and easily accessible remotely piloted aircraft data to users Air Force wide. He assisted with the creation of a new draft of Air Force tactics, techniques and procedures for the MQ-9, positively impacting operations Air Force wide. Finally, in his free time he is active in charity and is pursuing a bachelor's degree.

These accomplishments along with his technical and leadership skills earned him the 29th Attack Squadron Airman of the Year for 2009 and a place as one of the Air Force's 2010 Team of the Year members.

On behalf of the people of Central and West Texas, I thank Senior Airman Turney for his exemplary service to his country and look forward to following his future success. I wish both he and his young family all the happiness and good health that God can grant them; and may God bless them all.

#### RECOGNIZING PLYMOUTH FIRE CAPTAIN TOM EVENSON AND FIREFIGHTER ANN KORSMO

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize two heroes from my district who went above and beyond their call of duty. Plymouth Fire Captain Tom Evenson and Volunteer Firefighter Ann Korsmo recently received the Firefighters Heroes Award from the Twin Cities chapter of the American Red Cross.

After learning about a local family who suffered severe burns during a home fire incident, these firefighters decided to provide a fire safety course to the family to help them overcome their fear and avoid similar problems in the future. When they came to discover the grandmother, who cares for the family's children, was deaf, they reached out to a local hearing professional and were able to get a \$6,000 pair of hearing aids charitably donated.

Madam Speaker, the selfless service of people like Tom Evenson and Ann Korsmo is what makes our communities and our country great, and I am proud to recognize them here today.

#### POLICE WEEK

(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, this week is Police Week, which has a particular resonance here in Washington, home to the National Peace Officers Memorial. Tuesday, there was a Blue Mass at St. Patrick's Catholic Church in honor of the men and women killed in 2009 in the line of duty. On Thursday, there is a candlelight vigil in the memory of the 117 police officers who gave the last full measure of devotion to protect us from criminals.

In my State of Pennsylvania, seven officers died in the last year. Among them was State Trooper Paul G. Richey, who was killed in Oil City in my congressional district. He left a wife and two children.

Only Texas, Florida and California had more police deaths than Pennsylvania. The number of deaths from gunfire is up 21 percent, from 38 last year to 46.

Many of the events of Police Week help raise awareness and funding for Concerns of Police Survivors or COPS, a nonprofit organization. Proceeds help the family members of fallen officers—a worthy cause.

□ 1930

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order

of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### IRAQ'S MOST VIOLENT DAY OF THE YEAR

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, Monday, yesterday, was the most violent day so far this year in Iraq. In what the Associated Press called a "relentless cascade of bombings and shootings," insurgents killed more than 100 people, not to mention hundreds of wounded and maimed, in a series of coordinated attacks. Both civilian and security forces came under siege: a bombing outside a restaurant in Kut province; another at the mayor's office in Tarmiya; another at a market in Suwayra; and security checkpoints throughout Baghdad hit by gunmen disguised as street cleaners.

At a textile factory in the city of Hillah, the bombing was timed at the end of a shift, maximizing the bloodshed and the casualties. When people rushed to help the wounded, a suicide bomber detonated his explosives in the crowd, just adding to the carnage. According to the AP account, the wounded in Hillah could be heard cursing their government for its inability to protect them.

A few years ago, you'll remember we were told the insurgency was in its "last throes." But it is clearly capable of wreaking havoc—and doing so with precision and sophisticated planning. The continuing political instability in Iraq is contributing to the chaos, as the elections held more than 2 months ago have yet to produce a clear winner and a new government. There's real danger, Madam Speaker, that if the Sunnis are not given a stake in the new government, we could see the kind of sectarian strife bordering on civil war that exploded in Iraq just a few years ago.

With most of the recent attention on Afghanistan, this onslaught serves as a chilling reminder of just how dangerous and unstable Iraq remains. Fear and violence remain a way of life. We can't become complacent, Madam Speaker. We can't forget about the role of the U.S.-led military occupation and what role that played in inflaming the insurgency in the first place and in provoking these kinds of attacks. Much was made of the supposed blow to the insurgency when two leaders of al Qaeda in Iraq were killed last month. Yesterday's horror just goes to show that killing terrorists and killing militants just makes it easier for al Qaeda to recruit new ones.

Just a few hours ago comes word that top officials are apparently drawing exactly the wrong conclusion for Monday's attacks. They're talking about slowing down the pace of the redeployment of our troops out of Iraq. What we need instead, Madam Speaker, is an ac-

celeration of the redeployment plan, because our continued military presence is a key factor in motivating militants to acts of unspeakable terror. We're doing as much to engender violence as to tamp it down. We're doing as much to undermine security as we are to contributing to it. Only by ending our military occupation and replacing it with a civilian surge can we hope to foster peace, stability, and democracy in Iraq.

The men and women of our armed services have performed their duties with honor and courage. They are not to blame for a failed policy, Madam Speaker. But for their safety and for the good of Iraq and for the good of the future of the Iraqi civilians and their country, let's bring our troops home.

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

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

#### ASSAULT ON THE BORDER PATROL

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

Mr. POE of Texas. It's National Police Week, where we honor the lawmen and the women who protect this great Nation. As we pause to recognize the service and sacrifice of all U.S. law enforcement officers, we also need to remember the men and women who work on the border, our Border Patrol agents. Some have sacrificed their lives putting themselves between the bad guys and us. We owe their families a great debt for those sacrifices, like U.S. Border Patrol Senior Patrol Agent Luis Aguilar, who was killed in the line of duty in 2008. Agent Aguilar was attempting to deploy a set of road spikes to stop a narco-terrorist drug smuggler. The drug smuggler attempted to evade our agents and escape back into Mexico across the Imperial Sand Dunes in the Yuma sector of Arizona. The suspect, driving a Hummer, accelerated his vehicle and intentionally hit Officer Aguilar, and he was killed.

Border Patrol Agent Robert Rosas of the Campo, California, Border Patrol Station was murdered in 2009 while performing his duties. Agent Rosas was responding to suspicious activity in the area notorious for alien and drug smuggling when he was shot and killed by unidentified assailants. The murder occurred in a remote border area near Campo, California, where Agent Rosas was shot several times in the head, execution style. Agent Rosas was 30 years of age.

Even our U.S. Park Rangers aren't safe from these terrorists. In the wake of 9/11, Kris Eggle protected his country by intercepting weapons, thousands

of pounds of illegal drugs, and hundreds of illegal lawbreakers from foreign countries. He guarded a 31-mile stretch of our Nation's southern boundary. Kris was shot and killed in the line of duty at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument on August 9, 2002. He was pursuing members of a drug cartel hit squad. They fled into the United States after committing a string of murders in Mexico. Kris was 28 years of age when he was mowed down by these narco-terrorists in Arizona.

Our Border Patrol agents are under constant assault. Not counting the murders, Madam Speaker, I have a chart here that illustrates just in the last few years assaults on our Border Patrol agents. These are the men and women on the border, protecting us from people crossing in. Going back to 2004, there were about 300, almost 400 assaults on our border agents. In 2005, about 680. 2006, 750. And then 2007, 2008, and 2009, all about a thousand assaults on our border agents. Most of these assaults, Madam Speaker, are committed by people crossing the border into the United States illegally and committing assaults on our Border Patrol agents. For some reason, we don't hear much about it in the national media. They seem to be concerned about other issues.

Madam Speaker, we have here what the Border Patrol agents call the "war wagon." This is called the war wagon because they modify their Border Patrol vehicles, their pickup trucks, and they put wire mesh screens over the front windshields, over the side windows. They even protect the lights on top because when they get close to the border, people from foreign countries that are trying to come into the United States pelt our Border Patrol agents with rocks, and they destroy their vehicles. They also happen to harm our Border Patrol agents. So they have to improvise these war wagons to protect themselves from assaults.

During this Police Week, Madam Speaker, when we remember peace officers in this country that were killed, we need to remember the Border Patrol agents that do their duty every day trying to protect our porous border, because they don't get the resources the Federal Government should give them, including the National Guard. They are constantly under attack. A thousand assaults a year against our Border Patrol is a bit much, don't you think, Madam Speaker? We in this House of Representatives owe them the duty to make sure they are protected, and we do that by protecting the border and making sure that people who come into the United States are stopped at the border if they are here and trying to cross illegally.

Madam Speaker, our borders are a war zone. As a Texas Ranger once told me, he said, After dark, Congressman POE, the border in Texas and Mexico gets Western. It gets violent. Our law enforcement officers are out-manned, out-gunned, and out-financed. We need

the moral resolve as a Nation to secure the dignity our borders, to protect the lawmen that are down there doing the job that we let them do, we ask them to do, and they are trying to do the best they can. They need more resources, more boots on the ground, and that includes sending the National Guard on the border, as requested by State Governors, because it is the first duty of government to protect the country and the people that live in it. And that includes Border Patrol agents.

And that's just the way it is.

#### TALE OF WALL STREET

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, the clever comedy tale that's being spun by Wall Street megabanks and their minions here in Washington is that they are paying back \$700 billion our taxpayers bestowed on them in the fall of 2008. In fact, some spinmeisters say the bailout actually will cost our taxpayers just \$109 billion, not the originally projected \$700 billion of costs, called TARP, the Troubled Asset Relief Program. The PR spin even got CNN to report that the cost to the taxpayers will be far less than originally anticipated. If you believe that, you'll believe anything.

One of the bittersweet reasons that they will pay back less is that the Obama administration originally stated that up to 4 million people could save their homes through the loan modification program that was part of the TARP. But through this February, only 170,000 distressed homeowners received any long-term modification. So that program is a failure, as the American people continue to be disgorge out of their homes. In fact, only 4 percent of those eligible have even been dealt with and their mortgages reworked.

We need a full cost accounting across this economy of what these speculators did to us. They took our money, they gambled with it, and then they turned our Treasury into their insurance company. And now they're dumping all their mistakes on our generation and the next two to follow.

I want to shine the light on a very dark corner where the true cost of the bailout sits. Come with me and look beyond the curtain where the wizard is really hiding. Secretary Geithner and even Elizabeth Warren, the TARP overseer, say the banks are paying us back. But what they are paying back is only part of the so-called TARP moneys. Paying back the TARP is far, far from enough. At least 12 Treasury programs have thus far cost our taxpayers over \$727 billion. Perhaps \$380 billion represents TARP. But there are 24 Federal Reserve programs that have already cost \$1.738 billion. So the approximate total cost of the Wall Street meltdown

is somewhere over \$2.4 trillion put right at the taxpayers' doorstep. That number is staggering. It's huge. Thus, the TARP money being paid back is less than 1 percent of the staggering number.

Paying back the TARP is hardly enough. Wall Street banks recorded record profits and record bonuses last year on the backs of the American people who are struggling without jobs and fighting to keep their homes. We expect the \$2.4 trillion will continue to rise. And here is why: Treasury has promised unending support, regardless of the dollar amount, for the next 3 years to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to fill the holes in each institution. These are two secondary market institutions' dumping grounds for all of Wall Street's unfinished laundry.

Our government has spent already \$61 billion on Freddie Mac. Plus \$83 billion more on Fannie Mae. That's another \$144 billion—and the number is rising.

□ 1945

We will spend more, as both companies continue their death spiral of losses. But the \$2.4 trillion cost still might not be all that the financial crisis, brought on by reckless speculators on Wall Street, will cost us.

What about the cost of all those bad mortgages settled in at Fannie and Freddie, as well as institutions across this country and world? You see, the heart of the financial crisis is the housing crisis, so we need to add in the losses at FHA, VA, and the Agriculture Department because they all do housing programs. Add in the cost to our economy as a decline in equity in homes across this country. We need to count that too. And what about the total cost of unemployment that came after that? Figure out how much the Federal Government has paid out in insurance in COBRA payments. What about including an accurate estimate of the cost of lost productivity? What growth potential have we lost? And what about the effect on the economy of the loss in stock earnings? How about the loss in IRAs and pension funds? The Ohio public pension funds took a \$480 million hit with the failure of Lehman Brothers. What about the effect on the economy of higher premiums on the FDIC banks who had to shore up the insurance fund because so many smaller banks have collapsed under the toxic weight and potentially fraudulent practices of the big banks? Community banks can't expand, hire, or lend more since more revenue has gone into insuring their deposits. When these small banks go down due to the damaged economy brought to us by Wall Street, the big banks gobble them up and even get bigger.

Can you put a dollar value on the mental and emotional strain that citizens across this country are experiencing? It's clear that Wall Street is doing just fine, and it's equally clear that Main Street is not. Madam Speak-

er, we need a full cost accounting of what Wall Street cost this economy, and we're far from calculating it.

[From the New York Times, May 7, 2010]

IGNORING THE ELEPHANT IN THE BAILOUT

(By Gretchen Morgenson)

If you blinked, you might have missed the ugly first-quarter report last week from Freddie Mac, the mortgage finance giant that, along with its sister Fannie Mae, soldiers on as one of the financial world's biggest wards of the state.

Freddie—already propped up with \$52 billion in taxpayer funds used to rescue the company from its own mistakes—recorded a loss of \$6.7 billion and said it would require an additional \$10.6 billion from taxpayers to shore up its financial position.

The news caused nary a ripple in the placid Washington scene. Perhaps that's because many lawmakers, especially those who once assured us that Fannie and Freddie would never cost taxpayers a dime, hope that their constituents don't notice the burgeoning money pit these mortgage monsters represent. Some \$130 billion in federal money had already been larded on both companies before Freddie's latest request.

But taxpayers should examine Freddie's first-quarter numbers not only because the losses are our responsibility. Since they also include details on Freddie's delinquent mortgages, the company's sales of foreclosed properties and losses on those sales, the results provide a telling snapshot of the current state of the housing market.

That picture isn't pretty. Serious delinquencies in Freddie's single-family conventional loan portfolio—those more than 90 days late—came in at 4.13 percent, up from 2.41 percent for the period a year earlier. Delinquencies in the company's Alt-A book, one step up from subprime loans, totaled 12.84 percent, while delinquencies on interest-only mortgages were 18.5 percent. Delinquencies on its small portfolio of option-adjustable rate loans totaled 19.8 percent.

The company's inventory of foreclosed properties rose from 29,145 units at the end of March 2009 to almost 54,000 units this year. Perhaps most troubling, Freddie's nonperforming assets almost doubled, rising to \$115 billion from \$62 billion.

When Freddie sells properties, either before or after foreclosure, it generates losses of 39 percent, on average.

There is a bright spot: new delinquencies were fewer in number than in the quarter ended Dec. 31.

Freddie Mac said the main reason for its disastrous quarter was an accounting change that required it to bring back onto its books \$1.5 trillion in assets and liabilities that it had been keeping off of its balance sheet.

None of the grim numbers at Freddie are surprising, really, given that it and Fannie have pretty much been the only games in town of late for anyone interested in getting a mortgage. The problem for taxpayers, of course, is that the company's future doesn't look much different from its recent past.

Indeed, Freddie warned that its credit losses were likely to continue rising throughout 2010. Among the reasons for this dour outlook was the substantial number of borrowers in Freddie's portfolio that currently owe more on their mortgages than their homes are worth.

Even as its business suffers through a sour real estate market, Freddie must pay hefty cash dividends on the preferred stock the government holds. After it receives the additional \$10.6 billion it needs from taxpayers, dividends owed to Treasury will total \$6.2 billion a year. This amount, the company said, "exceeds our annual historical earnings in most periods."

In spite of these difficulties, Freddie and Fannie are nowhere to be seen in the various financial reform efforts under discussion on Capitol Hill. Timothy F. Geithner, the Treasury secretary, offered a vague comment to Congress last March, that after some unspecified reform effort someday in the future, the companies "will not exist in the same form as they did in the past."

Fannie and Freddie, lest you've forgotten, have been longstanding kingpins in the housing market, buying mortgages from banks that issue them so the banks could turn around and lend even more. After both companies overindulged in the lucrative but riskier end of home loans, they nearly collapsed, prompting the federal rescue. Since then, the government has continued to use the firms as mortgage buyers of last resort, to help stabilize a housing Market that is still deeply troubled.

To some, the current silence on what to do about Freddie and Fannie is deafening—as is the lack of chatter about Freddie's disastrous report last week.

"I don't understand why people are not talking about it," said Dean Baker, co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research in Washington, referring to Freddie's losses. "It seems to me the most fundamental question is, have they on an ongoing basis been paying too much for loans even since they went into conservatorship?"

Michael L. Cosgrove, a Freddie spokesman, declined to discuss what the company pays for the mortgages it buys. "We are supporting the market by providing liquidity," he said. "And we have longstanding relationships with all the major mortgage lenders across the country. We're in the business of buying loans and we are one of the few sources of liquidity available."

But Mr. Baker's question gets to the heart of the conflicting roles that Freddie and Fannie are being asked to play today. On the one hand, the companies are charged with supporting the mortgage market by buying loans from banks and other lenders. At the same time, they must work to minimize credit losses to make sure the billions that taxpayers have poured into the firms don't disappear.

Freddie acknowledged these dueling goals in its quarterly report "Certain changes to our business objectives and strategies are designed to provide support for the mortgage market in a manner that serves our public mission and other nonfinancial objectives, but may not contribute to profitability," it noted. Freddie said that its regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, has advised it that "minimizing our credit losses is our central goal and that we will be limited to continuing our existing core business activities and taking actions necessary to advance the goals of the conservatorship."

Mr. Baker's concern that Freddie may be racking up losses by overpaying for mortgages derives from his suspicion that the government might be encouraging it to do so as a way to bolster the operations of mortgage lenders.

That would make Fannie's and Freddie's mortgage-buying yet another backdoor bailout of the nation's banks, Mr. Baker said, and could explain the government's reluctance to include them in the reform efforts now being so hotly debated in Washington.

"If they are deliberately paying too much for mortgages to support the banks," Mr. Baker said, "the government wants them to be in a position to keep doing that, and that would mean not doing anything about their status until further down the road."

It's no surprise that the government doesn't want to acknowledge the soaring taxpayer costs associated with these mortgage zombies. The truth about Fannie and

Freddie has always been hard to come by in Washington, and huge piles of money seem to circulate silently around both firms.

Remember last Christmas Eve? That's when the Treasury quietly decided to remove the \$400 billion limit on federal borrowings available to Fannie and Freddie through 2012.

That stealth move didn't engender much confidence in either the companies or their government guardian.

But because taxpayers own Freddie and Fannie, we should know more about their buying habits, as Mr. Baker points out. Unfortunately, if the government's past actions are any indication of what we can expect, then don't hold your breath waiting for the facts.

#### LET'S MAKE HISTORY BY SUPPORTING OUR NATION'S MARINES AS THEY SUPPORT US

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

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, last week, the House of Representatives passed a suspension bill that was H.R. 24, to redesignate the Department of the Navy to be known as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps. That bill had 426 cosponsors, colleagues from both sides of the aisle, who believe sincerely that the Marine Corps has earned this right to be recognized. All this is about recognition.

I want tonight to thank Senator PAT ROBERTS. Senator PAT ROBERTS last January put in a companion bill to H.R. 24, Senate Bill 504. Senator ROBERTS himself served in the United States Marine Corps. He was an officer, a retired Marine officer. This Monday, he wrote a letter to every Senator, and I want to read just a little part of this, Madam Speaker. First, the subtitle of his letter says, "Let's Make History By Supporting Our Nation's Marines As They Support Us: Redesignate the Department of Navy as the Department of Navy and the Marine Corps." And he further states, "Dear Colleague,"—I'm just going to read paragraphs from this letter, Madam Speaker—"it is not possible to overstate the service and sacrifice of any man or woman who wears or has worn the Marine Corps uniform, whether in Iwo Jima 65 years ago or today. The Corps has been 'first to fight for right and freedom' for over 234 years. That is why I am writing to urge you to cosponsor S. 504, a bill to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps." He does state, but I am not going to repeat this because I just stated this, that he praises the House of Representatives because we passed unanimously H.R. 24, and he does mention the number of 426 cosponsors.

He further states in his letter to his colleagues in the Senate, "I hope you will join me in recognizing our Nation's force in readiness, our Marine Corps, and those who serve in it as equal to our other Armed Forces." To cosponsor S. 504, please contact his office.

Madam Speaker, I want to read this as well: "P.S. One only has to watch the current acclaimed special television production "Pacific" to understand why Marines everywhere are expressing their heartfelt support for what they believe is a long overdue oversight. The Marines and Marine veterans in your State simply ask you to join them with your support." Again, this letter is to the Senate, and I know that Senator ROBERTS himself plans to reach out to as many Senators as he can to ask them to support this.

Madam Speaker, with that, I would like to close by asking, as I do on the floor of the House many times, I ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform. I ask God to please bless the families of our men and women in uniform. I ask God in his loving arms to hold the families who have given a child dying in Afghanistan and Iraq, and I ask God to please bless the House and Senate, that we will do what is right in the eyes of God. And I ask God to give strength, wisdom, and courage to President Obama, that he will do what is right in the eyes of God. And three times I will ask God, please God, please God, please God, continue to bless America.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, each May we honor Asian Pacific Americans and celebrate the extraordinary contributions they make to enhance our communities and our Nation. Since the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843, generations of brave men and women have come to our country seeking new lives for themselves and their families, the promise of the American Dream. Their perseverance in the fight for equality and opportunity despite obstacles such as racial, social, and religious discrimination, is truly inspiring. I am proud to represent one of the most diverse congressional districts in the country. One in four of my constituents is of Asian Pacific heritage, many of whom are of Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese descent. We share our customs and traditions, and ultimately, our community and our Nation are enriched by the presence of Asian Pacific Americans.

They have distinguished themselves as entrepreneurs, educators, and members of our Armed Forces. And the 29th Congressional District boasts an impressive list of Asian Pacific American civic leaders who are strongly committed to our community, including: John Chiang, serving California as controller, is the highest-ranking Asian Pacific American elected State official. Representing California's 21st Senate District is Carol Liu, and serving the 49th Assembly District is Assemblyman Mike Eng.

On the local level, we have Alhambra Mayor Stephen Sham; Alhambra City Council member Gary Yamauchi; Alhambra Unified School Board members Chester Chau and Robert "Bob" Gin; Garvey School Board members Janet Chin, Henry Lo, and John Yuen; Monterey Park Mayor Anthony Wong; Monterey Park Council members Mitchell Ing, David Lau, and Betty Tom Chu; San Gabriel Mayor Albert Huang; San Gabriel Unified School Board member Philip Hu; South Pasadena Council member Mike Ten; South Pasadena Unified School Board member Joseph Loo; Temple City Council member Vincent Yu; and Temple City Unified School Board member Janet Rhee.

The contribution of Asian Americans to our community, our State, and our Nation are not limited to these individuals. Our Nation has benefited from the contribution of Asian Americans for decades. The Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, commonly known as the "Go for Broke" regiments, courageously served our Nation during World War II and earned several awards for their distinctive service in combat. During this Congress I introduced legislation to pay tribute to the "Go for Broke" regiment by awarding them the Congressional Gold Medal, Congress' highest civilian honor. And continuing the spirit of service to our Nation, I am happy to announce that two of my service academy nominees who received appointments this year are Richard Hyun Kim, a resident of Temple City and student of Temple City High School, who will be attending the Military Academy at West Point this fall, and Marcus Nguyen, a San Gabriel High School student from the city of Alhambra, who received an appointment to the Naval Academy. We're so lucky to have these wonderful people in our community. As we celebrate Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, I urge all of us to reflect upon and celebrate the contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our history, our way of life and the future we will share as citizens of this great Nation.

#### ACTION NEEDED NOW AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, Mr. POE of Texas comes down here quite frequently and talks about the problems along the border between the United States and Mexico. Yesterday I received an email that I would like to read to my colleagues. The subject is "The Wild Southern Border." And it starts off, and it says, "A lesson: Don't leave your weapons in the car, don't turn your back on strangers who are somewhere they don't belong, use your cell phone with your off hand, not

your strong hand." And the reason they start off with that lesson is because of what is said in this email, and I would like to read it to you.

"As you know, one of the local ranchers was murdered in Douglas, Arizona, 2 weeks ago. I received three messages similar to the one below from different officers within the Rangers and law enforcement. Yesterday afternoon, I talked to another rancher near us who is a friend of ours and whose great grandfather started their ranch here in 1880. These are good people. He told me what really happened out at the Krentz ranch and what you won't read in the papers. The Border Patrol is afraid of starting a small war between civilians here and the drug cartels in Mexico.

"Bob Krentz was checking his water like he does every evening and came upon an illegal alien who was lying on the ground, telling him he was sick. Bob called the Border Patrol and asked for a medical helicopter to evacuate the gentleman. As he turned to go back to his ATV, he was shot in the side. The round came from down and angled up, so they know the shooter was on the ground. Bob's firearm was in the ATV, so he had no chance. Wounded, he called the Cochise County Sheriff and asked for help. Bleeding in the lungs, he called his brother, but the line was bad. So he called his wife, but again the line was bad. Several ranchers heard the radio call and drove to his location. Bob was dead by this time. The ranchers tracked the shooter 8 miles back towards Mexico and cornered him in a brushy draw. This was all at night.

"The sheriff and Border Patrol arrived and told him not to go down and engage the murderer. They went around to the back side, and if you can believe it, the assassin managed to get by a B.P. helicopter and a sheriff's posse and back into Mexico. So much for professional help when you need it."

And I would like to say that I think the Border Patrol and the sheriffs do a great job with what they have down there. Nevertheless, this is what he says in his email. "One week before the murder, Bob and his brother Phil, who I shoot with, hauled a huge quantity of drugs off the ranch that they found in trucks. One week before that, a rancher near Naco did the same thing. Two nights later, gangs broke into his ranch house and beat him and his wife and told them that if they ever touched any drugs they found, they would come back and kill them.

"The ranchers here deal with cut fences and haul drug deliveries off their ranches all the time. What ranchers think is that the drug cartels beat the one rancher and shot Bob because they wanted to send a message. Bob always gave food and water to illegals, and so they think they sent the assassin to pose as an illegal who was hungry and thirsty, knowing it would catch Bob off-guard. What is going on down here is not being reported. You need to tell the people how bad it is along the bor-

der. Texas is worse. Near El Paso, it's in a state of war; 5,000 people were killed in Ciudad Juarez last year, and it's over 2,000 so far this year. Gun sales down here are through the roof, and I get emails from people wanting firearms training. Something has to be done, but I don't hold out much hope. These gangs have groups in almost every city in the United States. Please read below. This is serious business. The Barrio Azteca and their subgangs are like Mexican corporations and organized extremely well. If this doesn't get dealt with down here, you guys"—meaning us up north—"will deal with it on your streets." And it's signed Bud.

All I can say is that Mr. POE and others have come down here day after day, week after week, month after month, talking about the horrible problems on the border, and this government, the Federal Government, is not doing anything about it. They're not approaching this as it should be approached. We need to send the National Guard down there. We need to continue with the border fencing and stop the illegal aliens from coming across, number one, and stop the drug traffic and the terrorists who are coming across. This is a war down there. We're fighting wars in other parts of the world. This is our border, and we need to address this problem.

#### THEY CARED FOR US: A TRIBUTE TO OUR LOCAL DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, in 1914, a young Chamorro by the name of Jose Diaz Torres began his training in medicine at a small hospital opened by the German colonial administration on the island of Saipan. Chamorro people had their own healing and medicinal traditions from ancient times, but Spanish colonizers introduced the indigenous people to Western medicine, and the Germans continued this practice upon taking control of the Northern Mariana Islands at the end of the 19th century. The Germans had a commitment to training local people, and Jose Torres, or Dr. Torres as he came to be called, thus became the islands' first local doctor. When Japan supplanted Germany, Dr. Torres continued his practice in a hospital the Japanese constructed. There too, the careers of Saipan's first Chamorro dentists, Dr. Manuel Manibusan Aldan and Dr. Juan Charfauros Reyes, began.

Victory over the Japanese in World War II brought the United States to control of the Northern Mariana Islands. After the war, the islands were administered under a United Nations trusteeship arrangement that required the United States to improve the standard of living. This responsibility

was carried out by the U.S. Department of the Navy during the 1950s. The Navy built temporary hospitals on Saipan for the treatment of both military and civilian personnel. In recognition that the local population needed access to permanent medical care, the Navy also expanded the colonial practice of training promising individuals in dentistry and medicine. The Navy sent Dr. Juan Charfauros Reyes for further education to the School of Dental Assistants, Navy Hospital, Guam. Doctors Jose Lujan Chong, Francisco Taman Palacios, Benusto Rogolifoi Kaipat, Jose Tenorio Villagomez, and Calistro Camacho Cabrera were sent for medical training first to the Naval Medical School on Guam and then to the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, in the early 1950s.

□ 2000

Dr. Carlos Sablan Camacho similarly trained in Fiji later in the decade and in Hawaii in the 1970s.

In 1962, two important events took place in the Northern Mariana Islands. First, the U.S. Department of the Interior took over the United States' trusteeship responsibilities from the Navy, inaugurating the establishment of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the capital of which was eventually located on Saipan. Second, the residents of Saipan witnessed the grand opening of a modern, civilian-staffed hospital built on As Terlaje hill, christened Dr. Torres Hospital in honor of Saipan's first local doctor.

The 1960s and 1970s brought opportunities for the aforementioned local doctors to obtain advanced training in Guam and in Hawaii. Joining the ranks of the Northern Marianas' first doctors and dentists in 1972 were Dr. Manuel Quitano Sablan and Dr. Helen Taro, who earned their degree in dentistry and medicine, respectively, from the Fiji School of Medicine. Like their faithful colleagues before them, Dr. Sablan and Dr. Taro returned after their schooling to be of service to the people of the Northern Marianas, taking care of the dental and medical needs of the island community.

The people of the Northern Mariana Islands have the deepest appreciation, admiration, and respect for our pioneer doctors and dentists—to those still living today and to the memory of those that have passed on. May their compassion and dedication always be an example and inspire more of our young people to pursue a career in health care.

#### AUDIT THE FED

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

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise to call attention to my colleagues of a vote that occurred in the other body today. Senator VITTER from Louisiana offered an amendment to the financial

reform package in the Senate that was essentially—it was exactly the same as H.R. 1207, which is Audit the Fed bill. There was a vote on this, and unfortunately there were only 37 Senators that voted in favor of this Audit the Fed bill. This is rather sad because it is already in the House version of the financial reform bill, and in the House we have 319 cosponsors of this bill. So it is a very well-accepted bill by a broad spectrum of both Republicans and Democrats.

But the reason why this is so disturbing is because of the current events going on in the financial markets. Right now we are involved with bailing out Europe and especially bailing out Greece, and we are doing this through the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve does this with currency swaps. They do this by literally giving loans and guarantees to other central banks, and they can even give loans to governments. So this is placing the burden on the American taxpayers, not direct taxation, but by expanding the money supply, this is a tax on the American people because this will bring economic hardship to this country. And because we have been doing this for so many years, the economic hardship is already here. We have been suffering from it.

But the problem comes that once you have a system of money where you can create it out of thin air, there is no restraint on the spending in the Congress. And then the debt piles up, and then they get into debt problems as they are in Greece and other countries in Europe. And how do they want to bail them out? With more debt.

But what is so outrageous is that the Federal Reserve can literally deal in trillions of dollars. They don't get the money authorized. They don't get the money appropriated. They just create it, and they get involved in bailing out their friends, like they have been doing for the last 2 years, and now they are doing it in Europe.

So my contention is that they deserve oversight. Actually, they deserve to be reined in where they cannot do what they are doing. But initially, we need oversight, and that is why this vote of only 37 Senators willing to audit the Federal Reserve in a thorough manner and hold them in check, which means that there were 62 Senators that support the idea of maintaining a status quo with the Fed and that they will still be able to make these loans to these foreign central banks.

Now, what has this led to? It has led to tremendous pressure on the dollar. The dollar is the reserve currency of the world. We bail out all of the banks and all of the corporations. We have been doing this for the last couple of years to the tune of trillions of dollars, and even today it looks like the dollar is strong on the international exchange market. People are frightened about what is happening throughout the world, and they are buying Treasury

bills and they are buying dollars and holding dollars. But the real truth is the dollar is very, very weak, because the only true measurement of the value of currency is its relationship to gold. For 6,000 years, gold has been the best measurement of the value of a country's currency.

In the 1970s, we were very much aware of what was happening. Our dollar was depreciated to gold at 18 percent, and it ushered in a whole decade of inflation: prices going up 15 percent; interest rates up to 21 percent. In the last 10 years, our dollar has been devalued 80 percent in terms of gold. That means, literally, we have printed way too much money. Right now, we are just hanging on. The world is hanging on the fact that the dollar still is usable. But the whole problem is our financial situation is no better in this country than around the world. There is just a greater trust in our dollar because we have a military machine and we have economic growth in this country which is greater than others; but, quite frankly, it is quite weak.

So we face a very serious crisis. To me, it is very unfortunate that we are not going to have this Audit the Fed bill passed in the Senate. It has been passed in the House. Possibly we can salvage this in conference and make sure that this occurs. But since the Federal Reserve is responsible for the business cycle, for the inflation, and for all of the problems that we have, it is so vital that we stand up and say it is time for us to assume the responsibility, because it is the Congress, under the Constitution, which has been authorized to be responsible for the value of the currency.

As a matter of fact, the Constitution still says, it has not been amended or changed, but only gold and silver are supposed to be used as legal tender, not pieces of paper, not computer entries. This can't work. It is not working very well. The world is starting to recognize this, and I am really concerned about what is going to happen, because a currency crisis is much worse than a financial crisis. We have just been through the financial crisis. We are in the midst of it. But a currency crisis, which is on our doorstep, means that our dollar will be devalued.

#### PROTECTING PONZI SCHEME VICTIMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I spoke recently of the urgent need for certain amendments to the Securities Investor Protection Act, SIPA, in order to protect victims of Ponzi schemes.

Under no circumstances, except complicity with a crooked broker, should these investors be subject to clawback litigation. If necessary, I am prepared

to propose such legislation. Instead of representing the best interests of the victims, the Madoff trustee is representing SIPC against the victims. Let's do the right thing for the average American who works hard, saves money, invests in the stock market with the hope of ultimately retiring on his savings.

I now want to address the need to provide such victims with tax relief. Tens of thousands of Americans have lost their life savings because of the incompetence of the SEC and its failure to close down the operations of Bernard Madoff, Allen Stanford, and so many others. Congress cannot ignore the fact that the biggest beneficiary of Madoff's and Stanford's crimes is the Federal Government. Every year, even if investors did not take money out of Madoff or Stanford, they paid taxes on the supposed income from those investments.

With respect to Madoff, the reported income was short-term capital gains, which is subject to the highest income tax rate under the Internal Revenue Code.

Congressman BILL PASCRELL has proposed legislation, H.R. 5058, providing some tax relief to the victims of these Ponzi schemes. I strongly support the bill, and I urge the House to pass this bill as quickly as possible. Senator SCHUMER, along with 17 cosponsors, has proposed a similar bill in the Senate, S. 3166, which I also support. However, these bills need certain changes to strengthen them.

With respect to the House bill, there is a 10-year carryback for theft losses. Under existing law, taxpayers can utilize the theft laws for 20 years going forward. However, elderly investors who have lost all of their savings and don't work have no ability to utilize a theft loss going forward. Thus, giving these people a 10-year carryback is only fair.

The Senate bill proposes a 6-year carryback, which is insufficient.

Both the House and the Senate bills give a theft loss for IRA investors. However, the House bill is more generous than the Senate bill, providing for a theft loss of up to \$2 million; whereas, the Senate bill limits the loss to \$1.5 million.

We have been infinitely generous to Wall Street, so it is long overdue to be fair to Main Street.

Finally, both bills are deficient because they preclude a theft loss for investors whose retirement savings were in 401(k) plans or defined benefit pension plans or deferred profit-sharing plans. Congress should not discriminate against some investors based on the form of their retirement investments, all approved by Federal tax laws. Therefore, the bills in both Houses must be amended to provide the same theft loss relief for all retirement plans no matter how they are structured.

Congress has shown extraordinary generosity to the financial service in-

dustry in the past years. Despite the fact that these companies that make up this sector caused the global financial collapse, Congress provided \$400 billion of funding to them with no strings attached.

Let us not nickel-and-dime Wall Street's victims, the taxpayers who lost their life savings because of the greed of Wall Street and the incompetence of the SEC. We are not seeking to make them whole. We are simply disgorging some of the fictitious profits that the government received in tax payments from the victims of these crimes.

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

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

#### NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my concern over two critical national security issues: Iran and the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

As far as Iran, the extremist mullah leaders in that country continue to oppress and murder their own people. They, by providing armor-piercing weapons to terrorists, are also responsible for the death of hundreds, if not thousands, of American soldiers in both Iraq and Afghanistan. Yet the Iranian regime is being treated as a legitimate, if not democratic, government. Well, they are not legitimate nor are they democratic. They are a radical Islamic anti-Western dictatorship.

We have long since passed the time when America should have been backing, verbally and otherwise, the Iranian people's struggle to overthrow their radical Islamic oppressors. Let the Iranian people, with our blessings, rid themselves of this pariah regime. That would be the best option.

But when it comes to the mullah regime obtaining nuclear weapons, doing nothing to prevent it is not an option. If we won't do what is necessary ourselves, we should not get in the way of Israel doing it. Obviously, Israel will be the first nation threatened with devastation and destruction by a nuclear-armed Iranian mullah dictatorship. Thus, if Israel is willing to act and does so, it should not be viewed as an outrage but it should be viewed with understanding and perhaps with a sense of relief. If other options fail, intelligence, logistical and political support for an Israeli operation aimed at preventing the construction of a mullah A-bomb is in our interest, is in the interest of peace and safety in that region, and it is in the interest of all of the people of the world.

Then there is, of course, the Palestinian-Iranian quagmire. But let us recognize when we are looking at that issue, there has been major progress over the last decade. Israel has demonstrably reached out to offer an olive branch to the Palestinian people.

□ 2015

They have embraced a two-state solution, which they didn't do over 10 years ago. They have, in fact, withdrew their troops from Lebanon. And importantly, Israel has actually given up control of Gaza and substantial territory in the West Bank. And what did they get for it? Thousands of missiles launched into Israel itself. And when retaliating, they, of course, were condemned for a fight that they didn't even start.

It's time for the Palestinian missile attacks to stop and for the Palestinians to reciprocate for Israel's tangible concessions in Gaza and on the West Bank. They should step up to the plate with a meaningful change of position.

The Palestinians need to recognize Israel's right to exist. And to make it real, the Palestinians must renounce what they call the right of return. The Israelis have taken major steps. Now it's time for the Palestinians to move. And until the Palestinians make recognizable steps forward, as Israel has done, as I just pointed out, our government should not be urging Israel to give up even more territory or condemning them for prodding the Palestinians.

For example, if the Israeli renovation of apartment complexes in Jerusalem gets the Palestinians to realize that they can't wait forever because Israel is just going to move on unless the Palestinians come out and try to reach an agreement, well, if it's got the Palestinians to understand that, and that they're going to have to act and step forward, then the widely condemned renovation of those apartment complexes in Jerusalem was actually something that furthered the cause of peace.

To conclude, I urge the Obama administration to change course before it's too late, to stand up to the Iranian Islamic dictatorship, and to be realistic about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Peace can't come by trying to prove how sincere we are or by holding hands with thugs hoping they will be impressed with our sincerity, or by condemning a nation that is attacked for retaliating. It's time, as we say in California, to get real.

Unfortunately, when it comes to these two important foreign policy challenges, it seems that wishful thinking and irrational optimism are what's guiding America's foreign policy.

#### HOW'S THAT SWAMP DRAINING COMING ALONG?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas

(Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, Speaker PELOSI took the gavel of this House in January of 2007, and she made a promise to this House and this Nation that the new Democrat administration of this House would be the most honest, most open, most ethical Congress in history, and that she would drain the swamp. And she said that in reference to what they called the "culture of corruption" in the previous Congress.

Barack Obama said, when he became President of the United States, that he would put an end to the standards of one standard for powerful people and one for ordinary folks.

Tonight I'm asking the question, how's that swamp draining coming along, Madam Speaker? Because the way I see it, and the way we see it in the newspapers and on television and other sources these days, is that we seem to be up to our eyeballs in alligators in this swamp. And this swamp seems to be oozing across the whole country.

So how are we coming on draining that swamp, Madam Speaker? That's the kind of question that we think Members of this House ought to be asking. And I ask my colleagues, how do you think we're coming in draining this swamp? Because it certainly seems like there's an awful lot of strange animals still wandering around this swamp, and it certainly seems to be spreading from coast to coast. And we need to ask that question over and over.

You know, I take the position, and I want to say it right now so it's very clear, accusations are just accusations. Until those accusations are resolved by a competent finder of fact that will decide whether or not what is alleged is true, and whether it be under the ethics rules or whether it be under the laws of the courts of this land, until a court has found, made a judgment, or until the Ethics Committee of this House has made a judgment, they're still allegations.

But these allegations are part of what's swimming around in this swamp. And that's why we need to ask, Madam Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, how you coming on draining that swamp?

So let's look at some of these things, and let's just see what we've got.

But first let's go back to what the President said. February 3 of 2009 President Barack Obama, on CNN said, I campaigned on changing Washington and bottom-up politics. I don't want to send the message to the American people that there are two sets of standards, one for the powerful people and one for the ordinary folks who are working every day and paying their taxes.

I think that was a very noble statement by the President of the United States. Now, the question is, how are we doing under the Barack Obama ad-

ministration on making sure there's not one set of standards for the powerful and another for the ordinary citizens?

Another visual here. The Speaker of our House says, This leadership team will create the most honest, most open and most ethical Congress in history. This was made by Speaker-Elect NANCY PELOSI of California in a press release of November 16, 2006, after the Democrats had won the majority in the House of Representatives. And let's remember that since January 1, 2007, the Democrats have been in charge and in the majority in this House of Representatives.

So, what am I talking about? Well—and I'm making this very clear because I do not want to treat people unfairly—these are allegations, some of them made in the press, some of them made in complaints to the Ethics Committee and some of them being at least looked at by police and FBI and others. All of this is stated in newspaper articles which we'll discuss. And that's just what they are, they're allegations. Nobody's guilty in this country. We still have the rule of law, and we still believe that you have to be proved guilty. And if it's in a court, it's beyond a reasonable doubt. And I will defend that for as long as I live.

But the reputation of this Congress was what the Speaker of the House was speaking to when she said she wanted to drain the swamp. She was accusing the Republican Party of having a swamp full of evil alligators that had broken rules and laws, and that she was going to clean them up and give us the most ethical, the most honest, and the most open Congress in history. No more closed deals. No more special bargains. It was going to be out in the open, honest and ethical.

And then we have these questions that come up. So let's just give a quick outline, and then we'll go into some details.

Under Barack Obama and NANCY PELOSI, we could arguably say that we have had allegations of corruption that equal the allegations in the famous Tea Pot Dome scandal. Their latest scandal is Eric Massa, a Representative who has now resigned from this Congress. But it goes on to others. There are violations that are still unaddressed by CHARLIE RANGEL, allegations of Tim Geithner and tax cheating. The list goes on to ALAN MOLLOHAN, MAXINE WATERS, PETE VISCIOSKY, JOHN CONYERS, the czars, the violation of Jefferson's Rules of Order in this House and closed door deals and conferences and bills that are brought without a chance to read them. That's not open. And some would argue, that's not ethical.

But let's look. First let's go back to what the President said: we're not going to treat anybody differently because of who they are and how powerful they are. Now, I'm sure he was probably talking about in one way some of this Wall Street stuff that he's talking about now.

But you know what? There's an awful lot of people would say that the folks that sit in these chairs out here every day, as far as the government, which, right now is just about to be in control of over 50 percent of commerce in this country by owning an automobile company, by running the banks, by running Wall Street, by putting together a health care plan that covers everybody and mandates everything in the world for everybody in this country, and controls the health care system of this country, that these people that sit in these chairs are pretty darn powerful. Some would argue they may be on the verge of being the most powerful people in this country, especially those in positions of power, like the leadership of this House and those who are chairmen of committees.

So let's just look at one—and I know some people are tired of hearing me talk about this—but Mr. RANGEL has been under investigation now for at least 18 months that I can remember, because I've been talking about it that long. And it's actually longer than that. And one of the things that we brought up and we talked about is the fact that, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he was treated differently than the ordinary person would be if they had the same kind of tax problems that he indicated to this House, from that podium right there that he had. And yet he was treated differently. And he was the most powerful person on the Ways and Means Committee. He admitted to us underreporting income and assets for 2007 by more than half, including a failure to report his income from his Caribbean resort property again. And he'd already told us he didn't do it once.

Underreporting income and assets by Rangel's aides, Rangel's lease of a multi-rent-controlled apartment in Harlem, Rangel's use of a House parking spot for long-term storage of his Mercedes, failure to report and pay taxes on rental income on his resort villa in the Dominican Republic, alleged quid pro quo trading legislative action in exchange for donations to the center named for RANGEL at the City College of New York, gift rule violation on trips to the Caribbean sponsored by the Carib News Foundation in 2007 and 2008. And these are the items that are currently under investigation and have been for 18 months by the Ethics Committee of this House. I have asked over and over and over the Ethics Committee, please, please resolve these issues one way or the other. But as I said, these are allegations.

But you know what? That's why the swamp water is rising. And guess what? The American public isn't treated the same way Mr. RANGEL is on their tax violations. They don't get to pay the back taxes with no penalties and interest, as Mr. RANGEL did. So that's one of those things that the President promised us wasn't going to happen, but it did. So that's one we ought to have to think about.

The President promised one thing; we got another. NANCY PELOSI promised ethical, honest. Some of those things don't look ethical, and they don't look honest.

Now, the President of the United States sent to the Senate, and it was confirmed by the Senate, the appointment of Secretary of Treasury Geithner. And certainly, if you're talking about the financial world of this country, the Treasurer of the United States is certainly one of those people that the President was talking about, one of those people who are powerful people because he's in charge of basically the finances of this country, and certainly in charge of the value of our money, the issuance of our money, the national debt.

□ 2030

All those things are his to take care of, to make sure where we are going, to report to us, to speak with other countries about the financial problems and financial solutions of the world. He is the spokesman for our economy.

And yet by his own admission, *The Wall Street Journal* says, "The Fox Watching the Henhouse: Tim Geithner's Tax History." He didn't pay Social Security and Medicare taxes for several years. The IRS audited Geithner in 2003 and 2004, his taxes, finding he owed taxes and interest totaling \$17,230. The IRS waived the penalties. If you know anybody out there that has had to deal with the IRS in this country, ask them if they failed to pay \$17,230 if penalties were waived on them.

In fact, if you didn't pay your taxes and you got a permissible extension of your taxes from April 15th, which passed just recently, when you get ready to pay them in August, or if you don't pay in August, you get another extension in October, take a look and see if the IRS is going to waive the penalties for you failing to pay those things on April 15th. I will tell you I don't think they will.

So could it be that Mr. Geithner was given this privilege because he was one of those powerful that the President of the United States told us would no longer be treated differently than the ordinary people in this country? I think that's a question we have to as a House ask ourselves. Are we really treating the powerful the same as we do the ordinary folks? I certainly think we need to resolve this. And I think it's something we need to be seriously considering. And by the way, I think the water in the swamp is rising.

He used his child's time at an overnight camp in 2001, 2004, and 2005 for tax deductions. Sleep-away camps don't qualify, according to the IRS. He recently filed \$4,334 in additional taxes and \$1,232 in interest for infractions including a retirement plan early withdrawal penalty, an improper small business deduction, and the expensing of utility costs that were for personal use.

The Treasury Secretary, by the way, Mr. Geithner, is the overseer of the IRS, the same IRS that waived the penalties that ordinary Americans would pay for failure to pay their taxes. I think we have a right to ask the question, Is this what the President meant when he said we are not going to treat people that are powerful differently than the ordinary people of this country? I think that point is one we need to continue to ask. I think we are continuing to ask that. But the water in the swamp keeps rising.

And what happened to the Speaker of the House who told us she was going to have the most honest, open, and ethical Congress and drain the swamp? Well, the swamp seems to keep filling up and the alligators are still swimming around.

One of the things that I think we at least ought to know about what's going on in this country is that we have created more czars to be special people with special salaries to do special things for this government than the entire history of Russia had czars. So there is a bill out there to sunset all these czars by STEVE SCALISE. And this would be the kind of thing that would be drained in the swamp, because we created people to do the same job that we have Cabinet Secretaries doing. To me that's very, very bizarre. If you have a Secretary of Agriculture and an agriculture czar, what is the agriculture czar supposed to do? And we have got so many that I have lost count. It is somewhere in the 30s, I think now, of czars that we have.

A czar is defined as someone who heads a task force or council and is appointed by the President without the consent of the Senate, excepted from the competitive service, and does not have an existing removal date. In other words, he is there at the will of the President. Appropriated funds can't be used to pay for salaries and expenses of task forces or councils established by the President and headed by the czar. That's what this bill says. In other words, it's trying to put a curtailment on this czar program.

Now, why would I bring the czar program out as we are looking at the swamp? Well, we are creating positions of power and paying big salaries to these positions of power to duplicate the duties and responsibilities of Cabinet members of the President's Cabinet, and you have to ask the question why? Who are these people? Is this a payback? Is this treating the powerful different than the ordinary? Is this open, honest, and ethical? I don't know. I don't know. But the question needs to be asked why do we have to have so many czars?

I defy anybody, without getting some kind of reference paper to look at, to give a list of these powerful jobs that have been created in this Congress by—I defy anybody in this Congress to give me a list off the top of their head. If they can name two they are doing better than I can. But these folks have top

salaries, they have large staffs, they have big budgets, and they are doing who knows what? But at least we know they must be promoting the agenda of the President of the United States, because he is the only one who appointed them, he is the only one who approved them, because they are not subject to approval by the Senate, as Cabinet members are. And he is the only one that seems to be able to take them out. So they must be doing his agenda.

Now, the question is, is that open? Could be honest. I don't know. Is it ethical? I think we have the right to know. When we have that many people doing that, I think it's a right. We as American citizens have a right to ask, who are these people? And we have actually had some articles about some of them being community organizers and some of them having very radical positions. Some of them actually resigned before they became a czar because their radical behavior was pointed out in the press. And it's not open, it might not be honest, and it might not be ethical. We ought to be worried about the czars.

Now, I brought up to start off with Eric Massa. That thing hit this town like a storm, just as, a while back during the Republican administration the Mark Foley incident, where he made some statements to some young pages that were considered inappropriate. He resigned. He left the Congress. And the question was raised what did the leadership of the Republican House know about that incident and when did they know it? And these were questions that were asked of the Republican Speaker of the House and asked of the majority leader and others.

I think there is a question that needs to be asked. The minority leader of this House, JOHN BOEHNER, has asked it. The questions are being asked in several committees I understand. What did Speaker PELOSI know about Eric Massa?

Now, those of you that don't know the story of Eric Massa, I am not going to tell it. But I am going to read to you a thing from the *New York Daily News*. It's an article, "FBI joins in Massa probe of sexual harassment, hush money and coverups." This was written April 22, 2010. "The FBI has joined the mushrooming investigations of sexual harassment, hush money and coverups allegedly involving former upstate Representative Eric Massa, Democrat from New York, and his male staffers. The bureau's entry into the case followed the announcement by the House Ethics Committee yesterday it's conducting its own investigation of how the office of House Speaker NANCY PELOSI, Democrat from California, and others handled complaints against Massa. Massa's alleged "tickling," groping, and raucous behavior at a gay bar with young staffers was "offensive, inappropriate, and created a hostile work environment," the Ethics Committee said in a statement. In the chaos in Massa's office, "moneys or

other payments may have been misappropriated or otherwise fraudulently or improperly distributed or received," the committee said. Massa resigned last month as the charges escalated. He maintained he was a "salty guy" whose gruff language and behavior may have been misjudged by his staff. The case entered a new phase last week when Joe Racalto, Massa's former chief of staff, disclosed he had filed a sexual harassment complaint against Massa. Racalto also said he received a \$40,000 check from Massa's campaign fund shortly before Massa resigned. Through his lawyer, Massa said he did not authorize the \$40,000 payment, alleging forgery might be involved."

Is that what you meant by end the swamp, Madam Speaker? That seems to be very similar to what you were talking about when you made the statement it was time for you and the Democratic majority to start draining the swamp. Well, as recently as April 22, 2010, at 4 o'clock—this was filed at 4 o'clock in the morning, a newspaper had sent out a news report about something that seemed to be a pretty nasty part of the swamp.

So let's look at—we have talked about Geithner, treated differently. And you know what, didn't pay his taxes, and he is the head tax man. RANGEL, the head of the head tax committee didn't pay his taxes, didn't pay his penalties and interest, and still has other things to answer for which haven't been answered for. Sounds like that's got the water rising in the swamp also.

And remember, we said we were going to start draining this swamp back in January of 2007, and the Rangel investigation has gone on since 2008 and no end is in sight. And the Ethics Committee, although it has an equal number of Republicans and Democrats on it, is chaired by the majority party, the Democratic Party. And so it's the Democrats' job to move that Ethics Committee along and dissolve and start draining at least that part of the swamp.

These things are difficult to talk about. They are allegations. And I am going to say it again and again and again, we are blessed by our Constitution of the United States and by the attitude of the American people that allegations are just allegations. They are alleging something happened, but it has to be proven. And if it's under the ethics rules, it has to be proven to the satisfaction of the Ethics Committee by the burdens of proof that they set forth. If it's set out in a court of law and it involves criminal behavior, it has to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. If it involves civil responsibility, I would argue that there are a couple of means by it, but the most typical is by a preponderance of the evidence, the greater weight and degree of the evidence that proves such a matter. But there is a burden of proof.

So when you allege something against somebody, whether you be a

newspaperman or a Member of Congress like me, when you step up and say these things they should be taken just as it is. And I believe that's why I want to continue to clarify.

□ 2045

But when you stand up before the House and you accuse others and you say they've created a foul, stinking swamp that needs to be drained and you will heroically drain that swamp, then adding animals, plant life, and water to that swamp and raising the level to where it spreads coast to coast is certainly not draining the swamp, and we should at least be able to discuss that matter in this House of Representatives. That is what I am talking about.

Some of these things are very difficult to talk about, and that's why I want to repeat again and again, these are allegations.

So to review. PELOSI's action, none, on Eric Massa. Obama and PELOSI's action, none, on CHARLIE RANGEL and Tim Geithner. The investigations of the Ethics Committee completed, none. Not one has been completed. The rest are still pending.

Reading an article from the Congressional Quarterly, Waters Calls TARP Meeting for Husband's Bank. "Watchdog groups claimed (Waters) took inappropriate action on behalf of OneUnited Bank, which received financial assistance from the Federal Government last fall. Waters—a senior member of the Financial Services Committee, which oversees banking issues—last year requested a meeting between Treasury Department officials and representatives of minority-owned banks, including OneUnited, on whose board her husband, Sydney Williams, had previously served. He also held stock in the bank."

That's just a small article. But once again, there are more alligators in the swamp, and are we finding out, and as NANCY PELOSI promised us she would do, to have the most open, ethical, and honest Congress? There are allegations of ethical misbehavior here.

What has our Speaker done? I would submit, nothing. I've certainly heard of nothing. I don't think—I would like to know if anyone knows of what's been done. But I think that's something that ought to be at least part of draining the swamp, part of the most ethical, honest, and open Congress in the history of the country.

Detroit News, March 11, 2010. Representative CONYERS avoids sentencing for embattled wife. Detroit News Washington Bureau, Washington. "On a day his wife was front and center, Rep. John Conyers, D-Detroit, stayed in the shadows. Conyers was inside his office in the Federal courthouse Wednesday and expressed an interest in attending his wife's sentencing hearing, but advisers told him he shouldn't, sources said. Conyers, who chairs the House Judiciary Committee, missed votes on the House floor for the second day in a

row. Conyers' office did not issue a statement, nor did staff respond to repeated inquiries."

Mlive.com, Everything Michigan. This is from the Internet. "Landmark Legal Foundation files House ethics complaint against Conyers. A conservative public interest law firm on Monday filed a House ethics complaint against U.S. Rep. John Conyers over a letter he wrote to the Environmental Protection Agency in 2007 allegedly tied to his wife, according to the Washington Times. The Landmark Legal Foundation filed the complaint, saying Conyers should respond to the allegations under oath. . . . In a 2007 letter, Conyers urged the EPA to accept a permit transfer request that would allow Greektown businessman Dimitrios Papas to resume operations at a hazardous waste injection well in Romulus.

"Consultant Sam Riddle said last month that Conyers' wife, former Detroit City Councilwoman Monica Conyers, drove him to a meeting with Papas earlier in 2007, arranged a \$20,000 consulting contract for Riddle and demanded \$10,000 as a finder's fee.

"Later the same year, Conyers wrote a letter to the EPA, reversing course from his stance in 2003, when he joined Rep. John Dingell in opposition to the well. In a statement issued last month to the Detroit Free Press, Conyers defended the letter on the grounds he was representing his constituents, and it is not clear whether he had any knowledge of his wife's ties to Papas.

"Monica Conyers resigned last month after pleading guilty to conspiracy to commit bribery in a separate incident involving Synagro Technologies."

Those are allegations that are made in the State of Michigan against the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is the committee that has oversight over the rule of law, if nothing else, but everything legal and many of the moral issues that come before this Congress. It's a very important, very important committee. And from these articles, we see that his wife has gotten in a lot of trouble for it.

We need these things, these allegations resolved. We need to know if they're still in the swamp. We need to know if we're still draining the swamp.

There are allegations in The Washington Post. This is pretty long. I am going to read some of it. Washington Post. "Rep. Norm Dicks is about to go from Mr. Boeing to Mr. Spending." It was written May 9. That's 2 days ago. The Washington Post.

"Maybe this whole outsourcing thing has gone too far. This week, House Democrats indicated they have plans to contract out the Federal Government's spending to Boeing. Specifically, they are planning to outsource it to Mr. Boeing, Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Boeing), a Washington State lawmaker who has received tens of thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from Boeing sources and has—by complete coincidence, of course—directed tens of

billions of dollars of government business to the military contractor.”

And it's an article about the fact that Mr. DICKS is possibly going to be named as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

I'm not going to go into this whole thing. It's an early allegation, and it's a question. But it's a question that, before we go any further, this part of the swamp needs to have sunlight put on it, and we see if where there's smoke, there's fire, and whether these allegations should be looked into.

I think we have a duty to this House to drain the swamp. And if we're not going to drain the swamp as NANCY PELOSI promised us, then let's not make big noise about it like we're going to, and let's admit that, you know what? Arguably, these allegations and this whole list of things that are there—this is kind of a collage of things, New York Daily News, Washington Post, Congressional Quarterly, Roll Call, Weekly Standard, NPR Radio, The Hill—these are a list of things that are asking questions about the things that I have raised tonight.

The real question is: Are we running the most ethical, open, and honest Congress in the history? Are we? I think that the entire—the vast majority, let's put it that way, of the American people have heard and understood the procedures that took place to pass the health care bill. The health care bill is now law. ObamaCare. And when we say “open,” we mean that we want things to be done out in the open, not in closed-door sessions in the Speaker's office, but out here on the floor of this House, on the floor of the committees and the subcommittees. “Open and obvious” means we're going to do it where you can see it. Let the sun shine in, as the song goes, and let's see what's there.

And yet we look at how this gigantic takeover of at least one-sixth of our Nation's economy by the Federal Government was done behind closed doors in a massive bill that arrived at a point in time where no human being actually could have had a chance to even look at it in any detail and was shoved down the throat of this Congress and the American people. That's not open. That's not obvious.

But more importantly, when you take the Chair as the Speaker of the House, and you take on the rules of this House—a man that both sides of the aisle respect in the building, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence, wrote rules, and those rules have been followed pretty well, not all the time, but pretty well by this House

GREG WALDEN, JOHN CULBERSON, and BRIAN BAIRD have offered H. Res. 554, 3-day reading rule, which, by the way, was one of the promises by the majority in this House that they would give at least 72 business hours before taking any action to allow you to read the bill. Even if the bill happened to be 2,500 pages, you ought to get 72 hours. And this House Resolution says legislation must be available to Members and

the public for 72 business hours before taking action, requires the full text of the legislation and each committee report to be posted continuously on the Internet.

In writing the rules of the House, Thomas Jefferson said bills should be publicly available for 3 days before voting.

And Thomas Jefferson had in mind what? Open, obvious, ethical. Honest. That's what he wants us to be. One of our Founding Fathers, one of the most highly respected Founding Fathers, a writer of our Declaration of Independence, he said that every bill that came before this House, we ought to have 3 days to read it. And I'm not even sure if Jefferson, in his wildest imagination, ever envisioned that there would ever be a bill, a printed bill, that would be 2,500 pages long. But even that, I think, he intended for it to at least give somebody 72 hours to read it.

And we haven't done that in this Congress. Not only on these massive bills, but on even other bills that come before the Congress. In fact, it is rare that we see any bill come before the Congress before you get your hands on it.

Others will say to you, What are they complaining about? They did the same thing. Aha. That may be so, but guess what? We all promised each other we weren't going to do it that way anymore. And the Speaker made that commitment, and the majority leader made that commitment. And they promised it when they asked for the control of this House, and they campaigned on it that they would give us the time to read the bills and know what's going on and that things would be open and that sunshine would fill the room as far as knowledge that the various Members of Congress would have. And it didn't happen, and it is not happening.

So once again we have to ask the Speaker, How's the swamp draining coming along? Because that was one of the swamp facts that you talked about that you were going to fix. How come it wasn't fixed? Well, yeah, it's an important agenda, sure, and maybe you don't want people arguing with you about your important agenda, but that's not what was said. That's not what was told to us when the control of this House was turned over to the Democrat Party.

And what results when there's that kind of thing of trampling on House rules? Well, these backroom deals like that took place in cap-and-trade and health care, the failure to give the 3-day reading time. And what comes of it?

Let's take the health care business. Right now, we have 22 States in this Union that have filed suit against the ObamaCare bill. They argue the individual mandate and the unfunded Medicare mandates are the subjects of that lawsuit, and that we have talked about before. And it's certain people being treated one way and another group of people being treated another. And we have a lawsuit that's probably going to

take us all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States to resolve it, which is the proper place to go.

□ 2100

But maybe it could have been resolved by this body if we had done what we said we would do: drain the swamp; be open, honest, and ethical; and trust each other and do our work together. Maybe we wouldn't have this problem. I don't know. I think I can make a pretty good argument that we wouldn't.

I've just about ridden this horse long enough. I want to point out to you that for 18 months I have been on the floor of this House almost once a week. I've really been talking about something I think everybody ought to be really, really concerned about in this country and, that is, it is the duty and responsibility of everyone who raises their right hand and takes that oath that we take in this body to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States. And I took that oath as a member of the judiciary, which included, And of the State—that State being Texas. At least those people that take that oath in this room, those people have the responsibility to do what our Speaker told us we were going to do and create an open, honest, and ethical Congress. They have the responsibility to make sure the rules are followed. And winning and losing shouldn't be so important that you will override what you promised you would do and what you swore under oath you would do—or affirmed, if you didn't believe in taking an oath. I'm sure there were those here that didn't. I took an oath: So help me God. I took an oath.

And so I'm asking the question, Are we willing to loosen up the glue that holds our government and our society together, the rule of law? That is, we can count on the law, we can count on the Constitution, that it will prevail against personalities that may come along and try to interfere with it, because Americans owe their sovereignty to a piece of paper, a rule of law, and not to an individual. We don't swear an oath in this body to the President of the United States or to the Speaker of the House or to the Secretary of the Senate or to anybody other than to God and to the American people and to each other that we will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, the glue that holds this society together.

And when our Speaker talked about draining the swamp, she was making allegations, many of which were resolved and some of which were not resolved, especially at the time the statement was made, that needed to be addressed, because there was a stinking swamp of misbehavior she was alleging. And it hasn't been drained. Not only hasn't it been drained but it seems to be a policy that we will win at all cost. Therefore, we will not give 3 days to

read. We will do things behind closed doors. And we will not be open and honest, even though we promised it.

I'm going to get up here and say this until, hopefully, we change. And I will do my very best. And I have confidence that everyone in here, when reminded, will do their very best. My colleagues will be reminded—I'm hoping they'll be reminded by the few little things I have to say and I'm certainly hoping all of them on both sides of the aisle will be reminded, their consciences will be touched, and they will realize that the American people want to know what goes on in these Halls.

If you don't believe that, look at the tea party people out there. They're not trying to start a revolution. They're trying to start an honest government. They want to know what's going on; what are you doing. We feel hopeless and helpless because we don't understand what is going on up there. And you promised us open, honest, ethical. Where is it?

That's what we ought to be doing. That's what I'm doing up here. That's why I'm here tonight. I have the highest respect for every Member of this body. Any allegations made against any Member of this Congress should be rapidly and efficiently dealt with. And I hope these allegations will be proved unfounded. But to stand up and use campaign rhetoric about I'm going to have an open, honest, ethical Congress, I'm going to drain this nasty swamp, and then not do it and not answer for it is something I'm going to continue to talk about.

When the President says powerful people are not going to be treated differently than ordinary people, and if somebody is being treated powerful or it sure looks like it, we have a duty to ask the question, Why is that going on? Why do Geithner and RANGEL get treated differently than me when I don't pay my taxes or you when you don't pay your taxes or you just miss paying them on April 15 because you didn't get all your paperwork together so you got a legal extension? You still pay penalties and interests. Why don't they?

These are not hard questions to answer. These are questions that I think the American people have a right to know, because the American people want that glue that holds this society together. They want the kind of country that we wrote about in our Constitution. As long as I think we've got questions to be answered, I'm going to be asking the questions.

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

#### 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 Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SABLON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, May 18.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, May 18.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today and May 12.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

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

S. 1405. An act to redesignate the Longfellow National Historic Site, Massachusetts, as the "Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

S. 1053. An act to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to extend the termination date; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2802. An act to provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in honor of former President John Adams and his legacy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5148. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to clarify the instances in which the term "census" may appear on mailable matter.

H.R. 5160. An act to extend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, to provide customs support services to Haiti, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 12, 2010, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7404. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products and Patent Term Restoration; Nonsubstantive Amendments [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0069] received April 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7405. A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Organization; Eligibility and Scope of Financing; Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Definitions; and Disclosure to Shareholders; Director Elections (RIN: 3052-AC43) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7406. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Army, transmitting notification that the Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) and Program Acquisition Unit Cost metrics for the Longbow Apache Block III (AB3) program have exceeded the 25 percent critical cost growth threshold by more than 15% but less than 25%, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7407. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 3 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7408. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General H. Steven Blum, Army National Guard, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7409. A letter from the Chief, PRAB, Office of Research and Analysis, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC): Vendor Cost Containment [FNS-2009-0001] (RIN: 0584-AD71) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

7410. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commerce Acquisition Regulation (CAR); Correction [Document Number: 080730954-0129-03] (RIN: 0605-AA26) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7411. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Organization and Conforming Changes to Regulations [Docket No.: FDA-2010-N-0148] received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7412. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Product Jurisdiction; Change of Address and Telephone Number; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-2010-N-0010] received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7413. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Devices; Pediatric Uses of Devices; Requirement for Submission of Information on Pediatric Subpopulations That Suffer From a Disease or Condition That a Device is Intended to Treat, Diagnose, or Cure; Direct Final Rule [Docket No.: FDA-2009-N-0458] (RIN: 0910-AG29) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7414. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Devices; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-2010-N-0019] received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7415. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Practices and Procedures; Good Guidance Practices; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-1999-N-3539] (formerly Docket No. 1999N-4783) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7416. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — New Animal Drugs; Removal of Obsolete and Redundant Regulations [Docket No.: FDA-2003-N-0446] (formerly Docket No. 2003N-0324) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7417. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator/Office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances; Table of Excluded Non-narcotic Products; Nasal Decongestant Inhalers Manufactured by Classic Pharmaceuticals, LLC [Docket No.: DEA-329F] (RIN: 1117-AB23) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7418. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report on the activities to improve coordination and communication with respect to the implementation of E-911 services, pursuant to Public Law 108-494, section 104; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7419. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on Activities and Assistance under Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Programs (FY 2011 CTR Annual Report), pursuant to Public Law 106-398, section 1308 (114 Stat. 1654A-341); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7420. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7421. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Syria that was declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7422. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia in Executive Order 12987 of October 21, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7423. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's FY 2009 "Buy American Report", pur-

suant to Public Law 110-28, section 8306; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7424. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal year 2009 on the Acquisition of Articles, Materials, and Supplies Manufactured Outside the United States, pursuant to Public Law 110-28, section 8306; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7425. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-41; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2010-0076, Sequence 3] received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7426. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-41; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket: FAR 2010-0077, Sequence 3] received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7427. A letter from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for Fiscal Year 2009 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7428. A letter from the HR Specialist, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting the Office's annual report for Fiscal Year 2009 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7429. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Recovery and Delisting Endangered Species Program, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reinstatement of Protections for the Grizzly Bear in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in Compliance with Court Order [Docket No.: FWS-R6-ES-2010-0021] (RIN: 1018-AW97) received April 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7430. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cancellation of Rule of Practice 41.200(b) before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in Interference Proceedings [Docket No.: PTO-P-2010-0032] (RIN: 0651-AC46) received April 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7431. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1878-DR for the State of Nebraska; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

7432. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting proposed legislation for the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2011; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Government Reform, Veterans' Affairs, and the Judiciary.

7433. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting proposed legislation for the National Defense

Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2011; jointly to the Committees on the Budget, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, Education and Labor, Armed Services, Small Business, and Science and Technology.

#### 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. PERLMUTTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1344. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5116) to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-479). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. House Resolution 1254. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relating to the Secretary's Treasured Landscape Initiative, potential designation of National Monuments, and High Priority Land-Rationalization Efforts (Rept. 111-480). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### 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 Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona:

H.R. 5256. A bill to provide for the hiring, training, and deploying of additional Border Patrol agents along the southwest international border of the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. LATA, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 5257. A bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from regulating information services or Internet access services absent a market failure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 5258. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require Congress to establish a unified and searchable database on a public website for congressional earmarks; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5259. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require pre-separation counseling for members of the reserve components upon their retirement or separation from service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ (for herself and Mr. MCMAHON):

H.R. 5260. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the phasedown of the credit percentage for the dependent care tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCOTTER:

H.R. 5261. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for tutoring expenses for elementary and secondary school students; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. McNERNEY):

H.R. 5262. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Defense Act to authorize the Administrator for Nuclear Security to establish technology transfer centers at national security laboratories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Science and Technology, 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. YARMUTH:

H.R. 5263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5 percent maximum rate of tax on gain from the sale or exchange of depreciable real property by individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 5264. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2011; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5265. A bill to continue to prohibit the hiring, recruitment, or referral of unauthorized aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 5266. A bill to extend the final report deadline and otherwise reauthorize the National Commission on Children and Disasters; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CAO:

H.R. 5267. A bill to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to accelerate the increase in the amount of Gulf of Mexico oil and gas lease revenues that is shared with States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 5268. A bill to provide assistance to improve maternal and newborn health in developing countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 5269. A bill to express the sense of Congress that Federal job training programs that target older adults should work with nonprofit organizations that have a record of success in developing and implementing research-based technology curriculum designed specifically for older adults; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. SOUDER):

H.R. 5270. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to cover services provided to injured Federal workers by physician assistants and nurse practitioners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 5271. A bill to amend section 1877 of the Social Security Act to delay by 2 years the expansion cut-off date imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 5272. A bill to increase the maximum civil penalty for violations of Federal motor vehicle safety standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 5273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain tax benefits relating to certain disasters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSKAM:

H.R. 5274. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the requirements for verifying a small business concern owned and controlled by a veteran; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SESTAK:

H.R. 5275. A bill to require the establishment of a Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers to compute cost-of-living increases for Social Security benefits under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CAO, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. FOX, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. McCOTTER, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia):

H.R. 5276. A bill to ensure that women seeking an abortion are fully informed regarding the pain experienced by their unborn child; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of Ohio:

H.R. 5277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a business credit

for small business loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOLT):

H.J. Res. 83. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WOLF, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SUTTON, and Ms. SPEIER):

H. Res. 1343. A resolution recognizing the importance of detecting esophageal cancer during its earliest stages, advancing medical research, and supporting the goals and ideals of Esophageal Cancer Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE:

H. Res. 1345. A resolution honoring the life and achievements of Lena Calhoun Horne; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. PENCE, Mr. LANCE, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LINDER, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HELLER, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DREIER, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. FOX, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. ISSA, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MACK, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MICA, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. WOLF):

H. Res. 1346. A resolution opposing the imposition of a value-added tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MELANCON:

H. Res. 1347. A resolution honoring the workers who perished on the Deepwater Horizon offshore oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana, extending condolences to their families, and recognizing the valiant efforts of emergency response workers at the disaster site; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia:

H. Res. 1348. A resolution recognizing the vision of John W. Weeks and his contribution to the conservation effort with the passage of the Weeks Act in 1911, a significant conservation achievement in the history of the

United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 1349. A resolution recognizing Percy Sutton as one of the Nation's most influential political, civil rights, and business leaders, who, through his brilliance, courage, and compassion, inspired countless people in the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. WATSON:

H. Res. 1350. A resolution recognizing June 20, 2010, as World Refugee Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 43: Mr. McMAHON and Ms. SUTTON.  
 H.R. 240: Mr. CALVERT.  
 H.R. 275: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
 H.R. 333: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H.R. 422: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. McCOTTER.  
 H.R. 442: Ms. FOXF.  
 H.R. 450: Mr. LEE of New York and Mr. MICA.  
 H.R. 456: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.  
 H.R. 463: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
 H.R. 484: Mr. CLEAVER.  
 H.R. 571: Mr. SPRATT.  
 H.R. 615: Ms. HIRONO.  
 H.R. 832: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 930: Mr. MAFFEI.  
 H.R. 959: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. PAULSEN.  
 H.R. 978: Mr. BERRY.  
 H.R. 988: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. COLE, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. LEE of New York.  
 H.R. 1017: Mr. KIRK.  
 H.R. 1021: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas.  
 H.R. 1036: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 1074: Ms. FOXF.  
 H.R. 1158: Mr. WELCH.  
 H.R. 1193: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. BOUCHER.  
 H.R. 1194: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HODES, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.  
 H.R. 1240: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1248: Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H.R. 1310: Mr. OWENS.  
 H.R. 1321: Ms. BORDALLO.  
 H.R. 1326: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1339: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. ROSS.  
 H.R. 1392: Mr. HOLT.  
 H.R. 1441: Mr. MAFFEI.  
 H.R. 1523: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 1526: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
 H.R. 1547: Mr. PERRIELLO and Mrs. LUMMIS.  
 H.R. 1549: Ms. WATSON.  
 H.R. 1615: Ms. GIFFORDS.  
 H.R. 1671: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. HILL, and Mr. WOLF.  
 H.R. 1682: Mr. SCHAUER.  
 H.R. 1806: Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. BOCCIERI.  
 H.R. 1835: Mr. WELCH.  
 H.R. 1866: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
 H.R. 1972: Ms. SUTTON.  
 H.R. 2016: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.  
 H.R. 2057: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 2067: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VISLOSKY, and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 2104: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.  
 H.R. 2149: Mr. KIRK and Mr. MAFFEI.  
 H.R. 2243: Mr. GRIFFITH.  
 H.R. 2378: Mr. LOEBSSACK, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.  
 H.R. 2382: Mr. TIERNEY.  
 H.R. 2443: Mr. WU.  
 H.R. 2460: Ms. WATSON.  
 H.R. 2478: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 2483: Mr. HEINRICH.  
 H.R. 2624: Mr. COURTNEY.  
 H.R. 2855: Mr. DELAHUNT.  
 H.R. 3043: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. HIGGINS.  
 H.R. 3070: Mr. JONES.  
 H.R. 3083: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 3108: Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 3131: Mr. PLATTS.  
 H.R. 3185: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 3212: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 3267: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 3355: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 3383: Mr. McCOTTER.  
 H.R. 3408: Mr. WAXMAN.  
 H.R. 3525: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H.R. 3559: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 3564: Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. STARK, and Ms. ESHOO.  
 H.R. 3652: Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GERLACH.  
 H.R. 3666: Mr. MCINTYRE.  
 H.R. 3699: Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 3721: Mr. DEFazio and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 3734: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland and Mr. POLIS.  
 H.R. 3764: Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H.R. 3813: Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 3918: Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 3924: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. LATTA.  
 H.R. 3974: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 3995: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.  
 H.R. 4037: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 4055: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
 H.R. 4065: Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H.R. 4080: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
 H.R. 4109: Ms. FUDGE.  
 H.R. 4160: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 4179: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 4259: Mr. WU, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.  
 H.R. 4278: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. SIMPSON.  
 H.R. 4296: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 4310: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 4329: Mr. DUNCAN.  
 H.R. 4371: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas and Mr. DINGELL.  
 H.R. 4383: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 4466: Mr. STUPAK.  
 H.R. 4470: Mr. POLIS and Mr. CONYERS.  
 H.R. 4502: Mr. HARE.  
 H.R. 4509: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, and Mr. KRATOVIL.  
 H.R. 4534: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 4598: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. CARDOZA, and Mr. SIRES.  
 H.R. 4599: Mr. POLIS and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 4616: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. WATSON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 4676: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. DELAHUNT.  
 H.R. 4677: Mr. SPACE.  
 H.R. 4678: Mr. PETERS and Mr. TEAGUE.  
 H.R. 4684: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 4692: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 4701: Mr. ELLISON.  
 H.R. 4710: Mr. POLIS.  
 H.R. 4722: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
 H.R. 4733: Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. McDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 4755: Mr. BOCCIERI and Mr. HOEKSTRA.  
 H.R. 4785: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. BOCCIERI.  
 H.R. 4787: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. ENGEL.  
 H.R. 4844: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. DUNCAN.  
 H.R. 4850: Mr. LEE of New York, Ms. FUDGE, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
 H.R. 4866: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 4869: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
 H.R. 4870: Mr. CLAY, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. LUJAN.  
 H.R. 4876: Mr. OBERSTAR.  
 H.R. 4890: Mr. LEE of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 4908: Mr. WALZ.  
 H.R. 4913: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.  
 H.R. 4914: Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. ISRAEL.  
 H.R. 4923: Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. REYES.  
 H.R. 4925: Ms. FUDGE.  
 H.R. 4943: Mr. LATTA.  
 H.R. 4947: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 4952: Mr. SCHOCK.  
 H.R. 4953: Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 4961: Ms. WATERS and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 4983: Ms. SPEIER.  
 H.R. 4993: Mr. PLATTS, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
 H.R. 4995: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. BOOZMAN.  
 H.R. 4999: Mr. SOUDER.  
 H.R. 5000: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 5006: Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 5015: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H.R. 5032: Mr. CROWLEY.  
 H.R. 5034: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. McCOTTER, and Mr. BUCHANAN.  
 H.R. 5035: Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 5040: Mr. ISRAEL.  
 H.R. 5041: Mr. DEFazio, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. HIGGINS, and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 5043: Mr. TOWNS.  
 H.R. 5044: Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. WOOLSEY.  
 H.R. 5054: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. BOOZMAN.  
 H.R. 5058: Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 5092: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BARROW, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. OLSON.  
 H.R. 5107: Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H.R. 5111: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. CAMP, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. JONES, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. BOUSTANY.  
 H.R. 5113: Ms. WATSON.  
 H.R. 5121: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 5125: Mr. CAPUANO.

- H.R. 5128: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
 H.R. 5137: Ms. BERKLEY.  
 H.R. 5142: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. POMEROY.  
 H.R. 5143: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H.R. 5156: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. HONDA.  
 H.R. 5159: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. TIERNEY.  
 H.R. 5162: Mr. PENCE, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. HENSARLING.  
 H.R. 5166: Mrs. MYRICK.  
 H.R. 5170: Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
 H.R. 5175: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. SHULER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. STARK, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WALZ, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. FARR, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SCHAUER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. HARE, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. ARCURI, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. KIND, Ms. KILROY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. PERRIELLO, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BOCCIERI, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. REYES, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. POMEROY.  
 H.R. 5177: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. POMEROY.  
 H.R. 5182: Mrs. EMERSON.  
 H.R. 5197: Ms. WATSON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WEINER, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 5204: Mr. SABLAN.  
 H.R. 5206: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. REYES, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, and Mr. LUJÁN.  
 H.R. 5209: Mr. SABLAN.  
 H.R. 5210: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. ELLISON.  
 H.R. 5211: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. CAO.  
 H.R. 5213: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HOLT, and Ms. ESHOO.  
 H.R. 5214: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DEFABIO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. SUTTON, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.  
 H.R. 5218: Mr. PIERLUISI.  
 H.R. 5221: Mr. COWLEY.  
 H.R. 5224: Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 5235: Ms. WATSON.  
 H.R. 5251: Mr. PAUL.  
 H.J. Res. 65: Mr. POLIS.  
 H. Con. Res. 49: Mr. CHILDERS.  
 H. Con. Res. 226: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. WOLF.  
 H. Con. Res. 261: Mr. HERGER, Mr. SESTAK, and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.  
 H. Con. Res. 267: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
 H. Con. Res. 271: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.  
 H. Con. Res. 274: Mr. CASSIDY.  
 H. Con. Res. 276: Mr. SABLAN.  
 H. Res. 173: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WALZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H. Res. 200: Mr. HOLT.  
 H. Res. 510: Mr. ELLSWORTH.  
 H. Res. 649: Mr. SERRANO.  
 H. Res. 764: Mr. MCCAUL.  
 H. Res. 873: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. DELAHUNT.  
 H. Res. 928: Mr. CONYERS.  
 H. Res. 929: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.  
 H. Res. 1006: Mr. INGLIS.  
 H. Res. 1191: Mr. LATOURETTE.  
 H. Res. 1207: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.  
 H. Res. 1211: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. TOWNS.  
 H. Res. 1226: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. CAMP.  
 H. Res. 1241: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. SCALISE.  
 H. Res. 1261: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
 H. Res. 1285: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ISRAEL.  
 H. Res. 1288: Mrs. MYRICK.  
 H. Res. 1294: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H. Res. 1299: Mr. PETERSON, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MACK, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. CALVERT.  
 H. Res. 1302: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. MELANCON, and Mr. HINOJOSA.  
 H. Res. 1303: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. INGLIS.  
 H. Res. 1309: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin and Ms. NORTON.  
 H. Res. 1317: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.  
 H. Res. 1319: Mr. PIERLUISI and Ms. FUDGE.  
 H. Res. 1321: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. SABLAN.  
 H. Res. 1325: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MACK, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MICA, and Mr. OLSON.  
 H. Res. 1330: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. DICKS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WU, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BOYD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. ESHOO.  
 H. Res. 1331: Mr. SABLAN.  
 H. Res. 1338: Mr. BACA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HODES, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LOBBSACK, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WAXMAN.  
 H. Res. 1339: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. BEAN.

#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative GORDON of Tennessee, or a designee, to H.R. 5116, the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.