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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Eternal and gracious Lord, nothing escapes Your attention. You read the intentions of our minds and the true desires of our hearts.

May everything we do begin with Your holy inspiration, continue with Your sustaining grace, and reach Your divine purpose for the good of Your people, not just some people, but for the good of the entire Nation.

So both in word and deed, may we give You glory now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

AMERICAN TEENAGERS MURDERED IN MEXICO

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Juarez, Mexico, is one of the most dangerous cities in the world, experiencing a fierce turf war between drug cartels. More than 3,000 people were murdered there in 2010 alone. Three triple homicides occurred just this past weekend. Also, two American teenagers, Carlos Bermudez and Juan Echeverri, were brutally murdered in the weekend shootings.

Juarez, across from El Paso, Texas, as well as the rest of the border, is a lawless war zone controlled by the violent drug cartels. Despite the continued loss of American life, the United States Government refuses to admit that there is a war on the southern border. This violence is a lethal cancer and is spreading quickly into the United States. The narcoterrorists do not recognize international lines. This is a matter of national security, and it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to protect the border.

Meanwhile, the administration has proposed a whopping $53 billion in high-speed rail subsidies. Instead of more choo-choo trains, that money should go to the national border security defense.

And that's just the way it is.

THE SPIRIT OF DETROIT

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

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a couple of days ago, during the Super Bowl, a TV ad was aired that highlighted the grit and spirited ingenuity of Metro Detroiters, which gives us the ability to make some of the greatest cars in the world.

Well, that spirit of Detroit is rooted in our American values of life, of liberty, of the pursuit of happiness; and it is that spirit that transformed Detroit in World War II into the arsenal of democracy that saved this country—that saved this world—from the threat of fascism.

Mr. Speaker, I believe today that that same spirit of Detroit will help build the new cars that will be powered by electricity; will help build new homes and offices which will be heated by the Sun; and will help manufacture the best products in the world.

You see, when you make it in Detroit, you help make it in America.

APPRECIATING DR. CHARLES B. JACKSON, SR.

(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, as Americans recognize Black History Month, I am honored that this month in the midlands of South Carolina that history is being made by the Reverend Dr. Charles B. Jackson, Sr.

Dr. Jackson is being hailed on February 27 for serving a historic and extraordinary 40 years of dynamic leadership at Brookland Baptist Church in West Columbia. He began preaching at age 9, and at age 18 was installed as pastor, energizing one of the fastest-growing congregations in the Southeast. With great humility, he encouraged the church's 65 ministries.

Dr. Jackson promoted a new sanctuary that seats 2,300, followed by a 68,000-square foot community resource center. In 2008, Brookland acquired a 94,000-square foot educational facility, with 11 acres downtown, while employing over 160 dedicated personnel. A second location was launched in Richland Northeast, pastored by Dr. Christopher Leevy Johnson.

Dr. Jackson is married to the former Robin Hoefer, and he is the father of two children, Rev. Charles B. Jackson, Jr., pastor of the New Laurel Street Baptist Church, and Candace Jackson, an associate attorney with Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough; along with his daughter-in-law, the former

Iva Gaymon; and four grandchildren, Kayla, Charles, III, Caleb, and Carter.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

''DON'T TREAD ON ME''

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, the House will debate the extension of the Patriot Act.

I have here a report from the latimes.com that says that FBI intelligence investigations have compromised the civil liberties of American citizens far more frequently and to a greater extent than was previously assumed.

The report goes on to say that, in 2007, the Justice Department's Inspector General told Congress the FBI may have violated the law or government policy as many as 3,000 times since 2003 in the course of secretly collecting telephone, bank and credit card records without warrants—instead, using so-called ''national security'' letters that give them the ability to demand this kind of information and get it.

The Patriot Act is a destructive undermining of the Constitution. We started this Congress off with a discussion about reading the Constitution. Many of us carry Constitutions with us in our pockets. How about today we take a stand for the Constitution to say that all Americans should be free from unreasonable searches and seizures and to make certain that the attempt to reauthorize the Patriot Act is beaten down.

It is time that we really remember the essence of what that motto ''don't tread on me'' means. It means you protect your liberties; you stand for freedom.

HONORING RONALD REAGAN AND THE MIND ACT

(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, on November 5, 1994, former President Ronald Reagan announced that he had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. ''I now begin the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life,'' he wrote in a letter.

At that time, 4 million Americans suffered with Alzheimer's. Today, over 5 million now carry that diagnosis. For members of my generation, that number will double to 10 million.

President Reagan's 100th birthday would have been this past Sunday. This week, I am introducing the MIND Act. If passed, it will establish the issuance of United States Alzheimer's bonds to aid in the funding of Alzheimer's research. Proceeds of bond sales would fund the program and would be available to the Director of the National Institutes of Health solely for Alzheimer's research. The revenues generated by the sale of bonds would be funds for research in addition to, not instead of, regular appropriated funds.

In his letter, President Reagan said, ''I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead.''

I know he is correct.

There could be no more loving gift for members of my generation and of future generations than to provide additional non-Federal funding to help people who are afflicted or who will be diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

□ 1410

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House, that any manifestations of approval or disapproval of the proceedings of this House is in violation of the rules of the House.

THE TIME HAS COME TO DENY ALL FEDERAL FUNDING TO PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF AMERICA

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, it comes as a surprise to most Americans to learn that the largest abortion provider in America is also the largest recipient of Federal funding under Title X. It is heartbreaking news this morning the Planned Parenthood of America has now been the subject of one more undercover video showing someone posing as a pimp being facilitated by employees at Planned Parenthood in how to secure secret abortions, STD testing, and contraception for child prostitutes.

You know, as a father of two teenage daughters, I see the video that came out this morning, I see the video that came out last week, and it is an outrage to me that employees of Planned Parenthood clinics across the country are facilitating the abuse of minor girls in this country. It should be a scandal to every American.

The time has come to deny all Federal funding to Planned Parenthood of America. I have authored the Title X Abortion Provider Prohibition Act, which would deny Title X funds to Planned Parenthood or any other abortion provider, and Congress must act and act now to move this important legislation. Pro-life Americans, and all Americans, should not be forced to subsidize America's largest abortion provider or to continue to provide Federal taxpayer dollars to Title X clinics that engage in this abhorrent behavior.

CALLING FOR A SPECIAL ENVOY ON RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA

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

Mr. WOLF. In the wake of the devastating attacks targeting Christians in Iraq and Egypt last year, it is clear that religious minorities in the Middle East are facing a grave threat. There are even reports of Christian women who, having fled Iraq, are living in ghettos in Syria and have been driven to prostitution in a desperate attempt to provide for their families.

With the exception of Israel, the Bible contains more references to ancient Iraq than any other country: Abraham, Nineveh, Esther, Daniel, to name a few.

Iraq and Egypt are not an anomaly. A Christian mother of five in Pakistan remains in prison charged with blasphemy. If found guilty, she faces the death penalty.

In the face of these grim realities, I have introduced bipartisan legislation, H.R. 440, which would create a special envoy at the State Department to advocate on behalf of religious minorities in the Middle East and South Central Asia. I urge all colleagues who care about the persecution of Christians in Iraq and Pakistan and Egypt to cosponsor my bill.

HONORING RONALD REAGAN ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, America came together to honor the 100th birthday of President Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan believed that personal accountability and hard work are the cornerstones of the American Dream. He understood America's greatness and its exceptionalism. No American will ever forget how he touted America as a shining city on a hill and ''built on rocks stronger than oceans, wind-swept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace.''

In these troubling economic times, we would be wise to follow Reagan's lessons that limited government, low taxes, and free enterprise foster economic growth and job creation.

Reagan knew that freedom was America's greatest export to the world, whether it was promoting freedom overseas against a Communist threat or at home through free markets.

President Reagan left an unparalleled legacy to his country, and we honor his extraordinary life on what would have been his 100th birthday.

CONFINE THE DEBATE TO THE PATRIOT ACT ON THE THREE EXPIRING PROVISIONS

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) called for not reauthorizing temporarily three expiring provisions of the Patriot Act, allegedly because the FBI had found civil liberties violations. In his 1-minute address, the gentleman from Ohio unfortunately missed the point. He used the law on national security letters to show abuses of the Patriot Act.

The Patriot Act did not authorize national security letters. Those letters were authorized in 1986 under legislation sponsored by the Senator from Vermont, Mr. LEAHY, who opposes the Patriot Act and always has, but it was his national security letter authorization that the abuses were contained in.

I would hope as we debate the temporary reauthorization of three expiring provisions of the Patriot Act that we not paint that act with a broad brush, but if there are specific abuses of these three expiring provisions, we should confine the debate to them.

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, January 26, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 January 26, 2011, at 3:55 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of a notice filed earlier with the Federal Register continuing the national emergency with respect to Cote d'Ivoire first declared by Executive Order 13396 of February 7, 2006.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO COTE D'IVOIRE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112–8)

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 Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency, unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13396 of February 7, 2006, with respect to the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire is to continue in effect beyond February 7, 2011.

The situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire, which has been addressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1572 of November 15, 2004, and subsequent resolutions, has resulted in the massacre of large numbers of civilians, widespread human rights abuses, significant political violence and unrest, and fatal attacks against international peacekeeping forces. In March 2007, the Ouagadougou Political Agreement was signed by the two primary protagonists in Côte d'Ivoire's conflict. As demonstrated by recent events surrounding the presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire, the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency and related measures blocking the property of certain persons contributing to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 26, 2011.*

REMEMBERING JACK MURTHA

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 1-year anniversary of the passing of our dear colleague Congressman Jack Murtha of Pennsylvania. I rise to pay tribute to him. He was a giant of this Chamber, a legislator of unsurpassed talents, a soldier of extraordinary courage, a political servant, a public servant to the end. Those of us who served with him were honored to call him ''colleague.'' Those of us in this body, many of us, were privileged to call him ''friend.'' Colleague and friend.

The outpouring of accolades that came forward at his passing was something quite remarkable, and I hope that it was a comfort and has been a comfort to his family. Certainly to those of us who worked with him, who knew his love of his district, who remember the way he held court in the Pennsylvania corner and gave out his blessing and his advice, Jack Murtha's wisdom, counsel, and knowledge will continue to inspire us all.

To watch Jack Murtha legislate was to see a master at work. But more indicative of his character was to watch him communicate with our men and women in uniform, whether near the battlefield or at their bedside. He thanked them for their courage and listened to their concerns. He always answered their needs, responding to their calls for body armor, up-armored vehicles, and reliable radios, among other things. In those moments, he bonded with them based on his own personal military experiences. He was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart himself.

I will never forget the sparkle in Jack's eye when he would visit a wounded warrior, proudly standing by his bedside wearing a Steelers jersey, saluting him.

The Nation saw Jack's courage on the battlefield and in Congress as he spoke out against the war in Iraq. And in doing so, he made the distinction between the war and the warrior.

Always committed to our national defense, forever bound to the cause of our national security, Jack Murtha measured the strength of our country not only by the might of our military; he also measured it by the strength and well-being of our people.

A much-decorated champion on the battlefield, he was a hero in advancing scientific research to fight against breast cancer, prostate cancer, diabetes, as well as HIV and AIDS, to name a few.

Today we remember him, always thinking of ''Semper Fi,'' the motto of the Marine Corps where Jack served proudly for 37 years, the motto of his life. To the end, he remained ''always faithful'' to God and country, to his hometown of Johnstown, and most of all to his wife, Joyce, his children, and his grandchildren.

Patriot. Champion. Hero. Giant. Jack Murtha. We will never see his likes again. Again, I hope it is a comfort to his family that this 1 year later so many of us remember Jack Murtha and pray for his family.

□ 1420

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:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, January 26, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 January 26, 2011 at 4:50 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 366.

Appointment:

Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

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,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, January 27, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 January 27, 2011 at 4:03 p.m.:

Appointment:
Congressional Budget Office.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

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, February 1, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 February 1, 2011 at 10:52 a.m.:

Appointments:
Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

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, February 2, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 February 2, 2011 at 12:00 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 188.

Appointments:
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.
President's Export Council.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

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:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 February 3, 2011 at 10:33 a.m.:

Appointments:
Senate National Security Working Group.
Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University.
United States Holocaust Memorial Council.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
United States-China Interparliamentary Group conference.
United States-Japan Interparliamentary Group conference.
Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group conference.
United States-Russia Interparliamentary Group conference.
British-American Interparliamentary Group conference.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

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, February 4, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 February 4, 2011 at 11:52 a.m.:

Appointment:
Senate National Security Working Group.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Thursday, January 27, 2011:

H.R. 366, to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

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.

EXTENDING COUNTERTERRORISM AUTHORITIES

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 514) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers, and roving wiretaps until December 8, 2011.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 514

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF SUNSETS OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO BUSINESS RECORDS, INDIVIDUAL TERRORISTS AS AGENTS OF FOREIGN POWERS, AND ROVING WIRETAPS.

(a) USA PATRIOT IMPROVEMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.—Section 102(b)(1) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–177; 50 U.S.C. 1805 note, 50 U.S.C. 1861 note, and 50 U.S.C. 1862 note) is amended by striking ''February 28, 2011'' and inserting ''December 8, 2011''.

(b) INTELLIGENCE REFORM AND TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2004.—Section 6001(b)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 118 Stat. 3742; 50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by striking ''February 28, 2011'' and inserting ''December 8, 2011''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 514 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Next September 11 will mark the 10-year anniversary of the worst terrorist attack on the U.S. in history. America is fortunate not to have suffered another attack of such magnitude in the past decade, but we must not take this relative security for granted or let our safety become complacency.

America is safe today not because terrorists and spies have given up their

goal to destroy our freedoms and our way of life. We are safe today because the men and women of our Armed Forces, our intelligence community, and our law enforcement agencies work every single day to protect us. And Congress must ensure that they are equipped with the resources they need to counteract continuing terrorist threats.

On February 28, three important provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act will expire. These provisions give investigators in national security cases the authority to conduct ''roving'' wiretaps, to seek certain business records, and to gather intelligence on lone terrorists who are not affiliated with a known terrorist group. These types of provisions have been used by domestic law enforcement agencies for years to apprehend typical criminals. It is common sense to give our national security investigators the same tools to fight terrorists that our police officers have to combat crime.

The ongoing threat from al Qaeda and other terrorist groups continues. In the last few years, terrorists have attempted to blow up a plane over Detroit; to bomb New York's subway system; to destroy skyscrapers in Dallas, Texas, and Springfield, Illinois; and to detonate a car bomb in New York City's Times Square. Most of these plots were thwarted thanks to the Patriot Act and other national security laws.

The Patriot Act works. It has proved effective in preventing terrorist attacks and protecting Americans. To let these provisions expire would leave every American less safe. We must continue these intelligence-gathering measures to win our fight against terrorists. And President Obama agrees.

In a letter to Congress last month, Director of National Intelligence Admiral Clapper and Attorney General Holder urged us to reauthorize the expiring provisions, noting that they are critical tools that ''have been used in numerous highly sensitive intelligence collection operations.''

□ 1430

This bill reauthorizes the expiring provisions through December 8, 2011, the last day that the House of Representatives is scheduled to be in session. This extension serves two important functions. First, it ensures that these intelligence-gathering tools will remain available to national security investigators. And second, it provides Congress with the opportunity to engage in a thorough review of these provisions as we pursue and consider a longer reauthorization.

I urge my colleagues to support our ability to continue to protect Americans against terrorist plots and attacks.

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

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

I reluctantly rise in nonsupport of this provision to extend expiring provisions of the Patriot Act because of section 215 of the Patriot Act, which I'd like to call to your attention. This is the act that allows a secret FISA court to authorize our government to collect business records or anything else, requiring that a person or business produce virtually any type record. We don't think that that was right then. We don't think it's right now. And I feel obligated to oppose any extension of these expiring acts since we've had no hearings, no markup, no committee vote, nobody's done anything about it. They're saying, well, ex-chairman, just support this, and we'll get to it afterward. Well, I can't go along with that.

This provision is contrary to traditional notions of search and seizure which require the government to show reasonable suspicion or probable cause before undertaking an investigation that infringes upon a person's privacy. And so I urge a ''no'' vote on the extension of these expiring provisions.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), who is currently the chairman of the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, and who previously, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee itself, was responsible for writing the Patriot Act provisions.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, at the outset, let me say I'm a little bit puzzled that my friend from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is opposing the extension of these three provisions of the Patriot Act today because last year, he called up a Senate bill that provided for a year's extension of these three provisions, and managed the time and voted for it. And after hearing his comments, I'm wondering why he has changed his mind.

In 19 days, three national security laws will expire unless Congress votes to reauthorize them. H.R. 514 temporarily extends these laws—FISA business records, roving wiretaps, and the lone wolf definition—until December 8 of this year.

As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in the last decade, I oversaw the enactment of the USA PATRIOT Act in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Title II of the act addressed enhanced foreign intelligence and law enforcement surveillance authority. Sixteen sections of that title were originally set to expire on December 31, 2005. Also set to expire on that date was section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which is the lone wolf definition.

In 2005, I again spearheaded the effort to reauthorize the Patriot Act. Recognizing the significance of the act to America's counterterrorism operations and the need for thorough oversight, the House Judiciary Committee held 9 subcommittee hearings, 3 days of full committee hearings, then a robust full committee markup reauthorizing legislation.

The USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 made permanent 14 of the 16 intelligence provisions. The act extended the sunset on section 206 FISA roving wiretaps, section 215 FISA business records, and the lone wolf definition until the end of 2009.

But the three remaining temporary provisions were not reauthorized before that deadline. Instead, the then-Democratic majority chose twice to extend the provisions, first for 2 months and then for a year, without ever bringing a reauthorization bill to the floor.

This Congress, things will be different. We must approve a temporary extension today to keep these critical national security tools in place. This extension will afford Congress sufficient time to hold hearings and markups, then adopt a permanent reauthorization of these provisions this year, which I intend to introduce soon.

The time for multiple temporary extensions is over. The terrorist threat has not subsided and will not expire, and neither should our national security laws.

It is equally important that Congress make permanent the lone wolf definition. This provision closes the gap in the FISA act and, if allowed to expire, could permit an individual terrorist to slip through the cracks and carry out his plot undetected. When FISA was originally enacted in 1978, terrorists were believed to be members of an identified group. That's not the case today.

Today, more than ever, we are confronted with threats from loosely organized terrorist groups or individuals who may subscribe to a movement or certain beliefs but do not belong to or identify themselves with a specific terrorist group. Without the lone wolf definition, our surveillance tools will be powerless to act against this growing threat to America's security.

Section 206 of the Patriot Act authorizes the use of roving or multipoint wiretaps for national security and intelligence investigations. This allows the government to use a single wiretap order to cover any communications device that the target uses or may use. Without roving wiretap authority, investigators would be forced to seek a new court order each time they need to change the location, phone, or computer that needs to be monitored.

Section 215 of the act allows the FISA court to issue orders granting the government access to business records in foreign intelligence, international terrorism, and clandestine intelligence cases. The 2005 act expanded the safeguards against potential abuse of section 215 authority and included additional congressional oversight, procedural protections, application requirements, and judicial review. Each of these provisions are integral to defending America's national security and must be kept intact.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 514.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York, JERROLD NADLER, who has been the chairman of the Constitution Subcommittee longer than any Member in the Congress.

□ 1440

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in opposition to this extension of the expiring provisions of the Patriot Act and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act.

I cannot support this extension when the House has done nothing to consider these provisions, or possible reforms, or even to hold a hearing or a markup. While in the past, Members have had the opportunity to receive classified briefings, we have dozens of new Members who have received no such briefings.

Section 215 authorizes the government to obtain ''any tangible thing'' relevant to a terrorism investigation, even if there is no showing that the ''thing'' pertains to suspected terrorists or terrorist activities. It is sweeping in scope, and the government is not required to show reasonable suspicion or probable cause before undertaking investigation that infringes upon a person's privacy, including the records of what he has read in the library. Congress should either ensure that things collected with this power have a meaningful nexus to suspected terrorist activity or allow the provision to expire.

Section 206 provides for roving wiretaps which permit the government to obtain intelligence surveillance orders that identify neither the person nor the facility to be tapped. This is supposedly to update the law to deal with portable cell phones and the like and other modern technology, but it goes too far. Without the necessity to specify either the person or the facility to be tapped, this is, for all practical purposes, a general grant of authority to wiretap anyone and anywhere the government wants. There are almost no limits to this authority and no requirement that the government name a specific target. This is very akin to the old British general Writs of Assistance which engendered the first colonial outrage that led to the American Revolution.

Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, the so-called lone wolf provision, permits secret intelligence surveillance of non-U.S. persons whose are concededly not affiliated with a foreign government or organization. According to government testimony, this provision has never been used, yet it remains on the books. It has never been used because there is ample other authority to do that in any event.

Surveillance of an individual who is not working with a foreign government or organization is not what we normally understand as foreign intelligence. There may be many good reasons for government to keep tabs on such people, but that is no reason to suspend all our laws under the pretext that this is a foreign intelligence operation.

While some have argued that each of these authorities remain necessary tools in the fight against terrorism and that they must be extended without any modifications, others have counseled careful review and modification. Some have even urged that we allow some or all of these authorities to sunset. I believe we should not miss the opportunity to review the act in its entirety, to examine how it is working, where it has been successful, where it has failed, where it goes too far, and where it may need improvement. That is the purpose of sunsets, and to extend it without review undermines that purpose.

I have also introduced the National Security Letters Reform Act, which would make vital improvements to the current law in order to better protect civil liberties while ensuring that NSLs remain a useful tool in national security investigations. I hope we can work to strike that balance in a responsible and effective manner, but the record of the abuse of the NSL authority is too great for the Congress to ignore.

I realize the majority has the votes to extend these provisions. I hope we will be able, after this vote, to examine carefully the way these provisions have been used or abused, and to look at ways to reform the law in light of experience. That was the purpose of sunsets, and I hope we can take advantage of that opportunity.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 12 minutes. The gentleman from Michigan has 15 minutes.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Mr. RON PAUL.

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill. I was opposed to the Patriot Act in 2001, and do not believe now that it is a good idea to extend it.

The Fourth Amendment is rather clear. It says that we should be secure in our papers, our persons, our homes, and our effects; and, that if warrants are to be issued, we have to do it with probable cause, and describe in particular the places, the people, and the things that we are going to look at.

I think what has happened, though, over the years has been that we have diluted the Fourth Amendment. It was greatly diluted in 2001, but it started a lot earlier than that. When the FISA law was originally written in 1978, that really introduced the notion that the Fourth Amendment was relative and not absolute. Later on, it was further weakened in 1998, and then of course in 2001.

I think our reaction to the horrors of 9/11—we can understand the concern and the fear that was developed, but I think the reaction took us in the wrong direction, because the assumption was made of course that we weren't spending enough money on surveillance. Even though then our intelligence agencies received $40 billion, that didn't give us the right information. So now we are spending $80 billion. But it also looks like the conclusion was that the American people had too much privacy, and if we undermine the American people's privacy, somehow or another we are going to be safer.

I think another thing that has come up lately has been that the purpose of government is to make us perfectly safe. Now, it is good to be safe, but governments can't make us safe. I question whether or not we have been made safer by the Patriot Act. But let's say a law makes us somewhat safer. Is that a justification for the government to do anything they want?

For instance, if you want to be perfectly safe from child abuse and wife beating, the government could put a camera in every one of our houses and our bedrooms, and maybe there would be somebody made safer this way. But what would you be giving up?

So perfect safety is not the purpose of government. What we want from government is to enforce the law and to protect our liberties.

This, to me, has been, especially since 9/11, a classical example of sacrificing liberty for safety and security. Now, I didn't invent those terms. They have been around a long time. And it is easily justified, and I can understand it, because I was here in 2001 when this came up, and people become frightened, and the American people want something done. But I think this is misdirected, and it doesn't serve our benefits.

I think at this time we should really question why we are extending this. We are extending the three worst parts. Why were these sunsetted? Because people had concern about them. They weren't sure they were good pieces and maybe they were overkill, and, therefore, they were saying we had better reassess it.

So what have we done? We have already extended it twice, and here we are going to do it again, with the intent, I think, in a year to reassess this. But this bill doesn't make things worse, it doesn't make anything better, but it does extend what I consider and others consider bad legislation. I ask for a ''no'' vote on this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak on this very important issue, the reauthorization of the Patriot Act. For a variety of reasons, we need to reauthorize this bill.

First and foremost, there are three provisions I think we are all very familiar with. It's the lone wolf provision, it's the roving wiretaps of course, which is something else that we very much need to do, and also the business records provision.

With respect to roving wiretaps, I believe it has already been stated on this floor, but it should be stated once again: Law enforcement has been using roving wiretaps for years against drug dealers and organized crime, I believe since 1986. Extending that roving wiretap provision to terrorists makes good sense. We have been doing it. We need to give law enforcement and our intelligence services the tools they need to take down these terror plots before they become operational. That is why this extension is needed.

The lone wolf provision, it should be noted, is also important. Many of the types of plots we are trying to foil now are being carried out by lone wolves. Major Hasan is a good example. Jihad Jane and others are lone wolves, and we need this capacity so that we can pursue these lone wolves just as we would individuals or terrorists who are part of a terrorist organization or an agent of a foreign power. So that is absolutely essential.

With respect to the issue of the business records, often people would say that we are somehow trying to examine one's library records, what books they are reading. That's really not the case. We know that 9/11 terrorists were using public library computers. We knew that they were also using university library computers to make plane reservations as well as to confirm those reservations. So the idea is to be able to access one's business records. That's what we are after, to make sure that we cannot only apprehend or go after that individual who is planning an attack but also that cell or that network of individuals with whom that individual may be working. That is why we need this issue of business records contained in this reauthorization.

In fact, I am not even certain that the word ''library'' appears anywhere in the Patriot Act. Nevertheless, this has been dubbed the library provision, which really it is not.

For all of these reasons, I think it is critically important that we continue to provide our law enforcement with the tools they need, our intelligence services with the tools they need to stop terrorism. We cannot tie the hands of local law enforcement. We are asking them to do more and more.

The critics of this legislation often say we need to let law enforcement fight these battles. This gives them the tools. I urge passage and support for this reauthorization of the Patriot Act.

□ 1450

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), who has been the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime in the Judiciary Committee for 4 years.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 514, which would extend for 1 year sweeping governmental intrusions into our lives and privacy that were authorized by the USA PATRIOT Act and the 2004 Intelligence Act. Without meaningful oversight demonstrating that these extraordinary powers are needed, we should not extend these provisions for one full year, or for any period of time, for that matter; and I therefore oppose the bill.

I am opposed because I simply do not accept the argument that in order to be safe, we necessarily have to sacrifice our rights and freedoms. I agree with Benjamin Franklin, who stated during the formation of our Nation that ''they who give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.''

One of the provisions in the bill reauthorizes section 215 of the Patriot Act that gives the government power to secretly invade our private records, such as books we read at the library, by merely alleging that they are relevant to a terrorism investigation, but without having to show that the seized material is in connection with any specific suspected terrorists or terrorist activities. There is no requirement to show probable cause or even reasonable suspicion of being related to a specific act of terrorism, and therefore there is no meaningful standard to judge whether or not the material is in fact necessary.

Another provision of H.R. 514 is section 206 of the Patriot Act, which is referred to as the ''roving John Doe wiretap provision.'' It gives the government the power to wiretap a phone conversation without having to show which phone will be used or even who will be using it and without requiring a court order for the specific roving tap.

The third provision is section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, referred to as the ''lone wolf'' provision. It gives the government the power to spy on individuals in the United States who are not U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens even though they are not agents of a foreign government or any terrorist organization. Unfortunately, this means that if those targeted have any interaction with an American citizen, then that U.S. citizen is spied upon as well.

We already allow spying on such noncitizens outside of the United States or even in the United States where there is probable cause that they are agents of a foreign government or members of a terrorist organization, but this is an extension of that power which could envelop anybody simply as a result of the occasion of interacting with a targeted person even while we are in the United States.

The three provisions give the government power to invade our privacy even when there is no probable cause nor even reasonable suspicion or credible evidence of any wrongdoing and without allowing the kind of detached oversight such as a court warrant which is generally called upon when such power over individuals is extended.

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

Mr. CONYERS. I yield the gentleman 30 additional seconds.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Absent these oversight protections, even after the fact in the case of emergencies, all three provisions should be allowed to expire, unless we demonstrate in hearings and oversight hearings that these powers are necessary and narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling national security interest. The freedoms and protections these provisions take away are the very core of our values and liberties, so these protections should not be legislated away without rigorous oversight to protect against abuse.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there has been some criticism today that section 215, business records authority, gives national security agencies too much access to confidential records, but section 215 has more strict requirements than grand jury subpoenas used in criminal investigations. Unlike a grand jury subpoena, which is not issued by a judge, a 215 order can only be used by a FISA court judge. Section 215 only grants terrorism investigators the power to get records held by third parties, such as a hotel or car rental records.

Also there has been criticism that section 215 violates Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures. However, a request for business records held by a third party is not a search under the Fourth Amendment. The target of an investigation does not own the records and therefore has no reasonable expectation of privacy in them. Section 215 cannot be used to acquire records of U.S. persons based solely on First Amendment protected activity.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, no one has worked more carefully on this matter than DENNIS KUCINICH, the distinguished gentleman from Cleveland.

I yield the gentleman 2½ minutes.

Mr. KUCINICH. Thank you very much, Mr. CONYERS. I certainly appreciate that.

I will certainly never seek to impugn the feelings of those who say that we have to have the PATRIOT Act in order to protect our country. We are all patriots here, and we all want America to be protected; but we have to recognize our constitutional experience here and the reason why we have a Fourth Amendment that protects people not just from unreasonable search and seizure, but from unwarranted intrusion by the government into their lives.

When we look at our constitutional experience and all of the efforts that made it and built up to it, we didn't hear ''give my liberty or give me a wiretap.'' We didn't hear ''don't tread on me, but it is okay to spy.'' What we heard was a ringing declaration about freedom, and it was enshrined in the Constitution.

I stood on the floor of the House way back when the Patriot Act came forward, voted against it because I read it and understood that it opened up the door for a broad reach and possibilities of broad reach by the government into our daily lives.

The gentleman from Wisconsin, who is my friend, correctly pointed out earlier the difference between National Security Letters and the Patriot Act. But it also is true that section 505 of the Patriot Act gave the government the ability to greatly expand who could issue a national security letter, so much so that nearly 50,000 national security letters were issued by the FBI in 2006, I think the year was. They don't have to use section 215 of the Patriot Act. They can just invoke the national security letter authority and reach into people's financial records, their medical letters, their reading material.

What is happening to our country? Why are we giving up our basic liberties? We need to take a stand here, and this is as good a day as any to take a stand. Many Members of Congress, including those supported by my friends in the tea party, maintain their goal is to get rid of big government, get government out of their lives. Well, how about the Patriot Act, which has the broadest reach and the deepest reach of government into our daily lives? Shouldn't we be thinking about that?

Some want to get government out of health care. Some want to get government out of retirement security. How about getting government out of people's bedrooms, out of people's financial records, out of people's medical records?

Vote ''no'' on extending the Patriot Act.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot said about national security letters. The authority for them was made permanent in 2006. It is not a part of this bill, so we ought to completely forget about the complaints about national security letters.

What I will say is that in the 2006 reauthorization of the Patriot Act there were provisions in it to give recipients of a national security letter the right to obtain judicial review; and I am proud of that fact because I think whatever constitutional infirmities there were in this part of the Patriot Act, they were solved.

Now, we hear an awful lot about no oversight. The people on the other side of the aisle who are complaining about this had the authority to have oversight hearings. There was only one of them in the last Congress. Compare that to the nine subcommittee hearings, three full committee hearings, and the full markup that we had in 2006 when this side of the aisle had the majority. The people who have been doing the oversight have been the Republicans, not the Democrats. The people who know this law is making Americans safer are the Republicans, and the Democrats once again are complaining.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

□ 1500

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the powers of intelligence and enforcement are among the most important powers of government, but also the most fearsome. They must be wielded very, very carefully. For decades, our government routinely has collected information on potential foreign threats through various forms of surveillance. These collection activities enjoy broad bipartisan support in our country because of their value in helping to protect American citizens and interests.

However, in the 1960s and 1970s, these collection capabilities were turned on the American people and executive branch agencies engaged in spying on the American public, sometimes even for political purposes. The ensuing public backlash triggered the adoption of legal reforms that gave us laws to help prevent a repeat of these abuses.

Subsequently, the tragedy of September 11, 2001, gave proponents of extended domestic surveillance a powerful political and rhetorical weapon, which they used to reduce constitutional protections against surveillance and seizures without appropriate warrants.

When the Congress passed the Patriot Act in March of 2006, it included sunset requirements of three provisions that you've heard about today. Since 2005, I've voted against extending these and other provisions because these provisions are overly broad and frequently abused while still not improving truly the security of the American people. My concerns are supported by the revelations of abuses of those authorities during hearings of the House Judiciary Committee in 2009 and in multiple reports issued by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice.

The bill before us today does nothing to fix these problems or prevent future abuses. This bill does not raise the standards for intelligence collection to ensure that the right people are targeted in the first place. The law was not meant to sunset so that we could periodically reauthorize it, unchanged. We're now on the verge of the third ''temporary'' extension, with no remedies for the flaws identified by this body and the Department of Justice Inspector General.

For all of these reasons, I urge Members to vote ''no.''

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud now to yield 2 minutes to a senior member of the committee from Houston, Texas, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished chairman and the ranking member of this committee.

I want to remind my colleagues of a singly important moment when those of us who were Republican and Democrat came together after 9/11, and out of this Judiciary Committee came a singular initiative that dealt with the crisis which we are facing.

I have in my hand the Constitution; and I am reminded that when the Founding Fathers came together and declared that we all were created equal, they, too, were concerned about treason, spying, the undermining of government, and maybe even the threat of violence. As we well know how this country came into being, we had to fight a war; yet they had in this Constitution the rights of the Fourth Amendment that we would be protected against unreasonable search and seizure; a Fifth Amendment of due process; and they believed that Americans should be protected.

This bill, however, comes to the floor again without amendments. And I'm very proud to say that over the series of my tenure on the Judiciary Committee I have submitted very vital and important amendments to protect the civil liberties of Americans, as well as to recognize the responsibility of all of us to secure this Nation.

I'm a member of the Homeland Security Committee. I am not unmindful of the everyday threats that we receive, but this bill would extend provisions that were created in 2005, that also were included in the intelligence reform bill. It extends a provision that allows for a roving electronic surveillance authority and a provision revising the definition of an ''agent of foreign power'' to include any non-U.S. person who engages in international terrorism or preparatory activities, also known as the ''lone wolf,'' without protections. As a member of Homeland Security, I recognize that that is vital, but there needs to be a variety of protections. The other provisions, of course, are ones that invade privacy and create a lack of recognition that we have a Constitution to abide by.

So I would ask my colleagues as we move on this legislation to remember it has not been amended; remember we have lived under a Constitution that protects civil liberties; and also remember it took a lawsuit to allow someone to say they had gotten a national security letter.

We must do things in a constitutional manner, Mr. Speaker; and I would argue we're not doing it in this legislative initiative. I ask my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this legislation; go back to the Judiciary Committee and abide by the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to the H.R. 514, ''To extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents.''

This bill would extend provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 through December 8, 2011. It extends a provision that allows a roving electronic surveillance authority, and a provision revising the definition of an ''agent of a foreign power'' to include any non-U.S. person who engages in international terrorism or preparatory activities, also known as the ''lone wolf provision.'' It also grants government access to business records relating to a terrorist investigation.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I understand and appreciate the importance of national security, and the challenges we face as we strive to protect our nation from foreign threats. However, as an American citizen, I am deeply concerned when our Constitutional rights run the risk of being infringed upon in the name of national security.

To win the war on terror, the United States must remain true to the founding architects of this democracy who created a Constitution which enshrined an inalienable set of rights. These Bills of Rights guarantee certain fundamental freedoms that cannot be limited by the government. One of these freedoms, the Fourth Amendment, is the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

We do not circumvent the Fourth Amendment, or any other provision in the United States Constitution, merely because it is inconvenient. While the PATRIOT Act is intended to improve our ability to protect our nation, it needs to be revised and amended to reflect the democratic principles that make this country the crown jewel of democracy. The bill before us today, however, does not do that. In fact, even the manner by which are even considering this bill, only days after introduction without any oversight hearings of mark-ups, circumvents the process we have in place to allow for improvements and amendments to be made.

Furthermore, this bill was considered last year in the 111th Congress, and went through oversight hearings and two days of mark-up in the Judiciary Committee. Yet, none of those voted-on, bipartisan amendments that resulted from those hearings are included in this bill. In those hearings, multiple concerns were raised about the breadth of the PATRIOT Act and the leeway it gives to infringe upon an individual's privacy and civil liberties.

In the mark-up, I personally introduced amendments that would allow for greater transparency in the PATRIOT Act and enhanced protection against violation of individuals' civil liberties. None of my amendments, or those introduced by any of my colleagues, are included in this legislation. None of the privacy concerns or civil liberty infringement issues that were raised in those hearings have even been addressed. I am deeply concerned that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are considering overlooking the very valid concerns of the American people, without so much as a hearing.

We have been faced with this type of legislation before. On August 3, 2007, I stood before you on the House floor discussing the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, FISA, another piece of law essential to combating the war on terror, but one that was in need of improvements to protect Americans' constitutionally enshrined civil liberties. On that day, I said that, ''we must ensure that our intelligence professionals have the tools that they need to protect our Nation, while also safeguarding the rights of law-abiding Americans,'' and I stand firmly behind that notion today.

When we were considering FISA, there were Fourth Amendment concerns around secret surveillance and secret searches, which were kept permanently secret from the Americans whose homes and conversations were targeted. There were also concerns such secret searches intended for non-U.S. citizens, could be used to target Americans.

I offered amendments to ensure that any surveillance of an American is done through established legal procedures pursuant to FISA and the FISA court authority, and to ensure that the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court is indispensable and would play a meaningful role in ensuring compliance with our Constitution. I stand here today urging my colleagues to consider allowing similar amendments to the PATRIOT Act that better protect Americans' right to privacy before moving this legislation out of the House of Representatives and onto the other legislative body.

The three expiring provisions of the PATRIOT Act that H.R. 514 would extend overstep the bounds of the government investigative power set forth in the Constitution. One provision authorizes the government to obtain ''any tangible thing'' relevant to a terrorism investigation, even if there is no showing that the ''thing'' pertains to suspected terrorists or terrorist activities. This provision, which was addressed in the Judiciary Committee during the 111th Congress, runs afoul of the traditional notions of search and seizure, which require the government to show ''reasonable suspicion'' or ''probable cause'' before undertaking an investigation that infringes upon a person's privacy. Congress must ensure that things collected with this power have a meaningful nexus to suspected terrorist activity. If we do not take steps to improve this provision, then it should be allowed to expire.

Another provision, known commonly as the ''roving John Doe wiretap,'' allows the government to obtain intelligence surveillance orders that identify neither the person nor the facility to be tapped. Like the first provision, this, too, was addressed in the Judiciary Committee during the last Congress, and is also contrary to traditional notions of search and seizure, which require government to state ''with particularity'' what it seeks to search or seize. If this provision were given the opportunity to be amended and improved, it should be done so to mirror similar and longstanding criminal laws that permit roving wiretaps, but require the naming of a specific target.

The third provision that H.R. 514 would extend is the ''lone wolf' provision, which permits secret intelligence surveillance of non-U.S. persons who are not affiliated with a foreign organization. This type of authorization, which is only granted in secret courts, is subject to abuse, and threatens our longtime understandings of the limits of the government's investigatory powers within the borders of the United States. Moreover, according to government testimony, this provision has never been used. Because of the potential for abuse created by this provision, and the lack of need for its existence, it, too, should be allowed to expire.

All three of these provisions have been examined and amended in the past because they were in dire need of improvements to protect the rights of Americans. I was against these provisions, as written, in the past, and without amendments, I am still against them today.

Finally, H.R. 514 fails to amend other portions of the PATRIOT act in dire need of reform, specifically, those issues relating to the issuance and use of national security letters, NSLs. NSLs permit the government to obtain the communication, financial and credit records of anyone deemed relevant to a terrorism investigation even if that person is not suspected of unlawful behavior. I repeat, even if that person is not suspected of unlawful behavior.

As an American citizen, the security and safety of my constituency is pinnacle, but I will never stand for legislation that infringes on the basic rights afforded in our Constitution. When our founding fathers drafted the Constitution, after living under an oppressive regime in Britain, they ensured that the American people would never experience such subjugation. Where are the protective measures for our citizens in the PATRIOT act? Why are the measures addressed in the last Congress not included in the bill?

Instead of reauthorizing these provisions, Congress should conduct robust, public oversight of all surveillance tools and craft reforms that will better protect private communications from overbroad government surveillance.

There is nothing more important than providing the United States of America, especially our military and national security personnel, the right tools to protect our citizens and prevail in the global war on terror. Holding true to our fundamental constitutional principles is the only way to prove to the world that it is indeed possible to secure America while preserving our way of life.

Because of the negative privacy implications of extending all of these provisions, I ask my colleagues to please join me in opposing H.R. 514, a bill to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents.

[From the American Civil Liberties Union, Aug. 10, 2010]

NATIONAL SECURITY LETTER RECIPIENT CAN SPEAK OUT FOR FIRST TIME SINCE FBI DEMANDED CUSTOMER RECORDS FROM HIM

NEW YORK.—The FBI has partially lifted a gag it imposed on American Civil Liberties Union client Nicholas Merrill in 2004 that prevented him from disclosing to anyone that he received a national security letter (NSL) demanding private customer records. Merrill, who received the NSL as the president of an Internet service provider (ISP), can now reveal his identity and speak about his experience for the first time since receiving the NSL. The ACLU and New York Civil Liberties Union filed a lawsuit challenging the NSL statute and the gag order on behalf of Merrill (then called John Doe) in April

2004, which resulted in numerous court rulings finding the NSL statute unconstitutional. Merrill was the first person ever to challenge an NSL in court.

''After six long years of not being able to tell anyone at all what happened to me—not even my family—I'm grateful to finally be able to talk about my experience of being served with a national security letter,'' said Merrill. ''Internet users do not give up their privacy rights when they log on, and the FBI should not have the power to secretly demand that ISPs turn over constitutionally protected information about their users without a court order. I hope my successful challenge to the FBI's NSL gag power will empower others who may have received NSLs to speak out.''

NSLs are secret record demands the FBI issues to obtain access to personal customer records from ISPs, libraries, financial institutions and credit reporting agencies without court approval or even suspicion of wrongdoing. Because the FBI can gag NSL recipients to prohibit them from disclosing anything about the record demands they receive, the FBI's use and potential abuse of the NSL power has been shrouded in excessive secrecy.

While the NSL served on Merrill stated that he was prohibited from telling anyone about it, he decided to challenge the demand in court because he believed that the FBI was ordering him to turn over constitutionally protected information about one of his clients. Because of the FBI-imposed gag, Merrill was prohibited from talking about the NSL or revealing his identity and role in the lawsuit until today, even though the FBI abandoned its demand for records from Merrill more than three years ago.

In December 2008, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, ruling in Merrill's case, found that some of the NSL statute's gag provisions were unconstitutional because they wrongly placed the burden on NSL recipients to challenge gag orders, narrowly limited judicial review of gag orders and required courts to defer entirely to the executive branch. The appeals court sent the case back to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and ordered the government to justify the constitutionality of the gag on Merrill. On July 30, the parties reached a settlement in the case. As part of that settlement, the FBI agreed that Merrill could now identify himself as the John Doe NSL recipient.

''We are thrilled that Nick will finally be able to speak out about why he took the courageous step of challenging the FBI's NSL power. Thanks to Nick's actions, courts have now recognized the need for judicial oversight of the government's dangerous NSL gag power,'' said Melissa Goodman, staff attorney with the ACLU National Security Project. ''But even though this case has resulted in significant improvements to NSL procedures, innocent Americans' private records remain too vulnerable to secret and warrantless data collection by the FBI. At a minimum, the FBI should have to show individual suspicion before it issues an NSL for an individual's personal information and invades Americans' right to privacy and free speech on the Internet.''

While misuse and abuse of the NSL power has been widely documented, the Obama administration is now seeking to expand the statute to allow the FBI to demand even more records without court approval. In July, the Obama administration proposed to expand the statute to allow the FBI to get Americans' Internet activity records without court approval or even suspicion of wrongdoing.

In 2009, Congressmen Jerrold Nadler (D–NY) and Jeff Flake (R–AZ) reintroduced the National Security Letters Reform Act, aimed at reigning in abuse of the power. The ACLU has called on Congress to reform the remaining constitutional defects of the NSL gag power and reject Obama proposals to expand the NSL statute.

In addition to Goodman, attorneys on the case are Jameel Jaffer of the national ACLU and Arthur Eisenberg of the NYCLU.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 514, which would reauthorize expiring provisions of the Patriot Act without important modifications necessary to safeguard our civil liberties. While the threat of terrorism is real, and law enforcement must have the right tools to protect Americans, any counterterrorism measure must have a solid constitutional footing and respect the privacy and civil liberties of the American people.

This legislation fails to address shortcomings in the original Patriot Act legislation, and for that reason I will vote against it. One of the major problems with this bill is its failure to address the issuance and use of national security letters. These letters permit the government to obtain the communications of anyone deemed relevant to a terrorism investigation, even if that person is not suspected of unlawful behavior. If Congress reauthorizes these provisions with no changes, Americans will remain subject to warrantless intrusions into their personal affairs—a gross overreach of Federal investigative authority that could be abused. It's just not how we do things in this country.

Rather than taking the time to craft reforms that will better protect private citizens' communications and privacy from overbroad government surveillance, the Republican majority simply wants to cram this bill through without providing any opportunity for anyone to offer amendments that improve the bill. We all acknowledge that law enforcement needs new tools to keep up with 21st century threats; but surely it is the responsibility of Congress to reexamine legislation that was hurriedly passed through Congress in the wake of 9/11 to make sure it lives up to our national ideals.

Because this bill fails to contain any checks and balances to prevent law enforcement abuse and protect civil liberties, I will be voting against it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 7½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, extending the expiring provisions of the Patriot Act will ensure that America's law enforcement officials and intelligence agents are equipped to identify terrorist threats and prevent terrorist acts. The Patriot Act is an effective tool in the war on terror. As terrorists show no signs of ending their plots, neither should our laws that stop them be allowed to sunset. This temporary extension will facilitate further review and reauthorization of these provisions.

Mr. Speaker, this extension is supported by the Obama administration. I urge my colleagues to support this extension as well.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to once again oppose the reauthorization of expiring provisions in the Patriot Act.

Last month, Republican leaders gave Members of Congress the chance to read the Constitution on the floor of the House. Perhaps we skipped over the Bill of Rights, because the provisions we're extending today are a direct infringement on Americans' constitutional rights.

This legislation grants the federal government sweeping authority to pry into the private lives of Americans. Federal authorities have the power to access private records like library records or credit card statements, even if it's not related to a terrorism investigation. Authorities can receive wiretapping permits without specifying who or what they're going to wiretap. Secret intelligence courts can authorize law enforcement to spy on foreigners who are not connected to terrorist groups.

Many of my colleagues were elected based on their rhetoric opposing more power to the federal government. Today's vote gives them a chance to put their money where their mouths are, and say no to giving government the power to violate Americans' civil liberties. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the PATRIOT Act in 2001, voted against its extension in 2005, and will again vote against it again today. The PATRIOT Act was sold as a measure to ensure the safety of the American people. Instead, the PATRIOT Act has served primarily to subvert fundamental rights afforded to American citizens.

A plain extension of the PATRIOT Act, without revisiting its many problems and abuses, is a huge mistake and missed opportunity to truly protect our country against terrorism and do so in the confines of the Constitution.

Freedom does not have to be compromised to defend liberty. Continuing to weaken fundamental American principles will not leave us more secure, but instead more vulnerable. Through mutual trust and fearlessness, we can progress together.

It is time to stop extending the PATRIOT Act and restore full American freedoms and liberty to our citizens.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 514.

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. CONYERS. 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.

□ 1510

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, House Democratic Leader:

FEBRUARY 8, 2011.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 955(b) note), I am pleased to re-appoint the Honorable Betty McCollum of Minnesota to the National Council on the Arts.

Thank you for your attention to this appointment.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
House Democratic Leader.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, House Democratic Leader:

NANCY PELOSI,
DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
February 8, 2011.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to Section 4404(c)(2) of the Congressional Hunger Fellows Act of 2002 (2 U.S.C) 1161, I am pleased to re-appoint Mr. James P. McGovern of Worcester, Massachusetts to the Board of Trustees of the Congressional Hunger Fellows Program.

Thank you for your attention to this appointment.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
House Democratic Leader.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, House Democratic Leader:

NANCY PELOSI,
DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
February 8, 2011.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to Section 4(b) of House Resolution 5, 111th Congress, I am pleased to appoint the following members to the House Democracy Partnership:

The Honorable David E. Price of North Carolina
The Honorable Lois Capps of California
The Honorable Rush D. Holt of New Jersey
The Honorable Allyson Y. Schwartz of Pennsylvania
The Honorable Donald M. Payne of New Jersey
The Honorable Sam Farr of California
The Honorable Keith Ellison of Minnesota
The Honorable Mazie K. Hirono of Hawaii
The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard of California

Thank you for your attention to these appointments.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
House Democratic Leader.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, House Democratic Leader:

FEBRUARY 8, 2011.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to Section 4 of the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 111–25), I am pleased to appoint the Honorable Silvestre Reyes of Texas to the commission.

Thank you for your consideration of this appointment.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
House Democratic Leader.

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 12 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. EMERSON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

EXTENDING COUNTERTERRORISM AUTHORITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 514) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers, and roving wiretaps until December 8, 2011, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 277, nays 148, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—277

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Harman
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Manzullo
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—148

Amash
Andrews
Baldwin
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berman
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hanabusa
Heller
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hultgren
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Kildee
Kingston
Kucinich
Labrador
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Luján
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Meeks
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Rangel
Rehberg
Richardson
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—9

Butterfield
Crawford
Garrett
Giffords
Gutierrez
Hanna
Lamborn
Posey
Speier

□ 1904

Messrs. BRALEY of Iowa, CLEAVER, CLYBURN, WAXMAN, GONZALEZ, NEAL, ANDREWS, KINGSTON, HELLER, DEUTCH, ROE of Tennessee, CLARKE of Michigan, KILDEE, HIMES, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. CAMPBELL changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. GRIFFITH of Virginia, MULVANEY, DUNCAN of South Carolina, and SCOTT of South Carolina changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERMISSION TO SUBMIT COMMITTEE RULES FOR PUBLICATION

Mr. DREIER. I ask unanimous consent that, one, the chair of each committee be permitted to submit their respective committee rules for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and, two, that the chair of the Committee on the Budget be permitted to submit material related to the budget process for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION DIRECTING COMMITTEES TO REVIEW REGULATIONS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–6) on the resolution (H. Res. 72) directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 72, DIRECTING COMMITTEES TO REVIEW REGULATIONS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–7) on the resolution (H. Res. 73) providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 72) directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3003, and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

Mr. SMITH, New Jersey, Chairman
Mr. PITTS, Pennsylvania
Mr. ADERHOLT, Alabama
Mr. GINGREY, Georgia

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO RONALD REAGAN CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4 of the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission Act of 2009 (P.L. 111–25), and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission:

Mr. SCHOCK, Illinois

LACKING A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PLAN

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, at the same time that oil broke $100 a barrel, the President traveled to the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, home of the first oil well 151 years ago and to the world's largest natural gas play. It was an honor to have President Obama visit the Commonwealth and highlight the research being done at Penn State on energy efficiency. I was hopeful the President would touch on the importance of domestic energy production, especially oil, coal, and natural gas—each just as critical to any credible energy plan.

Unfortunately, I remain convinced that America lacks a comprehensive plan to end our reliance on foreign oil. In too many instances, this administration has undermined America's path to a comprehensive plan. This administration has withdrawn oil and gas leases in the West, imposed a moratorium on drilling in the Gulf, placed huge portions of the Outer Continental Shelf off limits to new offshore drilling, and proposed billions in higher taxes on American energy. These actions will not help cease America's dangerous reliance on foreign oil.

Our Nation needs a low-cost energy supply for economic growth and security. I hope my colleagues—on both sides of the aisle—will join me in that effort.

□ 1910

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, as a follow-up to what was just said by my colleague from Pennsylvania, we all know about the problems in the Middle East. There's a real problem in Egypt. We don't know about that government, how it's going to turn out. There's problems in the gulf states, there's problems in other parts of the Middle East, and we get at least 30 percent of our energy from that area. We also get about 20 percent of our energy from Venezuela, and the President down there, Mr. Chavez, is no friend of ours.

If we don't move toward energy independence and there's a real problem in the Middle East, we've got problems here in this country. Can you imagine what would happen if we had 30 percent of our energy cut off because there was a blockage of the Suez Canal or the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf? We must move toward energy independence.

The President is blocking us from getting permits to drill in the gulf, we can't drill in the ANWR, we can't drill off the continental shelf, we can't use

coal shale to produce oil. We have enough energy in this country to move to energy independence in 10 years with natural gas and these other fossil fuels. But the President will not move.

We're not going to solve this problem with windmills and solar energy. We've got to solve it with the energy that we have before us right now. It's in our national security and our economic security that we ought to do this.

IMPORTED FROM DETROIT

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, during the Super Bowl, Chrysler aired an ad promoting the new Chrysler 200 that touched the hearts of America with its focus on redemption and the enduring spirit of a great American city—Detroit, Michigan.

The redemption of a city and a region that has made some mistakes but is also home to some of our Nation's greatest innovators, most skilled craftsman and best workforce.

The redemption of an industry that has also made some mistakes but is still the backbone of American manufacturing.

Redemption epitomized by the workers at Chrysler's Sterling Heights assembly plant in Sterling Heights, Michigan, which was slated to close during bankruptcy. But the workers fought and sacrificed and made the business case that they were the right people to build the Chrysler 200 featured in the ad.

In Detroit, we build things. That is what we do. And we do it better than anybody else in the world. We still have a long way to go, but the Detroit region is coming back and our story of redemption is distinctly American.

Mr. Speaker, to all Americans who are looking to buy a new car and who are considering imports, I have a simple message. If you want the best, you should buy it, imported from Detroit.

WAKE FOREST BASEBALL COACH DONATES KIDNEY TO OWN PLAYER

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I don't often talk about sports on the floor of the House, but sometimes a player, team or coach's actions are so exemplary that they must be recognized. Such is the case with Wake Forest University baseball coach Tom Walter. This week Coach Walter, in an act of profound personal sacrifice, donated one of his kidneys to Kevin Jordan, a freshman player on his team. Kevin Jordan suffered with failing kidneys and a donation was his only hope for a normal life. And before he even had a chance to swing his bat for Wake Forest, his coach stepped up and changed his life by offering one of his own kidneys.

This is not your everyday ''take one for the team'' story. Rather, this is a story of a man of great character and generosity taking initiative to improve the life of a promising young man like Kevin Jordan.

I want to wish both Kevin and Coach Walter a speedy recovery from their transplant surgeries and hope to see them one day soon on the ball diamond, winning games for Wake Forest.

Coach Walter's example is more than inspirational—it is the very image of a life lived well, of putting others first. His family, his players, his friends and his community could not ask for a better man to call their own.

PATIENTS FREEDOM TO CHOOSE ACT

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, later this week, I plan on introducing legislation, the Patients Freedom to Choose Act, along with Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON from Texas. This legislation would repeal two provisions of the new health care law that limit a patient's choice in how to use their consumer-directed health care plans.

Beginning in 2013, contributions to flexible spending accounts will be limited by a new Federal cap of $2,500. The new health care law will also prohibit individuals from using their health savings accounts and their flexible spending accounts to purchase over-the-counter medication without a prescription from their doctor.

Mr. Speaker, 10 million Americans now are enrolled in HSAs and over 35 million people have FSAs, while 85 percent of all large employers offer them as a benefit to their employees. This legislation is needed because these two provisions in the health care law will punish families at a cost of over $5 billion.

Instead of limiting options as is happening under this new health care law, we should be empowering patients by giving them increased access to affordable, quality care.

PEPSI'S DEMEANING SUPER BOWL AD

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have a sense of humor and I believe in the First Amendment; and I truly believe that many Americans had a great time either participating at the Super Bowl or maybe fellowshipping with family members. It's a great opportunity to share information and to inspire.

That is why I'm so disappointed with the Pepsi advertisement that showed a demeaning role for African American women, in an ad that showed a can being thrown and being utilized to wound someone else or hit someone else, and that individual fell to the ground.

In this month of African American history where we're trying to celebrate what is good and great, it certainly seems ridiculous that Pepsi would utilize this kind of humor. It was not humorous. It was demeaning—an African American woman throwing something at an African American male and winding up hitting a Caucasian woman.

I think that we can come together in a much better way, sell Pepsi, and as well talk about good nutrition. But, frankly, I consider this insulting, and so did many other women of all colors. It would be great to have a lot more women in ads at the Super Bowl and great to have more women involved, but it also would be great to have a sense of balance that will respect individuals for who they are and how they contribute—great women like the Honorable Barbara Jordan and the Honorable Shirley Chisholm. I think even though they probably had a great sense of humor, they would find this very offensive.

LISTENING TO THE PEOPLE

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to share the feedback that I received from my constituents during my past week in the district. At a town hall meeting on Thursday night, I asked those in attendance to raise their hand if they felt they had a better life than their parents. Nearly everyone raised their hand. But when I asked if they believed that their grandchildren could look forward to a more promising future, not one person raised their hand. Not one person. That is simply unacceptable.

While this House has taken positive steps to address the out-of-control spending habits of this government, my constituents strongly feel that the best way to create a brighter future for our children and grandchildren is to cut spending, end government waste, and allow our economy to have the freedom to grow and create jobs. I thank everyone who has shared their thoughts and opinions with me over the past week and month, and I look forward to continuing our constructive dialogue.

□ 1920

REAGAN CENTENNIAL

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemorating President Ronald Reagan's centennial.

President Reagan served as an inspiration for an entire generation of us to get involved in politics. I first had the

honor of meeting Ronald Reagan as a young student in California, and in fact, this meeting led to my getting active in Youth for Reagan. He had a powerful message of economic freedom and limited government. Yet it was his ability to translate powerful messages like this into real reforms that set him apart from past leaders.

At the heart of all of Reagan's policies, from supply-side economics to promoting democracy overseas, was the importance of the individual, not the collective. It was the importance of freedom, not statism. This great legacy is what we celebrate today.

I remember, following the Carter administration, our economy was in a state of economic malaise—high unemployment and high inflation. In fact, that legacy led to the creation of the concept of the misery index—inflation plus unemployment—and that reached an all-time high. But through the enactment of a pro-growth agenda, Reagan was able to cut that number in half in that era of stagflation and lead us into prosperity.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF PRESIDENT RONALD WILSON REAGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAVAACK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time out this evening so that my colleagues and I might have the opportunity to talk about what took place the day before yesterday and the century that led up to it. I am referring, as did my friend from Fullerton, Mr. ROYCE, to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

We know that Ronald Reagan is an individual who has provided inspiration to Democrats and Republicans alike, and there is a reason for that. The reason is that, while not everyone agreed with Ronald Reagan's policies, he was an individual who was able to provide encouragement; he was an individual who was able to provide inspiration; and I think most importantly, Mr. Speaker, he was an individual who was able to provide hope to so many people all over this country as well as across the globe.

Mrs. Reagan did an interview this past week leading up to February 6 in which she was asked the question: What do you most want your husband to be remembered for?

What she said was that she wanted him to be remembered for the fact that he instilled a sense of optimism for the American people. That great sense of optimism, which was not Pollyanna-like, because he was clearly very realistic, direct, had a great strength of character, an unwavering commitment to his principles, but at the same time, he was always able to encourage people to have hope for the future.

In fact, one of the great things that the Ronald Reagan Foundation has done, as we all know, Mr. Speaker—and we see it on a regular basis right down this hallway into the great rotunda of the Capitol—is there, due in large part, to the now distinguished chair of the Committee on Administration, Mr. LUNGREN, who worked on this statue, and I was honored that he consulted me on a few occasions as he was working on it. To me, the thing that is the most important part of the statue is inscribed at the base. Unfortunately, it's on the back, so you have to go through a little effort to see it, Mr. Speaker. But at the base of that statue, it has three of the great statements that Ronald Reagan was known for.

What were they?

They were, of course: ''America's best days are yet to come.'' ''Our proudest moments are yet to be.'' ''Our most glorious achievements are just ahead.''

Now, if that doesn't instill optimism and encouragement, I don't know what does. Those three statements, I believe, define Ronald Reagan.

He obviously was someone who enjoyed having a good time. In fact, Nancy said on Sunday, at the party, that her husband always enjoyed celebrating his birthday and that he would have loved the party that took place. And for those who may not have been there or seen it, you should know that the celebration continues.

It actually began at the end of last year. I was privileged to give an address up at the library, during which I was talking about the challenges that exist today and the way that Ronald Reagan dealt with many of the similar problems that we face today. Then on New Year's Day, the Rose Parade featured a float marking the 100th anniversary of Ronald Reagan's birth. Then again this past weekend, on February 5 and 6, there were great activities that took place at the library.

I should say, the weekend before, there was a wonderful opportunity for us to have the Members of Congress who were elected in 1980, with Ronald Reagan, three decades ago, to convene for a class reunion that the Ronald Reagan Foundation helped us put together. At the same time, the Heritage Foundation hosted its meeting, which included many of the newly elected Members of Congress. It was basically a 2½-day gathering.

Several Members have told me about the opportunity to have Members of that 97th class, the class of 1980 which came in with Ronald Reagan, share their experiences with the newly elected Members—87 strong, the largest turnover in three-quarters of a century. We were able to share those experiences, and Members have said that it was probably the highlight of that 2½-day gathering that we had at the Ronald Reagan Library.

I also have to say, Mr. Speaker, that just yesterday we saw the opening of the new Ronald Reagan Museum, and that museum is an amazing facility. Now, remember, Air Force One, which is the aircraft that Ronald Reagan flew, including Marine One, are both there at the library. This museum, which has been renovated over the past year or so, was reopened. I said at one of the gatherings that anyone who had the opportunity to know Ronald Reagan, to work with Ronald Reagan would have had, clearly, at least one occasion as they went through the library to have a wonderful memory come back to the forefront—and even new experiences. In fact, I had a very moving experience when I went through the museum and saw something that I had not seen before.

The father of one of my closest family friends passed away just before he was born—in fact, 4 months before he was born. He was an only son, and obviously never knew his father. As I walked through the Reagan Museum, I was struck because I saw on the wall the discharge papers that were signed by Captain Ronald Reagan.

When I saw them, I took out my telephone, and called my friend, and said, Did you know that Ronald Reagan had signed your father's discharge papers? He said, no, he didn't know it, and was, needless to say, very emotional having just learned that at that moment as I went in.

Well, this man is on March 20 going to mark his 50th birthday, and his name is John Clark Gable. His father was the legendary actor Clark Gable, who had had his discharge papers signed by Captain Ronald Reagan.

As you look, there is the good and the bad, which are outlined in this museum, including the very tragic day in March of 1981 when an assassination attempt was launched against President Reagan, to lots of exciting and fun times that took place during that period of time. Of course we all know of Ronald Reagan's legendary, legendary sense of humor.

One of my stories—and I'm happy my friend from Huntington Beach, whom I met when he was working for Ronald Reagan shortly after we came to Washington together in the early 1980s, my friend Mr. ROHRABACHER, likes to take credit for many of President Reagan's funny lines. You know, there is a raging debate that he and I have on that on a regular basis. One story I know Ronald Reagan enjoyed but did not, in fact, get from DANA ROHRABACHER, I should say for the record, Mr. Speaker, was when we were dealing with one of the most challenging economic times that the United States of America has gone through. It was in the early 1980s.

□ 1930

I was invited on a Saturday afternoon to a small party in Los Angeles. There were about 20 people gathered, and the people gathered were commiserating over the fact that we had at that point an unemployment rate that was well into double digits. We had an inflation rate that was sky high, and

interest rates were in excess of 15 percent, and so naturally everyone was focused on this.

President Reagan stood up after lunch and said, The other day, somebody asked me how I was doing, and he said, I've never been better. Well, needless to say, everyone at that lunch looked around like how in the world could he say that. He said the reason I say that is I'm reminded of this huge caravan of farm animals being driven through a countryside, and there is a terrible accident, these animals strewn all over the highway. And the sheriff came roaring up, and he looked to the side of the road and saw a horse with two broken legs, frothing at the mouth. So the sheriff pulled out his gun, put it to the horse's head, and put him out of the misery. And then he looked over and saw a dog, just about the same thing. This dog was shaking like there was no tomorrow, and so he put his gun to the dog's head and put him out of his misery. And then he looked over and saw the driver of one of the vehicles. This driver had at least one leg broken, badly bloodied and banged up, and the sheriff looked at the driver and said, And how are you feeling? And the driver responded by saying, I've never been better. And that, in fact, Mr. Speaker, demonstrated that great sense of optimism and hope that was always there for Ronald Reagan.

Now, his policies are something that are desperately needed today, and I'm so happy to see that as we have now won what would be a Reagan-like majority here in the House, that working together in a bipartisan way, which was a message that former Secretary of the Treasury, former Chief of Staff, former Secretary of State James Baker provided Sunday morning at the Reagan Library, working together in a bipartisan way to deal with our Nation's problems and the problems that we're dealing with around the globe is a very important thing.

And that's why as we look at the economic challenges, it seems to me that following what I like to describe as the Kennedy-Reagan economic model would be a great prescription for us to create jobs and get our economy back on track.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that as we look at where it is that we're going, making sure that we have tax rates that encourage job creation and economic growth are important. Thanks to the fact that Japan has just reduced its top rate on job creators, the United States of America today has the highest tax rate on job creators of any country in the world. We have the highest tax rate of any country in the world when it comes to those businesses that are trying to create jobs. We continue to hear and decry the flight of jobs outside of the United States to other parts of the world, and people get into so many other issues. We need to look at our policies that encourage the flight of those jobs outside of the country.

I will tell you that if Ronald Reagan were President of the United States, I have no doubt that he would be championing the notion of reducing that top corporate tax rate, and I have to say, Mr. Speaker, that I was very gratified right behind me just 10 days ago President Obama stood here and advocated a reduction of that top rate on those job creators. We know that he has recently, President Obama, read Lou Cannon's book on Ronald Reagan and understands how successful Ronald Reagan was.

Now, I have lots of things that I want to say, but I'm privileged to be joined by four great Californians who are here right now, and so I think that the most appropriate thing for me to do would be to go by both age and seniority. And so I think that my friend DAN LUNGREN, who has been an inspiration to me as Ronald Reagan was, has joined us, and I mentioned him earlier. He's the distinguished chair of the Committee on House Administration, something that we were never able to do during the Reagan years, that being have the majority, and I know that Ronald Reagan would be very proud to see his friend DAN LUNGREN in the position that he is today.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to yield to my friend.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentleman from California for taking this time and for yielding this time to me and I know to others as we come about this.

You and I have and the other gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) were privileged to be in that crowd on Sunday where we celebrated Ronald Reagan's 100th birthday.

I was reminded that the last time I spoke with him was 20 years before on his birthday, his 80th birthday, when I was calling him from my office in Sacramento, and he was his usual open, affable, and interested individual who always had an expression of concern for the person he was speaking with and who didn't take himself too seriously but obviously took the job that he had very, very seriously.

One of the insights into President Reagan I think is seen in a film that was done about Ronald Reagan's life that I saw recently, and at the end of the film or close to the end of the film, they had an interview with the Secret Service man who continued to be with Ronald Reagan to the very end, and this Secret Service man was distinguished by the fact that he was a fellow equestrian. He rode with Ronald Reagan, and it was the last time Ronald Reagan rode a horse. He went out riding with him, and when he came back he went to Mrs. Reagan and said, the President didn't have a very good day on the horse today, and that was a nice way of saying maybe it's time that he not risk injury by horse riding. And everybody knew that Ronald Reagan loved to ride horses. Probably his third greatest passion—his passion for his wife, his passion for this country, and then his passion for riding horses. And Mrs. Reagan told the Secret Service man, well, I can't tell him; you've got to tell him. And it was very uncomfortable. And the agent went up to the President and said very, very quietly, Mr. President, we didn't have a good day riding today. And Ronald Reagan sensed exactly what he was going to say, and instead of protesting, he made every effort to put the Secret Service agent at ease, knowing that it was a difficult thing for him.

You have to understand that. He was being told that something that he loved almost as much as anything else in his life, his avocation, his—some people play golf; Ronald Reagan rode horses. He was being told he could no longer do that, and instead of thinking about himself and the pain it was going to cause him and the lack of opportunity to enjoy himself, his first concern was for the person who was delivering that message to him, and he wanted to put him at ease.

And that gives you a bit of an understanding of the character of the man who thought about what he was doing for others rather than what they were doing for him, or, excuse me, to put it this way: He thought more about what gratitude he had for what other people were doing for him, rather than accepting praise for what he was doing in that circumstance.

I remember the last great speech that I remember that Ronald Reagan gave. It was at the 1992 Republican convention in Houston, and some of you may remember it. You've seen film of it if you weren't there. He wore a suit or a sport coat and a shirt that, if we wore it, we would be told you don't wear those sorts of things when you're appearing at a political event. It was sort of a maroon or almost maroon to brown jacket, and I remember the shirt had a white collar and it had stripes that were of the same color as the coat.

And when he started to speak, and I was watching closely because my son, who at that time was in college, had gotten a pass to the floor of the convention, and I said, I want you to see the master speak, using that in quotation marks, because this may be the last great speech he ever gives. When Ronald Reagan got up, he looked every bit his age. In fact, he looked a little bit tired. As he started to speak, some young people in front of him began chanting his name and cheering him, and at first he couldn't hear very well. And then he realized what they were saying, and you saw that Ronald Reagan grin begin, and you saw him start to speak. And at the end of his speech, I guarantee you he was 20 years younger than when he started that speech.

And he gave that vibrancy to the entire assembled crowd there in that convention hall, and I was so happy that I had my son there to be able to see this remarkable man give this remarkable performance at the end of his career. But when you think about that, sometimes you think maybe we just think

about him as the communicator, and as we know in the final address he made to the Nation from the Oval Office, he said some people say that I'm a great communicator. It's not so much that I'm a great communicator, it's that I was able to communicate great things that came from this country.

That always remained with me. I always thought Ronald Reagan had spent his whole life reading, thinking, thinking about this Nation, thinking about the principles that made this Nation great.

□ 1940

And in my own mind, whenever I met with him with other Members of Congress or alone, you had this idea that he had developed this philosophical or political schematic.

If you were speaking to him about a subject, he would put that schematic over that discussion. And if, in fact, it fit within those principles he had developed over a lifetime, he would basically allow you to go do it. He would basically give you a charge, and he would be behind you—may not tell you the details, but he would be with you. And if you didn't, if you had something that was outside that philosophical political schematic that he had developed over a lifetime, he would in some ways gently tell you that, No, I don't think we're going to do that. And you knew at that point in time that he wasn't going to be with you on it; but he was, again, thinking a little bit about you and the reaction that you would receive when he would tell you ''no.''

One of the most difficult things I ever had to do was to tell him ''no'' on the phone. I was in my office. He was calling on a vote. And I can't even recall what the subject was.

Mr. DREIER. If I can reclaim my time, I will tell you exactly what the vote was because I remember it so vividly. It was the 1982 Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act. And I further yield to my friend.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. It may very well have been that.

He called me personally to talk to me about that. And I had the hardest time saying ''no'' to him, but I did. The remarkable thing about it was that he didn't pressure me anymore. He didn't make me feel bad. He didn't say, Well, you'll hear from us again, or if you want something in your district. All he said was, I understand. I'm sorry I couldn't convince you. I got off that phone. I thought I was right in the decision I had made, but I felt badly that I had to tell him ''no,'' and I think that was it.

One of the highlights of my first 10 years in the Congress was going to my alma mater, the University of Notre Dame, on Air Force One with Ronald Reagan when he was going to unveil the stamp commemorating the 100th birthday of Knute Rockne—or as he said, ''Ke-Nute'' Rockne because that's what Knute Rockne's widow had told him was the proper pronunciation. And we flew there, and it was a great day. A little bit of rain. We got in the Athletic and Convocation Center, and it was standing room only. They didn't have enough room for all the students. The overflow crowd was in another room that had a television.

There were four of us, graduates of the University of Notre Dame, who were Members of Congress at the time that he had with us and Dick Lyng who was the Californian who was the Secretary of Agriculture, also a Notre Dame grad. And in his speech, he said, ''I want to introduce you to the new Four Horsemen of Notre Dame,'' and then mentioned each one of our names. I have that on tape, and that is one of my highlights of my life. And at some point in time, I will make sure I make copies and give it to my children and my grandchildren.

But he loved the fact that people remembered him for that role and for the spirit that he had there. And I am proud of the fact that after his recovery from that assassination attempt, the first public major address he made away from the Capitol was at the University of Notre Dame.

Ronald Reagan was a hero to many of us. He was an inspiration to many of us, but he was a real man. He had his weaknesses as well as his strengths. He had his shortcomings, and he would be the first one to admit it. But above all, he was that person who told us, as Republicans, that we should approach the future not only with confidence, not only with hope, but with a sense of joy, an idea that this country is the greatest country in the history of the world and gives us the greatest opportunity to succeed. And he always felt a sense of gratitude that he was here, that he was born here, that he was allowed to raise himself up. And he thought that ought to be the opportunity given to everybody.

When he came into a room, there was just a feeling there that was not there at any other time. And it's hard for some of us to realize that he has been gone for 6½ years now and that he would be 100 years old today. All we can say is, we're not looking backwards. We're trying to take the essence of the man, his commitment to the foundations of this country, his openness and his optimism, and utilize that at a time when we desperately need it.

I never thought that he looked at a person and thought, You're African American, you're Caucasian, you're Hispanic, you're Asian. He looked at you and said, You're an American; and therefore I'm going to expect the best out of you, and this country is going to give you the opportunity to be the very, very best.

So I thank the gentleman from California for this time. And this weekend was wonderful not only for us to reflect in our memories but also to bring the Ronald Reagan we know to the present people of America, particularly those young people who were not born when he was President of the United States and let them have a sense of what it was that commanded this country, that led this country, that inspired this country.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for his very thoughtful comments. And let me say before yielding to whichever of my colleagues gets to their feet next, Mr. Speaker, I think that when one thinks of some of the great, great Reagan stories that are legendary, you can't help but recall that he had joy in sharing those stories with people. And I guess that had to have been his Irish blood that was flowing that brought that out. But all of those stories did provide so much encouragement.

One of his great lines, to me—and my friend just referred to it—was when he would look to Americans, regardless of what their background was, and say, You're an American. And I am reminded of his famous line where he said, You know, if you immigrate to France, you don't become a Frenchman. If you immigrate to China, you don't become Chinese. The United States of America is the only country in the world where if you immigrate to the United States of America, you become an American which, again, underscores what a melting pot the United States of America is and e pluribus unum, ''out of many, one.'' That is what has made us as great as we are.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to my friend from Huntington Beach, California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), the famous, legendary speechwriter of Ronald Reagan. We first met in the decade of the 1980s. We joined with Democrats and Republicans in both Houses of Congress to play a role in liberating the people of Afghanistan from the Soviet Union's horrendous control, and I'm sure he will seize this opportunity to get into that.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, DAVID. Just to expand a little bit on the last point you made, when we were writing for Ronald Reagan, he would insist that we don't talk about people as being—he wouldn't say Irish Americans or Mexican Americans or German Americans. He always insisted that we say ''Americans of Irish descent,'' ''Americans of Mexican descent,'' ''Americans of German descent.'' Americans together, up front. So that's a little bit of wisdom. Just that little expression showed the wisdom of that man.

It was my honor to join with my two colleagues at the 100th celebration. DAN and DAVE and I, we have a special place in our lives for this man, Ronald Reagan. And I think that that birthday and that gathering that we had at the Reagan Library is one of the most memorable times that I will have, and I am just so grateful that I was able to share that with you.

I think the Reagan Library is doing a terrific job, and they will then be able to carry what we are talking about tonight so that younger people, people 100 years from now, will get a good picture of this man who saved America

and saved the world from tyranny. Also, the Young America's Foundation is doing a great job at restoring the Reagan ranch where Reagan spent so much of his time and got his inspiration, and is implementing some great educational activities up there.

I, of course, met Ronald Reagan so many years ago when I volunteered as a youth organizer for his first campaign for Governor. And I was in Youth for Reagan. I was the L.A. County High School chairman of Youth for Reagan, although I was a freshman at a junior college at the time.

There had been so much infighting going on—the Republicans almost enjoy fighting each other as much as they do fighting Democrats and everybody else. Well, it was true back then as well. And there was so much infighting going on in the Youth for Reagan, they were going to eliminate it. I got wind of this, and I had hundreds of kids out walking precincts. I thought this would be horrible for them. So I decided I had to talk to Ronald Reagan personally about this.

□ 1950

And I found out what his address was, and at 2 o'clock in the morning I hiked up this long driveway in Pacific Palisades up to his house. They didn't have a guard. Here's the guy, the candidate for Governor, and nobody is there guarding the gate. And so I camped out on his back lawn, and the next morning, about 6:30, 7:00, Nancy sticks her head out there, What are you doing? Who are you?

And I had a little sign that said, ''Mr. Reagan, please speak to me.'' And I told her I was in the Youth for Reagan and I just needed 2 minutes, just 2 minutes with him, 120 seconds. And she said, Listen, if he comes out here, he's going to spend 20 minutes with you. He's either going to miss his breakfast or be late for the rest of the day. I can't permit that to happen. If you leave right now, I'll get you an appointment with the campaign manager.

Well, you know, that's the best I was going to get. So I was walking real slow down that long driveway dragging my sleeping bag. And behind me I hear, Wait a minute; wait a minute.

And there was Ronald Reagan chasing after me with shaving cream on his face; his shirt's wide open.

If you can spend the night on my back lawn, I can certainly spend a few moments with you. Now what's the problem, young man?

And, you know, he never let me down. I knew him for 40 years after that. He never let me down. He was the same caring, wonderful person.

And as my life went on and I was active in his campaigns, I was with him for 8 months from in the morning he got up till the time he went to bed during the '76 campaign, so I knew everything that was going on in his life. I never heard him say the ''F'' word. I never heard him say, as the door slammed behind after someone who had been saying bad things about him, I never heard him say, ''That SOB,'' or anything like that.

Ronald Reagan was centered. He was confident in himself, and he didn't feel threatened by people who disliked him. His way of doing things was always, be very strong for the things you believe, very principled. Be as strong an advocate as you can, but be very nice to people. Be very nice to people even if they're on the other side of the table arguing another case.

Mr. DREIER. If I could reclaim my time and just interject one little story here as we have a discussion here. I'm reminded that one of his domestic policy advisors, Professor Roger Porter from Harvard, had told me that he remembered sitting in the Oval Office with President Reagan, and a group came in and began just maligning and ripping him up one side and down the other. And the President just sat there patiently—and obviously he was on the opposite side of where they were—and they left.

And Professor Porter looked to him and he said, Gosh. He said, Why in the world, Mr. President, would you not respond to those people? I mean, they were so horrible to you.

And President Reagan looked to him and said, Well, you know, I can't control how other people act. I can only control how I act.

And that was his response to that kind of attack.

And I am happy to further yield to my friend.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. And I think that that kindness and his personality is what was dictating how he would act.

So I went on after that, and I was a freshman in college when he was running in '66. By the time his administration was over, I was a journalist. I was actually a reporter in Los Angeles. I'd graduated from college.

And anyway, I was someone who was well known as going to the heart of the matter and asking the toughest question at all the press conferences, and he was now Governor, finishing up his last couple of years as Governor of the State. And I remember a press conference that I covered with Ronald Reagan. DAN LUNGREN would appreciate this because it was his commission on crime, and he was going to make this big announcement as to what his commission on crime was recommending.

And I got up and of course wanted to ask the toughest question, and the question was: Governor, you suggested, and many times have suggested in your speeches, that you are a Christian and that this is an important value to you; you base many of your judgments on your faith. How can you justify in Christian theology that you are taking someone, as the commission is suggesting that we expand the use of the death penalty, and that we take someone who is not at that moment a threat to another human being and is in custody and take that person's life? Isn't that contradictory to your Christian beliefs?

And Reagan, you could see that he really took it so seriously, and he just said, I've prayed about that so many times. I cannot tell you how much thought and prayer has gone into that very issue, and I sought religious help from people and guidance from various spiritual leaders, and I came to the conclusion, well, DANA, I came to the conclusion that if you're killing someone for vengeance, that is not consistent with what Jesus Christ has taught us. But if you realize you're taking that life to save the life of another because other murderers will be deterred from killing innocent victims, well, that's totally consistent.

And I tell you, my view of Ronald Reagan and my admiration for that man went right through the roof.

Well, what happened then, Evelle Younger, who was Attorney General of the State, grabs the microphone and says, Morality and religion have nothing to do with this. The people voted for the death penalty and they're going to get it.

Yeah, my opinion of Reagan was that high. And I would just note Evelle Younger ran for Governor and lost.

Well, this was the type of Ronald Reagan that I got to know, very principled person.

In '76, a year after that press conference, he ran for President. And I was about the only Republican that he could find in the press corps to hire as Lynn Nofsinger's Assistant Press Secretary, and I traveled with him, as I say, through '76 and '80 and then went to the White House with him after that.

And let me just note that when Ronald Reagan went to the White House, it has been again described so many times that our country was in such jeopardy. Freedom was in retreat. The Soviet Union was in the ascendancy. Tyranny, many of us felt in the late '70s that our country would lose the Cold War and that the world would be dominated by this Marxist, Leninist, totalitarian ideology. And of course our economy was near collapse and heading towards disaster.

Ronald Reagan, when he was a young person, was a lifeguard. He saved 77 lives. That was such a part of a self-image of being someone who was going to save the day. And I saw that at work. I saw that at work in the tough decisions.

And by the way, let me just note, I disagree with Jim Baker. I didn't see the bipartisanship that Jim Baker talked about. Maybe he did. But when I worked in the White House with Ronald Reagan, because I went with him there after he won the 1980 campaign, and I was one of his five principal speech writers for 7 years. All I noticed was at that stand right over there the Democrats, over and over again, from this body and from the Senate would do everything they could to defile and

to make it sound like Ronald Reagan was a warmonger because he wanted to make sure that the Soviets were not encouraged to go on further and expand their weapons by us freezing them into a position of superiority.

Mr. DREIER. If I could reclaim my time, I would just say to my friend, obviously that kind of partisan debate takes place regularly. But I think that what Secretary Baker was talking about was, first, the issue of Social Security, where President Reagan did work with Tip O'Neill to try and bring about an effort to save Social Security. In 1986, President Reagan worked with the then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowsi, on the 1986 Tax Reform Act.

And so it's true. I mean, in fact, I thank my friend for raising this issue, because the sense that somehow everyone at the end of the day loved each other during that period of the 1980s is a mischaracterization of the way it existed. But President Reagan, as Secretary Baker pointed out, did at the end of the day, when it came to these important issues of economic growth dealing with Social Security, and even on the issue of foreign policy and dealing with both Afghanistan and Central America, while not all Democrats joined, there were more than a few who, with his encouragement, did this. Because remember, were it not for bipartisan support, these policies would not have been implemented because we had 192 Republicans in the House of Representatives and were, in fact, in the minority.

So I am happy to further yield to my friend.

□ 2000

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I will have to admit, even some of the people who were most guilty of not being bipartisan have suggested that it was bipartisanship that ended the Cold War. But your examples that you have given with the Social Security, for example, people don't know that had we not been working together and had Ronald Reagan not been there to provide the leadership, Social Security would have been bankrupt by now easily. But I saw these majors events from inside the White House and watched him.

One note: I was there probably at the low point of the White House. That day was the day that 240 marines were blown to hell in Beirut. I remember my brother's best friend was the first name on that list of people who were killed.

Ronald Reagan felt that it was his worst mistake that he ever made, was sending those marines in there. When his advisers suggested to him that now is the time we've got to prove we're tough. Send in a whole marine division to make sure we kick those guys' butts who killed our people to prove they can't do this and get away with it. Ronald Reagan was wise enough not to go for vengeance, but instead to use his head and to do what was the right policy that would not put us in jeopardy and put us in a quagmire.

Ronald Reagan said, ''No. We are going to get our butts out of there'' and had he not done that and sent in 20,000 American troops, we would have been on the defensive for the rest of his administration. Instead, he reached out and found elements around the world who were fighting communist dictatorship, they called it the Reagan Doctrine, and he let the enemy of our enemies do the fighting. That was the Reagan Doctrine. That's what succeeded in Afghanistan and elsewhere. It drained the budget of the Soviet Union, and it collapsed.

One last story that I would like to tell, and that is, so many people who have tried to belittle President Reagan have tried to make him look—how many times have I heard this, Well, he's just an actor and he's just reading scripts. You guys are great script writers. First of all, let me note, I never wrote a speech for anybody until Ronald Reagan taught me how to write a speech.

We had a saying at the White House: If this guy wasn't President, he's a good enough writer to be the President's speechwriter. That's number one. But Ronald Reagan was not just reading lines and not just reading scripts, number one. It was his vision of the world we had to capture. But, more importantly, he was making very tough policy statements that would not have been made by other Presidents, and the best example of this is the Berlin Wall speech. As we noted at the 100th birthday, there is a chunk of the Berlin Wall, and the Soviet Union has disintegrated. And now in Russia, by the way, the churches are filled with people in Russia today. Back in those days, Christians and other people who believed in God were being repressed with all the other freedoms.

But Ronald Reagan was going to go to Berlin, and the speechwriters knew that the senior staff would do everything they could not to permit Ronald Reagan to say what he needed to say, which is, Tear down the wall. So we had to plan on it, and actually we underhandedly got the speech to Ronald Reagan. I won't describe the great details it went through, but it was an avenue that we knew once we used it once would be closed up to us.

Once Reagan saw the speech, it was, Oh, yes. This is exactly what I want to say. And then it wasn't the five speechwriters against all these senior advisers to the President. It was the speechwriters and the President. And George Schulz came in; and he was with us the other day, but during that time he was yelling at Ronald Reagan that he was trying to reignite the Cold War by saying, Tear down the wall. All of these people who now are very happy with Ronald Reagan and suggest that, Oh, I was in on it. In this particular case, and many others, they were telling Reagan not to do these things, especially, Don't say, Tear down the wall.

I cannot tell you how far it went. Colin Powell actually gave him a speech and said, All your advisers except for speechwriters want this speech. And it was the same speech, except ''tear down the wall,'' that page had been left out. And Reagan was, No. I think I'll use the one I've got, thank you.

Well, what happens is this: Reagan gets up, and he is courageous. He is being told not to do this, that this would create new Cold War animosities on the other side. He knew that this was a message to their leadership and to the people behind the Iron Curtain that we were serious about our advocacy of democracy and freedom and peace. He knew that. And he knew if he didn't say it, it would demoralize all of those people. It would change history for the worse if he didn't say it. And he got up there, and he made that strong statement.

The next day, of course, we were all watching to find out exactly what was going to be the reaction. And I don't know how, but somebody from the National Security Council had a copy of a verbatim transcript of Gorbachev's conversation with the senior staff. Now, I have no idea how we happened to get that into our possession, but Gorbachev was saying, This guy Reagan, once he gets his teeth into you, he's like a dog. He'll never let go. And we have got to find a way to bring down that wall and maintain our dignity. And sure enough, then all those other guys that we were talking about who fought this speech, and they did everything they could to get him not to say it, then they started claiming they had written the speech and they were for it all along of course.

Well, the one great thing about Ronald Reagan, he had it right on his desk, and it was, There is no limit to what a person can achieve if he doesn't care who gets the credit. Reagan wasn't looking for credit for the end of the war. He was looking to do great things for America. And I will tell you, he inspired all of us.

Do I have time for one more Reagan story?

Mr. DREIER. One more Reagan story. We want to hear from our two colleagues.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Everyone knows Ronald Reagan the politician. We can go on with all these lists of speeches and the bills and things, but I think the day I remember the most about Ronald Reagan was in North Carolina.

In 1976, Reagan was running and I was the assistant press secretary. And here he had probably 5,000, 10,000 people in this parking lot for a rally, and this lady comes up to me and says, You're with Governor Reagan? And I said, Yes, I am. She said, I have seven blind children here, and they can't get through the crowd. And I wonder if maybe after the speech we can bring them over here and Governor Reagan could shake hands with them. And I said, Let me clear it. Let me find out.

So I went behind the podium there with Mike Deaver. I said, Mike, there's

a lady here; she's got these blind children and they can't get through the crowd. They would really like to shake hands with Governor Reagan. And Reagan was two steps behind us. He hears me and he jumps right in between us and he says, Of course we're going to say hello to those children. But, DANA, we don't want this to be a press event. And you get all the reporters in the buses, and I'll come right over here and spend a couple minutes with those children.

So, sure enough, the reporters head to the buses, and the kids are brought back there behind the podium. And there's Reagan and he is talking to them. They are about 7, 8 years old. And this is the sense of this man. He says, You know, I know that you can't see me. But maybe you would like to touch my face so you can get a sense about who I am and what I look like. And of course they did.

Now, imagine this: there's Ronald Reagan, a candidate for President, with seven of these little kids, beautiful little kids touching his face. There is not a politician in the world that would not give millions of dollars to have a picture of that. They would be on the cover of all the magazines, and Reagan knew that. But he didn't want anyone, he didn't want those kids or anyone to think that he was exploiting blind children. And it's like us today. We've got to get a sense or feel about this man and who he really was. And I hope that the Reagan Library and what they are doing with the Young America's Foundation up at the ranch will help future generations get a good feel for this wonderful person.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend very much for his very thoughtful contributions. And his last two stories remind me very vividly of the fact that Ronald Reagan was in charge, whether it was ensuring that he penned the: ''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall,'' or whether he jumped forward and said, Of course I'm going to meet with those young people. And it brought to mind that famous ''Saturday Night Live'' skit where you may recall where you saw Reagan come out. The perception of him was, as my friend said earlier, that he wasn't in charge and that he was scripted by everyone else but himself. What they did in the skit was he came out and he met with some young children and he shook hands with them and said, How are you doing? And was perceived as this guy who was a long way from being in charge. Then the moment they left, he went back and he said, Okay, fellas, let's get to work here now. So behind the curtain he was doing that. When, in fact, we do know that Ronald Reagan was in charge as he dealt with foreign policy and domestic policy as well.

And I'm very happy that we are joined by my colleague who came to the Congress during the last 2 years of the Reagan administration. He came here in 1986 and I know was inspired by President Reagan. He is a very, very thoughtful, hardworking member of the Ways and Means Committee and a subcommittee chairman. I am happy to recognize him at this time, my friend, Mr. HERGER.

□ 2010

Mr. HERGER. I want to thank my good friend from California (Mr. DREIER). Particularly, I want to thank my good friend for leading us in this incredibly special, special time to remember an individual who, as we have heard from the speakers before me, individuals like Mr. DREIER who actually spent a lot of time with President Reagan, sharing with us the incredible person, an inspiration, that our 40th President, who we are celebrating this week the 100th anniversary of his birth, is to each of us.

As the gentleman mentioned, I did have the privilege of serving for his last 2 years as President, 1987 and 1988. But I think about what President Reagan meant to me, and when I think about what he meant to me, I know as I have listened to these speakers before me what he meant to so many of us in our Nation and the world today.

My friend Mr. DREIER mentioned in his early remarks what the country was like in 1980 when Ronald Reagan ran for President. We think what it is like today. We have over 9 percent unemployment. We have very low inflation. But in 1980, when President Reagan was running, we had not 9 percent unemployment, but 12 percent unemployment. We had something that we haven't had since the early days of President Reagan's administration, and that was inflation, inflation that was running 13 percent.

As a small businessman then, I remember what it was like. You did not know what to price your products at because you didn't know what you were going to be buying them for again, and it was an unbelievably challenging time. Plus, as a small businessperson, we had a prime interest rate that was 21.5 percent. We had home mortgages that were hitting 16 percent.

Now, those of us who can remember back at that time, talk about challenging times, those were challenging times. And to have someone who was the type of inspiration that Ronald Reagan was, who literally exemplified everything he believed, and we heard so much from our speakers before me, but to Ronald Reagan it was morning in America. He believed. He not only had confidence in himself, he had even more confidence in our Nation. He had confidence in those of us who were small business people, who were Americans. As was mentioned, it didn't matter whether you were immigrants, like my grandparents were from Switzerland, you were an American. He had not only confidence in this, but he could emulate this to all of those around us.

It was interesting, because back about 10 years ago in a Republican Conference of fellow Republicans in Congress, someone asked a question, who among us, and there were, I don't know, about 150 or so, who among us were inspired by Ronald Reagan to run originally. And over half of us raised our hands. As a matter of fact, it was about three-quarters of us. It was Ronald Reagan who inspired us to leave our positions as a small businessman, as a family rancher or dairy person to run for office. So we see it today. We see those who ran this last time, a very similar time.

But God bless Ronald Reagan. God bless all that he inspired us with.

And, Mr. DREIER, I want to thank you for leading us. This is one of the greatest times of my life, to be able to participate along with you and Mr. LUNGREN and Mr. ROHRABACHER and others in remembering someone who I believe is one of the very greatest Americans ever to live, Ronald Reagan. Thank you.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend very much for his thoughtful remarks. I want to assure him that it didn't begin or end this evening, but we are in an entire year's celebration. In fact, tomorrow evening, our colleague who represents the Ronald Reagan Library, ELTON GALLEGLY, is going to be taking an hour out and talking about him as well.

To close out this evening, we are very pleased to have the newest Member who is here on the House floor, who has already become a veteran, one of the great champions of the conservative cause in our State of California, my good friend, Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank my friend for yielding, and I want to continue where my friend from California (Mr. HERGER) left off, talking about what kind of times brought Ronald Reagan here to Washington.

We are told today that we face the worst economy since the Great Depression. There are a lot of us that remember an even worse time, when we did have double-digit unemployment and double-digit inflation and mile-long lines around gas stations and interest rates that exceeded 20 percent. And, by the way, when we hear that our world is growing more dangerous by the day, I remember when an American Embassy could be seized with impunity, when an aggressive and expanding Soviet Union daily challenged American interests around the world, when communism went unchallenged in the Western Hemisphere, when the American military had been so badly weakened it couldn't even launch a successful rescue mission.

Perhaps we don't remember those days as vividly because they didn't last very long. At that dark hour in our Nation's history, the American people turned to Ronald Reagan, who diagnosed our country's problems very accurately. In this crisis, he said, government is not the solution to our problems; government is the problem. He said the Soviet Union is indeed an evil empire, and it was time, he said, that

America stopped apologizing for its interests and started asserting them.

At the time, the American left excoriated Reagan. They warned his policies would lead the Nation to starvation and the world to conflagration. Instead, we enjoyed a period of American prosperity and world influence that was best described with the words ''morning again in America.'' He reduced the tax and regulatory burdens that were crushing America's economy. He reduced government spending as a percentage of GDP. He restored America's military strength and reasserted American interests around the world. He stopped apologizing for America's greatness and started celebrating it.

It was recalled earlier that in his farewell address Reagan attributed his success not to being a great communicator, but to the fact he was communicating great ideas, the self-evident truths of the American founding. He did one other thing. He restored those self-evident truths as the foundation of our domestic and foreign policy, and as a result our Nation prospered and the world enjoyed a rebirth of freedom.

Unfortunately, Reagan's successors gradually abandoned his policies and Americans gradually let loose of those self-evident truths that inspired and animated those policies. But now as our Nation endures prolonged economic distress at home and increasing strife abroad, Americans are beginning to realize that our Nation hasn't been struck down by some mysterious act of God. What has happened to our country is because of specific acts of government, and, as Reagan knew, acts of government are fully within our power to change.

Reagan charted the road back. Our Nation followed him down that road and we discovered that, yes, it does indeed lead to a shining city on a hill. As we remember Ronald Reagan, all that he was and all that he stood for, let's also remember what he did and where he led us. It isn't too late to return to those policies and get back on that road.

Mr. Speaker, I want my children to know what morning again in America actually feels like. I want them to know the optimism that America's best days are yet ahead, and to know the pride and confidence of American exceptionalism. On this centennial of Ronald Reagan's birth, let's not just remember him; let's follow his example and get our Nation back on the road to freedom. And let those looking back on our generation say that just when it began to appear that our Nation had forgotten Ronald Reagan and squandered its wealth and abandoned its destiny and forsaken its founding principles, that this generation of Americans rediscovered, restored and revived the memory of Ronald Reagan and the promise of the American founding, and that from that moment in time, America began her next great era of expansion, prosperity and influence.

□ 2020

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his very thoughtful contribution and his dedication to the Reagan cause. As we think about where we are today, I said at the library the other night that I was privileged to be part of the Reagan revolution, having been elected with President Reagan in 1980. But thanks to the 87 newly elected Members who have joined us, I said what a privilege it is to be a part of the Reagan revolution, because I think that it does continue.

If we look at just foreign policy, again, the fact is that Ronald Reagan, in a very famous speech that he delivered in the early 1980s at Westminster talked about the need to develop the infrastructure, foster the infrastructure of democracy around the world. And he established the National Endowment for Democracy, which has made great strides in expanding the rule of law, political pluralism, the development of self-determination of democratic institutions around the world. And this is a war of ideas that will continue to this very day. It is a war of ideas that consists of that struggle. It's peace and prosperity through freedom and democracy versus oppression and poverty bred of violence and hatred.

And I believe that we can, in fact, win this war of ideas if we do get back to the core principles of Ronald Reagan. And, as I said, Mr. Speaker, the museum has reopened, and I want to encourage our colleagues to take the opportunity to visit this amazing, amazing facility, which I know will bring back memories for every single American who was alive during the Reagan years, and it clearly will be a model for future generations.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

CLEAR AIR ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. This evening, Mr. Speaker, we will be joined by a number of colleagues in the House to discuss the Clean Air Act and its impact on jobs, on public health, and our national security. It is interesting to note that we've had an outstanding 40-year record on behalf of the improvements that have come via the Clean Air Act, and now there are forces amongst us that would like to repeal important pollution control standards that are part of that Clean Air Act and roll backward the very progress that we have enjoyed, the impact that it has made. And they're being joined now, these forces, by big polluters, people who would choose to have us go backward and undo the tremendous standards that have brought about and enhanced quality of life.

Since 1970, the Clean Air Act has saved hundreds of thousands of lives and decreased air pollution by some 60 percent, at the same time having grown our economy by some 200 percent. So it is very important to note that there has been a high order of progress associated with the Clean Air Act, which came, by the way, through bipartisan vision that thought we could improve our situation here in America, and those visionaries were absolutely correct.

We now are at risk of endangering our children's health simply by attacking the health standards that the Clean Air Act promotes. We're also at risk of promoting ideas that will denounce innovation—innovation that has moved forward in breaking our gluttonous dependency on oil, oftentimes imported from unfriendly nations to the United States, and where also we will roll back the progress that has come with creating our own sense of innovation as we have responded to these cleanup measures here in the States. This is an important juncture. After a 40-year record, 40 years of success, we're now faced with the forces of big polluters hooking up with our colleagues in the majority in this House looking to roll back progress and denounce policies that have impacted us favorably.

We're joined this evening by a number of colleagues. We're joined by Representative QUIGLEY from the Fifth District of Illinois, who has thoughts that he wants to share with us. We'll be hearing from a number of colleagues from Virginia and Washington State as the hour continues to roll.

Representative QUIGLEY, thank you for joining us this evening on this very important topic and on this very important effort to hold back any efforts made to undo the law and weaken it and put our health standards at risk.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Well, I want to thank you so much for having me. I want to thank my colleague from New York for his efforts and everyone who's here tonight toward this end. This issue is critical not just to our health, our Nation's health, but also to our country's national security and our economy. Because I rise today to protect the integrity of all things of science because it is science that these facts and figures that have led hundreds of scientists to

confirm that global warming is real. It is this science that led the Supreme Court through jurisprudence to rule that the EPA does in fact have the authority to regulate greenhouse gases. And it is this science that led the Congress to pass the Clean Air Act, the act which designated the EPA as the body charged with overseeing, adapting, and implementing these regulations.

In the coming months, the EPA will begin regulating greenhouse gases from certain emitters for the first time. These regulations have become hugely controversial and, sadly, political. These rules combat man-made climate change—man-made climate change that is melting our polar ice caps, that is raising the level of our oceans, and that is modifying our seasonal temperatures; man-made climate change that is altering the duration of our growing season, that is flooding parts of the world and causing multi-year droughts on others; man-made climate change that is allowing particulate matters to infiltrate our children's lungs, making them suffer from lifelong asthma and making us die earlier.

But some would argue these rules, these new regulations, are burdensome; that they kill jobs, they imperil economic recovery, they are nonsensical, they aren't pragmatic. That is nonsensical.

Let's take EPA's proposed rule regarding toxic emission from industrial boilers, a seemingly innocuous rule, right? Wrong. This rule called for the cleanup of units that burn fuel onsite to provide electricity and heat. This action, this rule, would cut mercury particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and acid gases by requiring facilities to install equipment to clean up these toxic emissions. This so-called ''job-killing rule'' would, as predicted, save from 2,000 to 5,000 lives each year. The need to crack down on greenhouse gases is based on sound science, the results of hundreds of peer-reviewed scientific studies that say that global warming is real and that man contributes to it.

And if you're keeping score at home, there are zero peer-reviewed scientific studies that say that global warming is not real and that man does not contribute to it. But, more than that, the need to crack down on greenhouse gas emissions, the need to give EPA the tools to do its duty as mandated by Congress and deemed their responsibility by the Supreme Court. This issue certainly is lethal. It kills people. And my friends who oppose this radical fight against global warming, you can't work if you're dead.

December 31, 2010, marked the 40th anniversary of the Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act has saved the lives of over 160,000 people, as conservatively estimated by the EPA. This issue then is a public health issue.

Chicago is my hometown. It is in the midst of a public health crisis. We are the morbidity and mortality capital of the United States for asthma. Having two children who face this ailment, it strikes near and dear to home. We are dealing with skyrocketing rates of death due to asthma, but we're not the only city with this problem. A report released by the American Lung Association reported nearly 60 percent of Americans live in areas where air pollution has reached unhealthy levels that can and does make people sick.

□ 2030

Yet we are standing here on the House floor arguing against job preserving measures, measures that will keep us alive and able to work, measures that will create jobs in clean and green industrial areas.

As Al Gore said in 2005, ''It is now clear that we face a deepening global climate crisis that requires us to act boldly, quickly and wisely.'' Attacks on the Clean Air Act and the EPA's ability to regulate greenhouse gases are a huge piece of the larger climate crisis, a crisis that has a hefty cost—our health and our lives.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative QUIGLEY, for presenting your perspective on this important discussion.

I think it's important to note when we talk about the statistics, when we talk about an attack on public health standards, which this is, it's done to enhance the opportunities—for lobbyists, for special interests, for deep pockets of the oil industry, where they want to avoid that sense of accountability and where they want to build their profit column at the expense of the health outcomes that we have generated to the good over the last 40 years. In fact, in 2010 alone, the stat is that some 160,000 lives plus were saved by this legislation, by this law that was produced 40 years ago. And when it comes to children, some 18 million cases over the last 20 years of children's bronchial or respiratory illnesses were prevented. So right there the proof is in the pudding. This is an attack on our public health, and I think it's important to state it for the record so that when these forces of negativity come into play, they're checked for their wanting to roll us backward.

I thank you for joining us this evening, Representative QUIGLEY.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Thank you for having me.

Mr. TONKO. We are joined by Representative GERRY CONNOLLY from the 11th District in Virginia. It is always good to hear from you, also, GERRY.

It is important, I think, that everyone share their perspective here this evening of what damage can be calculated here after 40 years of progress and where there is an attack on our health care standards and on job creation. Because, as we all know, innovation to respond to the efforts of this law, the intent purpose, produces jobs and produces a technical response that is unique and provides for America to dig deep into solutions.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. My friend from New York is absolutely right. Let me thank him for his leadership in taking up this Special Order tonight on the all-important preservation of the Clean Air Act. I can't think frankly of a more reckless idea than repeal of all or parts of the Clean Air Act. It would transform the quality of life for all Americans.

Our colleague from Illinois' comments about having children who live in Chicago, the number one asthma affected municipality in the United States, really resonates with me. I also have a close relative here in the Nation's capital, I represent the suburbs of Washington, DC, and I can tell you that as a nonattainment region, we have significant health effects from our air pollution. We are a nonattainment region as measured by the Environmental Protection Agency, and cleaning up our air quality is critical to thousands of people and thousands of children whose health depends on the efficacy of the Clean Air Act and making sure it is fully implemented.

I wanted just to share with my friend from New York and my colleagues tonight some of the costs of repealing the Clean Air Act, because I think Americans need to focus on that. It's not cost-free to repeal this all-important environmental piece of legislation. Thanks to the Clean Air Act, Americans will see gas consumption of cars reduced by an average of 30 percent, saving the average car owner over $2,000. That would be lost. Repealing the Clean Air Act would increase OPEC imports by 72 million barrels every year by 2020. Repealing the Clean Air Act will force Americans to spend $9.9 billion each year to Libya and Venezuela and other OPEC countries, not all of which have America's best interests at heart. Repealing the Clean Air Act would forgo savings for Americans of 77 billion gallons of fuel over the life of the vehicles sold in those years, representing $240 billion in benefits, including over $182 billion in fuel savings.

In addition to undermining national security, repealing the Clean Air Act would cause thousands of premature deaths which my colleagues were referring to. For example, the proposed EPA boiler MACT standard would save from 2,000 to 5,100 lives each year. Those lives would not be saved with repeal of the Clean Air Act.

A report released by the American Lung Association recently reported that nearly 60 percent of all Americans live in areas where air pollution has reached unhealthy levels that can and do make people sick, including right here in the Nation's capital. Approximately 171,632 children and 544,013 adults have asthma in my home State of Virginia alone, according to the American Lung Association. Repealing EPA's authority to limit mercury, particulate matter, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide pollution would increase those numbers significantly and would aggravate already existing respiratory conditions. We cannot afford to repeal the Clean Air Act when it

would imperil public health, undermine national security, countermand all of our goals in terms of energy independence, and set a dangerous precedent for repealing our most important public health law.

I thank my colleague from New York for leading us tonight and highlighting the risks involved, the very serious and real risks involved in this reckless action that is proposed.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative CONNOLLY. We will continue to banter here this evening about the merits of the Clean Air Act and the good that it has produced. But when we talk about some of this innovation, how we can drive our energy independence, our self-sufficiency, it goes well beyond the public health efforts that can be secured simply by that kind of work as we reduce the amount of emissions, but it also turns into an issue of national security, where we know sending these over $400 billion a year to foreign sources for our oil importation is actually feeding the treasuries of some very unfriendly nations to the U.S., and then perhaps having those dollars used to train the troops that are fighting our troops in our efforts for peace in the Mideast. It is a never ending cycle of madness that has to be prevented, and I think the Clean Air Act, accompanied by other efforts that we can do to spur jobs and create an innovation economy are very important aspects. They are outcomes of sound progressive legislation that then achieves wonderful results and allows us to address public health standards in a way that is magnanimous.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. My colleague could not be more correct. And, of course, as he recalls, not only sound progressive legislation but sound environmental legislation that had broad bipartisan support and was signed into law by a Republican President.

Mr. TONKO. Right. And produced great benefits for every dollar invested. You, Representative CONNOLLY, and I serve on SEEC, which is a wonderful group of legislators, like-minded in producing a green agenda that reaches to a sustainable energy and environmental outcome. That SEEC coalition is what is driving that agenda here in the House. One of our cochairs is with us this evening, the gentleman from Washington State's First District, JAY INSLEE. Representative JAY INSLEE is a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and is ranker on a subcommittee, I believe, that will have a very important hearing.

Representative INSLEE, thank you for joining us this evening to talk about this important topic.

Mr. INSLEE. Thank you. I can't think of anything more important.

Tomorrow we will have the first hearing in Congress on the Dirty Air Act. Of course the Dirty Air Act is the act that intends to gut Uncle Sam's ability to protect clean air for all of us to breathe—Republicans, Democrats and independents. This Dirty Air Act is clearly bad for children with asthma. This Dirty Air Act is bad for senior men with respiratory problems. This Dirty Air Act is bad for senior American women with heart problems. This Dirty Air Act is bad for American workers who are going to lose the jobs that will be created in the innovative new industries that we're going to build so we can produce electricity and power for our cars in a clean way. This Dirty Air Act is one of the worst pieces of legislation I have seen in my time in the U.S. Congress and I will tell you why. It breaks faith with some of the values, at least two of the great works done by Republican Presidents. And it's really a tragedy that my colleagues across the aisle have fallen for the siren sound of the polluters, because it's the polluters who want to pass the Dirty Air Act, which by the way you could also call the Inhaler Enhancement Act of 2011, if you want to know what it does to children who have asthma.

We just spent an hour talking about the optimism of President Ronald Reagan, which was manifest and appreciated by Democrats and Republicans alike. And those of us who stand against this Dirty Air Act believe we ought to have optimism that we can create electricity in clean ways. We can do it in solar energy created and powered by Americans. We can do it with electric cars made by Americans. The GM Volt was just the car of the year made by Americans, General Motors; a plug-in electric hybrid car.

□ 2040

We can do it with wind. We can do it, perhaps, with advanced forms of nuclear power.

The point is that that sense of optimism has now been shucked overboard because the polluters have come up to Washington, DC, with their lobbyist friends, and have convinced our friends and colleagues to throw aside 40 years of Republican success. This thing was started by Richard Nixon with a good assist by William Ruckelshaus, who is now a citizen of Seattle, Washington. It was a Republican who recognized our ability to innovate in a way that would grow jobs and reduce air pollution.

I want to leave you with one statistic—and Richard Nixon was right in this regard. He was wrong on some other things, but he was right on this.

He said the polluting industry resisted the Clean Air Act when it started 40 years ago, but what he believed—and it turned out to be accurate—was that we could innovate our way to create new technologies to produce energy. That's why we have reduced air pollution by 60 percent since 1970. It is because of the Clean Air Act. Yet our economy has grown by 200 percent—a 200 percent growth at the time the polluters said this was going to wreck the U.S. economy. That's the same thing we can do now in using the innovative talents so we can start making electric cars here and ship them to China, so we can start making solar panels here, with jobs in America, so we can ship those to China.

I'll just part with one statement.

There ought not to be any debate about the health care impacts here either. Congress has received a letter signed by 2,505 American scientists, calling on Congress to resist and defeat the Republicans' dirty air act, because, it says, the Clean Air Act is a science-based law that has prevented 400,000 premature deaths and hundreds of millions of cases of respiratory and cardiovascular disease during the 40 years since it was first passed, all without diminishing economic growth.

Those are from American scientists, who understand American innovation, who understand American asthma, who understand the American ability to keep moving forward and to not go backwards. Heaven help those who would support the dirty air act and who would support to repeal clean air protections for Americans.

Mr. TONKO. Representative INSLEE, you talk about the jobs effect. Obviously, there are those who would suggest that this kills jobs when, in fact, we have data from 2007 that shows the air pollution control equipment industry was generating some $18.3 billion with $3 billion of that in terms of exporting that is done.

So this spurs innovation. It puts into working order the science and tech community that creates sustainable-type jobs that really make an impact on our quality of life and on our public health standards. I think those facts are missing here when those forces of lobbyists, deep pocket sorts, and oil voices join with our partners on the other side of the aisle to kill this legislation.

Mr. INSLEE. If the gentleman would yield for a moment, I have a little story about how I've seen this firsthand.

I went to the coolest event a few weeks ago that I've ever gone to as a public official. It was in Woodinville, Washington, at the Woodinville Wooden Cross Church. I got to participate in the benediction, in the dedication, of the very first electric car charging station at a church in America. It was great. It was, you know, let there be light and there was light. Let there be power and there was power. More importantly, there were jobs, because every time we put in one of these charging stations, there are five American jobs created due to these investments.

If the Republicans get their way, what will happen is they will repeal the Clean Air Act, which will affect carbon and methane and ozone—very dangerous gasses in a lot of different ways. Instead of the investment going to create new energy industries, those investments are going to go to China, and it's China that is going to make the electric cars and the solar power and the advanced systems of maybe finding ways to burn coal cleanly.

We don't want to give that competitive advantage up. This is the pedal to the metal, this Clean Air Act, which drives the investment which has made America the leading producer of scrubbing equipment in the world today to clean up these stacks today. This is what makes us competitive. So I think this is a job killer to pass the dirty air act, and we've got to get in this race with China.

Mr. TONKO. You know, I think, too, it taps into the pioneer spirit of America—the ingenuity, the creative genius that has always guided us, that is nurtured simply by our open system of government and capitalist style of opportunity. We have been able to go forward with so many advances. In this case, as we address health-threatening, life-threatening situations because of toxic poisoning, it produces jobs that are of a very sustainable quality and that are really tapping into the cerebral power of this country. I don't know why anyone would want to disrupt that progress as there is no higher priority than jobs, jobs, jobs in our society today.

At the same time, if we can create stronger public health standards—as you said, address women of senior age varieties and children of all types and working middle-aged couples around this country—everyone in every age demographic will be protected and helped by the Clean Air Act. There is 40 years of documented success that ought to guide us here and tell us this is a move in the wrong direction.

We are so happy that so many people are offering their thoughts here this evening in this Special Order, in this 1-hour's worth of info exchange. We are joined by a great Representative from New Jersey, who is, again, a very thoughtful scientist of types—a physicist, I believe—from New Jersey's 12th Congressional District, Representative RUSH HOLT.

Thank you so much, Representative HOLT, for joining us this evening.

Mr. HOLT. I would like to add a comment to Mr. INSLEE's point and just repeat: Pollution is costly. It's costly in lives and it's costly in dollars, and one of the best instruments that has existed in the world over the past 40 years is the Clean Air Act.

The Clean Air Act has decreased lead emissions by 95 percent. In using the Clean Air Act, the EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, has reduced emissions from diesel engines by almost 90 percent, and that is saving lives and saving dollars. By phasing out ozone-depleting chemicals and working through international agreements, the EPA is cutting non-melanoma skin cancer by hundreds of millions, and reducing smog and soot reduces premature deaths. This is successful legislation.

My colleague, Mr. INSLEE, what do we call it? You were calling it the ''dirty air act.''

Mr. INSLEE. I think it's simply fair to call it the ''dirty air act'' because that's what you get if this legislation passes. You get dirty air. If you pass a dirty air act, you get dirty air. I think it's a fair assessment of what it does.

Mr. HOLT. Undoing the Clean Air Act makes the air less clean. The Clean Air Act has been successful in reducing into the atmosphere the emissions of pollutants/chemicals that kill people. The Clean Air Act has been successful.

And what do we have before us?

Well, tomorrow, as you say, there will be a hearing on legislation not yet in final form—let's hope that it never finds its way into final form. It is legislation that would gut the Clean Air Act. It would prevent the Clean Air Act from keeping up with the times. It would prevent the Clean Air Act from continuing to protect Americans by removing dangerous chemicals from the atmosphere. This is really a matter of public health, and it is also a matter of economics.

The cost of clean air safeguards has been exaggerated over the years. I remember—and I think my colleagues are old enough to remember. I certainly am—when the Clean Air Act was passed. At the time, they said, Oh, this is going to be terrible. It's going to ruin industry. You know, claims about the cost of sulphur dioxide standards were exaggerated by factors of—I don't know—5 or 10.

□ 2050

You know, we've seen from the market price of the sulfur dioxide allowances that the actual market is much less than the estimated cost of complying with the sulfur dioxide regulations. So, again and again, these have been exaggerated, and by implementing the Clean Air Act, we have saved lives and, by association, by extension, saved dollars.

Furthermore, if the Clean Air Act is allowed to continue to look after the air that you and I breathe, it will lead to further efficiency and all of the burgeoning industries that you, my colleague from New York, and you, my colleague from Washington, have talked about. This is going to be very good for the United States to be able to sell these environmentally attractive technologies to the rest of the world rather than to buy them.

So, for all sorts of reasons, we simply cannot afford the proposal of what's coming from the majority on the other side of the aisle that would increase our dependence on foreign oil, that would leave the air less breathable, that would aggravate asthma and heart disease, and would end up undoing the Clean Air Act. What Congress should be doing is making it possible for the Clean Air Act to continue to protect Americans' health and lives, not undoing it.

Mr. INSLEE. Would the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. HOLT. I'd be happy to.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. HOLT made a really important point that we need to discuss. He made a strong statement that this dirty air act that the Republicans have introduced would gut the Clean Air Act. That is a strong statement, and it is entirely accurate.

Mr. HOLT. If I may explain, the Clean Air Act is based on science.

Mr. INSLEE. Yeah.

Mr. HOLT. And the Clean Air Act, as the years have gone by, has used the best science to find the best ways to remove the worst pollutants from our air, and this is a very unscientific approach that they're saying. They're saying because of politics we are not going to listen to science; because of politics, we're going to say the Clean Air Act stops here.

Mr. INSLEE. What I want to make clear to the public is that when we say gut, we mean gut the Clean Air Act because the Republican dirty air act doesn't just reduce protections by 10 percent to children with asthma. It doesn't reduce it by 50 percent. It entirely eliminates the ability of the Environmental Protection Agency to provide kids with asthma any protection whatsoever for these listed emissions from polluting industries.

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely. And you know, I think that our goal, gentlemen, should be to strengthen the public health standards. When we think of the reduced amount of impacts on children, for instance, those 18 million cases that were prevented of respiratory diseases for children, those are important steps. That ought to drive us.

But you know, Representative HOLT talked about the cost of the program and the associated benefits. Well, right now the average has been for every dollar of investment there is a $13 benefit. That's a tremendous, powerful outcome. Why would we not want to continue that sort of benefit that befalls the American public and produces jobs at the same time? This whole session of Congress that preceded this 112th and now this Congress, this session of Congress to date is all about jobs, and why would we walk away from the jobs potential and the public health improvements for the sake of politics? And by the way, those benefits are projected by the year 2020 to rise to $20 trillion, which is a 30:1 ratio. For every dollar invested, $30 of benefits will be produced. This is an awesome track record, and one that really, again, speaks to the well-being, the general health of the American public and produces jobs.

By the way, the American manufacturing teams that work on air pollution reduction technology are the kingpins in that global market. They are producing and exporting. Now, everywhere we go we're looking for American industry to be bolstered, for manufacturing to come back. We in this House have adopted the mantra, Make it in America, Make it in America again. Here we are, we're achieving and exporting, exporting, which is the goal here, so that we can bulk up the American economy, and getting good results from it.

Mr. HOLT. If the gentleman would yield on that very point.

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely.

Mr. HOLT. The rest of the world is not backing down. The rest of the world is not moving toward dirtier atmosphere, toward more atmospheric admissions. They understand that this is deadly and costly, and as I said a few moments ago, wouldn't it be better if we Americans were selling the technologies to the rest of the world? Many of these technologies were developed here in the United States. Many of the opportunities for more energy efficiency and less atmospheric admissions can be developed here in the United States. Wouldn't it be better if we developed them here and sold them to the rest of the world instead of someday having to buy them?

Mr. TONKO. There's a point that comes to mind, Representative HOLT, when you talk about building it here and developing the technology and having that think-tank quality in this country. That also has to be nurtured by the next generation of workers. We have to pull from the students in the classroom today their experience or their awareness of science, technology, engineering, and math. We must enable them to explore those areas as a career path.

What sort of message are we offering out there? What is the message that resonates from this sort of approach? If I'm a youngster in a classroom, I'm thinking science and technology has no value in our society. We're able to clean up, but we don't want to clean up. We're able to produce jobs through air pollution reduction technology that requires some sort of research and development concept—we don't care about that.

We're sending a message to young people that these careers don't matter, and oh, by the way, your health doesn't matter because all of those young people, say from asthma or say from some sort of respiratory ailment, just don't matter. That is a terrible statement to offer our young people, I would think. And Representative INSLEE, you have something to say?

Mr. HOLT. I would urge you to put your comment in the conditional. This is not going to happen. We are not going to let it happen. It would be so unwise to say we're not going to follow the science. It would be so unwise to say to the young people, we're going to turn away from this innovative challenge. It would be so unwise to say to families with asthma, we're not going to make the atmosphere better.

Mr. TONKO. Just following on the heels of——

Mr. HOLT. It's not going to happen but, we are here to say we won't let it happen.

Mr. TONKO. Just following on the heels of the President saying right from the podium, right in the State of the Union, it's time to celebrate the science bowl as much as we celebrate the Super Bowl. Here he is trying to draw the innovation economy into the classroom to give students a sense of vision, partake in a creative venture out there that will make the world better, and now we're rolling back technology. What a terrible message to leave our young people.

Representative INSLEE.

Mr. INSLEE. You just may be thinking, President Obama gave a State of the Union. He talked about celebrating winning the science bowl, about using the Chinese advances, and how clean energy is our Sputnik moment, so that we would be called to have a new Apollo energy project, and we know we can do in clean energy what our, you know, ancestors did in space, which is to lead the world in clean energy. We know this can be the American destiny, and the reason we know that is because our vision is one based on optimism and confidence. Our vision is that we know we can invent new forms of energy so that we don't cause additional asthma problems in our children.

□ 2100

Now this is a difference between us and the Republicans who want to pass this dirty air act. We realize two things about our children. Number one, when polluters pollute and expose them to dangerous levels of ozone and increase—dramatic increases—in asthma attacks and respiratory problems in senior citizens, those kids don't have anywhere to run and hide. You know, an oil company can go around places in the world. A kid is stuck where he lives, and there's nowhere to hide from dirty air. That's why I'm not very happy about this effort to put more of our kids in the way of dirty air, number one.

And number two, we realized that this is real when it comes to new technology. You know, when we passed the bill to create an investment in lithium ion battery manufacturing plants this year, some of our Republican colleagues scoffed at that effort. They thought, This is never going to happen. Well, in Holland, Michigan, we have laid-off American auto workers now making lithium ion batteries, or shortly, for sale all around the world to power electric cars.

We know there are jobs to make that happen. We know in Seattle, Washington, we've got the leaders in the discovery of location for wind power. We know those jobs can be made to happen. In Moses Lake, Washington, we have one of the largest manufacturers of silicone, a part of solar panels, to be shipped around the world. We know those jobs can be made to happen. At the Boeing Company, we are making airplanes—or shortly will—that can burn biofuels so we don't put out CO_2 emission and pollution. We know those jobs can happen.

Now we want our Republican colleagues to join us in this sense of optimism, because the rule that the EPA has proposed is really pretty modest. Now we're having a full-throated discussion here, debate, and we'll have a big debate tomorrow about this. But the rule is pretty modest. Let me tell you how modest it is. It simply requires essentially known efficiency standards at very, very large power plants, over 100,000 tons of emissions a year. Now, a lot of small businesses are going to be told, this is going to shut down restaurants and dry cleaners, et cetera. That's bunk. This rule is only proposing to deal with very, very large emitters, like large coal plants. This is a very modest first step in an approach to try to rein in some of these dangerous gases like carbon dioxide and ozone and toxins like that. It is a reasonable first step.

Mr. TONKO. And people have asked, they said, Well, what are these emissions? What are these particulates that may be harmful to us or our children? And when you start talking, Representative INSLEE, about mercury poisoning, when you start talking about carbon emission, when there is the talk about arsenic and lead poisoning, people begin to see it as something very real, something they've heard of, that they know people have been impacted by. So of course people want to protect their children. They are our most sacred commodity. They are a precious commodity. And with so much track record here, 40 years of success, of strong public health standards, it's very difficult to imagine that someone wants to take that backward.

I think of the innovation that I saw when I served as the leader of NYSERDA, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, which was my last workstation before entering the House. I saw what R&D and basic research, research and development can mean in the new shelf opportunities that come our way that are science and tech associated. You know, people said when you went to the catalytic converter for automobiles, it was going to kill the auto industry, and we're going to have no jobs here. It didn't happen. People understood that this catalytic converter can now clean us of that pollution, that emission.

You know, we were told of all sorts of things that would happen when we were addressing the emissions in some smokestacks. People came about and found ways to make it happen. The industries many times are painted—many out there that are part of this concern—have really come forward and said, This is a reasonable approach. Many have said that. They want predictability. They want some sort of plan, and they'll engage their operation into that plan and its outcome. There are many groups, like Entergy, Constellation Energy, NextEra Energy, National Grid, PSE&G, and one in my home base, the New York State Power Authority, all of whom have said that this is a reasonable approach, that they are willing to be those partners out there to make the world, the environment, the air that we breathe a better quality.

So the proof is in the pudding here. There is an outstanding 40-year track record. There are children who breathe freely, and there are lives that have been saved. Just 160,000, if that matters, last year alone. But people need to look at the facts here and not be so connected to those deep pockets, special interests, friends from the oil industry that want to come here and partner with colleagues in the House and say, We're going to undo this, and we're going to kill jobs. Job-killing, life-threatening, health-threatening, toxic poisoning that can take place if we allow it to. And we will stop this, I'm convinced.

Mr. INSLEE. And I hope we will be successful and believe that we will because there are multiple reasons for this. And this really is an issue about democracy, about who is going to make a decision about the air we breathe and the air our children breathe. Is it going to be scientists and physicians at the American Lung Association and scientists who base their decision on science and health? Or is it going to be lobbyists for polluting industries?

Now we say it should be the scientists. We say we should follow the science. When we go to doctors, we get medical advice, it's based on science. When we want health advice, we don't go to lobbyists for polluting industries. We let a health decision be made by scientists. And unfortunately, the dirty air act that my Republican colleagues want to pass, they want to take that decision away from scientists and away from physicians and away from health practitioners and give it to the folks who lobby up here for special breaks. That's wrong.

And I will just make a closing comment, if I can. We are going to fight the dirty air act on behalf of the health of our kids. We are going to fight the dirty air act on behalf of our senior citizens with their health problems. And we are going to fight the dirty air act so that we can grow millions of clean energy jobs right here in this country and not ship them off to China.

Mr. TONKO. Well, I can't help but think too of the Citizens United case, where special interests now are able to open the corporate checkbook and just write sizable checks. The sky is the limit, according to the Supreme Court decision. And that can bring about special interest flavor into campaigns that are waged and into candidates that are produced into the House. And when we look at special interests like that, we then begin to see what the real agenda is, and it's counterproductive. It is kicking back progress that has been achieved for 40 years, celebrations of life that were allowed to breathe freely because of this legislation. And the introduction of innovation and technology.

So these deep-rooted power plays are perhaps going to be more prevalent as we go forward in time, and I think that it's setting a dangerous precedent. I think that what we have here is an opportunity to say ''yes'' to sound public health standards, ''yes'' to job creation, ''yes'' to innovation. I know that from the work that's being done—even in the auto industry, GE is putting together an advanced battery manufacturing facility that will be available for heavy fleets. We have those who are working on all sorts of alternative fuels. We are looking at renewables to cut the kind of pollution that has been allowed to continue because of our gluttonous dependency on oil imported from unfriendly nations to the U.S. And 60 percent of that demand is met simply by those oil imports. So there is an awful lot of progressive perspective that is associated with what the Clean Air Act has achieved. We have to go forward with this one.

Mr. INSLEE. I would just note in closing that if we are successful in asking Republicans to stand with us against the dirty air act, we will celebrate a Republican achievement of 40 years ago that we will have preserved, the Clean Air Act. And we will argue that the next electric vehicle should be called the Nixon. We want to honor a Republican President. Thanks very much.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative INSLEE.

You know, the efforts made here tonight were to inform people as to the impact that could be felt if we rolled back the progress of the Clean Air Act, one that has had this 40-year record of achievement, one that has given a big boost to innovation in our economy. Our President, this President, President Obama, has indicated that this is the sort of sustainable restructuring of our economy that can drive us forward.

□ 2110

If we invest in the intellect of this great American society, if we encourage education and higher education to be pronounced in the lives of individuals, if we can pull from them their interests in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, we can then have this hopeful opportunity of job creation that comes simply through ideas, ideas that are produced perhaps in that education experience that we can provide for our young people and by public policy that drives initiatives, that drives a series of goals to in this case clean the air quality that has enabled us to go forward with the soundness in the manufacturing sector that has retrofitted, has modernized, has adjusted, retooled that industry, those industries in the manufacturing realm to respond in a way that is much more sensitive to public health standards. This is the sort of progress that we can achieve in this country simply by moving forward with soundness of policy.

And so, I thank all of our colleagues this evening who have joined us in the efforts to speak to the soundness of clean air, what it means not only in public health standards but certainly in the efforts to create jobs and to sustain the economy in a way that will continue to strive to build on the progress that we have achieved over these last four decades, and continue to explore new eras of job creation that will provide the soundness in our economy that will be the strength of this country in many, many decades and generations to come.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TONKO. Yes, I will yield.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I was listening with interest to the gentleman's remarks and especially taking into interest the importance of the Clean Air Act, and I want to commend the gentleman for raising these issues not only with our colleagues, but the importance of why we have to make sure that this part of the element of our current laws are being sustained and upheld.

I think the question also is raised here in terms of this is not a new issue. This is really an issue that has been ongoing for years and years in terms of development versus conservation and the environment. I think the challenge for us as legislators is to see if we can find a sense of balance.

Currently, we have to import well over $700 billion worth of oil from foreign countries. I don't think our Republican friends think that we're antidevelopment. I think we are for development and in doing it in such a way that the sciences are there and in such a way that it provides safety and, at the same time, provides the kind of resources that are really needful to meet the needs of the American people.

And I want to again commend the gentleman for raising this issue, and I hope that in the coming weeks and months we will continue the dialogue and debate on this very important matter.

Mr. TONKO. Well, Representative FALEOMAVAEGA, thank you for joining us this evening.

But during the course of this hour we have all talked about innovation that we see happening right in our very own districts. I have a global center on renewables that is conducted through the auspices of GE. We talked about their advanced battery manufacturing facility. I talked about the nanoscience that has been promoted in the 21st Congressional District of New York. We witness every day the semiconductor work that is done and work in the biotech and infotech and nanotech communities, all of which are critically important to providing the workforce of the future and the workplace of the future. This is what I think policy like this can initiate.

And I'm certain within the realm of your own district or in the region that you represent or the State that you call home, within that whole context there are those stories of success and innovation. And that, I think, is the outcome here that we want to preserve, and not only preserve but enhance, so that we can continue to grow those

jobs and provide a better quality of life for the people that we represent.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I hope that in the coming weeks and months we will continue to discuss this issue and, hopefully, our friends on the other side will understand our concerns.

Again, it's the challenge of establishing a balance between development and the environment and the conservation, and I think the American people are looking for answers to those issues and those problems.

Mr. TONKO. Built on 40 years of success then, we want to defend people of all ages from the most young to the most senior in our society. They have experienced and lived the benefits of soundness of policy that came via the Clean Air Act, a bipartisan effort that was initiated by a Republican President. And so it defies logic to move forward with a plan that will take us backward. So we have to thwart that effort and call it for what it is, check it at the door and say, Look, it is a life-threatening, health-threatening, toxic-poisoning situation that would reduce jobs, denounce innovation in our society, in our economy, and really take us backward.

I think this House ought to be about moving us forward, creating jobs, enhancing the public health standards and embracing the quality of innovation in our society that really builds the magic in our economy, that digs deep into the pioneer spirit that is uniquely American. And we can make it happen simply by saying ''no'' to those agents that want to roll back progress and defeat us with their dirty air act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back and thank you for the opportunity for all of us to express our concerns about those who are advancing a dirty air act.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to protect the Clean Air Act. Since the passage of the legislation our skies have become cleaner and our economy has become stronger. Thanks to the Clean Air Act, the United States has made significant gains in public health, a cleaner environment and a stronger more sustainable economy.

Air pollution is costly. It increases asthma attacks, heart attacks, strokes, respiratory diseases, and lung cancer, and causes premature deaths, hurting our families and burdening our economy. The dangers from air pollution are particularly acute for children and seniors.

It is well established that cleaner air and a healthier population go hand in hand. In fact, according to the American Lung Association, in 2010 alone, the Clean Air Act saved over 160,000 lives.

Cleaner air also helps build a stronger economy. In addition to keeping workers on the job, cleaning up air pollution can create new jobs—in designing and manufacturing pollution controls, installing and operating new equipment, and building cleaner facilities.

The draft bill from Representative UPTON would return us to a Dirty Air Economy, an economy dominated by big polluters willing to pour pollution into our communities in order to help their companies. Erasing the Clean Air Act may be good for corporate profits but it's bad for our national interest.

The truth is that we can have clean air and a strong economy at the same time. The last 30 years have proved it. Since the passage of the Clean Air Act, the United States has reduced key air pollutants by 60 percent, while growing our economy by over 200 percent. The legislation, in conjunction with additional protections passed by both parties, has made our country a healthier, cleaner place to live.

A new study by scientists at the University of Rochester Medical Center and Clarkson University found that the air quality in Rochester, New York improved markedly in recent years and that public health may well improve as a result. Falling levels of air pollutants given off by cars, trucks and power plants has resulted in far fewer irritants in the air that could worsen asthma and lead to serious respiratory disease. The decline is in part due to the tighter federal rules on diesel fuel and engines that went into effect in 2006 under a Republican Administration. Like others have pointed out before, clean air standards have always been, and should continue to be, a bipartisan concern.

I have the privilege to represent the good people living in Tonawanda, New York—a city that has a staggering and urgent air pollution problem. These hard working Americans are surrounded by facilities that make up the highest concentration of air polluters in the state of New York. In 2007, a study found that the people of Tonawanda's risk of developing cancer are 100 times that of the New York State guideline.

During my time serving the 28th District of New York, I have received multiple letters from the people of Tonawanda telling me about how their family and loved ones have developed cancer, asthma and other illnesses due to the extremely poor air quality in their community.

Today, I would like to share the story of Ann, a woman who has lived in Tonawanda for 16 years. Ann's mother and father moved to the city to fulfill the American dream of owning their own home. Ann's mother cultivated her own garden in her yard, spending her free time outside gardening and breathing in what she thought was fresh, New York air.

Sadly, Ann lost her mother to cancer at the young age of 67, just nine years after moving to Tonawanda and breathing the dirty air. Ann can't help to think that if only her family knew what toxic, cancerous chemicals the local facilities were pumping into the air, they could have protected the health of their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of upholding the Clean Air Act and supporting the Environmental Protection Act in doing its work to protect the American people against dangerous corporate polluters. I rise in support of improving our national health and economy, while reducing our dependence on oil. And I rise in support of Ann and the people of Tonawanda who are facing the devastating consequences of air pollution every day.

The choice is simple. When it was passed in 1970, the Clean Air Act was enacted with strong bipartisan support. Like today, we had a divided government, with both parties coming together to enact a law that would protect public health and the environment, as well as our economy.

We must reject any effort to repeal our valuable protections, and recommit our pledge to the American people to work toward a cleaner, healthier, more prosperous future.

ROLL CALL OF THE PEACE CORPS VICTIMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for half the time remaining before 10 p.m., which is roughly 22 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to address an important issue that has come to light recently. It has to do with the wonderful group of volunteers that serve in the United States Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps was the idea of John F. Kennedy. He went to the University of Michigan way back in 1960, and he started encouraging those college students to get involved in other countries and helping those countries in their social development and their cultural development in the name of peace. A wonderful idea.

When he became President in 1961, President Kennedy signed an Executive order establishing the now important Peace Corps. By 1966, there were over 15,000 young Americans, all volunteers, that were working in the Peace Corps throughout the world.

Since those early days of the Peace Corps, 200,000 Americans, mostly young people, 60 percent female, have volunteered for their 2-year service in the Peace Corps to work in Third World countries on everything from health to farming to small business, just helping other people throughout the world in a way that not only benefits them personally but benefits the recipients in these foreign countries. They really are, in my opinion, along with our United States military, the greatest ambassadors we have from our country to show that we are concerned about the welfare of other nations. And they help build a better life for not only the people that they come in contact with, but their generations and the children that they have as well. I think they are really volunteer angels.

The work that a Peace Corps volunteer does is hard work. It's important, but it's very difficult. They're in a place far from home, sometimes very remote and primitive areas, and yet they, on a daily basis, are working to improve the lives of these individuals.

Like I said, I think it's one of the best things that we do in this country as ambassadors are those young people in the Peace Corps. It's tough work. It's hard work. I wouldn't do it. It's so difficult. And you know, there are people in our country, a lot of them mainly young people who choose that as a calling to help other people in other countries.

I've got four kids, and they're all kind of wanting to save the world, too. They've been to Mexico and lived in orphanages in Trinidad. They've been to Honduras. They've been to Africa and

Zambia, all with that mentality of helping other people.

But the Peace Corps volunteers are people like that who spend at least 2 years in service to their country. And sometimes when they are in those foreign countries, they stick out. They are noticeable by the people who live in that country.

□ 2120

Because of that, occasionally, more often than it should be, they attract crimes that occur against them. That is the issue, Mr. Speaker, I want to address tonight.

Over the last 10 years, 1,000 Americans, mainly women, have been sexually assaulted, raped or assaulted in some other way, in a foreign country representing the United States in the Peace Corps.

Between 2000 and 2009, the Peace Corps themselves say there were over 221 rapes and attempted rapes, almost 150 major sexual attacks, and 700 other sexual assaults. Sexual assault is anything from groping to fondling to conduct that is offensive to that Peace Corps volunteer. Once again, 1,000 crimes against Peace Corps volunteers. Recently, the Peace Corps has announced that there is an average of 22 rapes a year against American Peace Corps volunteers.

This is not acceptable, Mr. Speaker. We are talking about real people. They are real stories and they are real victims, and I want to mention just a few of those tonight in the limited time that I have.

The first of those is a person that I have gotten to know personally. A wonderful person, Jess Smochek.

She joined the Peace Corps in 2004. On her first day as a Peace Corps volunteer in Bangladesh, a group of men started sexually groping her as she was just walking to the home that she was supposed to live in, but no one really did anything. She told the Peace Corps staff over and over again that she felt unsafe in Bangladesh in the situation she was in, but nobody did anything.

Months later, she came in contact with some men who kidnapped her. They beat her and they sexually assaulted her, but they weren't through. They abandoned her and threw her in a back alley somewhere in Bangladesh.

According to Jess, the Peace Corps did everything they could to cover this up because they seemed to be more worried about the officials in Bangladesh and what they thought might happen to their relationship with the United States than they did about caring for this victim of crime. Jess says that the Peace Corps blamed her for the conduct of others. They blamed her for being a sexual-assault victim.

Mr. Speaker, a rape victim is never to blame for the crime that is committed against her. It is the offender that is always to blame. And we need to understand that these precious people who go overseas and represent us, when a crime is committed against them, we take their side. And we don't assume they did anything wrong, because they didn't. They were just a victim of crime, and the criminal is the one that should be held accountable for that conduct. Rape is never the fault of the victim. It's always the fault of the perpetrator.

But Jess got no satisfaction from the Peace Corps, according to her. When she got home, she was told to tell other people that she was coming back to the United States for medical reasons, to have her wisdom teeth pulled out.

Her case and a few others were brought to light recently by ''ABC News'' and ''20/20,'' bringing her story and others. There are more, and I will try to cover as many as I can in the time that I have.

Another woman was sent to Romania, a Peace Corps volunteer. She was constantly harassed, both physically and verbally. She couldn't walk to her house where she was staying without verbal assaults and things being thrown at her. She was spit on, she was punched, and rocks were thrown at her and her life was threatened several times. This took place on a weekly basis. They told her that a young American with blonde hair would stand out, and that she was going to continue to be a victim.

She was fondled over 10 times when she tried to ride public transportation. So she quit riding public transportation in Romania, and she started walking, to help these folks in Romania. She said that the Peace Corps knew that these crimes were happening against her, but she says they didn't take it seriously and no legal recourse was offered. She was exposed to young men who exposed themselves; and she was told, Well, don't be around those people. No one did anything, and no one cared.

When she was followed home by some men, she did talk to the police and they gave her some bodyguards. She requested a new location, but she was turned down and her transfer was denied.

When she returned home, she tried to get counseling, but she received no counseling for the crimes committed against her. And here is what she has to say. She said, I would have liked the Peace Corps to have never put me there. They knew it was unsafe for me. They should have communicated with the police and the school in their own investigation. I would have liked them to take me more seriously when I reported these crimes. I would have liked to have had counseling when I returned. But once again, Mr. Speaker, no one did anything.

When she left Romania, she told the Peace Corps not to send anybody else over there, but they did. And the person who replaced her was also racially abused with swastikas drawn on her residence because she was a Jewish American.

The next individual, I'm not going to use her real name because she doesn't want us to know her true identity, but she grew up on a ranch. She now lives in Texas, and she went to Lesotho in May of 1996 to convince farmers to plant trees and show them how to do that. But Mary Jo, as I will call her, stuck out the 2 years in this location, even though it was difficult. She lived in a small village in a string of villages that were about 80 miles south of Maseru.

She had arranged her ticket back to the United States when she was attacked because she felt unsafe. But here is what happened to her.

On an evening in 1999, Mary Jo and her neighbor left a village shop and were headed down a dirt a path to their home. Her neighbor's ex-boyfriend followed and after a confrontation struck Mary Jo with a rock. The blow knocked out six of her teeth, destroyed her eye socket, and left a palm-sized crater in her face. The rock had crushed the bones in her face, and blood had started coming down the back into her throat. She ended up alone in a deserted section of the hospital when she was finally found. She says, It was dark, I was scared, and I didn't know where anyone was.

Taxis only ran from her village at night, and so she couldn't really reach the Peace Corps. So some neighbors found someone to drive her 20 miles to a local hospital. She remembers a young woman stitching her up and she remembers being, once again, left alone, abandoned. She felt abandoned by her own country.

The next day, she was moved to another hospital in South Africa, where a surgeon installed a metal plate to hold the bones together around her left eye and her chin and cheeks and nose.

The Peace Corps brought her back to her home base, but she said they didn't help her in her recovery. Mary Jo and her sister, who had flown in from the United States, had to sleep in a hotel because the agency wouldn't let them stay in a transit house, and they had difficulty getting back to the United States. She even had to beg the staff to take her to the airport. At no time, according to her, did the Peace Corps ask her what they could do to help. She said, It was terrible. I was so messed up. She has had 10 operations in 2½ years, and surgeons put metal plates in her face and she also has false teeth.

Mary Jo, being the remarkable person she is, she wasn't really angry at the Peace Corps because she was attacked in this village by villagers. She was angry because nobody in the agency seemed to care. Once again, no one did anything.

''It was like I was never in the Peace Corps,'' she said. And when she got home, no one contacted her from the Peace Corps to check on her to see how this victim of crime was doing. The attacker went to jail for 3 weeks, but he was later released because Mary Jo had come back to the United States.

Kate Puzey was another angel from America who had gone to help a country that most of us have never heard of

or would be able to locate on a map, Benin, where she went in 2007. She was a teacher at a local school. She formed a girls' club to help empower the young women that were in this school.

It's hard to be a girl in that part of the world, according to Kate's cousin, Ms. Jacobs. And the girls started speaking about some of the issues they were facing, and they were starting to communicate that to Kate. Before long, the girls began to tell Kate about another person who worked for the Peace Corps but wasn't an American. He was a citizen of Benin who was paid by the Peace Corps to help work with the Peace Corps. His name was Constant Bio, and these girls had said that this person was sexually assaulting these young girls.

□ 2130

She had started hearing that he had been sleeping with some of the girls, he had gotten some of them pregnant, and some of them had been raped.

At the request of several teachers, Kate sent an email to the Peace Corps in Benin's capital recommending that this person be fired from the Peace Corps. She said, ''Please believe me, I'm not someone who likes to create problems, but this has been weighing on me heavily.'' This was in an email that she sent that was found later and turned over to ABC News. ''This man is not someone I want representing the Peace Corps to this community.''

Bio's brother worked as a manager in the Peace Corps office, and she asked her role to be kept secret because she didn't want this criminal, this rapist of young girls, in this country, to know that she had reported him. But he found out about it anyway. And so when he found out about it, this is what happened: on March 11, 2009, the day after the Peace Corps authorities had fired this criminal, Bio, and just 2 months short of completing her 2-year commitment to the Peace Corps, Kate was found dead on her front porch with her throat slit.

The Puzey family says the Peace Corps was insensitive in its treatment of them until officials had learned about the ABC News report, and then they got more involved. Unfortunately, it was too late. Unfortunately, no one did anything or paid attention.

Before the news reported this murder, this homicide, the Puzey family believes and states that the Peace Corps did little to show compassion or interest. Kate's father Harry says this: She was my hero. I thought maybe a representative would come to the house to talk to us, or at least a letter in the mail. But that did not happen, because just a box showed up with my daughter's belongings that came by deliveryman. This is disrespectful, Mr. Speaker, to the life of this wonderful person and to her family.

Now the Peace Corps has changed some of their procedures, and we will get to that in just a minute.

The fifth example I want to talk about is Jill Hoxmeier. She was a Peace Corps volunteer in Guyana, which is in South America. She was a volunteer, and she had created ways to help young women combat and understand the disease of HIV/AIDS and other functions and other diseases. She was teaching them life-skill courses and wanted to help build stronger relationships between the mothers there and their daughters.

In 2007, a year into her service, she was riding her bike home from work when she was assaulted, dragged in the bushes and sexually assaulted by a man who had been following her for some time. He choked her so hard she couldn't breathe or even scream.

She believes the Peace Corps needs to do more to help victims cut through the bureaucratic red tape and get the care they need. ''It was too hard to navigate the problems that I had been going through all by myself.'' Once again, insensitivity, and nothing seemed to happen.

Jess and other victims who are members of the Peace Corps who have been victims have formed an organization, a support group, but it is going to be a group that is going to be active. They call it the First Response Action Group, and we will see more of them hopefully here on the Hill.

Today, I met with the Director of the Peace Corps, Aaron Williams, who happened to be in the Peace Corps years ago. He is now the director. I explained to him and talked to him about these issues and other cases that have come to light, and he and I discussed this problem. We are going to have, hopefully, a Foreign Affairs Committee hearing on this very issue, the Peace Corps and the relationship it has with its volunteers throughout the world, how to make them safe, how to take care of them once a crime is committed against them and how to take care of them after that crime has been committed against them.

The Peace Corps Director, Mr. Williams, assures me that they are going to develop a victim advocate program and hire a victim advocate. They are going to help these victims of crime get counseling services. They are going to help them medically, even after they have been discharged from the Peace Corps. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Labor has issues in dealing with these Peace Corps volunteers who are no longer in Peace Corps service who still have issues that they need to be taken care of, and the Peace Corps is going to work with the Department of Labor to work out this bureaucratic nonsense.

Every victim, he says, is going to have access to medical counseling and legal services; and when a crime is committed against an American in the Peace Corps overseas, the ambassador of that country is going to contact the highest ranking official in that country to let them know that America wants some results and wants to take care of the victim, but also wants the perpetrator held accountable.

One of the most important things that Director Williams has agreed to do is to set up a victims advocacy program, a victims advocacy advisory board made up of different groups like RAINN and other NGOs to give advice to the Peace Corps on how to take care of victims of crime. So we are not going to let this issue die. We are going to continue to promote and understand the Peace Corps.

But we want these wonderful people in the Peace Corps, who have in the past been harmed and had crimes committed against them, we want to rescue them as a nation. We want to take care of them, and the Director of the Peace Corps says we will go back and help those people. We want to take care of Peace Corps volunteers now that are being assaulted. Twenty-two a year, that is 22 too many. We don't want it to happen to anybody. But we want to take care of them, and we want to have procedures to make sure the Peace Corps is listening and takes care of victims of crime as well.

You know, Mr. Speaker, I spent most of my life at the court house in Houston. I was a prosecutor and criminal court judge for 30 years. I saw many of these victims of crime. Sexual assault, rape, to me is the worst crime that can be committed against a person. You can understand why people steal; you can understand some crimes. But that crime of sexual assault is a crime not of sex, but a crime of power; but it is also an attempt by the perpetrator to destroy the inner soul of the victim. We need to understand that, and we need to take these people, these victims, these wonderful volunteers of America, and take care of them.

We are doing a better job as a Nation in taking care of our wounded warriors in the military, another great group of ambassadors that represents the rest of us. They come home with all kinds of injuries, and we are finally taking care of them. We need to understand that these Peace Corps volunteers are just as precious and take care of them as well.

People cry ''peace, peace,'' but there can be no peace as long as there is one American Peace Corps volunteer that has no peace.

And that's just the way it is.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind members of the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and any manifestation of approval or disapproval of the proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

CALLING FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO EASTER ISLAND CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is

recognized for the time remaining before 10 p.m., which is roughly 22 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I generally don't come into the well to give speeches, and I realize our Nation is confronted with very serious issues in different regions of the world, for example, the current crisis in Egypt and the Middle East, our involvement in Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iraq, the problem of nuclear proliferation on the Korean peninsula, the global economic recession, and many other issues that are now before us.

This evening, however, Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues and the American people a particular issue that is now brewing in the Pacific region. It is the current crisis now happening between the Government of Chile and the people of Easter Island.

Mr. Speaker, Easter Island is a province of Chile, also known as Rapa Nui among its native people. Located some 3,800 miles east of Tahiti and some 2,300 miles from Santiago, Chile, Easter Island is one of the most isolated pieces of land on the entire planet, as you can see there with the arrow pointing. It is also the southeastern point of the Polynesian triangle, from the State of Hawaii north and as far south as New Zealand, with several other islands in between, including the Samoan Islands.

On Easter day in 1722, the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen landed on the island and thus named it Easter Island. Today, Easter Island is best known throughout the world for its massive stone statues of ancient days. There are some 877 of these huge, humongous stone statues throughout the island.

□ 2140

They stand an average of some 13 feet in height with an average weight of some 13 tons. The largest statue measures nearly 72 feet in height and weighs approximately 145 to 165 tons.

Given that Easter Island is a remote location, many people throughout the world mistakenly considered the island to be uninhabited. However, Easter Island is a home with a population of roughly 5,000 people, but approximately half of those people are indigenous of Rapa Nui, or what was then known in ancient times, the island was known as Rapa Nui.

Mr. Speaker, Rapa Nui, the people of Easter Island are small in number, yet they carry a very vibrant culture dating back centuries before the arrival of Europeans. Their means of preparing food and living off of the land and their respect for family and nature are all ways of life dating back to the time when the first Polynesians settled the Pacific Islands on double-hulled canoes. Because all Polynesians are connected in this way, the people of Rapa Nui are very similar to that of other Polynesian people, such as the native Hawaiians, the Samoans, the Tongans, the Tahitians, and the Maoris of Aotearoa or New Zealand. For example, there's a strong connection between the older and younger generation and therefore a deep sense of respect for elders.

This is an example of a photo that shows a young man wearing traditional body painting which is used for ritual celebrations. This practice, which is characteristic of the Rapa Nui people, was passed down to him from generation to generation. The link between the old and young is further perpetuated through the study of genealogy. In the same way that the American historians study the founding documents of this Nation, the Polynesian people, including the Rapa Nui people, treasure and study their genealogy, which goes back centuries before, again, the arrival of Europeans. The point I hope to make is that the people of Rapa Nui, Mr. Speaker, their culture is still vibrant, and this is not a mysterious, uninhabited island as it has been thought of for all these years.

Like many other islands in the Pacific, Easter Island has had its sovereignty determined by more powerful outside influences. In 1888, the Chilean Government signed a disputed treaty with the leaders of Rapa Nui, and the treaty was organized in two columns. One side, written in Spanish, reads like a deed of cession. The other column, a phonetic transliteration of the native language, which did not even have a written form at that time, reads as a treaty of friendship and protection.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, the poor people of Rapa Nui could not read nor do they understand the Spanish language, and therefore this so-called treaty of 1888 is highly questionable in terms of its substance. Decades after the signing of the treaty, in the early 1900s, the Chilean Government forced all the native people of Rapa Nui to live in one square mile on the island, thereby transferring the lands for sheepherding, and all such lands were deemed as property of the state. The island was later annexed by Chile in 1933 and, again, without any consultation with the people of Rapa Nui or Easter Island. This annexation was considered terra nullius, which means ''No Man's Land.'' On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, Rapa Nui was known as the ''Te Pito te Henua'' or ''The navel of the Earth.'' And as far as the people of Rapa Nui are concerned, there were people living on the island before, during, and even after the arrival of Europeans.

Mr. Speaker, Chile's current relationship with Easter Island and the treatment of the native people posed many legal, policy, and human rights problems. With the annexation of Easter Island in 1933, the Government of Chile unilaterally developed and adopted laws regarding the ancestral lands of the people, and the enforcement of these laws continue to reflect the nature of Chile's initial treaty and subsequent annexation—disputed, unclear, and still highly questionable in terms of the rights of these native people to their ancestral lands.

The Chilean law, also known as the ''Easter Island Law,'' is the current governing law for the property rights in Easter Island. This law provides for the authorization to grant land titles in favor of the people of Rapa Nui. It also prohibits transfers of real property to persons not of Rapa Nui ancestry. However, despite this clearly stated law, the administering authority on the island has conducted land transfers that directly contradict the law itself. To further emphasize how this action has disenfranchised the people of Rapa Nui, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that Chile continues to violate this law within the meager square mile of land called ''Hanga Roa'' that the native Rapa Nui people have been confined to since the early 1900s.

In addition to the serious land right disputes, there are several other issues that threaten the livelihood of the people of Rapa Nui. For instance, the people of Rapa Nui have no voice when it comes to residency and immigration to their own island. Each year, an increased number of Chilean nationals travel to and remain on Easter Island. Some roughly 50,000 tourists visit each year to see the ancient Moai statues. Despite the influx of tourists, Easter Island is also prohibited from having a television and Internet signal. The influx of travelers and residents have given way to massive unemployment among the native people, exploitation of natural resources, and increased pollution. Sustainability of natural resources is further threatened by foreign fishing boats which are allowed to fish around the island.

The parliament of Rapa Nui, clan leaders, and members have reached out to the Chilean Government through peaceful and diplomatic means to resolve the serious issues at hand. However, Chile has responded with efforts to create ''task forces'' and ''working tables.'' Despite these efforts, the bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that there are many commissions that have not resulted in concrete resolutions, and the people—who have patiently withstood this treatment for decades—are no longer willing to tolerate it.

In July and August of last year, the clans among the Rapa Nui people wrote several letters to the President of the Republic of Chile voicing their concerns. They called for an end to colonialism so the Rapa Nui people can return to the people they were. The people of Rapa Nui also wrote to the Governor of Easter Island requesting permission for a peaceful demonstration. In the same time period, the clans also began to peacefully reoccupy their ancestral lands as a means to call attention to the need for serious constructive dialogue with the Government of Chile.

Mr. Speaker, Chile somewhat has made an effort to solve these issues diplomatically. In August of last year, the Minister of Interior visited Rapa Nui to announce the creation of ''working tables'' to address these issues. The

project was given 60 days for its outcome. However, despite this attempt, the very same month a squadron of Chilean armed police, or ''carabineros,'' arrived on Easter Island, signaling the beginning of a 6-month-long violent conflict between the local inhabitants and the police forces that the Chilean Government sent to Easter Island.

On September 7, the troops forcibly evicted the Hito clan from the Hotel Hanga Roa grounds. The evictions that took place on September 7 are well documented. And I must say, Mr. Speaker, not a very pleasant experience in reading some of the experiences of some of these young people. For example, these four children, ages 9, 7, 5, and 3; Mr. Eddie Hito, the father. And the children stated, ''My family was all sleeping at 5 in the morning when I heard a loud noise. Then 20 armed policemen entered into our room and held both my wife and I at gunpoint. I heard one officer radio that there were children, but his superior radioed back to proceed on with no mercy. In jail, they made us register all the children and forced us to sign forms.''

Another testimony. A nine-year old daughter said that when she awoke, police were aiming their guns at her and her younger brother. ''They overturned my mattress where I was sleeping with my brother, making me hit my head. The police threw me from the bed. They pulled my arm and threw me outside into their truck.''

The mother stated, ''The police didn't even give me a chance to dress the children nor myself. In that little time I took the two little ones. And without shoes, we were rushed and thrown into the police trucks and taken to the jails.''

□ 2150

''Only 2 weeks prior to this, the police had come to the children's school to present themselves as helpers and protectors. Now my kids are presented with the complete opposite. They see it as the police abusing their family. Now they don't want to go back to school or even to leave their homes. They don't want to go to school. They are worried. Every night they ask me if everything is locked up because they are afraid that the police will break in again and hurt them.''

Another testimony from Mr. Claudio Hito with his two children, ages 12 and 8 months. The mother made this statement:

''There were at least three policemen holding us at gunpoint. Claudio took the baby, and they still held us at gunpoint. My boy was at the other end of the room. The police were shining a light in his face and hitting his chest with their beating stick. They hit him until he woke up. He woke up disoriented and they ordered him to hurry up.

''The police physically threw us out, while threatening us. I had to change the baby in the police truck. I was using my cell phone light to change her, and they started to yell at me to turn off my phone, so I had to use the little light that seeped through the doors. And through the crack in the door I saw tons of policemen gathered outside.''

After the September 7 incident of last year, more evictions were conducted. The picture here is showing a man with a forehead wound.

Susan Hito made this statement in terms with her children, the same thing, being physically abused and physically assaulted by the police. These natives, Rapa Nuians, were completely taken by surprise in terms of the action taken by the police forces of the Chilean Government.

Mr. Speaker, this past Thursday, last week, Senator DANIEL AKAKA and I issued a joint letter to the President of Chile, Mr. Sebastian Pinera, expressing our concern over the situation unfolding in Rapa Nui or Easter Island, citing the failure of the Ministry of the Interior to seriously consider the legitimate land ownership claims of the people of Rapa Nui; the criminal prosecutions of Rapa Nui political leaders for their involvement in peaceful demonstration; and the ongoing disproportionate use of force by Chilean Special Forces against the people of Rapa Nui.

Mr. Speaker, the point is this: This is the year 2011, and this type of treatment should not be happening. But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it is happening. As I stated before, Chile's current relationship with Easter Island is disputed, unclear, and highly questionable. However, there is a choice to be made in how to address the many legal, policy and human rights issues that have stemmed from this unfortunate relationship.

I appeal to the Government of Chile to begin a dialogue for ways to help the Rapa Nui people achieve self-determination, economic self-sufficiency, and preservation of culture. We can learn, for example, how the Government of Nicaragua treated its people, the indigenous people of the Miskito tribe. We can learn from government-to-government relations how our own government has treated some 600 tribes here in the United States and in the same way that we ought to learn how we could better treat the people of Rapa Nui.

Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, the President of the United States, Barack Obama, gave the State of the Union message in which he mentioned Chile twice. First of all, he mentioned the efforts of an American who owned a small company that helped develop a special machine that helped save the lives of these 33 Chileans who were stuck in the mines. This man used his skills to save a group of people whom he had never met. In fact, even to the time when these 33 Chileans came out of mine, he took off for the United States, never bothered wanting to be recognized. President Obama also mentioned that in an effort to strengthen our ties with Latin America, he will visit three countries next month to discuss business relations and trade, one of which is Chile. This effort on the part of President Obama in Chile is geared towards strengthening our Nation's relationship with Latin America, and particularly our bilateral relations with Chile.

I appeal to President Pinera to advocate for a more positive approach for partnership and dialogue with the indigenous people of Easter Island or Rapa Nui. The Rapa Nui people are in danger of being exterminated from their own lands.

Mr. Speaker, this seemingly peaceful island, which is known throughout the world for its mysterious moai stone statues, is no longer so peaceful. Let me conclude my remarks by making this special appeal, personal appeal to the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile and more especially to the Honorable President of Chile, His Excellency Sebastian Pinera, to address the problems affecting the people of Easter Island or Rapa Nui.

It is my honest belief that the indigenous people of Easter Island do not wish to do any harm against the some 17 million people living in Chile. In fact, there are only 2,500 Easter Islanders who remain on the island. Nor is there ever a possibility that the people of Easter Island will ever pose a threat to the military and strategic or national security interests of the Chilean Government or its people.

So, Mr. Speaker, I make this personal appeal to President Pinera. I ask for a true demonstration of his leadership and capacity to exercise fair judgment and above all show common decency towards the safety and welfare of probably the most helpless people who currently live on this planet, a people who centuries ago were among the greatest in the world as navigators and voyagers of the Pacific region, a people whom scientists today can still marvel at their ability to build statues cut from stones weighing hundreds of tons, a people who only ask to be treated as any other human being would like to be treated.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CRAWFORD (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of family medical reasons.

Mr. HANNA (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of inclement weather.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 366. An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House reports that on January 28, 2011 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 366. To provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 9, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the fourth quarter of 2010 pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORWAY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 8 AND DEC. 12, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	12/10	12/12	Norway		2,134.00		(3)				2,134.00
Hon. Wilson Livingood	12/10	12/12	Norway		1,963.00		(3)				1,963.00
Hon. Brian Monahan	12/10	12/12	Norway		1,318.00		(3)				1,318.00
Stacee Bako	12/09	12/12	Norway		1,999.00		4,896.00				6,895.00
Bridget Fallon	12/09	12/12	Norway		2,680.00		4,896.00				7,576.00
Kate Knudson	12/10	12/12	Norway		1,453.00		(3)				1,453.00
Jonathan Stivers	12/10	12/12	Norway		1,453.00		(3)				1,453.00
Andrew Hammill	12/10	12/12	Norway		1,453.00		(3)				1,453.00
Committee totals					14,453.00		9,792.00				24,245.00

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

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House, Jan. 18, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒

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

HON. PAUL RYAN, Jan. 19, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒

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

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II, Jan. 2, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Joseph Donnelly	12/10	12/13	Dubai				11,327.10				11,327.10
Committee total							11,327.10				11,327.10

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

HON. BOB FILNER, Jan. 12, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒

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

HON. DAVE CAMP, Jan. 13, 2011.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

257. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Propenoic Acid, Methyl Ester, Polymer with Ethenyl Acetate, Hydrolyzed, Sodium Salts; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0603 FRL-8114-9] received January 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

258. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' final rule — Shareholder Approval of Executive Compensation and Golden Parachute Compensation [Release Nos.: 33-9178; 34-63768; File No. S7-31-10] (RIN: 3235-AK68) received January 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

259. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' final rule — Safety Standards for Full-Sized Baby Cribs and Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs; Final Rule received January 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

260. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — EPAAR Prescription and Solicitation Provision —— EPA Green Meetings and Conferences [EPA-HQ-OARM-2007-0102; FRL-8297-8] received January 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

261. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-653, ''Sustainable Energy Utility Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

262. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-652, ''Corrupt Election Practices Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

263. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-684, ''Transportation Infrastructure Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

264. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-685, ''Returning Citizen Public Employment Inclusion Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

265. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-702, ''Residential Housing Tax Abatement Clarification Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

266. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-701, ''Anti-SLAPP Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

267. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-700, ''Open Meetings Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

268. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-683, ''Adams Morgan Main Street Group Clarification Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

269. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-682, ''Health and Safety 911 Abuse Prevention Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

270. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-681, ''Private Fire Hydrant Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

271. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-679, ''Prohibition on Government Employee Engagement in Political Activity Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

272. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-696, ''Residential Tranquility Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

273. A letter from the Chariman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-691, ''Southeast Federal Center/Yards Non-Discriminatory Grocery Store Temporary Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

274. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-692, ''Rent Administrator Hearing Authority Second Temporary Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

275. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-697, ''Lead Hazard Prevention and Elimination Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

276. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-698, ''Green Building Technical Corrections, Clarification, and Revision Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

277. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-686, ''Ballpark Fee Clarification Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

278. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-687, ''Perry Street Affordable Housing Tax Exemption and Relief Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

279. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-688, ''Kelsey Gardens Redevelopment Project Real Property Limited Tax Abatement Assistance Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

280. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-689, ''Rhode Island Avenue Metro Plaza Revenue Bonds Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

281. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-680, ''Human and Environmental Health Protection Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

282. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-651, ''Closing and Dedication of Portions of a Public Alley in Square 5260, S.O. 10-13494, Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

283. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-699, ''Disorderly Conduct Amendment Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

284. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-655, ''Closing of Public Streets, Dedication of Land for Street Purposes, and the Elimination of Highway Plan Encumbrances, in and abutting Squares 3655, 3656, and 3657, S.O. 09-10589, Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

285. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-654, ''Thelma Jones Way Designation Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

286. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; ''Contagion'' Movie Filming, Calumet River, Chicago, Illinois [Docekt No.: USCG-2010-1013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 11, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

287. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Bridge Demolition; Illinois River, Seneca, Illinois [Docket No.: USCG-2010-1043] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 11, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

288. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Limited Services Domestic Voyage Load Lines for River Barges on Lake Michigan [Docket No.: USCG-1998-4623] (RIN: 1625-AA17) received January 11, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

289. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; U.S. Coast Guard BSU Seattle, Pier 36, Seattle, WA; Correction [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0021] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received January 11, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

290. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Flagstaff, AZ [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0784; Airspace Docket No. 10-AWP-5] received January 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

291. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rules of Practice: Direct Final Rulemaking Procedures [Docket No.: 2006-24141, Notice No. 2] (RIN: 2130-AB77) received January 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

292. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of the Process for Requesting a Waiver of the Mandatory Separation Age of 56 for Air Traffic Control Specialists [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0567; Amendment No. 65-55] (RIN: 2120-AJ66) received January 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

293. A letter from the Senior Program Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departures Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30761; Amdt. No. 3406] received January 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

294. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30759; Amdt. No. 3405] received January 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

295. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Important Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological Material Originating in Italy and Representing the Pre-Classical, Classical, and Imperial Roman Periods [CBP Dec. 11-03] (RIN: 1515-AD72) received January 12, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

296. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Wage Methodology for the temporary Non-agricultural Employment H-2B Program (RIN: 1205-AB61) received January 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and the Workforce.

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. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 72. Resolution directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth (Rept. 112–6). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 73. Resolution providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 72) directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth (Rept. 112–7). 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 Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 519. A bill to secure the return to the United States the $179 million overpaid into the United Nations Tax Equalization Fund as of December 31, 2009, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. WU, Mr. JONES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. STARK, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 520. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling of genetically engineered fish; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. WU, Mr. JONES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. STARK, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 521. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prevent the approval of genetically engineered fish; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. BARROW, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 522. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to issue an interim occupational safety and health standard regarding worker exposure to combustible dust, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GONZÁLEZ:

H.R. 523. A bill to make the United States exclusively liable for certain claims of liability to the extent such liability is a claim for damages resulting from, or aggravated by, the inclusion of ethanol in transportation fuel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H.R. 524. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that limit distributions from medical-related tax-preferred accounts for medicines only if the medicines are prescribed drugs or insulin and to repeal the increase in additional tax on distributions from health savings accounts and Archer MSAs not used for qualified medical expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance and increase the number of veterinarians trained in veterinary public health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois):

H.R. 526. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish and collect a fee based on the fair market value of articles imported into the United States and articles exported from the United States in commerce and to use amounts collected from the fee to make grants to carry out certain transportation projects in the transportation trade corridors for which the fee is collected, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. COBLE):

H.R. 527. A bill to amend chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Regulatory Flexibility Act), to ensure complete analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 528. A bill to require the submission of a report to the Congress on parasitic disease among poor Americans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JENKINS (for herself, Mr. KIND, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat computer technology and equipment as eligible higher education expenses for 529 plans, to allow certain individuals a credit against income tax for contributions to 529 plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 530. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to remove the ineligibility of individuals who participate in a strike; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 531. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a Frontline Providers Loan Repayment Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. HALL, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.R. 532. A bill to eliminate certain provisions relating to Texas and the Education Jobs Fund; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BACA, and Mrs. BONO MACK):

H.R. 533. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 534. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 217 West King Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia, as the ''W. Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 535. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to expand the matters covered by preseparation counseling provided to members of the Armed Forces and their spouses; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 536. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and 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 Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. LATHAM):

H.R. 537. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to the qualification of the director of food services of a Medicare skilled nursing facility or a Medicaid nursing facility; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 538. A bill to require the establishment of customer service standards for Federal agencies; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. CRITZ):

H.R. 539. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, to provide for cash relief for years for which annual COLAs do not take effect under certain cash benefit programs, and to provide for Social Security benefit protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Rules, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 540. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to issue a medal to honor veterans of the Armed Forces who died after their service in the Vietnam War, but whose deaths were a direct result of their service in the Vietnam War; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 541. A bill to amend section 1011 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-173) to make permanent the program of Federal reimbursement of emergency health services furnished to undocumented aliens; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 542. A bill to eliminate the learned intermediary defense to tort claims based on product liability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 543. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for payments in lieu of taxes for certain Department of Homeland Security land; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 544. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to permanently extend the period of protections for servicemembers against mortgage foreclosures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 545. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to reimburse certain volunteers who provide funeral honors details at the funerals of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FORBES (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. RIGELL, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. FOXX, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 546. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate the Honor and Remember Flag created by Honor and Remember, Inc., as an official symbol to recognize and honor members of the Armed Forces who died in the line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 547. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the alternative minimum tax on individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 548. A bill to repeal a rule of the National Mediation Board relating to representation election procedures; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. BARROW):

H.R. 549. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish and carry out a program to safely and feasibly address piston engine aircraft emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, 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. HINOJOSA (for himself, Mr. REYES, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 550. A bill to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects and activities under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 551. A bill to allow a State to contribute State funds to Federal agencies, State agencies, or Indian tribes participating in an environmental review process under section 139 of title 23, United States Code, to support activities that directly and meaningfully contribute to expediting and improving transportation project planning and delivery for projects in that State; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 552. A bill to encourage States and units of general local government to use amounts received under the community development block grant program and the community mental health services and substance abuse block grant programs to provide housing counseling and financial counseling for individuals before their release from inpatient or residential institutions for individuals with mental illness and periodic evaluation of the appropriateness of such counseling after such release; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 553. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act regarding an endocrine disruptor screening program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCOTTER:

H.R. 554. A bill to withdraw normal trade relations treatment from the products of foreign countries that do not maintain acceptable standards of religious freedom and worker rights; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Mr. OLVER, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. NEAL, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FILNER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. HIRONO):

H.R. 555. A bill to assist States in establishing a universal prekindergarten program to ensure that all children 3, 4, and 5 years old have access to a high-quality full-day, full-calendar-year prekindergarten education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCCOTTER:

H.R. 556. A bill to repeal certain provisions in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act related to patient centered outcomes research and rescind unobligated appropriations related to such provisions and to repeal certain health care-related provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and rescind unobligated appropriations related to such provisions for purposes of reducing the national debt; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, Science, Space, and Technology, and 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 Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 557. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to move the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection into the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 558. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Big Spring, Texas, as the George H. O'Brien, Jr., Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself and Mr. BOUSTANY):

H.R. 559. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional year for the extension of the placed in service date for the low-income housing credit rules applicable to the GO Zone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDEN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. MATHESON):

H.R. 560. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure proportional representation of rural interests on the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission and the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, and to provide for greater transparency in proceedings of those Commissions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 561. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity tax credit with respect to veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 562. A bill to amend the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act to improve the Alaska pipeline construction training program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 563. A bill to authorize issuance of certificates of documentation authorizing

certain vessels to engage in coastwise trade in the carriage of natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that the Federal budget be balanced; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.J. Res. 24. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that non-defense, non-security, non-veterans discretionary spending should be reduced by 20 percent; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and House Administration, 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. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 72. A resolution directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FORBES (for himself, Mr. LANCE, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H. Res. 74. A resolution urging the Federal courts to expedite disposition of actions challenging the constitutionality of provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. BOSWELL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONYERS, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H. Res. 75. A resolution recognizing National Nurses Week on May 8 through May 14, 2011; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANCE (for himself and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H. Res. 76. A resolution urging the Federal courts to expedite disposition of actions challenging the constitutionality of provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK (for himself and Mr. MEEKS):

H. Res. 77. A resolution expressing the solidarity of the House of Representatives with the families of the victims and those displaced by the heavy rains and widespread flooding in Colombia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 564. A bill for the relief of Rigoberto Padilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 565. A bill for the relief of Angela Stefanova Boneva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, including Clause 18 of that Section.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 and 18 of Section 8, Article I, of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GONZÁLEZ:

H.R. 523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H.R. 524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

H.R. 525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R.526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 and Clause 18.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution; Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, including, but not limited to, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of Section 8; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution; and the Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 528.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 529.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI to the United States Constitution.

Description: The first is ''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises . . .''; and the second grants Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached bill is constitutional under Article I, Section IX, ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law''.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 and Clause 18, and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 534.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I, Clause 2 of Section 2 of Article II.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 537.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 538.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause: the U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8: Powers of Congress, Clause 18.

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 as interpreted by Steward Machine Company v. Davis and by Helvering v. Davis (''general welfare'' and general taxation).

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper to execute these powers.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 1, 3, 14, and 18), which grant Congress the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States; to regulate Commerce among the several States; to make rules for the Government; and to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 1, 3, 14, and 18), which grant Congress the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States; to regulate Commerce among the several States; to make rules for the Government; and to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 1, 3, 14, 17, and 18), which grant Congress the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States; to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States; to make rules for the Government; To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over . . . other needful Buildings; and to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 544.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 545.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper to execute these powers.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 546.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 13; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 547.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

In accordance clause 7(c) of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to Constitutional Authority), I state that the power granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact this bill is derived from Article I of the Constitution, Section 8 (''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises . . .''), and from the 16th Amendment to the Constitution.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 548.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, Congress has the authority ''to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 549.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, of the United States Constitution, Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several States, and with Indian Tribes.

By Mr. HINOJOSA:

H.R. 550.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 551.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have the Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 552.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 553.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. McCOTTER:

H.R. 554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. KUCINICH:

H.R. 555.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. McCOTTER:

H.R. 556.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 558.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 559.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 560.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is pursuant to the following:

(1) Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

(2) Article I, Section 1—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 561.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1—the taxing and spending clause.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 562.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulate commerce, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 563.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulate commerce, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 564.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clause 4), which grants Congress

the power to establish a Uniform rule of Naturalization throughout the United States.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 565.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (Clause 4), which grants Congress the power to establish a Uniform rule of Naturalization throughout the United States.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.J. Res. 23.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5 of the Constitution states: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.J. Res. 24.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 3: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 4: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. QUIGLEY Mr. RUSH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mrs. ROBY, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 5: Mr. DENT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HERGER, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. HARPER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HELLER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. WOLF, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MARINO, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 21: Mr. GOWDY and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 23: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 25: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 38: Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 85: Ms. NORTON and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 97: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. YODER, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. LANDRY.

H.R. 98: Mr. ROYCE and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 100: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan and Mr. DREIER.

H.R. 104: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 111: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 114: Mr. JONES and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 116: Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 118: Mr. JONES and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 120: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 121: Mr. WEST, Mr. ROKITA, and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 122: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 140: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FORBES, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 149: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 153: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 154: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HECK, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 177: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. YODER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 192: Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. CHU, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. WATERS, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 198: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 199: Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 217: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. YODER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. AMASH.

H.R. 218: Mr. REYES and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 219: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 234: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 261: Mr. CLAY and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 263: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 280: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 282: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 290: Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. KLINE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 300: Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 302: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HECK, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 305: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 314: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 317: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 326: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 327: Mr. MORAN, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 328: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 332: Ms. NORTON and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 333: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 340: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 361: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. JONES, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 363: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 365: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 372: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. WEST, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 374: Mr. ROKITA, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 389: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. REED, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. WEST.

H.R. 401: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 412: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 413: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FARR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 415: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 416: Mr. WELCH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 417: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CHU, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 430: Mr. ROSS of Florida and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 432: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 436: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DOLD, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 440: Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 458: Mr. SIRES, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. WU.

H.R. 459: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. AMASH, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. FINCHER.

H.R. 469: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 471: Mr. PENCE, Mr. WEBSTER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. HARPER, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HECK, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. AKIN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 481: Ms. NORTON and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 492: Mr. POLIS, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 495: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 501: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 509: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 513: Mr. LONG, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.J. Res. 13: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. POSEY.

H.Con. Res. 11: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.Con. Res. 12: Mr. TIERNEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. HOLT.

H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ROSS of Florida, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H. Res. 11: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. REYES.

H. Res. 19: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. HIRONO.

H. Res. 20: Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 21: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. FILNER.

H. Res. 23: Mr. ROKITA.

H. Res. 40: Mr. KLINE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H. Res. 41: Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Res. 44: Mr. SCHOCK.

H. Res. 46: Mr. ELLISON, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. LINDA T. SÃNCHEZ of California, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H. Res. 51: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H. Res. 57: Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. LANCE.

H. Res. 60: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H. Res. 61: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CALVERT.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 157 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2011 No. 19

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m., and was called to order by the Honorable JEANNE SHAHEEN, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God our strength, You fulfill the desires of those who trust in You. You are great in power and infinite in understanding. Give our lawmakers today a sense of Your nearness. May they open their hearts to Your presence, their minds to Your precepts, and their willingness to Your providence. Remind them, Lord, that You are the source of their abilities and the one who opens doors of opportunity that will keep this Nation strong. Dwell with them and make them productive for Your glory. We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JEANNE SHAHEEN led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUYE).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2011.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JEANNE SHAHEEN, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. SHAHEEN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Madam President, following leader remarks the Senate will resume consideration of the Federal Aviation Administration Authority bill. At 10:20 there will be up to 10 minutes of debate equally divided on the Nelson of Florida amendment—that is amendment No. 34—regarding NASA.

Senators should expect a rollcall vote at approximately 10:30 in relation to the Nelson of Florida amendment. Today will be only a short session in order to accommodate the Senators attending the Democratic issues conference.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. REID. Madam President, I had a conversation last night with the Republican leader. For all Senators, we need to have amendments on this bill, the FAA bill, laid down. We all know there is a lot of feigning going on around here, a little posturing. We still have one issue left that deals with slots at airports. It is not going to be resolved. We have worked on this for years, and it will not be resolved except on the Senate floor. If it is not resolved and we do not have amendments laid down, taken care of, I will file cloture on this bill on Monday.

It is a shame. I wish I could blame the Republicans for the impasse, but it is both parties. We have people on both sides of the aisle who are trying to take advantage, as they see it, on this slot issue. This is an extremely important piece of legislation. I know the slots to individual Senators is important. But it is not important enough to hold up this bill. We have been trying for years—years—to get this bill passed. This will create or save 280,000 jobs. It will improve the safety of our air travels. It will give rights to people who are flying who do not have those rights. We have a passengers' bill of rights. It is a shame this one issue is holding up this bill.

I repeat, if we do not have this matter resolved Monday, I am filing cloture on this bill. We have to complete this legislation. Before we leave for our President's Day recess to go back to work in our States, we also have the FISA legislation that is a must. It expires. We have to take care of that before we leave. Of course, we have many other issues, but those are the two I am concerned about today. We have to pass the FAA bill, and we have to take care of the FISA legislation again.

So I would hope everyone understands that we are not going to be playing around with this slot issue for another year. This bill has to pass, and there is one way we can solve it: people offer their amendments, and we will vote on them right down here in the well.

I heard yesterday there are meetings going on to try to resolve this issue. These meetings have been going on for months and months and months, and they have held up this legislation. That is unfair. So I tell everyone, we have to move forward on this legislation, and if we do not have this issue worked out by Monday I am going to file cloture on this bill. It is a shame.

I repeat, this is a bipartisan bill. This is not something that Republicans are trying to hold up or Democrats are trying to jam through. This is a bill that Democrats and Republicans believe is for the best interests of our country.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

THE DEFICIT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, as the debate over spending gears up ahead of the President's budget next week, I thought it important that we just step back this morning and note one thing: and that is the fact that this debate has completely changed. Two years ago, the President and Democrats running Congress were not debating whether to cut spending. They were debating how much to spend.

You will recall that a lot of them were disappointed that the stimulus wasn't bigger than it ended up being. Some still are.

So we have seen a welcome shift. Today, the only debate is how much to cut. It is a debate that Republicans and, I think, the vast majority of Americans, are happy to have.

And it is in that context that I wanted to mention the President's pledge to freeze his already outrageous spending levels for the next 5 years, and some troubling estimates we got yesterday about what that would mean for the deficit from the people whose job it is to analyze spending and debt here in Washington.

In their monthly budget review, the Congressional Budget Office said that if the current spending levels are frozen at the same level as they are now, and Congress were to enact no other legislation affecting spending or revenues, the Federal Government would end this fiscal year with a deficit of $1.5 trillion, or about $200 billion more than the deficit Democrats ran last year.

In other words, even if we do not add another dime to the current spending levels, the deficit will get even worse than last year. That is what would happen under the President's best offer, which is to lock in the dramatically higher spending levels from the past 2 years and put the budget on cruise control. The deficit would not stand still, it will grow by $200 billion, over the next several months.

So yesterday's predictions by the CBO should be a wake up call to anyone who thinks they can hide behind a spending freeze. This is a dire warning that business as usual is a recipe for disaster. If we do not immediately reduce the size and scope of the Federal Government, the deficit will be even bigger than last year's record deficit.

So we have to get real. We need to listen to our constituents. Freezes are not going to cut it.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

FAA AIR TRANSPORTATION MODERNIZATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 223, which the clerk will report by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 223) to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Wicker modified amendment No. 14, to exclude employees of the Transportation Security Administration from the collective bargaining rights of Federal employees and provide employment rights and an employee engagement mechanism for passenger and property screeners.

Blunt amendment No. 5, to require the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security to approve applications from airports to authorize passenger and property screening to be carried out by a qualified private screening company.

Nelson (FL) amendment No. 34, to strike section 605.

Paul amendment No. 21, to reduce the total amount authorized to be appropriated for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal year 2011 to the total amount authorized to be appropriated for the Administration for fiscal year 2008.

Rockefeller (for Wyden) amendment No. 27, to increase the number of test sites in the National Airspace System used for unmanned aerial vehicles and to require one of those test sites to include a significant portion of public lands.

Inhofe amendment No. 6, to provide liability protection to volunteer pilot nonprofit organizations that fly for public benefit and to the pilots and staff of such nonprofit organizations.

Inhofe amendment No. 7, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to initiate a new rulemaking proceeding with respect to the flight time limitations and rest requirements for supplemental operations before any of such limitations or requirements be altered.

Rockefeller (for Ensign) amendment No. 32, to improve provisions relating to certification and flight standards for military remotely piloted aerial systems in the National Airspace System.

McCain amendment No. 4, to repeal the essential air service program.

Rockefeller (for Leahy) amendment No. 50, to amend title 1 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to include nonprofit and volunteer ground and air ambulance crew members and first responders for certain benefits, and to clarify the liability protection for volunteer pilots that fly for public benefit.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 54 AND 55

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment so I can call up amendments Nos. 54 and 55.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes en bloc amendments numbered 54 and 55.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 54

(Purpose: To allow airports that receive airport improvement grants for the purchase of land to lease the land and develop the land in a manner compatible with noise buffering purposes)

On page 27, strike line 11 and all that follows through ''or transfer'' on line 23, and insert the following:

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''purpose;'' and inserting the following: ''purpose, which includes serving as noise buffer land that may be—

''(I) undeveloped; or

''(II) developed in a way that is compatible with using the land for noise buffering purposes;''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking ''paid to the Secretary for deposit in the Fund if another eligible project does not exist.'' and inserting ''reinvested in another project at the airport or transferred to another airport as the Secretary prescribes.'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3)(A) A lease by an airport owner or operator of land acquired for a noise compatibility purpose using a grant provided under this subchapter shall not be considered a disposal for purposes of paragraph (2).

''(B) The airport owner or operator may use revenues from a lease described in subparagraph (A) for ongoing airport operational and capital purposes.

''(C) The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall coordinate with each airport owner or operator to ensure that leases described in subparagraph (A) are consistent with noise buffering purposes.

''(D) The provisions of this paragraph apply to all land acquired before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this paragraph.

''(4) In approving the reinvestment or transfer

AMENDMENT NO. 55

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to the city of Mesquite, Nevada)

On page 311, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 7___. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CITY OF MESQUITE, NEVADA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) CITY.—The term ''city'' means the city of Mesquite, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Mesquite Airport Conveyance'' and dated February 6, 2011.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements

of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the city, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management described on the map as ''Remnant Parcel''.

(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(i) the map; or

(ii) the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) COSTS.—The Secretary shall require the city to pay all costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (2).

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, until the date of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the parcel of public land described in paragraph (2) is withdrawn from—

(A) location, entry, and patent under the public land mining laws; and

(B) operation of the mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and mineral materials laws.

(6) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) ceases to be used by the city for the purposes described in section 3(f) of Public Law 99–548 (100 Stat. 3061), the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

AMENDMENT NO. 49

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment so that I may call up my amendment No. 49, which is at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. UDALL] proposes an amendment numbered 49.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To authorize Doña Ana County, New Mexico, to exchange certain land conveyed to the County for airport purposes)

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. ——. DOÑA ANA COUNTY AIRPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 23 of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 (as in effect on August 4, 1982), or sections 47125 and 27153 of title 49, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation may, subject to subsection (b), grant releases from any of the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions contained in the deed of conveyance numbered 30-82-0048 and dated August 4, 1982, under which the United States conveyed certain land to Doña Ana County, New Mexico, for airport purposes.

(b) CONDITIONS.—Any release granted by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The County shall agree that in conveying any interest in the land that the United States conveyed to the County by the deed described in subsection (a), the County shall receive an amount for the interest that is equal to the fair market value.

(2) Any amount received by the County for the conveyance shall be used by the County for the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of the airport.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, this amendment is simple. It provides for a no-cost, fair-value land exchange between Dona Ana County in southern New Mexico and the adjacent property owners.

The Dona Ana County airport in Santa Teresa is a key component for economic growth in the region.

Unfortunately, when the land patent was granted to the county in 1982, it was described in aliquot parts. This created several triangles of land that have been difficult to improve because they meet at their corners an do not share common boundaries.

The county has requested the land exchange so that they may create a secondary access to the airport for general aviation. This new access would separate general vehicle traffic from taxiing aircraft.

The land exchange will also provide an alternate entry to the airport's fuel farm. And it will allow the county to expand airport capabilities to meet the needs of this growing community.

This region of New Mexico is growing and the airport needs to be able to expand to meet increased demand.

This land exchange will help achieve that goal and will improve the economic opportunities in this region. I hope my colleagues will concur that this amendment should be agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 51

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment so that I may call up amendment No. 51, which is at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. UDALL] proposes an amendment numbered 51.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To require that all advanced imaging technology used as a primary screening method for passengers be equipped with automatic target recognition software)

On page 311, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 733. PRIVACY PROTECTIONS FOR AIRCRAFT PASSENGER SCREENING WITH ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 44901 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(1) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR SCREENING PASSENGERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) shall ensure that advanced imaging technology is used for the screening of passengers under this section only in accordance with this subsection.

''(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF AUTOMATED TARGET RECOGNITION SOFTWARE.—Beginning January 1, 2012, all advanced imaging technology used as a primary screening method for passengers shall be equipped with automatic target recognition software.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'advanced imaging technology'—

''(i) means a device that creates a visual image of an individual's body and reveals other objects on the body as applicable, including narcotics, explosives, and other weapons components; and

''(ii) includes devices using backscatter x-rays or millimeter waves and devices referred to as 'whole-body imaging technology' or 'body scanning'.

''(B) AUTOMATIC TARGET RECOGNITION SOFTWARE.—The term 'automatic target recognition software' means software installed on an advanced imaging technology machine that produces a generic image of the individual being screened that is the same as the images produced for all other screened individuals.

''(C) PRIMARY SCREENING.—The term 'primary screening' means the initial examination of any passenger at an airport checkpoint, including using available screening technologies to detect weapons, explosives, narcotics, or other indications of unlawful action, in order to determine whether to clear the passenger to board an aircraft or to further examine the passenger.''.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2012, the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of section 44901(l) of title 49, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of all matters the Assistant Secretary considers relevant to the implementation of such section.

(B) The status of the compliance of the Transportation Security Administration with the provisions of such section.

(C) If the Administration is not in full compliance with such provisions—

(i) the reasons for such non-compliance; and

(ii) a timeline depicting when the Assistant Secretary expects the Administration to achieve full compliance.

(3) SECURITY CLASSIFICATION.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted, to the greatest extent practicable, in an unclassified format, with a classified annex, if necessary.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, this amendment would significantly improve the privacy protections for passengers being screened by TSA whole body scanners, also referred to as advanced, imagining technology, or AIT.

In 2010, the TSA greatly expanded the use of AIT machines at airport checkpoints around the United States.

The image produced by an AIT machine is highly revealing and many passengers are uncomfortable being screened by the technology. Unfortunately, TSA's policy for passengers who refuse AIT screening is to conduct a full pat-down, hardly an ideal alternative for someone with privacy concerns.

There is a promising option to address the ongoing privacy concerns with AIT. New software, called automatic target recognition, can be installed on existing AIT machines to enhance privacy by eliminating passenger-specific images and instead detecting potential threat items and indicating their location on a generic outline of a person.

This month, TSA will begin testing the new software at Las Vegas McCarran International Airport, Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International, and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.

Senate amendment No. 51 would require TSA to have automatic target recognition software installed on all AIT machines by January 1, 2012. This will provide ample time for TSA to thoroughly field test the software and work with the manufacturers to make necessary adjustments.

However, by imposing a deadline, it will ensure that TSA and the manufacturers make the implementation of the software a priority and will eliminate the potential for unnecessary delay.

This is an issue that has received bipartisan attention and I hope that this amendment will receive strong support from both sides of the aisle.

In closing, I would like to thank my chairman and ranking member for their hard work on the underlying bill.

It is an honor to serve with them and I look forward to working together on the many important issues before the committee.

Just to conclude, I thank our chairman of the Commerce Committee, JAY ROCKEFELLER. I think both Chairman ROCKEFELLER and ranking member KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON have done an excellent job on this FAA authorization bill. I do not have any doubt that they, working in the committee, have pulled us all together. It is a remarkable bill because it is a job-creating bill. It is a bill that we need right now with the economic slowdown we have in America.

The other aspect of this bill that I think is very important is updating the air traffic control system. That is something that is terribly important. It is called NextGen. We are moving on to the next generation of air traffic control. I think it is important to remind people that we are behind the country of Mongolia when it comes to air traffic control. So it is very important that we get this bill passed.

I agree with Leader REID when he said we cannot be on this forever. We need to move it along. I look forward to helping with that process.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I want to reiterate something the leader has said and what the Senator from New Mexico said; that is, the vast importance of this bill. I have said many times on this floor there are 11 million people who work for the aviation industry. That is only the direct jobs. There are probably 2 or 3 million indirect jobs. It is one of the major parts of our economy.

Here we stand, after 17 delays sort of kicking it down the road for 3 months, completely messing up FAA's ability to work with runways or make improvements. We cannot fiddle around with runways. If something goes wrong, they have to be fixed or people die. So the stakes are enormous. This business of slots has become a decision people will have to make. Do they want to see a bill which fails, which goes down, and we go into our 18th or 19th, whatever it is—I have stopped counting—or do they want to see something which is major to the American economy, major in terms of NASA research, in terms of air traffic control systems and which is major in terms of a passenger bill of rights. We have a lot of people stuck. I drove back from Clarksburg, WV, to Washington on Saturday. The reason I drove back is I was so sick of that airline that comes out of Clarksburg getting canceled or having mechanical problems, which means they probably didn't have enough passengers because we are a small State. We often don't have enough passengers to meet the bottom line. I drove back. It was 6½ hours. That was fine. I am prepared to do that. I hate doing that because it is a waste of my time. But the stakes are here.

This is huge, this bill. We have one good amendment, which we will do this morning when Senator NELSON of Florida comes down, and then I think we have to proceed. I appreciate the majority leader being quite tough about all this and saying he is going to lay down cloture. He doesn't want to fool around with this bill. There is only one part of this bill which is in any way contentious. That is slots. That has much more to do with campaign commitments than with the good of the Nation.

Nobody gets everything they want. In West Virginia we get almost nothing. I don't complain. I understand we are at the end of the food chain because we are a little State. Whenever there is a recession or airlines aren't doing very well financially because of fuel prices, we get cut off. My view about that is sort of more bitter but more maybe widespread and trying to look at the public good in general. As the tide rises, all the boats rise.

I strongly plead with Senators to consider the broader national interest and air traffic control system, which is digitalized GPS and which is three or four times more safe. I know whenever there is a near miss in the airways, when somebody has not calculated the distance correctly, either the pilot or the air traffic controller, I know about those things. They happen very frequently. There were several in the papers last week. We are playing with life and death. We are playing with the major exporter, by far the major exporter the United States has to other countries in terms of products and goods. Yet people sort of want to have just what they want to have because that is what they said last year, and they can't back off because, if they did, they would look weak or they are trying to protect a certain airline.

This, to me, is not about airlines. It is about passengers. The heck with airlines. We need to have more passengers going west because the West is growing faster than the East. They are underserved. There is one flight a day from DC to Los Angeles. That doesn't make any sense. All these things can be cured if people will be reasonable and not try to win out over some other group, some other constituency. My constituency is the national interest in this bill.

I don't mean to sound prudish, but I so say and believe very deeply.

If it is all right with the Presiding Officer, I will yield the floor to Senator BEN NELSON. He will make his amendment pending and then debate on the Nelson of Florida amendment will start at about 10:20.

AMENDMENT NO. 58

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. I call up the amendment at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NELSON], for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. MENENDEZ, proposes an amendment numbered 58.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To impose a criminal penalty for unauthorized recording or distribution of images produced using advanced imaging technology during screenings of individuals at airports and upon entry to Federal buildings)

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 733. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING OR DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY SCREENING IMAGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 124—UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY SCREENING IMAGES

''Sec.

''2731. Criminal penalty for unauthorized recording and distribution of security screening images.

"SEC. 2731. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY SCREENING IMAGES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as specifically provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for an individual—

''(1) to photograph or otherwise record an image produced using advanced imaging technology during the screening of an individual at an airport, or upon entry into any building owned or operated by the Federal Government, without express authorization pursuant to a Federal law or regulation; or

''(2) to knowingly distribute any such image to any individual who is not authorized pursuant to a Federal law or regulation to receive the image.

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to an individual who, during the course and within the scope of the individual's employment, records or distributes an image described in subsection (a) solely to be used in a criminal investigation or prosecution or in an investigation relating to foreign intelligence or a threat to the national security.

''(c) PENALTY.—An individual who violates the prohibition in subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'advanced imaging technology'—

''(A) means a device that creates a visual image of an individual showing the surface of the skin and revealing other objects on the body; and

''(B) may include devices using backscatter x-rays or millimeter waves and devices referred to as 'whole-body imaging technology' or 'body scanning'.

''(2) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE; THREAT TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.—The terms 'foreign intelligence' and 'threat to the national security' have the meanings given those term in part VII of the guidelines entitled 'The Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations', dated September 29, 2008, or any successor thereto.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 123 the following:

''124. Unauthorized recording and distribution of security screening images ..... 2731''.

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Madam President, the amendment Senators SCHUMER, AKAKA, SHAHEEN, TESTER, WHITEHOUSE, MENENDEZ, and I have offered is a commonsense approach to address the serious issue of protecting individuals' privacy when they pass through security checkpoints at both airports and public buildings. Senator SCHUMER and I have been working on this issue for some time, and I appreciate very much his input and counsel in taking this approach. I appreciate the support of the additional sponsors as well as the Presiding Officer, who is one of those sponsors.

By creating a deterrent and establishing criminal penalties for those who take and distribute body scan images inappropriately, we will help protect the American people's privacy while making sure we are using every resource available to try and assure their safety at the same time.

This is not an abstract concern. There has already been a case where these images, some 30,000, have been taken and posted, some of them, online inappropriately. It is our hope this amendment will help prevent that from occurring again.

By including this amendment in the FAA reauthorization, we are telling our constituents we will not ignore their privacy in the process of making sure we have safe airports and Federal buildings. That is what they are asking of us. That is what we are going to deliver. I ask my colleagues to support our amendment when it comes up for a rollcall vote.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 34

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be 10 minutes of debate, equally divided, between the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Texas or their designees.

Who yields time?

The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, while Senators are getting ready to speak, we have made good progress on the bill. Amendments are now coming in. Cloture is going to be filed Monday, so we need to have all the relevant amendments in by then.

I support the Nelson of Florida amendment on which we will vote at 10:30. We agreed last year, in a preconference meeting, that the amendment he has to drop language from the bill would be dropped. I support the amendment. The NASA Reauthorization Act has intervened, and that is the law of the land. It was passed unanimously by the Senate. I believe the Nelson of Florida amendment is a good one.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I yield time to the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam President, I rise in support of the Nelson amendment. The amendment would strike section 605, as Senator HUTCHISON said, from the FAA bill. Section 605 would establish an advisory committee on the future of aeronautics to, among other things, consider transferring responsibility for civil aeronautics research and development from NASA to other existing departments. The sole purpose is to take away aeronautics from NASA. That is unacceptable. It belies the very purpose of NASA in our space and aeronautics mission. NASA stands for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. His amendment ensures that NASA stays that way. This is a question of maintaining our space, aeronautics, and economic competitiveness.

Remember, one of our Nation's top manufacturing exports—and we don't export nearly enough manufactured goods—is aerospace, which includes civilian aircraft components. Ohio is the center for the aerospace industry. We make billions of dollars in components both for Boeing and Airbus and many other manufacturers. Section 605 would jeopardize America's dominance in aerospace and would shift the programs that have strengthened our Nation's global leadership away from the experience and expertise at NASA. A consortium of nonprofits and colleges and private corporations and other government agencies can be effective and have been effective to promote public-private partnerships and economic development. But none of these entities, either by themselves or even working together, will ever be able to conduct aerospace and aeronautics research and development better than NASA. Its fundamental aeronautics research capability is already fully integrated. It ensures the future success of NASA space missions.

Furthermore, section 605 is in direct contradiction to the NASA Authorization Act of 2010, which reaffirmed that aeronautics research remains vital to NASA's mission and deserves continued support. Simply put, section 605 jeopardizes not only the future of NASA but America's dominance in the global aerospace marketplace.

NASA centers across the country are unique in their ability to leverage space and aviation systems through their experienced technical researchers. These NASA centers in Cleveland and nine other places around the country are stewards and operators of the Nation's civil aeronautics R&D test infrastructure.

I applaud Senator NELSON of Florida for offering this amendment and his leadership on the Science and Space Committee.

I ask my colleagues to join Senator HUTCHISON and me in supporting the amendment.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I yield to Senator PAUL to allow him to offer an amendment into the pending amendments so we will have that done before cloture is filed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 18

Mr. PAUL. I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment and call up amendment 18.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 18.

Mr. PAUL. I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the provisions relating to clarifying a memorandum of understanding between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration)

Strike section 509.

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, the amendment I am offering is to continue to have the airlines exempt from OSHA. This isn't because I am not concerned with safety. It is that we have been doing it this way for 30 or 40 years. The FAA voluntarily adheres to OSHA standards in their own manual. I take the President and the opposing party at their word that they are concerned with adding frivolous paperwork and frivolous regulations when, in reality, we are not doing anything to add to safety since the FAA is already adhering to these standards through their own manual. I also suspect that the FAA may be a little bit better in learning to have their own safety manuals and regulations than would OSHA since they specifically have been involved in this.

We would like to ask Members to vote against allowing OSHA to become involved in the FAA.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 34

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Madam President, do I need to set aside the pending amendment to call up amendment 34?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is now pending, under the previous order.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Madam President, others have already spoken on this amendment. It is to take out unnecessary language in the bill that has been superseded by the NASA authorization bill we have passed. The letters in NASA, the first A is aeronautics, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Aeronautics research is a big part of the NASA bill. We have plussed up a lot of money for aeronautics research. There is superfluous language in the bill about a study. Other studies have already been done. We want to get rid of that redtape.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, we yield back any remaining time on our side.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, we yield back.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the Nelson amendment No. 34.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROCKEFELLER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 96, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 14 Leg.]

YEAS—96

Akaka	Feinstein	Moran
Alexander	Franken	Murkowski
Ayotte	Gillibrand	Murray
Barrasso	Graham	Nelson (NE)
Baucus	Grassley	Nelson (FL)
Begich	Hagan	Paul
Bennet	Harkin	Portman
Bingaman	Hatch	Pryor
Blumenthal	Hoeven	Reed
Blunt	Hutchison	Reid
Boozman	Inhofe	Risch
Boxer	Inouye	Roberts
Brown (MA)	Isakson	Rockefeller
Brown (OH)	Johanns	Rubio
Burr	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Cantwell	Johnson (WI)	Schumer
Cardin	Kerry	Sessions
Carper	Kirk	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Chambliss	Kyl	Snowe
Coats	Landrieu	Stabenow
Cochran	Lautenberg	Tester
Collins	Leahy	Thune
Conrad	Lee	Toomey
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Corker	Lugar	Udall (NM)
Cornyn	Manchin	Vitter
Crapo	McCain	Warner
DeMint	McCaskill	Webb
Durbin	McConnell	Whitehouse
Ensign	Merkley	Wicker
Enzi	Mikulski	Wyden

NAYS—1

Coburn

NOT VOTING—3

Kohl	Lieberman	Menendez

The amendment (No. 34) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION AT FORT RILEY

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the hard work and dedication of our men and women in the U.S. Army and all branches of service.

Just a couple of weeks ago, I had the pleasure of attending the uncasing ceremony at Fort Riley, KS. It was an honor. For those who have not attended an uncasing ceremony, it symbolizes a homecoming, and certainly that was the case at Fort Riley. It signifies the presence of the command and resumption of that command's authority. It offers a time to reflect on the heroic efforts and the leadership of the men and women of the Big First.

Since returning to Kansas in 2006, the 1st Infantry Division's headquarters deployed to Iraq. But this was not the first time the division has uncased its colors at Fort Riley. In fact, it was the fifth time in 55 years.

During their time in Basra, Iraq, the men and women of the Big Red One assisted in completing many vital projects.

Approximately 850 soldiers deployed from Fort Riley in February of last year. The division's efforts were supported by other services and also government agencies. The mission was more offensive than defensive—a change for the men and women of the Big Red One.

To quote Fort Riley's outstanding commanding general, MG Vincent Brooks:

> The Big Red One as U.S. Division-South was a trusted partner to the Iraqi Security Forces, to 9 U.S. Provincial reconstruction teams led by the U.S. Department of State, with participants from other agencies of the U.S. Government, and to other U.S. forces in Iraq, the Big Red One ensured that the hard-earned stability emerging in Iraq would never drift away. Their success was our success.

The accomplishments of the Big Red One are numerous and merit the attention of my colleagues.

The division assisted Iraqis in completing the Basra Children's Hospital, a cancer center noted as one of the most modern facilities in the Middle East.

I was fortunate to spend time at the ceremony with about 30 soldiers in the unit. One noncommissioned officer in particular stood out. I asked all of them how many deployments they had made to Iraq or, for that matter, Afghanistan, and the answers were two or three or four. But this one noncommissioned officer had five deployments. I asked him what on Earth was wrong with the deployment situation in his case. He said: Oh, no, I wanted to come back to my unit, to the Big Red One; I wanted to come back to Iraq and continue the work I thought was so important. I asked him what the difference was, and he said: Well, when I was here first in Iraq, we lost nine in our unit; nine paid the ultimate sacrifice. But in this deployment, no shots were fired.

If there ever was testimony from somebody on the front line, and obviously the NCOs run the Army, with due respect to the officers, but he summed it up pretty well: first deployment, nine fatalities; last deployment, no shots fired.

I am truly grateful that all of the soldiers deployed from the Big Red One's division headquarters returned safe this time around.

By the way, General Vincent Brooks, remember that name as I am sure you will hear it again, will soon be receiving his third star and will be reassigned to the Central Command. Anyone who knows General Brooks and his wife, Dr. Carole Brooks, is not surprised. This promotion in the new command comes as no surprise to anyone in the area, especially the people who served under General Brooks and have had the privilege of knowing him. Simply put, he is an inspirational leader with an outstanding record.

From the Kansas congressional delegation, General, well done, sir. You will be missed, but our pride in your success, your future success, and the job you have done and the job you will do make us all proud. It is a pride we all share.

I ask unanimous consent to have General Brooks's comments printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1ID COLORS UNCASING

(By MG Brooks, 20 Jan. 10)

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I want to first thank the division band, the CG's Mounted Color Guard, Salute Battery outside in the cold air—you both look and sound great. You look and sound great and you make it possible for us to be back.

We are joined today by many distinguished guests. Let me first begin by saying thanks to Governor Sam Brownback, Senator Pat Roberts—it seems we cannot have an important ceremony without a major snowstorm—we certainly appreciate you honoring us by taking the journey here to come here under the conditions to be with us today. We're just honored by your presence. Our civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army. Other distinguished local, state and national elected officials or their representatives, all of whom serve as champions for the interests of Fort Riley in their official capacities. Our friends from Kansas State University also who had the opportunity to witness firsthand the great work our soldiers in Iraq and the real opportunity that exists in Iraq—we thank them for being bold enough to make the journey. As I turn and look at this crowd I see many faces of friends. Faces we have come to know not only as neighbors and colleagues, but as dear friends.

Thank you all for joining us today as the division headquarters symbolically and ceremonially returns from accomplishing our mission and as we bring to a close another chapter in the history of this great division.

This is a fitting occasion—because uncasing the 1st Infantry Division Colors at Fort Riley, after accomplishing a mission overseas has become a well-established practice. For today marks the 5th time in the last 55 years that these Colors—the Colors of America's 1st Division in name and in fact, have been removed from their traveling case and opened at Fort Riley.

Just as in 1955, 1970, 1991, and 2006, today in 2011 we again uncase and unfurl these gallant Colors with new history having been added to the Colors since they were last seen here. Truly, Fort Riley is the home of the Big Red One and now that we are back, again, we are truly at home in the heartland. And it's good to be back home.

I hope you will indulge me for a few moments to tell you a few highlights of the many accomplishments and achievements that happened through our time of deployment and to thank some people along the way. This is going to be a bit longer than my usual speeches, certainly much longer than the one I gave on the 3rd of January upon our return. I will do my best to highlight some remarkable things that happened in our campaign here as well as our campaign there, overseas. Plus, it's been a while since most of you haven't had a speech from me in a year. So I have to make up for some lost time. So bare with me.

Let me begin by saying that the accomplishments on the homefront here at Fort Riley were at least as impressive as those that occurred in southern Iraq. I want to say that something so that everybody is absolutely certain of that great team that you have here.

You may recall that in this field house over a year ago the division headquarters and the Victory 5 marched off to do our duty first, leaving a rear command supported by a mostly civilian mission support element and a mostly civilian U.S. Army garrison command.

Brigadier General David ''Pete'' Petersen and Command Sergeant Major Darrell ''Buddy'' Wallace took the lead for Fort Riley, standing forth bravely in what is still, in many ways, a journey in uncharted waters. You represented the command exceedingly well and I am very proud of both of you for all you did to shoulder a very, very heavy load with really hard work to do. Thanks to your ladies, Karen and ''Lefty'' also for your grace and patience and support of these two warriors. General Pete, congratulations on your upcoming promotion to Major general and recognition. And Command Sergeant Major Buddy Wallace, congratulations on the culminating role of a great career as you transition into the ''U.S. Army—Retired'' ranks.

[Applaud]

Believe me, the rear command would not have succeeded in the extraordinarily tough work that had to be done if there had not been a group of professionals, Army civilians, called the mission support element and led by Mr. Ollie Hunter. They were the surrogate staff—referred to as the ''M staff'' seated on the right behind BG Petersen and CSM Wallace, and they were magnificent.

The primary task of generating forces for deployment abroad fell to you—bringing together the modernization of equipment with the arrival of personnel to the individual and collective training that leads to forces ready to be deployed—from four different bases in four different states—in a year when every brigade under the division's responsibility deployed or redeployed, in part or in-toto, in some cases with a short-notice changes of theater and in some cases with a significantly shortened period of training—no matter the circumstances, no matter the curve ball pitched at you—you knocked it out of the park.

Nothing was normal about what you were asked to do, nothing was routine, there was no handbook and no standing operating procedure. Yet, you accomplished the mission in true Big Red One style, demonstrating what it means to say no mission too difficult, no sacrifice too great, duty first. Well done. Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in a round of applause.

[Applaud]

Then, there is the U.S. Army garrison command under the visionary and persistent leadership of Colonel Kevin Brown, Ms. Linda Hoeffner, Command Sergeant Major Ian Mann, and Colonel John Dvoracek all guiding the finest group of professional civilian directors in the entire Army.

What you have accomplished here in one year is absolutely amazing—and believe me that is understating the reality.

You moved the Fort Riley Campaign plan 2015, initiated last January, into a solid set of accomplishments. The opening of the Army's first warrior transition battalion complex; the expanded community covenants connecting Fort Riley even more to the 22 communities around Fort Riley; the start of the ongoing construction of the Army's newest community hospital; trail blazing resilience initiatives not only for soldiers but for military family members as well—programs that have been recognized as best practices throughout the Army; attracting national level leaders to come to Fort Riley to see the premier division level installation, in the making, and to gain their support for initiatives like military family housing and school expansion; the forward momentum of the Flint Hills Regional Council; and the generation of . . . conservatively . . . over $2.2 billion of revenue for the state of Kansas.

These accomplishments, ladies and gentlemen, are figurative ice chips from an iceberg of excellence. I am immensely proud of the Garrison Command, and ladies and gentlemen please join me in applauding their efforts.

[Applaud]

I want to take this opportunity also to say thanks to our community leaders, our neighbors, our friends, for your patience through the challenges of the last year, and for your steadfast support not only of the leadership here at Fort Riley but all the efforts I have already highlighted, and also of our deployed soldiers and of our families who stayed behind in the Flint Hills while we were gone.

Believe me when I say we truly could not have done what we did without you. You are our reason for doing what we do and we are forever indebted to you and we are joyous to be back with you again.

Finally, I want to thank the families of the warriors who were (and I should add: still are) deployed. You carry a burden that cannot be described adequately, compared accurately, or appreciated fully. You are our hope and our inspiration. You are the focus of what we look forward to while we are gone. You are the finest examples of grace and strength. Thank you for who you are and for all you give. It is so good to be back in your embrace.

Ladies and gentlemen, bear with me for just a few more moments while I highlight what was accomplished by the soldiers who stand before you and all who served under the colors of the 1st Infantry Division in its role as United States Division—South, responsible for all U.S. operations in the southern half of the country of Iraq, 9 of the 18 provinces—and an area positioned between Iran to the east, Kuwait to the south and Saudi Arabia to the west. An area where ancient human history meets the future of the middle east.

Roughly 850 soldiers deployed from Fort Riley to fulfill this headquarters mission which we officially began on the 2nd of February 2010 from our headquarters in Basra, the second largest city in Iraq.

We commanded units from every part of our Army, and were augmented by Navy, Air Force, Marine and Coast Guard and other government agency teammates joined together as a pick-up team that resembled an all-star team.

The deployment was fast-paced, high-stakes, more psychological than physical, more offensive than defensive, more indirect than direct.

An abbreviated way to describe our greatest accomplishment is to say—the Big Red 1 as U.S. Division—South was a trusted partner to the Iraqi security forces, to 9 U.S. provincial reconstruction teams led by the U.S. Department of State with participants from other agencies of the U.S. Government, and to the other U.S. Forces out there in Iraq, ensuring that the hard-earned stability emerging in Iraq would never drift away. Their success was our success.

All we had to do was help Iraq become the sovereign, stable, and self-reliant strategic partner the U.S. has been looking for in the Middle East—all in the face of internal political intrigue and violence, and the ever-present legitimate and illegitimate influences of neighboring countries, especially Iran.

Our soldiers faced violence, uncertainty, and danger courageously while also seizing every emerging every opportunity to meet the challenges in new and creative ways that led to remarkable successes and an acceleration of the stability in southern Iraq well ahead of the rest of the country.

16 Soldiers lost their lives while serving under the Colors of the Big Red One, brigades and battalions assigned to us. They

will forever be a part of our history, they will always be in our prayers and our thoughts go out to their families. Yet, thanks be to God, every one of the 850 soldiers who deployed from Fort Riley as part of the division headquarters returned safely, despite repeated rocket attacks on our bases, ambushes against our vehicles, hundreds of hours in aerial flight, and the harsh conditions of extreme heat, Biblical dust storms, and unforgiving military equipment.

These are the soldiers who developed the intelligence to defeat the enemy networks so that they found no sanctuary.

These are the soldiers who planned the operations to provide the surveillance that supported the Iraqis who then, on their own, arrested the violent extremists and who taught the Iraqi investigators and the judges how to gather evidence that led to convictions under the rule of law.

These are the soldiers who established the satellite communications to reach everywhere even places where no other Army unit has been able to extend communications.

These are the soldiers who determined which Iraqis we should develop relationships with to gain influence, who committed money like a weapons system to change the environment around us, who determined which projects should receive our attention and fought for successful completion and closure of 628 separate projects.

And these are the soldiers who planned and executed the drawdown ending operation Iraqi Freedom, beginning operation New Dawn, including the movement of 1,200 trucks, 14,000 separate pieces of equipment, $286 million dollars worth of U.S. property, responsibly moved out of the country of Iraq and the closure of 30 of 58 military bases in southern Iraq in only 6 months, including the conversion of a former prison complex into a logistics city for commercial enterprises to establish themselves.

These are the soldiers who created through their own initiative a program and center for building resilience even while deployed.

What a legacy to have been left by 800 Americans.

Ladies and gentlemen, these soldiers have truly added to the illustrious history of the Big Red 1 and have earned these decorations Command Sergeant Major Champagne and I affixed to the Colors and I would ask you please join me in a round of applause for these warriors.

Iraq is on the pathway to becoming sovereign, stable and self-reliant and we helped them have a chance. Now we are home and our attention is turned to rejoining our friends and loved ones—on building our resilience—and finally on our Fort Riley 2015 Campaign Plan which continues to move forward. We will address all of these with the same vigor, reunited and energized by the growth we have all experienced over the last 12 months. Exciting times await us. Forward the Big Red One.

Thank you again for joining us today. May God continue to bless you all and may his protection be with those who remain deployed and upon their families.

Duty First.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRESIDENT'S TALK WITH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, President Obama talked with the chamber of commerce yesterday. I think that was a good step, but talk and rhetoric are not policy and not action. It is reported that he received applause from two different lines, and he got that in a 35-minute address, which is a bit unusual.

It does appear the President understands he has a serious problem with the job-creating community and is willing to at least meet with people. But the problem really is policy and action. I am disappointed he has not gone further to deal, in a realistic way, with the job problems this Nation has.

He talked about lowering corporate taxes but not reducing the burden of government borne by these companies. In other words, he talked about lowering the rate through eliminating loopholes, and some of the loopholes, I am sure, are not justified. Some of them may be very effective in helping us to be competitive and create growth, not just eliminating those and making it appear that the corporate tax burden has been reduced.

I talked to the chamber of commerce and businesspeople, and they tell me we are in a competitive world environment, and businesses decide where to make products and hire workers based on the cost of doing business in that area. A CEO in North America, for an international company in my home State, told me: We thought we were going to add 200 jobs—at an Alabama plant that he oversees to make a chemical product. But his headquarter company in Europe said: No, after considering taxes, we are not going to build that plant in Alabama. It is going to be in a foreign country. In other words, they had won the competition on costs. Another country with lower tax rates on a corporation had won the bid. The idea that you can have a high tax rate is not good.

We have the highest tax rate in the developed world—as soon as Japan brings theirs down, which they are planning to do, then we will be the highest corporate tax country in the world. This makes us less competitive, and it creates fewer jobs. Simply to eliminate loopholes and bring it down from 35 to the high twenties, as apparently is being discussed, does not reduce the burden of taxes on corporations. Many of our corporations are going to have a significant increase in their tax rates, and they will be less able to hire workers. This is a major issue that I think we have to confront. It is a competitiveness issue.

The President continued to talk, as he did in the State of the Union, about more investment spending. We don't have the money to do more spending. I am disappointed that he has not begun to realize that the day is over that we can just waltz in with a lot of good ideas for new spending programs. He continued to talk about spending and the role of democracy in this region and key industries at a time when we need to streamline regulations that are killing jobs in America. He did not call for a vigorous and realistic plan to reduce spending.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak. I appreciate the President beginning to enter into a dialog with the folks who create jobs. I am not suggesting that we need to reduce corporate rates to be nice to corporations. I do not have any grief to bear to try to make it somehow easier for corporate executives to make big amounts of money.

What I do understand is if we overtax American corporations, they will move other places. Canada is looking to reduce its corporate tax rate to 16 percent. If we are at 35 percent and Canada goes to 16, will that not be a factor in us losing jobs in competition with Canada? We have to defend our interests.

I see the distinguished majority leader. I know he is busy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO STAN ISRAEL

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an outstanding Rhode Islander, a Vietnam veteran, and champion of workers' rights and justice in the workplace who retired after 35 years of service—my friend, Stan Israel.

After serving two tours in Vietnam, Stan began working for the Service Employees International Union, SEIU, in 1974, first as an organizer with Local 1199, covering New York and Long Island. Stan represented health employees in hospitals and nursing homes organizing employees around workplace safety and fair wages. Then, in 1983, after a short stay in neighboring Connecticut, Stan moved to Rhode Island to head the New England District of SEIU, where he recently retired as executive director.

For nearly three decades, Stan led Rhode Island's second largest union, which represents hard-working health care employees at hospitals across my State and hundreds of nursing and community health centers as well. Stan is a man of principle, good judgment, and great character. Moreover, he has been an unmatched advocate for the social and economic concerns of those in greatest need.

Indeed, Stan's focus and dedication has always been geared towards improving patient care in our hospitals and nursing homes and preserving the collective voice of workers' rights. He demonstrated an extraordinary commitment to workers and their families, which extended to their safety and health on and off the job.

Over the years, Stan organized the labor management committees at our hospitals to educate and train health care employees and worked to secure funding for training and professional growth programs. Moreover, Stan helped craft the Rhode Island Safe Patient Handling Act, a State law that has helped reduce the number of injuries suffered by patients and caretakers in health care facilities. And, after many years of Stan's efforts and activism, another bill was signed into Rhode Island law preventing hospitals from forcing mandatory overtime for nurses and nurse's aides, except in the case of emergencies.

But these are only a handful of Stan's achievements. And while these accomplishments came with great sacrifice and setbacks, Stan never quit and never stopped fighting to elevate the dignity and value of workers.

Stan's career represents a lifetime of distinguished service to his country, his State, and above all his members.

Now, after a well-deserved retirement, congratulations and thank you. I wish you and your wife, Cynthia, your children, Caitlin and John, the very best in all your future endeavors.●

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 300. A bill to prevent abuse of Government charge cards; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. COBURN):

S. 301. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to make technical and minor modifications to the positive train control requirements under chapter 201; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 302. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for a natural gas transmission pipeline in nonwilderness areas within the boundary of Denali National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 303. A bill to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 to require the Bureau of Land Management to provide a claimant of a small miner waiver from claim maintenance fees with a period of 60 days after written receipt of 1 or more defects is provided to the claimant by registered mail to cure the 1 or more defects or pay the claim maintenance fee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 304. A bill to amend the Alaska National Gas Pipeline Act to improve the Alaska pipeline construction training program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 305. A bill to repeal a prohibition on the use of certain funds for the termination of the Constellation program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WEBB (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 306. A bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 307. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 217 West King Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia, as the ''W. Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

S. 308. A bill to extend trade adjustment assistance and certain trade preference programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. HAGAN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 309. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Moldova; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 310. A bill to end unemployment payments to jobless millionaires; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 311. A bill to provide for the coverage of medically necessary food under Federal health programs and private health insurance; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. Res. 46. A resolution requiring that legislation considered by the Senate to be confined to a single issue; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 35

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 35, a bill to establish background check procedures for gun shows.

S. 102

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 102, a bill to provide an optional fast-track procedure the President may use when submitting rescission requests, and for other purposes.

S. 148

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 148, a bill to repeal the provision of law that provides automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress.

S. 272

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 272, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify and confirm the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency to deny or restrict the use of defined areas as disposal sites for the discharge of dredged or fill material.

AMENDMENT NO. 14

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 14 proposed to S. 223, a bill to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 49

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 49 proposed to S. 223, a bill to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 300. A bill to prevent abuse of Government charge cards; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, we often use the metaphor of credit cards to talk about uncontrolled government spending, but in some cases, wasteful government spending is quite literally enabled by the use of charge cards in the hands of government bureaucrats. That is why I am reintroducing the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act. This legislation will ensure that Federal departments and agencies have in place, and keep in place, the kinds of safeguards necessary to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse with government issued charge

cards. We have made a lot of progress since I first started shining the spotlight on this issue with the help of the Government Accountability Office, GAO. This legislation will secure the gains we have made to prevent any backsliding while adding in extra mechanisms to prevent and detect misuse of government charge cards.

In 1998, the General Service Administration, GSA, entered into a contract with a set of commercial banks to utilize charge cards, not unlike those used by businesses large and small and millions of consumers worldwide. This is called the SmartPay® program. These government charge cards include government purchase cards, which are used for acquisition of commercial goods and services by agencies and paid directly by the agency, and government travel cards, which are used to pay for individual government travel expenses and issued in the name of individual government employees.

Government charge cards were intended as a low cost method to streamline government acquisition and travel processes. The whole idea was to adopt the best practices of the commercial sector. In the business sector, charge cards have been a success. They save time and money. The main reason they work so well is because the control environment in the private sector is rock solid and accountability is a fact of life. When a business is spending its own money, it is going to be sure that it accounts for every penny or it won't stay in business. As a result, corporate America, if an employee is caught abusing a card, they'll lose it or get fired.

It is certainly a good idea for government to learn lessons from the business sector. However, there are certain fundamental differences between the private sector and the governmental sector that call for extra vigilance, mainly the fact that government spends other people's money. Human nature being what it is, most people are not nearly as careful spending other people's money as they would be spending their own.

Sure enough, when the SmartPay® program was first implemented, Federal departments and agencies did not take near the care that a private business would when handing out company charge cards. When I started looking into this with the GAO, we uncovered blatant examples of wasteful spending. Government employees were using their government-issued charge cards to bypass any authorization and approval procedures and purchase items that had nothing to with their official duties. We are talking about LA-Z-Boy reclining chairs, kitchen appliances, and even a sapphire ring being paid for with government purchase cards, and with the American taxpayer paying the bill no questions asked.

Government travel cards have been used for gambling, sporting events, concerts, cruises, and even gentlemen's clubs and legalized brothels. While travel cards are not paid directly with taxpayers' money like purchase cards, failure by employees to repay these cards results in the loss of millions of dollars in rebates to the Federal Government. Also, when credit card companies are forced to charge off bad debt, they raise interest rates and fees on everyone else.

A series of GAO reports over the last decade have identified an inadequate and inconsistent control environment across numerous Federal agencies with respect to both government purchase cards and government travel cards. This has led to millions of dollars in taxpayers' money wasted. In some cases purchases were outright fraudulent, and others were of questionable need or were unnecessarily expensive. In each report it has issued, the GAO has made recommendations about what kind of controls need to be implemented to prevent such abuses from occurring in the future. In many cases, the same controls were often missing or inadequate, and therefore the same recommendations are repeated in report after report. One agency would promise to clean up its act, but then we would find the exact same problems with another. That is why I worked to develop legislation that would incorporate GAO's recommendations regarding some of the most basic controls needed in every agency to prevent abuse of government charge cards.

As a result of the pressure applied by the relentless oversight of Congress, the GAO, and agency Inspectors General, we have seen some progress toward establishing a better control environment. In fact, the Office of Management and Budget has issued to Federal agencies a circular that seeks to bring about many of the controls we identified. However, this progress would not have been possible without the continual spotlight being shone on the problem and the threat of congressional action.

In addition to requiring the most important internal controls across the government, the bill requires all Federal agencies to establish penalties for violations, including dismissal when circumstances warrant. This is necessary not only so that taxpayers know that those who would squander their money are held accountable, but also to send a message to other government employees that such behavior will not be tolerated. The bill also increases oversight by providing that each agency Inspector General periodically conduct risk assessments and audits to identify fraud and improper use of government charge cards. We have had great success working with Inspectors General using techniques like data mining to reveal instances of improper use of government charge cards. Having this information on an ongoing basis will help maintain and strengthen a rigorous system of internal controls to prevent future instances of waste, fraud, and abuse with government charge cards.

This legislation has been revised a number of times with considerable input from the GAO as well as the Inspector General community and other stakeholders. In crafting the very carefully thought out bill before us today, I have appreciated the help and support provided by Chairman LIEBERMAN and Ranking Member COLLINS, who have again joined me as original cosponsors of this bill. The version I have introduced today is the same bill that passed the Senate in the last Congress and I look forward to seeing it pass both houses of Congress and enacted into law in the very near future. That day, the American taxpayers will be able to rest just a little easier knowing that at least one avenue to potentially waste their hard earned money has been blocked.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 302. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for a natural gas transmission pipeline in nonwilderness areas within the boundary of Denali National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce legislation that I first offered in 2009 to authorize a right-of-way for construction of an Alaska in-state natural gas pipeline. The bill is being co-sponsored by my colleague from Alaska, Sen. MARK BEGICH. The pipeline would run along the State's main highway from Fairbanks to Anchorage, including 7 miles of highway through Denali National Park and Preserve.

While many in this body are familiar with plans for a large-volume natural gas pipeline to run from the Prudhoe Bay oil fields to the Lower 48 States, there is concern that the large-diameter pipeline will not be finished in time to provide needed gas to Southcentral Alaska—gas that is vital for electric generation in Anchorage, the Mat-Su Borough, and Kenai Peninsula.

Currently, electricity in Alaska's southern Railbelt, as it is called, is largely generated by burning natural gas produced from the gas fields in Cook Inlet, south of Anchorage. Cook Inlet production has been falling for years and businesses have been forced to close as a result.

Serious concerns exist regarding the region's ability to produce sufficient gas for electric generation and home heating for Alaska's most populated area as early as the winter of 2014–15.

Given the pace of planning for construction of the main line, it is unlikely that a larger Alaska natural gas pipeline will be able to deliver gas until 2020 or later—6 or more years too late to aid Southcentral Alaska's growing need for natural gas. Thus, to provide a reliable natural gas supply, Alaska is considering investing in a smaller pipeline to meet medium term demand.

There are two proposals for small-diameter, 24-inch, in-state pipelines. One would run along the Richardson and Glenn Highways to the east, tying into existing transmission systems near Palmer, Alaska.

The other ''bullet'' line, is the pipeline of concern in this legislation. It would run from Alaska's North Slope region, past Fairbanks, along the Parks Highway to the Mat-Su Valley near Anchorage, bringing about 500 million cubic feet of gas a day to Southcentral Alaska. This project would be completed well in advance of when a larger-diameter pipeline might be in service to deliver 4 to 4.5 billion cubic feet a day to Lower 48 markets.

The shortest and most logical route for a pipeline through or around the roughly 10-mile bottleneck of the Nenana River Canyon and Denali National Park and Preserve follows the existing highway, 7 miles of which pass through the Park. This route causes the least environmental and visual impact due to its location in an existing corridor, and provides a route that is easily accessible for routine pipeline maintenance.

This route would be the least expensive to construct and operate. Moreover, it would offer several environmental advantages. Building the pipeline along the existing, previously disturbed Parks Highway right-of-way, would allow for electricity generation from natural gas in the park facilities at Denali. For the first time, reasonably priced compressed natural gas, CNG, would be available to power park vehicles. Currently, National Park Service permitted diesel tour buses travel 1 million road miles annually. Converting the buses to CNG would significantly reduce air emissions in the park.

Another benefit is that in order for the pipe to cross the Nenana River, a new bridge will need to be built. The bridge would provide a pedestrian access/bicycle path for visitors who otherwise must walk along the heavily traveled highway.

For these reasons, 8 environmental groups have expressed support for pipeline construction along the existing highway right-of-way through Denali Park. These groups are the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Alaska Conservation Alliance, the Denali Citizens Council, The Wilderness Society, Cook Inlet Keeper, the Alaska Center for the Environment, the Wrangell Mountain Center, and the Alaska Wildlife Alliance.

Last year, the State of Alaska finished a preliminary study of the project. It continues to consider whether to permit and facilitate a ''bullet'' line project, compared to other options, in order to meet future Southcentral power needs. Alaska state regulators and financial markets will ultimately decide which pipeline projects will go forward. It is my desire, however, to introduce legislation that would clear legal impediments to planning for the Parks Highway route.

Approval of the right-of-way would remove a key unknown and provide greater certainty in the cost estimates and the timing for a project. Eliminating the uncertainty of permitting and regulatory delays will enable the Parks Highway route to compete on a level playing field with other pipeline projects.

In 2009, this bill was modified to meet concerns voiced by the environmental community, congressional staff, and the National Park Service. The version reintroduced today was approved unanimously by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and added to the American Clean Energy Leadership Act that passed from the Committee on June 17, 2009. The provision, according to the Congressional Budget Office, had nominal fiscal impacts when scored as part of the larger bill—S. 1462.

With the pressing need of Southcentral Alaskans in mind for natural gas, I implore this body to quickly approve this legislation in the 112th Session.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 303. A bill to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 to require the Bureau of Land Management to provide a claimant of a small miner waiver from claim maintenance fees with a period of 60 days after written receipt of 1 or more defects is provided to the claimant by registered mail to cure the 1 or more defects or pay the claim maintenance fee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce legislation, being cosponsored by my colleague Senator MARK BEGICH from Alaska, to clarify Federal mining law and remedy a problem that has arisen from the extension process for ''small'' miner land claims.

Under revisions to the Federal Mining Law of 1872, 30 U.S.C. 28(f), holders of unpatented mineral claims must pay a claim maintenance fee originally set at $100 per claim by a deadline, set by regulation, of September 1st each year. Since 2004 that fee has risen to $125 per claim. But Congress also has provided a claim maintenance fee waiver for ''small'' miners, those who hold 10 or fewer claims, that they do not have to submit the fee, but that they must file to renew their claims and submit an affidavit of annual labor, work conducted on the claim, Dec. 31st each year, certifying that they had performed more than $100 of work on the claim in the preceding year, 30 U.S.C. 28f(d)(1). The waiver provision further states: ''If a small miner waiver application is determined to be defective for any reason, the claimant shall have a period of 60 days after receipt of written notification of the defect or defects by the Bureau of Land Management to: cure such defect or defects or pay the $100 claim maintenance fee due for such a period.''

Since the last revision to the law last decade, there have been a series of incidents where miners have argued that they submitted their applications and affidavits of annual labor in a timely manner, but due to clerical error by BLM staff, mailing delays or for unexplained reasons, the applications or documents were not recorded as having been received in a timely fashion—and that BLM has then moved to terminate the claims, deeming them null and void. While mining claim holders have argued that the law provides them time to cure claim defects, BLM has argued that the cure only applies when applications or fees have been received in a timely manner. Thus, there is no administrative remedy for miners who believe that clerical errors by BLM or mail issues resulted in loss or the late recording of claim extension applications.

There have been a number of cases where Congress has been asked to override BLM determinations and reinstate mining claims simply because of the disputes over whether the claims had been filed in a timely manner. Congress in 2003 reinstated such claims in a previous Alaska case, and claims in another incident were reinstated following a U.S. District Court case in the 10th Circuit in 2009 in the case of Miller v. United States. Legislation similar to this provision actually cleared the Senate in 2007, but did not ultimately become law.

This bill is intended to short circuit continued litigation and pleas for claim reinstatement by clarifying the intent of Congress that miners do have to be informed that their claims are in jeopardy of being voided and given 60 days notice to cure defects, including giving them time to submit their applications and to submit affidavits of annual labor, should their submittals not be received and processed by BLM officials on time. If all defects are not cured within 60 days—the obvious intent of Congress in passing the original act—then claims still are subject to voidance.

The transition rule included in this measure will solve two pending cases in Alaska, one where a holder of nine claims on the Kenai Peninsula, near Hope, Alaska, has lost title to claims that he had held from 1982 to 2004. In this case, John Trautner had a consistent record of having paid the annual labor assessment fee for the previous 22 years and the local BLM office did have a time-date-stamped record that the maintenance fee waiver certification form had been filed weeks before the deadline, but just not a record that the affidavit of annual labor had arrived. In the second case Don and Judy Mullikin of Homer, Alaska, lost title to nine claims on the Seward Peninsula outside of Nome in Alaska because the Anchorage BLM office has no record of them receiving the paperwork, even though the owners have computer time stamps of them having completed the paperwork 5 months before the deadline, but no other evidence

of filing to meet BLM regulations. They lost their appeal in late 2009. These are claims that have been worked in Alaska yearly since 1937 and are the main livelihood for the Mullikins.

This legislation, supported by the Alaska Miners Association—S. 3175 in the 111th Congress—clearly is intended to remedy a simple drafting error in congressional crafting of the small miner claim defect process. While only a few cases of potential clerical errors have occurred over the past decade, it still makes sense for Congress to clarify that claim holders have a right to know that their applications have not been processed, in time for them to cure application-claim defects prior to being informed of the loss of the claim rights forever. Simple equity and due process requires no less.

Given the minute cost of this administrative change to the Department of the Interior, but its big impact on affected small mineral claim holders, I hope this bill can be considered and approved promptly this year.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 304. A bill to amend the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act to improve the Alaska pipeline construction training program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that would make a minor technical change to a provision that this Congress approved in 2004 to further construction of an Alaska natural gas pipeline system to move Alaska's conventional gas to market.

In 2004 Congress approved two pieces of legislation to help facilitate construction of an Alaska natural gas pipeline. In Public Law 108–324 Congress approved a Federal loan guarantee program, streamlined regulatory processes and approved a worker training program to guarantee a domestic labor supply for construction of the largest private-sector capital infrastructure project in the world's history. In a separate bill, Public Law 108–357, Congress also approved tax changes to provide accelerated depreciation for the pipe and a related gas conditioning plant needed for the project. A pipeline to move Alaska's 35 trillion cubic feet of known gas reserves, and its likely 315 trillion cubic feet of additional Arctic gas reserves from lands and Arctic waters would have a host of benefits to the Nation.

Being able to market only the known gas reserves at the Prudhoe Bay field will involve construction of a pipeline system estimated to cost between $26 and $40 billion. It is expected to produce 38,000 direct job-years of labor in Alaska and up to 31,000 direct jobs at the peak of construction. According to the National Defense Foundation it will produce direct employment of 172,369 jobs nationwide when related steel, pipe, valve and equipment jobs are included, not counting many more indirect jobs. At current prices it will generate about $100 billion in Federal tax revenues, not counting $40 billion in Alaska State revenues and $30 billion in Canadian tax revenues over its first 20 years of operation. Recent estimates, however, indicate that development of gas from the offshore Arctic that a gas line will permit to occur, would add an average of an additional 54,700 new jobs in the U.S.—91,500 at peak employment. That would provide $145 billion in total payroll—$82 billion to workers in the Lower 48—and provide $167 billion in tax and royalty revenues to the Federal Government, $15 billion to the State of Alaska and total revenues of $193 billion at forecast gas prices.

In the intervening 7 years since the gas line loan-permitting package became law, it has become clear that changes are needed. While those changes include revisions in the loan guarantee program, they also involve changes in the construction worker training provisions.

In the 2004 act, Sect. 113, the bill authorized $20 million for worker training programs, with at least 15 percent of those funds going to pay for ''design and construction of a training facility to be located in Fairbanks, Alaska.'' But language in the bill has prevented that training center from moving forward. This proposed bill would authorize Federal funding to be released immediately upon the request of the Governor of Alaska, to fund construction of the training center, and to broaden the center to permit it also to train oil, besides gas field workers, and environmental response employees.

According to the Alaska Department of Labor, the demand for skilled workers for gas and oil line projects on Alaska's North Slope grew by 50 percent from 2005 to 2009 to nearly 12,000 workers. At the same time, the average age of Alaska's skilled workforce is now 53, meaning that Alaska needs to train 1,000 new construction and pipeline workers annually simply to maintain the State's existing skilled workforce. Since it takes roughly 5 years to train a skilled construction/pipefitter, it is imperative that such training begin far in advance of estimated pipeline construction. According to State data, there are only about 2,130 plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters working in Alaska and another 1,004 welders, solderers, brazers, and machine setters. Past estimates by one of the two consortia proposing to build an Alaska gas pipeline are that the gas line alone will require 1,650 welders/helpers, 2,000 equipment operators, 418 inspectors and 90 UT technicians, just to build the Alaska sections of the pipeline. That means there is an urgent need for the pipeline training center now.

The Fairbanks Pipeline Training Center's core mission is to provide a highly trained workforce that will meet the needs of the entire oil/gas/pipeline/refining industry; which is a significant component of Alaska's economy, providing 80 percent of the State's industrial tax base, 74 percent of all resources produced in the State, and 85 percent of State revenues) and a crucial component of the Nation's domestic energy supply, currently 13 percent of all domestically produced oil, while the proposed overland gas line will produce 7 percent of the Nation's total estimated gas demand in 2020. The necessity for this workforce is further emphasized because it is clear that an aging infrastructure will require an accelerated repair, replacement, and maintenance regime if production requirements and safety standard are to be met.

The training center is an innovative statewide collaboration between labor, industry, and local, State, and Federal Governments. Additionally, it is understood that as alternative fuel technologies emerge and are commercialize, a highly skilled, highly trained, highly motivated workforce will be required. Again, through collaboration with others: the University of Alaska, the Cold Climate Housing Research Center, United Technologies Corporation, General Electric, and Alaskan commercial interests, requisite evolving workforce needs are understood and can be met.

The facility needs to be located in Interior Alaska, because the climate will permit workers to be fully trained in the real-world conditions they will face on the job. In order to complete the training center and thereby meet anticipated labor demand in a timely manner, funds must be secured in the upcoming budget cycle. Federal funding needed includes: $5.5 million for Central Facility classrooms and shops, $1.5 million for a Construction Camp Facility, $1.0 million for a Pipeline Coating Training Facility and for corrosion control training, $0.5 million for civil work improvements to the Field Training Site, and $1.5 million for pipeline and transportation/logistical equipment.

The bill's changes will permit the creation of a domestic energy workforce that is stable, productive, and encourages safe working practices that will help to protect Alaska's environment and wildlife, while producing the energy that America needs. The proposal does not expand the size of the funding authorization approved in 2004. It simply makes it more likely that American workers will benefit from a gas line project when it proceeds—an important fact when the national unemployment rate remains at 9.4 percent. I hope that this Congress will consider this bill for quick consideration and passage.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 307. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 217 West King Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia, as the ''W.

Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse'', to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I come to the floor today to discuss legislation that I am introducing to name the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Martinsburg, WV, in honor of a dear friend, W. Craig Broadwater.

Judge Broadwater served at this courthouse during his tenure on the Federal bench, until his untimely death in 2006 after a battle with cancer. This legislation is a small, yet fitting tribute to his remarkable service to West Virginia and America.

It is difficult to put into words how tremendous of a loss his death was to his family, friends, community, State, and Nation. But I think it becomes much clearer when one looks at his life—his contributions to Justice and the Defense of our Nation, his love for his family, and the difference he made in the lives of those who were fortunate enough to know him.

Craig earned his undergraduate degree from West Virginia University in 1972 and his law degree from the West Virginia University College of Law in 1977. He spent the next several years in private practice in Wheeling, West Virginia, and also served as a hearing examiner for the West Virginia Worker's Compensation Fund and a special prosecuting attorney for Ohio County.

His career on the bench dates back to when I was Governor of West Virginia and had the honor of appointing him in 1983 to be a Circuit Judge for Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock Counties. There, he worked to protect our State's most vulnerable children as Chair of the Committee to Develop Child Abuse and Neglect Rules. The ''Broadwater Committee'', as it became known, reformed our courts' response to the needs of children in our judicial system.

Craig served as a state court judge until he was nominated by President Clinton to be a U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of West Virginia. He was confirmed by the Senate on July 12, 1996, and commissioned to serve on July 26, 1996.

During his ten years on the Federal bench, Craig exhibited all of the characteristics that we hope for in a judge. He was intelligent, thoughtful, principled, and fair. Anyone who appeared before him knew that the case would be decided on the merits, without bias towards any of the claimants.

But beyond his service on the bench, Craig was also a hero and a patriot who answered the call of duty time and again. He began his military career in 1972 with a tour in Korea as an Army Military Intelligence Officer. He continued his service as a member of the West Virginia National Guard, where he rose to the rank of Brigadier General. Even while serving on the Federal bench, Craig fought to protect our country. His service included a 2003 deployment as Deputy Commander of the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa at Camp Lemonier, Djibouti, and a 2005 deployment to Iraq as Commanding General of the Joint Interagency Task Force-High Value Individuals at Camp Victory, Iraq. His awards are too numerous to count, but among them are the Defense Superior Service Medal and the Bronze Star.

But despite all of his awards and accomplishments, the thing that made Craig the most proud was his family. I am privileged to know his wife Chong, and his children Chandra, Taeja, and Shane—and to have their blessing in introducing this legislation.

As I reflect on Craig's life and career, I still remember the day he was confirmed by the Senate for a seat on the Federal bench. It was a great day for me and for all West Virginians. At the time, I came to the floor and said that Senator Byrd and I had recommended him for this position because he ''represents the very best of our State''—and how true that is even today.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to know him personally describe him as courageous, kind, compassionate, and loving. And although his life was cut short, he had already achieved more than most of us could ever hope to accomplish in several lifetimes.

I am very appreciative that Congresswoman SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO has agreed to join me in introducing companion legislation in the House of Representatives, and is going to work with me to get this bill signed into law. The bipartisan nature of our effort is truly a testament to the impact that Craig had on all of us, regardless of political affiliation.

In closing, the naming of a Federal courthouse in his honor is such a small gesture, especially compared to what Craig did for our country.

But it is my hope that whenever the citizens of West Virginia visit or pass by the W. Craig Broadwater Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Martinsburg, West Virginia, they will remember his life and be inspired, as I have been inspired, to give back to our country in such a meaningful way.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. HAGAN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 309. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Moldova; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment, normal trade relations treatment, to the products of Moldova. This legislation would repeal the Cold War-era Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions on Moldovan products. Moldova has been in compliance with Jackson-Vanik-related concerns for some time now, and repeal of this legislation will provide an important impetus for improving trade relations between the United States and Moldova, advancing Moldova's Western ambitions, and laying the foundation for closer U.S.-Moldovan political engagement.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 311. A bill to provide for the coverage of medically necessary food under Federal health programs and private health insurance, to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, each year an estimated 2,550 children in the United States are diagnosed with metabolism disorders. For the rest of their lives they will need modified foods that do not have the nutrients their body is incapable of processing. They may also require supplementation with pharmacological doses of vitamins and amino acids. The good news is that with treatment they can lead normal, productive lives. But without these foods and supplements, patients can become severely brain-damaged and hospitalized.

Through bipartisan efforts, we have made great strides in improving how quickly babies with these disorders are diagnosed. Newborn screening has made a tremendous difference in the early diagnosis of metabolic disorders. However, affordable and accessible treatment options remain out of reach for too many Americans. Medical foods and supplements which are necessary for treatment may not be covered by insurance policies and can be prohibitively expensive for too many families. For those with a metabolic disorder, medical foods are critical in treatment, just as other conditions are treated with pills or injections. The sporadic insurance coverage of treatment is a problem. In response, over 35 States have enacted laws to enforce coverage of medical foods. However, too many loopholes remain and federal legislation is necessary to ensure that these individuals receive what they need to stay well. It is time that we get treatment for those patients lost in insurance loopholes.

The Medical Foods Equity Act follows the April 2009 recommendations of the U.S. Health and Human Services, Secretary's Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children. It will ensure coverage of medical foods and necessary supplements for individuals with disorders as recommended by the Advisory Committee and, most importantly, peace of mind for those families affected by inborn errors of metabolism.

The lack of medical food coverage available to families has a significant impact on their lives. With the current situation of varying regulations between States and insurance providers, even families with coverage find themselves living in fear that a change in insurance provider will lead to reduced or nonexistent coverage. Too many Americans across the country are struggling to access the treatment they need for this type of disorder.

Take the story of Donna McGrath from Wilmington, Massachusetts. Donna has two daughters with phenylketonuria, PKU, and she speaks eloquently about the frustration she experienced after her employer switched insurance plans. Because medical foods are not listed along with other necessary medicines, Donna was forced to navigate a long list mostly made up of durable medical equipment providers unequipped to help her. Even when she finally found a pharmacy that could order the formula, she was told that they required an upfront payment because they were wary of not being reimbursed by insurance companies. In Donna's own words, she was dismayed at ''having that feeling like you're being held hostage every time a change may occur in your insurance or carrier.'' Medical treatment for inborn error of metabolism disorders is just as necessary as treatment for other conditions—like insulin for a diabetic or chemotherapy for a cancer patient.

As newborn screening and medical advances continue to improve the ability of those born with an inborn error of metabolism to lead full, healthy lives, we must make sure that the necessary treatments are available. That is why Senator CASEY and I are introducing the Medical Foods Equity Act. Our legislation would require medically necessary foods and supplements to be included in the definition of essential health benefits for qualified health plans, covered by federal health programs, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, and by the private health insurance market, fully insured group health plans, self-insured group health plans, and non-group health plans. The legislation requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make a determination of minimum coverage levels for medically necessary foods and supplements for certain rare metabolic conditions.

I would like to thank a number of organizations who have been integral to the development of the Medical Foods Equity Act and who have endorsed it today, including the National PKU Alliance, the Save Babies Through Screening Foundation, the National Organization for Rare Disorders, NORD, Genetic Alliance, and the American Dietetic Association.

The Medical Foods Equity Act will close existing loopholes in coverage and provide the parity in coverage these families deserve. It is my hope that we can move forward with this bill in a bipartisan manner. I ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 46—REQUIRING THAT LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE TO BE CONFINED TO A SINGLE ISSUE

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 46

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SINGLE ISSUE REQUIREMENT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or resolution that is not confined to a single subject.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the legislative climate the United States Senate has found itself operating in. Like many of my colleagues, I began my political career in local government. I was mayor in my hometown and then served as a legislator in the Wyoming State Legislature. It was during this time I learned that the most effective legislation comes from a process that is transparent and focused. For example, the Wyoming State Legislature requires that all bills must be focused on one issue. They cannot be loaded up with random provisions, riders, and add-ons that have nothing to do with the overall legislation. In Congress, we often use omnibus bills to pass multiple legislative items that should be considered on their own merit. Omnibus bills often create more problems in the long run than they solve.

Instead of focusing on one policy issue at a time, we have allowed legislative logjams to foul up the Senate's work and ill-considered legislation to be hastily pushed through this institution. These legislative practices, which have become the norm, are a gangrene that eats away at this institution.

Legislation that is fundamental to our country's well-being has become politicized and burdened with extraneous provisions that have not been fully vetted through the regular order. Most of the time Members have not had the opportunity to read the bills they are voting on, let alone the public which will have to live under and pay for whatever lurks in the unseen pages. By tolerating this behavior, the Senate is allowing legislation needed to address our Nation's most pressing challenges to go through unrefined and lousy with special interest provisions.

To help bring this institution back in line with its original purpose, today I reintroduce my Single Issue Legislation bill. I want this bill to be a starting point for changing the attitude the Senate has toward building bills. It will allow us to focus on getting individual issues addressed more effectively. Specifically, this bill enacts a standing order that creates a point of order against a bill or resolution that is not confined to a single issue. This point of order can only be overruled by a supermajority.

My Single Issue Legislation gives the Senate the flexibility in the amendment process it has always enjoyed and allows the Senate as a legislative body to develop the structure and scope of the standing order through practice and precedent rather than through arbitrary rules. At the same time, we ensure that our legislative process is focused and productive. In short, we bring ourselves back to how the Founding Fathers intended and wanted our legislative process to operate.

Our job is not to score political points by stuffing as many pet projects and knee-jerk provisions as we can into bills, but rather to represent the needs of our constituents, our States, and our country by doing what is best for us as a nation. We must get back to a better process for crafting and considering legislation so that we can enact effective policies to meet the many challenges we face today. This is why we were elected to serve in the United States Senate. We owe it to the people we represent to work through a process that allows legislation to be properly and thoroughly considered and debated. My Single Issue Legislation bill helps us do just that.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 57. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 58. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. TESTER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 223, supra.

SA 59. Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 57. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 54, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 224. USE OF MINERAL REVENUE AT CERTAIN AIRPORTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORT.—The term ''general aviation airport'' means an airport that does not receive scheduled passenger aircraft service.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') may declare certain revenue derived from or generated by mineral extraction, production, lease or other means at any general aviation airport to be revenue greater than the amount needed to carry out the 5-year projected maintenance needs of the airport in order to comply with the applicable design and safety standards of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(c) USE OF REVENUE.—An airport sponsor that is in compliance with the conditions under subsection (d) may allocate revenue identified by the Administrator under subsection (b) for Federal, State, or local transportation infrastructure projects carried out by the airport sponsor or by a governing body within the geographical limits of the airport sponsor's jurisdiction.

(d) CONDITIONS.—An airport sponsor may not allocate revenue identified by the Administrator under subsection (b) unless the airport sponsor—

(1) enters into a written agreement with the Administrator that sets forth a 5-year capital improvement program for the airport, which—

(A) includes the projected costs for the operation, maintenance, and capacity needs of the airport in order to comply with applicable design and safety standards of the Federal Aviation Administration; and

(B) appropriately adjusts such costs to account for inflation;

(2) agrees in writing—

(A) to waive all rights to receive entitlement funds or discretionary funds to be used at the airport under section 47114 or 47115 of title 49, United States Code, during the 5-year period of the capital improvement plan described in paragraph (1);

(B) to perpetually comply with sections 47107(b) and 47133 of such title, unless granted specific exceptions by the Administrator in accordance with this section; and

(C) to operate the airport as a public-use airport, unless the Administrator specifically grants a request to allow the airport to close; and

(3) complies with all grant assurance obligations in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act during the 20-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act;

(e) COMPLETION OF DETERMINATION.—Not later than 90 days after receiving an airport sponsor's application and requisite supporting documentation to declare that certain mineral revenue is not needed to carry out the 5-year capital improvement program at such airport, the Administrator shall determine whether the airport sponsor's request should be granted. The Administrator may not unreasonably deny an application under this subsection.

(f) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

SA 58. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. TESTER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 733. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING OR DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY SCREENING IMAGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 124—UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY SCREENING IMAGES

''Sec.
''2731. Criminal penalty for unauthorized recording and distribution of security screening images.

"SEC. 2731. CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY SCREENING IMAGES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as specifically provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for an individual—

''(1) to photograph or otherwise record an image produced using advanced imaging technology during the screening of an individual at an airport, or upon entry into any building owned or operated by the Federal Government, without express authorization pursuant to a Federal law or regulation; or

''(2) to knowingly distribute any such image to any individual who is not authorized pursuant to a Federal law or regulation to receive the image.

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to an individual who, during the course and within the scope of the individual's employment, records or distributes an image described in subsection (a) solely to be used in a criminal investigation or prosecution or in an investigation relating to foreign intelligence or a threat to the national security.

''(c) PENALTY.—An individual who violates the prohibition in subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'advanced imaging technology'—

''(A) means a device that creates a visual image of an individual showing the surface of the skin and revealing other objects on the body; and

''(B) may include devices using backscatter x-rays or millimeter waves and devices referred to as 'whole-body imaging technology' or 'body scanning'.

''(2) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE; THREAT TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY.—The terms 'foreign intelligence' and 'threat to the national security' have the meanings given those term in part VII of the guidelines entitled 'The Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations', dated September 29, 2008, or any successor thereto.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 123 the following:

''124. Unauthorized recording and distribution of security screening images ..... 2731''.

SA 59. Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following:

SEC. 523. USE OF EXPLOSIVE PEST CONTROL DEVICES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) describes the use throughout the United States of explosive pest control devices in mitigating bird strikes in flight operations;

(2) evaluates the utility, cost-effectiveness, and safety of using explosive pest control devices in wildlife management; and

(3) evaluates the potential impact on flight safety and operations if explosive pest control devices were made unavailable or more costly during subsequent calendar years.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Jeremy Parsons, a NASA detailee of Senator BILL NELSON, be granted privilege of the floor during the Senate's consideration of S. 223, the FAA reauthorization bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 10; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there will be no rollcall votes during Thursday's session of the Senate. We hope to clear the trade assistance adjustment legislation on Thursday. Senators should expect the next rollcall votes to occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday. We will have more than one vote on that evening, February 14, Valentine's Day. That vote could be on a judicial nomination. We will also have some amendments to vote on on the FAA authorization bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2011, AT 4 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:17 a.m., adjourned until Thursday, February 10, 2011, at 4 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF MILLER-KEYSTONE BLOOD CENTER GRAND OPENING

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Miller-Keystone Blood Center on its Grand Opening Celebration of its donor center in Lionville, Pennsylvania and to honor this healthcare institution for its commitment to serving the community.

In the forty years since its establishment in 1971, Miller-Keystone Blood Center has delivered the safe, reliable, and vital blood supply that our community needs. Miller-Keystone is the exclusive supplier of blood products to twenty-one hospitals in ten Pennsylvania and New Jersey counties, including having been the sole supplier to Pottstown Memorial Medical Center since 1997. In July 2010, the Center was announced as the exclusive blood provider to Brandywine Hospital and Phoenixville Hospital. No other blood organization supplies these facilities and only blood donated through Miller-Keystone is being transfused at these facilities.

Miller-Keystone Blood Center's new Lionville Donor Center will offer appointments both days and evenings, weekdays and weekends, providing residents throughout the Chester County region with many convenient opportunities to make a like-saving blood, platelet or plasma donation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in recognizing Miller-Keystone Blood Center on the occasion of the Grand Opening Celebration of its donor center in Lionville, Pennsylvania and to honor this healthcare institution for its commitment to serving the essential blood product supply needs of its community.

ELIMINATING TAXPAYER FINANCING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 359) to reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and party conventions:

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 359, which would repeal the presidential public funding system. Thanks to Wall Street, unemployment is nominally at 9.4 percent but in actuality is much higher and foreclosures continue to defy efforts to get them under control. Thousands die from no or inadequate access to medical care every year because the health insurance companies have given rise to one of the most expensive, least accessible, and lowest quality health care systems in the developed world. Defense companies profit handsomely off of two major wars, one of which is still expanding almost 10 years on. Fossil fuel companies continue to alter the planet at a pace that has been declared not only a major environmental and economic issue, but also a national security issue. According to the Congressional Research Service, ''in 2007, the top 5 percent of wealth owners accounted for about 60 percent of all wealth accumulated by households.''

These are also industries who happen to contribute mightily to campaigns of both parties. The Center for Responsive Politics estimates that special interests spent $281.6 million during the 2010 election cycle. These industries are not contributing out of the goodness of their hearts, but because their large investments pay dividends. It is the cost of doing business.

This is not a situation in which it is a good idea to give the wealthy more influence over the public's governance. But H.R. 359 will do that. By reducing the opt-in, voluntary contribution to presidential campaigns, this Congress will declare that the vast majority of Americans should have less influence over the selection of its government and the corporations should have more.

Instead, we should be demanding full public financing of elections with small maximum contributions. We should be amending the Constitution to clarify that our founders did not intend to create a system in which one dollar equals one vote. And we must reverse the corrosive decision to grant corporations the same rights as people in the eyes of the law.

We can do better. A thriving democracy demands it.

PADRE EUSEBIO FRANCISCO KINO, S.J. ''THE NOBLEST SOUTHWESTERNER OF ALL''

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, former Secretary of the Interior and Arizona Congressman Stewart L. Udall captured the essence of the life and legacy of Jesuit missionary and explorer Eusebio Francisco Kino when he wrote ''His vision—and his ability to command the affection and loyalty of the native peoples he encountered—made him the preeminent pathfinder and mission builder in the West. . . . [He] dared to believe that, armed only with love, he could mount a horse and discover new lands and peoples and at the same time serve his Lord by extending the boundaries of Christendom.''

Padre Kino was a mission builder and itinerant priest who made 50 expeditions totaling over 19,000 miles beyond the then Spanish frontier into today's Arizona and California. Kino's phenomenal horseback rides of great distance and breakneck speed required all the physical and mental strength that only the best of the world's horsemen could possess. For this reason Padre Kino is historically known as ''The Padre on Horseback.''

Padre Kino was born Eusebio Chini in 1645 in the village of Segno located in the Italian Alps—twenty miles from the birthplace of the grandfather of Arizona's former U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini. Padre Kino gave up his career as an Old World university professor to become a missionary in the New World. For his last 24 years he labored tirelessly as a Catholic priest in his Sonoran Desert parish—the 50,000 square mile Pimería Alta (now southern Arizona and northern Sonora).

Before this assignment, Padre Kino worked for 3 years in the inhospitable deserts of Baja California but the ill-fated settlement effort was abandoned under order of the Spanish King. Padre Kino was saddened to leave the native people of Baja, but for the rest of his life Padre Kino never forgot them. He helped renew the missionary efforts and supplied much needed food and supplies from his missions farms and ranches on the other side of the Gulf of California.

As part of his work, Padre Kino was an accomplished builder, agriculturist, and cattleman.

He founded 24 missions including the beautiful Arizona mission San Xavier del Bac near Tucson—still an active parish church in the heart of the San Xavier District of the O'odham Nation. He also founded the missions at Tumacacori and Guevavi which are now part of our national park system's Tumacacori National Historical Park. He was among the first Europeans to see the Casa Grande Ruins—now another of our country's national monuments.

Padre Kino introduced horses, cattle and other herd animals, and the cultivation of Old World fruits and wheat into Arizona. Under his instruction the native people quickly learned new agricultural practices which stabilized their food supply. By his words in official reports to his superiors and by his actions in his work Padre Kino expressed his heartfelt conviction that missionary efforts begins with respect for the native people and the physical betterment of their lives.

Padre Kino was also a frontier diplomat who promoted peace among the warring tribes he encountered, and between the native people and the Spanish military. He demanded that the Spanish military and settlers respect the native people as their fellow humans. Before his arrival to the Pimería, Kino obtained a decree from King Carlos II that prohibited the native people from being enslaved to work in the Spanish mines and haciendas. He defended the native people from the claims of powerful interests who coveted their lands and labor and who relentlessly attempted to undermine his missionary efforts right up until his final days on earth.

Padre Kino was a gifted scientist and cartographer having been a student and a professor in Europe's greatest universities. His careful scientific observations made during his journeys of exploration resulted in the first reliable definitive historical chronicles and accurate maps of these previously unknown lands. His maps of the Pimería Alta and its adjacent regions were widely published in Europe during his lifetime and were used for over a century afterwards.

During Padre Kino's lifetime it was the commonly held belief that California was an island and separated from the North American mainland. At the Blue Shell Conference at San Xavier Mission he consulted with the native people throughout the region about the widespread trading of abalone shells. He heard from them that the shells originated on the Pacific Ocean coast of Baja California. Padre Kino then hypothesized that California was not an island and that a land route to Baja California did exist. Numerous expeditions to the Colorado River and its delta were necessary to prove his hypothesis. His discovery led to renewed efforts to build new missions serving the destitute native peoples of Baja California during his lifetime. It also prepared the way for the founding of the City of San Francisco, in present day California, by the De Anza expedition. These undertakings could have only succeeded with the support provided by the extensive chain of missions, farms and ranches built by the native people and Padre Kino.

Padre Kino died in Magdalena, Sonora on March 15, 1711 after saying the Mass for dedication for a new chapel for St. Francisco Xavier, his patron saint. His death bed consisted of his usual bed on the ground. His bed was made from his horse blankets with his saddle as a pillow. Padre Kino died at the age of 66.

Through his great faith and intellect, his gentle charisma and stamina, Padre Kino forever transformed the lives and hearts of all people living in the Pimería Alta and the Californias. The native peoples of the region still revere and love their Padre on Horseback.

In 1965 Padre Kino was honored by the citizens of Arizona as the State's founder and its preeminent pioneer by the dedication of his statue in the Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol Building. The ceremony was attended by dignitaries from all over the world. This event was the catalyst to the Federal Government of Mexico to successfully complete in May 1966 Padre Kino's mortal remains. This ended a 40-year search for his grave. In May 2006 the Archdiocese of Hermosillo submitted the official documents to the Vatican to start the process of Canonization for Padre Kino's formal recognition as a saint by the Catholic Church.

Now on this day, March 15, 2011 which is the 300th year anniversary of his death, the Kino Heritage Society is issuing its own designed private U.S. postage stamp and cancel mark. This stamp will be cancelled by the United States Postal Service at a community-wide event honoring Padre Kino at the Postal History Foundation in Tucson, Arizona.

Other extensive celebrations of Padre Kino's life and legacy are being held this year in Italy, Mexico and other communities in the United States for this heroic man described by the noted historian Lawrence Clark Powell as "the noblest Southwesterner of all."

HONORING DALTON VERNON MARTIN FOR HIS LIFETIME OF SERVICE TO AMERICA

HON. BILL CASSIDY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Dalton Vernon Martin, Chief Petty Officer, United States Navy (Ret.), and Sherriff's Deputy, East Baton Rouge Sherriff's Department, who passed away on January 23, 2011.

Born in St. Francisville, Louisiana on November 11, 1921, Mr. Martin first excelled as a high school boxer, compiling a record of 63 victories in 65 bouts. He dedicated that resolve and fighting spirit towards serving and defending his country, enlisting in the U.S. Navy to fight in World War II and the Korean War, including the Pacific battles of the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, Tarawa, and Okinawa.

After a distinguished 38 year career in the Armed Forces, Mr. Martin retired from active duty and embarked on a new mission of service as a Deputy of the East Baton Rouge Sherriff's office. Here, Mr. Martin spent 23 years protecting his fellow citizens and upholding the rule of law.

Mr. Martin lived a life of service, but he never sought to label himself as the hero he truly was. He spoke honestly and openly about the fear and sadness that are inseparable from the glory and honor of serving in combat. He was grateful for the opportunities afforded by his service to visit the farthest reaches of the world, but he served for no other reason than to defend his country and one day return home to his beloved Louisiana.

If the measure of a person is by what they leave behind, then Mr. Martin sets a standard to which we should all aspire. His life's story is yet another testament to the strength and legacy of the Greatest Generation. And for his wife, Christy, his children, Paul, John and Susan, and his grandchildren, Erin, Tristan, Madeleine, Jack, Lauren and Caroline, his spirit and legacy live on. The country he helped to preserve as the greatest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world remains forever grateful.

HONORING THE BROADWAY THEATRE OF PITMAN, NEW JERSEY ON ITS PERRY AWARDS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Broadway Theatre of Pitman, New Jersey and its production of "All Shook Up" for the honors it received at the New Jersey Association of Community Theater's Perry Awards.

Opened in May 1926, the Broadway originally operated as a fully equipped movie and vaudeville theatre. Thanks to a strong community effort, the Broadway Theatre of Pitman reopened its doors in 2007. The theatre's owner Peter Stack has worked with the Greater Pitman Chamber of Commerce to preserve the theatre's history.

Each year the Broadway Theatre presents six main stage productions including comedies, dramas, and musicals. This historic 900-seat house is unique, combining the allure of the old-time theatre experience with modern themed shows and performances.

The theatre received several awards at this year's New Jersey Association of Community Theater's Perry Awards. The production of "All Shook Up," a lighthearted musical comedy based on Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," was named Best Production of a Musical. In addition, the show's female star, Nicole Mangano, won the award for Best Youth Lead Actress in a Musical. The production also won awards for Best Lighting and Best Sound Design of a Musical thanks to the work of Shawn McGovern and Chris Rodig.

Mr. Speaker, the Broadway Theatre of Pitman and these individuals should be recognized for their achievement at the Perry Awards. I look forward to the Broadway Theatre of Pitman educating and entertaining the South Jersey community for many years to come.

RECOGNIZING THE PASSING OF COLONEL GREG MALLOY

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to recognize the passing of Colonel Greg Malloy. Colonel Malloy exemplified the character and commitment of a true law enforcement officer. His tragic passing is an enormous loss for the northwest Florida community.

Colonel Malloy started working for the Florida Department of Corrections in 1988. He served the state of Florida with honor and distinction, and in 2010, his leadership and esteemed service was recognized when he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, the highest designation for a corrections officer.

Colonel Malloy was working as part of the Holmes Correctional Institution K–9 tracking team assisting in pursuit of a suspect in a double homicide case. Law enforcement officers were alerted to the presence of the suspect by a local hunter who, after being shot at by the suspect, called 911. Colonel Malloy and the responding officers tracked the suspect in the woods for an hour when the suspect doubled back and ambushed the tracking teams. Colonel Malloy was mortally wounded in the ensuing gunfire.

Our law enforcement officers put themselves in danger to protect the families, friends, neighbors and citizens of their local community. Colonel Malloy paid the ultimate price; however, his bravery and dedication to serving the residents of his community and the state of Florida live on.

Colonel Malloy remains in the hearts and minds of those around him, not only as a well respected law enforcement officer, but as a loving husband, father, and son. He is survived by his wife Donna, daughter Payton, father Lynton, mother Sue, step-father Michael and sister Deidra.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I extend my deepest condolences to Colonel Malloy's family. A committed community leader and loving family man, he paid

the ultimate price protecting and defending his community. His life and sacrifice will not be forgotten. My wife Vicki joins me in extending our thoughts and prayers to the entire Malloy family.

PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING NIEL YOUNG ON 15 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN RADIO BROADCASTING

HON. FRANK C. GUINTA

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GUINTA. Mr. Speaker, on January 29, 2011 Niel Young will be celebrating 15 years of excellence in radio broadcasting on WEZS 1350 AM "The Advocates." Mr. Young has served the public in various capacities at both the local and state levels, and has been a strong advocate for taxpayers in Laconia and the state of New Hampshire.

Known for his colorful character and sharp wit, Mr. Young's radio program aims to inform the public and provide dialogue on the local, state and national issues of the day. Since his first day broadcasting, Mr. Young has fought for the principles that Granite Staters hold so dear.

This is a great day for Mr. Young, his wife Betty, and his listeners. I wish him the very best and many more years on the air.

HONORING JOSHUA SAMUEL HOPPE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Joshua Samuel Hoppe. Joshua is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Joshua has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Joshua has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Joshua has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joshua Samuel Hoppe for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RULES OF THE COMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit the rules of the Committee on Armed Services, which were adopted by the Committee on January 20, 2011.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES 112TH CONGRESS

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on Armed Services (hereinafter referred to in these rules as the ''Committee'') and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

(b) Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the chair of the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2. FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

(a) The Committee shall meet every Wednesday at 10:00 a.m., when the House of Representatives is in session, and at such other times as may be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the ''Chairman''), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) A Wednesday meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with by the Chairman, but such action may be reversed by a written request of a majority of the members of the Committee.

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee Chairman shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee Chairmen, and the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee with a view toward avoiding, whenever possible, simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 4. JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Jurisdiction

(1) The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 1(c) and clause 3(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and retains exclusive jurisdiction for: defense policy generally, ongoing military operations, the organization and reform of the Department of Defense and Department of Energy, counter-drug programs, security and humanitarian assistance (except special operations-related activities) of the Department of Defense, acquisition and industrial base policy, technology transfer and export controls, joint interoperability, the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, Department of Energy nonproliferation programs, detainee affairs and policy, intelligence policy, force protection policy and inter-agency reform as it pertains to the Department of Defense and the nuclear weapons programs of the Department of Energy. While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in subparagraph (2), the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee shall be organized to consist of seven standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces: All Army, Air Force and Marine Corps acquisition programs (except Marine Corps amphibious assault vehicle programs, strategic missiles, space, lift programs, special operations, science and technology programs, and information technology accounts). In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Navy and Marine Corps aviation programs, National Guard and Army, Air Force and Marine Corps Reserve modernization, and ammunition programs.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: Military personnel policy, Reserve Component integration and employment issues, military health care, military education, and POW/MIA issues. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Morale, Welfare and Recreation issues and programs.

Subcommittee on Readiness: Military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance issues and programs. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for all military construction, depot policy, civilian personnel policy, environmental policy, installations and family housing issues, including the base closure process, and energy policy and programs of the Department of Defense.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces: Navy acquisition programs, Naval Reserve equipment, and Marine Corps amphibious assault vehicle programs (except strategic weapons, space, special operations, science and technology programs, and information technology programs), deep strike bombers and related systems, lift programs, and seaborne unmanned aerial systems. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Maritime programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in paragraphs 5, 6, and 9 of clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Strategic weapons (except deep strike bombers and related systems), space programs, ballistic missile defense, national intelligence programs, and Department of Energy national security programs (except non-proliferation programs).

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities: Defense-wide and joint enabling activities and programs to include: Special Operations Forces; counter-proliferation and counter-terrorism programs and initiatives; science and technology policy and programs; information technology programs; homeland defense and Department of Defense related consequence management programs; related intelligence support; and other enabling programs and activities to include cyber operations, strategic communications, and information operations.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations: Any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee, subject to the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee and, as appropriate, affected subcommittee chairmen. The subcommittee shall have no legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Membership of the Subcommittees

(1) Subcommittee memberships, with the exception of membership on the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the Majority party's conference and the Minority party's caucus, respectively.

(2) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the Majority party's conference and the Minority party's caucus, respectively. Consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, all other Majority members of the subcommittee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, and all other Minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member thereof may sit as ex officio members of all subcommittees. Ex officio members shall not vote in subcommittee hearings or meetings or be taken

into consideration for the purpose of determining the ratio of the subcommittees or establishing a quorum at subcommittee hearings or meetings.

(4) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee and participate during any of its hearings but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for the purpose of achieving a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the hearing.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Committee Panels

(1) The Chairman may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(2) No panel appointed by the Chairman shall continue in existence for more than six months after the appointment. A panel so appointed may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the Chairman for a period of time which is not to exceed six months.

(3) Consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, all Majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, and all Minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall choose one of the Majority members so appointed who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chairman of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall similarly choose the Ranking Minority Member of the panel.

(4) No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee Task Forces

(1) The Chairman of the Committee, or a Chairman of a subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee, may designate a task force to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall each appoint an equal number of members to the task force. The Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee shall choose one of the members so appointed, who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee, to serve as Chairman of the task force. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall similarly appoint the Ranking Minority Member of the task force.

(2) No task force appointed by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee shall continue in existence for more than three months. A task force may only be reappointed for an additional three months with the written concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee whose Chairman appointed the task force.

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6. REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

(a) The Chairman shall refer legislation and other matters to the appropriate subcommittee or to the full Committee.

(b) Legislation shall be taken up for a hearing or markup only when called by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(c) The Chairman, with approval of a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee, shall have authority to discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred thereto and have such measure or matter considered by the Committee.

(d) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee may not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of three calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and available to the members of the Committee, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee.

(e) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall establish criteria for recommending legislation and other matters to be considered by the House of Representatives, pursuant to clause I of rule XV of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Such criteria shall not conflict with the Rules of the House of Representatives and other applicable rules.

RULE 7. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee, or of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or meeting before that body at least one week before the commencement of a hearing and at least three days before the commencement of a meeting. However, if the Chairman of the Committee, or of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing or meeting sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources, and promptly made publicly available in electronic form.

(b) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of an announcement under paragraph (a) made within 24 hours before such meeting, the Chairman of the Committee, or of any subcommittee, panel, or task force shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(g)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 8. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(b) Clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each hearing and meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, conducted by the Committee, or any subcommittee, panel, or task force, to the extent that the respective body is authorized to conduct markups, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force in open session and with a majority being present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to proceed in executive session, the vote must be by record vote and in open session, a majority of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force being present.

(b) Whenever it is asserted by a member of the Committee or subcommittee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, notwithstanding the requirements of (a) and the provisions of clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, such evidence or testimony shall be presented in executive session, if by a majority vote of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee or subcommittee, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. A majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee or subcommittee may also vote to close the hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chairman, each member of the Committee may designate by letter to the Chairman, one member of that member's personal staff, and an alternate, which may include fellows, with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s), panel(s), or task force(s) (excluding briefings or meetings held under the provisions of committee rule 9(a)), which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony. The attendance of such a staff member or fellow at such hearings is subject to the approval of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as dictated by national security requirements at that time. The attainment of any required security clearances is the responsibility of individual members of the Committee.

(d) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee, unless

the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public.

(e) The Committee or the subcommittee may vote, by the same procedure, to meet in executive session for up to five additional consecutive days of hearings.

RULE 10. QUORUM

(a) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following exceptions, in which case a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum:

(1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;

(2) Closing Committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public;

(3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;

(4) Authorizing the use of executive session material; and

(5) Voting to proceed in open session after voting to close to discuss whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

RULE 11. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

(a) Subject to rule 15, the time any one member may address the Committee or subcommittee on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee.

(b)(1) Members who are present at a hearing of the Committee or subcommittee when a hearing is originally convened shall be recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently shall be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member will take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the Majority to Minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of either party.

(2) Pursuant to rule 4 and subject to rule 15, a member of the Committee who is not a member of a subcommittee may be recognized by a subcommittee chairman in order of their arrival and after all present subcommittee members have been recognized.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the respective Ranking Minority Member, may depart with the regular order for questioning which is specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule provided that such a decision is announced prior to the hearing or prior to the opening statements of the witnesses and that any such departure applies equally to the Majority and the Minority.

(c) No person other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of Congress and committee staff may be seated in or behind the dais area during Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force hearings and meetings.

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and any subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph):

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and

(2) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents, including, but not limited to, those in electronic form, as it considers necessary.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee, or any subcommittee with the concurrence of the full Committee Chairman and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any member designated by the Committee.

(2) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House of Representatives.

RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee shall be submitted to the Committee or subcommittee at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee or subcommittee as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation. A copy of any such prepared statement shall also be submitted to the Committee in electronic form. If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of Secret or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee or subcommittee as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, a quorum being present. In cases where a witness does not submit a statement by the time required under this rule, the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective Ranking Minority Member, may elect to exclude the witness from the hearing.

(b) The Committee and each subcommittee shall require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Committee in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of the submitted written statement.

(c) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, written witness statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

(a) The Chairman, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

''Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?''

RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

(a) When a witness is before the Committee or a subcommittee, members of the Committee or subcommittee may put questions to the witness only when recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, for that purpose according to rule 11 of the Committee.

(b) Members of the Committee or subcommittee who so desire shall have not more than five minutes to question each witness or panel of witnesses, the responses of the witness or witnesses being included in the five-minute period, until such time as each member has had an opportunity to question each witness or panel of witnesses. Thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by members are within the discretion of the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate.

(c) Questions put to witnesses before the Committee or subcommittee shall be pertinent to the measure or matter that may be before the Committee or subcommittee for consideration.

RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee, subcommittee, or panel will be published officially in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. The transcripts of markups conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee may be published officially in verbatim form. Any requests to correct any errors, other than those in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Any transcript published under this rule shall include the results of record votes conducted in the session covered by the transcript and shall also include materials that have been submitted for the record and are covered under rule 19. The handling and safekeeping of these materials shall fully satisfy the requirements of rule 20. No transcript of an executive session conducted under rule 9 shall be published under this rule.

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Voting on a measure or matter may be by record vote, division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(b) A record vote shall be ordered upon the request of one-fifth of those members present.

(c) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter shall be cast by proxy.

(d) In the event of a vote or votes, when a member is in attendance at any other committee, subcommittee, or conference committee meeting during that time, the necessary absence of that member shall be so noted in the record vote record, upon timely notification to the Chairman by that member.

(e) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member or the most senior Minority member who is present at the time, may elect to postpone requested record votes until such time or point at a markup as is mutually decided. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 18. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, Minority, additional or dissenting views, that member shall be entitled to not less than two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the Staff Director of the Committee, or the Staff Director's designee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, the names of those voting for and against, and a brief description of the question, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chairman shall cause the text of each such amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(e)(6) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 19. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee and also made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)B(i) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition and the names of those members present but not voting.

RULE 20. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

(a) Except as provided in clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all national security information bearing a classification of Secret or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee shall, with the approval of a majority of the Committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security information that is received which is classified as Secret or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the Committee or any other Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives, staff of the Committee, or staff designated under rule 9(c) who have the appropriate security clearances and the need to know, who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee shall, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any proprietary information that is received by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force. Such procedures shall be consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives and applicable law.

RULE 21. COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the Committee, the standing subcommittees, and any panel or task force designated by the Chairman or chairmen of the subcommittees shall be subject to the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 22. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

RULE 23. HEARING PROCEDURES

Clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 24. COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Not later than the 30th day after June 1 and December 1, the Committee shall submit to the House a semiannual report on its activities, pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

ELIMINATING TAXPAYER FINANCING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 359) to reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and party conventions:

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 359, To reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and party conventions. It is my fervent belief that in this age of increasing corporate donations and outside influence on the American elections process, we need to improve public financing systems, not end them outright.

As we all know, the Presidential Election Campaign Fund was born out of the Watergate scandal as a way to provide transparency and integrity to presidential elections. The tax check off box has given millions of Americans the opportunity to support more open elections for over 30 years, and polling indicates that voters favor a transition to public financing for all federal elections, not just presidential races.

I concede that the system created in the 1970's has not changed much since its inception and could be greatly improved to better reflect the realities of campaigns today. The solution to this is to fix the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, not end it. I urge defeat of H.R. 359 today and look forward to working with my colleagues to instead improve our options for campaign financing moving forward.

RECOGNIZING THE OPENING OF THE BEDFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the grand opening of the Bedford Public Library. On February 12, 2011, the library will open its doors to the Bedford community, creating a haven for citizens to learn and have fun.

On June 30, 1964, the first Bedford Public Library opened on Bedford Road located in a small house rented by the city. Four years later the library moved to a larger home on Forest Ridge Drive. In 1972 a new city hall was built, and the library, along with its 19,800 items, opened on the first floor of the new facility. By 1987, the construction of the 17,000 square foot library on L. Don Dodson Drive was completed. In 2001, voters in the city of Bedford approved an $8.85 million bond package that would allow for the construction of a new library.

The city of Bedford encouraged and incorporated community involvement during the library construction process by hosting Library Design Workshops. These workshops allowed the citizens to offer suggestions about design and layout features of the library that would meet their needs as well as the needs of citizens in the future. In July 2008, a town hall meeting was held and the community voted on their favorite library design.

In February 2010, construction began on the new Bedford Public Library. This facility has been transformed from a one-time grocery store into an educational establishment for Bedford residents. The library is 40,516 square feet, approximately three times larger than the old facility.

The new library utilizes modern technological and design features, which include many energy- and cost-saving elements such as 150 geothermal wells to heat and cool the building, 824 solar panels, reflective roof, added insulation, low E glass and LED ballasted lights with monitors throughout the building. The library contains over 100,000 items including nonfiction and fiction, paperbacks and hardbacks, adult and children's classics, DVDs and CDs, and many more. The new library also has 65 public access computers for Bedford residents to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the opening of the new Bedford Public Library. This facility exemplifies innovation and education within the 24th congressional district of Texas. The Bedford Public Library is an investment in the future of all citizens by combining cutting-edge technology with hands-on learning. I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the Bedford Public Library.

COMMEMORATING THE 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the 613 ethnic Azerbaijani civilians who were killed during the massacre at Khojaly, in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, on February 25–26, 1992. According to Human Rights Watch, Memorial Human Rights Center, and other international observers, the Khojaly tragedy was committed by the ethnic Armenian armed forces, reportedly with the assistance of the Russian 366th Motor Rifle Regiment. At the time, the massacre at Khojaly was described by Human Rights Watch as ''the largest massacre to date in the conflict'' over Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan. Largely condemned by the international community, in 2001 at least 30 members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe stated in Written Declaration No. 324 that the ''Armenians massacred the whole population of Khojaly and fully destroyed the town.'' Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the town and people of Khojaly who died on those fateful days and in offering our deepest condolences to Azerbaijan on this tragic anniversary.

HONORING MR. JOHN EMERSON

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor both a colleague and friend—Mr. John Emerson—who is retiring from the United States Drug Enforcement Administration after 30 years of Federal service.

John began his career in public service as a volunteer fireman on Long Island. He then worked as a Border Patrol Agent for the Immigration and Naturalization Service where he protected our borders from illegal immigration and drug smugglers.

He joined the Drug Enforcement Administration in 1984. He worked in New York, Los Angeles, Bolivia, and Virginia before being named the Assistant Special Agent in Charge for North Carolina. In all of these posts, he was instrumental in successfully fighting drug trafficking.

The work that John has done to combat illegal drugs in our state is immense. For example, under his leadership and tireless work with local law enforcement, over 70 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were discovered in Western North Carolina. Since then, lab seizures in Western North Carolina have dropped by over fifty percent.

He was also a vital proponent of having our area labeled as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). Under this designation, our local and state law enforcement agencies will have access to the resources they need in order to fight drug trafficking in our state.

As a mayor of Charlotte, I've seen firsthand the negative effect that drug dealers and drug trafficking can have on a community. John has spent his life going after dangerous drug smugglers in order to keep communities across the globe safe. His work cannot be understated—his career is one that has truly made a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to recognize Mr. John Emerson's service to his country today, and I'm proud to say that our area is a safer one because of his work.

HONORING ELI JAMES COOPER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Eli James Cooper. Eli is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Eli has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Eli has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Eli has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Eli James Cooper for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING RICHARD ''DICK'' ALLEN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mt. Diablo Unified School District, Board of Education Member and former President, Richard ''Dick'' Allen and congratulate him as he approaches his well-earned retirement.

Mr. Allen's career in public service demonstrates his lifelong commitment to the students, parents, staff and communities of the Mt. Diablo Unified School District, MDUSD, and I am grateful to him for his service to my constituents.

For the past 55 years, Mr. Allen has been an excellent teacher, mentor, respected collaborator, student advocate, leader and school board member. He has no doubt nurtured hundreds of students as they developed their skills to become productive leaders and citizens.

Mr. Allen's dedication is evidenced in the Dick Allen Award which was named in his honor. This award was established in 2006 to recognize someone or a group of people who have contributed above and beyond to the alternative education students and programs of alternative high schools in MDUSD. The first award was presented to Mr. Allen as he was the original administrator of alternative education programs in the MDUSD and a strong supporter of alternative education in general. This is just one small example of his remarkable leadership and dedication to excellence in education.

As Mr. Allen retires, I am pleased to have this opportunity to thank him publically for his service. Our children, their families, and our entire community have benefitted immensely from his work. His is a lasting legacy and I join with his family, colleagues, and friends in congratulating him on a long and highly successful career and wish him a happy and healthy retirement.

THE RETIREMENT OF MRS. FLOREINE MENTEL

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a fine public servant, a community leader and a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Floreine Mentel, on the occasion of her retirement.

Floreine M. Mentel is retiring from a teaching career of 50 years, including her most recent service as a Monroe County Adult Education and a G.E.D. examiner. Floreine has dedicated her life to service, both for the people she taught and the community she lives in. She has set a tremendous example for her community and proven without any doubt that one person's involvement does make a difference. For 14 years she served as a Monroe County Commissioner, helping to lead the County with wisdom, and intelligence and passion. In addition to this public service, Floreine has given her time and talents to numerous groups such as the Monroe County 4–H; the Area Agency on Aging 1–B; the Monroe Women's Center; the Monroe County Historical Society and many others. She was especially instrumental in helping to build the necessary community support for the new River Raisin National Battlefield Park.

I wish Floreine and Bill, her husband of more than 50 years, many more years of happiness together and enjoyment in retirement. Floreine is a remarkable public servant, a dedicated community member and an incredibly wonderful human being.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes on January 26, 2011 and I wish to state how I would have voted had I been present: Rollcall No. 22, ''no''; Rollcall No. 23, ''yes''; Rollcall No. 24, ''yes''; Rollcall No. 25, ''no''.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE NAACP

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the

founding of the New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On January 27, 1911, exactly 100 years ago today, the New York Branch of the NAACP received its Charter. Organized by Executive Committee members Mary White Ovington, Charles H. Suddin, Frances Blascoer, Oswald Garrison Villard, Gilchrist Stewart, Joel E. and Arthur Spingarn, the New York Branch was the first Branch established in the National Association's history.

In April 1911, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois proposed that the Branch should have an investigator and organizer to examine cases and complaints, to raise funds and develop a "forum for discussion." Gilchrist Stewart, a young attorney, was chosen to fill this role and become Chairman of the New York Branch Vigilance Committee. In the fall of 1911, the Branch opened in Harlem where "colored people could report any cases of injustice before the law." During the first six months, three cases were handled involving police brutality, which led to the trial and suspension of one police officer.

The New York Branch had successful campaigns to break up the pattern of theatre segregation. Despite these activities, the Branch was adversely affected by a lack of stability. In December 1913, the Board decided that the New York Vigilance Committee be reorganized and focus on fundraising for the National Association. The legal work handled by the Vigilance Committee was transferred to the National NAACP office, which by then, had a full-time lawyer.

At one time, the New York Branch became inactive, and when the NAACP Annual Report was published in 1916, the Branch was not listed. According to historian Charles Flint Kellogg, the original charter had been lost. Since there was no record of its date of issue, a new charter had been issued on November 11, 1917, when James Weldon Johnson succeeded in organizing a Harlem Branch and became its Vice President. That same year, Ms. Mary White-Ovington secured approval from the NAACP National Board, to enroll those individuals who participated in the 1917 Silent March on 5th Avenue. Each individual received a compensation of $1 while serving as a member of the branch for the duration of 1 year.

During the fall of 1931, the New York Branch reverted back to an inactive status, and the NAACP National office enlisted Field Organizer, Daisy Lampkin to conduct a membership campaign which ended on October 2, 1931. As a result of the campaign, 500 new members were enrolled and $3,323.00 was raised. As a result, the Branch was reorganized and granted a renewed charter on November 9, 1931. Since that date, the New York Branch has been one of the largest leading membership Branches of the NAACP.

Led by its President, Dr. Annie B. Martin, the New York (Harlem) Branch is continuing to work steadfastly on the front lines of the fight for justice. The Unit played a prominent role in the "Overground Railroad" demonstrations over voter registration concerns, started a Saturday program to help students develop study habits, and held legal redress forums, community health fairs and civic engagement activities.

James E. Allen also served as president of the New York branch and later helped to organize and become the first New York State Conference President. Other former presidents of the organization include: Ella Baker, Russell Crawford, Jawn Sandifer, Lionel Barrow, Lind H. White, I. Joseph Overton, Hon. Percy E. Sutton, Hon. Basil A. Paterson, Richard A. Hildebrand, Jeff L. Greenup, Carl Lawrence and the current president Dr. Annie B. Martin.

HONORING ALEXANDER BRYCE HAGER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Alexander Bryce Hager. Alexander is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 120, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Alexander has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Alexander has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Alexander has earned the Arrow of Light and the rank of Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Alexander has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Alexander renovated a cabin at the United Methodist Church of Chillicothe, Missouri, by leveling the floors, painting the exterior, repairing the roof and constructing a deck for the cabin.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Alexander Bryce Hager for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CELEBRATING THE CABRILLO CIVIC CLUBS OF CALIFORNIA 76TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California on this memorable occasion of their 76th Annual Convention. I am especially honored to welcome all of the members of the Cabrillo Civic Clubs, traditionally known as "Cabrillians" to Lemoore, California, located in the heart of the 20th Congressional District.

Organized in January 1934 and chartered on December 19 of that same year, the Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California was created by Californians of Portuguese descent to promote the legacy of Portuguese mariner João Rodrigues Cabrilho who is credited with the discovery of California. Early efforts to create awareness of the Portuguese compatriot resulted in two milestones, both in 1935, with the establishment of a statewide Cabrillo Day observed annually on September 28 and the creation of a Cabrillo National Monument in Point Loma, California. Cabrillians have succeeded in having State Highway 1 christened the "Cabrillo Highway" in 1957 and in fostering the issuance of a U.S. postal stamp in João Rodrigues Cabrilho's honor in 1992.

Today, Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California members remain dedicated to the principals of their pioneer forefathers in the Golden State. With 12 chapters and an active membership boasting over 2,800 individuals, Cabrillians continue to engage in opportunities that promote and enhance civic progress. Special events, such as the San Diego Cabrillo Festival, Portuguese Immigrant Week and local Festas Portuguesas, allow Cabrillians to share and create awareness of Portuguese customs and traditions in communities across California. As Americans born of Portugese immigrants, Cabrillo Civic Club members are proud to live the American dream and have a deep commitment to making meaningful contributions to their communities. Cabrillians dedicate their time and resources to innumerable charitable activities, including: organizing blood drives, fund raising for polio and cancer research, assisting candidates for U.S. citizenship, and providing college scholarships for students of Portuguese descent. Cabrillians are able to give back to our communities in so many important ways throughout our great Golden State.

As a son of Portuguese immigrants, I am very proud of the efforts made by the Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California that keep the legacy of my Portuguese ancestors alive and a part of the rich ethnic and cultural fabric of America. I ask my colleagues to rise with me today to express our sincere appreciation to the Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California for their extraordinary contributions to California and wish them continued success in all their endeavors.

HONORING MARY E. BRYANT

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to herald the achievements of Mary E. Bryant and to acknowledge our pride in her valuable contributions to the Tampa Bay community, Hillsborough County Public Schools, and the students she loved.

Mary Bryant was a Tampa native who grew up in the Jim Crow era, when it was toughest for African-Americans to receive equal rights. She attended Middleton High School and graduated in 1951. Although neither of her parents completed high school, they worked hard to ensure that their daughter would accomplish what they could not. Her father worked as a truck driver, while her mom worked as a maid and presser at a local dry cleaning business.

After graduating from Middleton, Mary went on to earn a bachelor's degree in elementary education from Bethune-Cookman College in 1955. She then completed a master's degree from Florida A&M University and a doctorate from University of South Florida. She was a lifelong educator, working hard to inspire children for more than 40 years. After working in Okeechobee for several years, she began her career in Hillsborough County as a teacher and learning specialist at Henderson Elementary in 1968. In 1971, she became the principal of Phillip Shore Elementary and then at Roland Park in 1974.

During her long tenure as an educator in Hillsborough County, Mrs. Bryant truly made it her responsibility to care for the children in her classroom. She was known for giving blankets to families that could not afford them and food to children that came to school on an empty stomach. She would even keep soap and deodorant in her office for the students who could not bathe because the water was turned off at their home. She would not let any obstacle stand in the way of educating children. She also served as a dedicated mentor to many teachers under her guidance. Mary Bryant was the educator and leader that we all want in the classrooms teaching our children.

Though she was very humble, Mary Bryant received numerous awards, honors and leadership positions as an educator. In 1986, Mrs. Bryant became the first African-American woman to be appointed an area director for Hillsborough's Area II schools. In 1992, she became the first African-American woman to serve as the assistant superintendent for support services. Also, in 1993, she received the Ida S. Baker minority educator award. Hillsborough County named Bryant Elementary School in her honor.

Even after she retired in 1997, Mary continued to show her love, support and passion for Hillsborough County schools. She volunteered at school events, attended school board meetings, and served as a liaison for new principals. It is clear that her hard work and efforts have influenced countless children and teachers in Hillsborough County. It is for this reason that we would like to honor and recognize the remarkable career and life of Mary Bryant.

I stand with the Tampa Bay community and Hillsborough County Schools as we mourn the loss of a dear friend and colleague. We are proud to recognize Mary Bryant for her outstanding career and her many significant contributions to the Hillsborough County School System. Her determination and hard work have made her an inspirational leader within our community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS PASADENA AREA

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor The League of Women Voters Pasadena Area, LWVPA, upon its 75th anniversary.

The Pasadena League was established in late February, 1936, when 50 women—charter members—met in the Pasadena home of Mrs. James Grant Macpherson. Shortly afterwards, on March 31, 1936, about 100 women held a public meeting in Pasadena to launch this local League of Women Voters chapter. Working out of an office in the Women's City Club, the fledging Pasadena League followed the national League's goals of political education, legislation and getting out the vote, while also focusing on children's issues, city government, and eradication of gender and racial discrimination in housing, education and government.

In the first few years, the new League studied government and child welfare issues, and was instrumental in working on a ''street-trader law'' that protected youth who sold newspapers on city streets. The 1940s saw the League leading guided tours of Pasadena City Hall, the appointment of two women to the city's Planning Commission, and assisting on a school bond issue. In the 1950s, the League urged the formation of a redevelopment agency to address blighted residential areas of Pasadena and published a pamphlet, The Perfect City, about planning, zoning and urban renewal, and citizen participation.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the League worked on local issues such as school and municipal bonds, and was instrumental in the formation of the Pasadena Human Relations Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women. The League promoted minority representation in local government, backed a 1968 measure to change the election system of the Pasadena City Council, advocated for the integration of Pasadena's public schools and sued the Pasadena Board of Education for violations of the Brown Act over that issue. By 1976, with the expansion of the League to include La Cãnada Flintridge and Sierra Madre, and the later incorporation of the Alhambra and South Pasadena Leagues, the LWVPA was the second largest league in California and a prominent political force.

The 1980s and 1990s saw the LWVPA produce public affairs programs on cable television, advocate for greater citizen input regarding power deregulation, support local library tax assessments and participate in the study and adoption of Instant Runoff Voting, and SmartVoter.org. From 2000 to 2011, some of the LWVPA's achievements include supporting Prop 11 which established a Citizen's Redistricting Commission, providing objective information on ballot measures and conducting candidate forums, and monitoring affordable housing in local communities.

It is my honor to ask all Members of Congress to join me in congratulating the League of Women Voters Pasadena Area upon 75 years of service to the community.

HONORING JOSHUA JAMES THIEME

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Joshua James Thieme. Joshua is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 120, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Joshua has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Joshua has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Joshua has earned the Arrow of Light and the rank of Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Joshua has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Joshua restored an 19th century cemetery by clearing trees and brush and rebuilding 24 toppled headstones on the cemetery grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joshua James Thieme for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF SOUTHERN NEVADA

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 70th anniversary of Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada.

In 1941, Bishop Thomas K. Gorman acknowledged the need for a social service organization that would benefit Nevada. He assigned Father Thomas F. Collins as the first diocesan director of the Catholic Welfare Program.

Through boundless efforts and dedication, Father Collins organized programs for the homeless and needy, family programs, adoption services, and provided services to the United Service Organization, USO.

By 1945, the agency was incorporated under Nevada statutes and acquired a nonprofit status under the name of Nevada Catholic Welfare Bureau.

In the 1960s, the agency expanded and began development of thrift stores, a child care center, and the St. Vincent Dining Facility.

During the 1970s and 1980s, as the population growth of Las Vegas doubled, more programs were needed and developed for senior citizens, refugee and immigration services, as well as a home for girls in crisis, an emergency shelter, a work program for homeless men, and an employment services center.

In 1995, the name was changed to Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada.

As the senior population of Southern Nevada continued to grow, Catholic Charities incorporated Respite Care and Supportive Services, Marian Residence for Senior Women, Crossroads Transitional Housing for Senior Men, and Telephone Reassurance. In addition, the Social Ministry program was established to provide assistance to outreach programs and the community through resources and program development.

In 1998, a 120 room apartment building for individual residents was finished and Catholic Charities was able to rebuild additional structures for Social Services, Migration Refugee and Immigration Services, Employment Services Program, Resident Work Program and Administration offices.

Since 2006, the Women, Infant and Children, WIC, Food, Homeless to Home, Senior Services Medical Nutrition Therapy, and Foster Grandparent Programs were created to better serve our community.

Catholic Charities strives toward assisting each individual who is seeking help to gain self-sufficiency and independence with dignity by providing diverse social service programs that are designed to assist infants to seniors through the entire community.

As the Representative for Nevada's First Congressional District, it gives me immense pride to recognize the 70th anniversary of Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada as they continue to be one of the largest private nonprofit social service providers in the State of Nevada, offering the most comprehensive range of human services.

HONORING KEANA PARQUET

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Keana Parquet, teacher at Crooked Creek Elementary School in Indianapolis, Indiana, and recipient of the 2010 Milken Educator Award. Through her creative thinking and tireless efforts, Ms. Parquet has proven herself to be one of the most distinguished teachers in the nation and truly deserves this honor.

Providing young people with a solid education is crucial to shaping the future of our country and the world. Each year, the Milken Family Foundation honors a select number of educators who have already achieved success and who have the potential to accomplish even more. Ms. Parquet has dedicated herself to serving youth in Indianapolis. By implementing effective instructional techniques and inspiring her students, Ms. Parquet has set an example for her fellow educators. As a result, her impact on the quality of education in Indianapolis transcends the walls of her classroom.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in praising Ms. Parquet for her hard work and dedication to educating youth in Indianapolis. I have no doubt that she will build on her success and inspire the next generation of Hoosiers.

HONORING MARTIN D. FINK

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exemplary career of one of my constituents, Martin D. Fink, who recently retired after working for the United States Navy for 52 years. As a research and development engineer, Mr. Fink helped improve existing technologies and develop new capabilities that increased the safety, functionality, and efficiency of various Navy vessels. Mr. Fink's fine work earned him the Meritorious Civilian Service Award (1990) and the Superior Civilian Service Award (1994), the second highest civilian award that the Department of the Navy can bestow. Over the course of his career, Mr. Fink patented several inventions for use by the Navy, including a ''Method for quantifying parameters for a ship roll simulation system'' (2004), a ''Vertical motion compensation for a crane's load'' (2003), and an ''Integrated and automated control of a crane's rider tagline system'' (2000). Mr. Fink retired on December 31, 2010.

In 1958, Mr. Fink began his work for the Navy while still in school through a cooperative education program at the David Taylor Model Basin–Naval Ship Research and Development Center in Bethesda, Maryland. Mr. Fink earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1963 and a Master of Science degree in Engineering Administration from The George Washington University in 1972. During his 18 years of service at Carderock, he worked on developing the performance and acquisition requirements and documentation for the groundbreaking JEFF(A) and JEFF(B) Amphibious Assault Landing Craft (AALC) air cushion vehicle test craft and was an integration engineer for the two design fabrication contracts. In 1976 Mr. Fink transferred to the Naval Coastal Systems Center (NCSC) in Panama City, Florida to continue his work on the AALC project and to help establish the AALC Experimental Trials Unit. Mr. Fink's work was critical to the development of the acquisition documentation for the current Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC), which evolved out of the AALC project and currently provides the Navy's rapid deployment capabilities for troops and equipment.

In 1981 Mr. Fink was selected to serve as manager of the Merchant Ship Naval Augmentation Program/Strategic Sealift Research and Development program at the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), then in Arlington, Virginia. While there, he improved the military utility of commercial ships in support of Naval fleet requirements by undertaking the acquisition, integration and installation of more modern Navy and commercial equipment on government-owned merchant ships. From 1992–2000, Mr. Fink worked in the Strategic Sealift Program Office in NAVSEA, where he oversaw, among other projects, the development and acquisition of new hardware to expand and improve naval sealift capacity. In 2000 Mr. Fink joined the Program Executive Office, Ships as the Acquisition Program Manager for the development of the Maritime Prepositioning Force. From 2007 until his retirement, Mr. Fink served as Principal Assistant Program Manager for Research and Development/Small Business Innovation Research and Future Platforms.

Martin Fink has made numerous substantial contributions to the Department of the Navy over his 52 years of diligent and innovative service. From aiding in the design, development, and testing of military vehicles such as the Landing Craft Air Cushion, the development of shipboard cargo handling and seabased operational logistics support systems, Mr. Fink has helped improve existing capabilities and provide the Navy with vital new tools to support our sailors and marines.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the long and productive career of Martin D. Fink and the contributions he has made to our Navy and extend our gratitude and appreciation to him for his outstanding service to our country.

HONORING JACOB MICHAEL HOPPE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jacob Michael Hoppe. Jacob is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jacob has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jacob has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Jacob has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jacob Michael Hoppe for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARTIN HEINRICH

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately missed three votes on January 26, 2011, which included rollcall votes Nos. 23, 24 and 25.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote No. 23, Representative GARY PETERS' (MI–09) amendment to H.R. 359.

I would have also voted in favor of rollcall vote No. 24, the Motion to Recommit H.R. 359 offered by Representative TIM WALZ (MN–01).

Lastly, I would have voted against rollcall vote No. 25, the final passage of H.R. 359.

HAPPY 90TH TO THE DAUGHTERS OF MYRTLE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the Representative in this House of the Myrtle Baptist Church, an extraordinarily important congregation which has served predominately, but not exclusively, the African-American community in the City of Newton, Massachusetts since the 19th century. Myrtle Baptist has played an important role in the racial progress we have made from those post-slavery days to the present, and while that fight has not yet been won permanently, the leadership that Myrtle Baptist has provided in the City of Newton and the Greater Boston area has contributed significantly to the progress that has occurred.

Ninety years ago, under the pastorate of the Reverend Wade Ryan, the Church saw the establishment of the Daughters of Myrtle, which was formed with the mandate ''to serve the Church and community spiritually and financially.''

Mr. Speaker, they have done that extraordinarily well. From a group of committed churchwomen who were picked by the Reverend Ryan to help with the preparation of the service for Northern Baptist Convention Annual Meeting, DOM rapidly evolved into a vital part of a vital church.

Today, ninety years after its founding, DOM in their words continues ''to sponsor events at the Church and have broadened our service to include helping those in need throughout our community via outreach efforts such as supporting local women's shelters, conducting annual pamper drives, and contributing to book

drives for children's wards in various metropolitan Boston hospitals."

Mr. Speaker, I recently had the great honor of being invited to attend an inspirational worship service at which the torch was passed from Pastor Howard M. Haywood, who has for years been a pillar of the Newton community, to a new, vigorous pastor, whose presence has been greatly welcomed, Pastor Brandon T. Crowley.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the work of the Daughters of Myrtle is an inspiration from which many in our country can learn, and I ask that the 90th Anniversary of this important organization be noted here.

RECOGNIZING DR. ROBERT ''BOBBY'' FONG

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Robert "Bobby" Fong for his outstanding contributions to Butler University and Indianapolis. Dr. Fong has served as President of Butler for the past 10 years. During his tenure he has been instrumental to the overall success of the university.

Dr. Fong was born to working-class immigrant parents. Despite facing many hardships, he persevered and overcame adversity by getting a quality education. He graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1973 before earning his doctorate in English Literature from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1978. Dr. Fong immediately turned around and used his education and experiences to inspire others through teaching.

When he came to Butler as president in 2001, Dr. Fong took an active approach to leadership by implementing and completing successful strategic and budgetary plans. In addition, Dr. Fong oversaw improvements to Butler's infrastructure and student housing, which have had positive impacts on the university and the surrounding communities.

After 10 years of leadership at Butler, Dr. Fong has accepted a new position as president of Ursinus College in Pennsylvania where he will undoubtedly by successful in shaping the lives of even more students in pursuit of higher education. On behalf of the Seventh District of Indiana, I would like to thank Dr. Fong for his contributions and dedication to education. It is with a grateful heart that the Indianapolis community bids Dr. Fong farewell and wishes him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

HONORING CODY DANIEL DETERDING

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Cody Daniel Deterding. Cody is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Cody has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Cody has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Cody has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Cody Daniel Deterding for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES RULES

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of House of Representatives Rule XI, I hereby submit the rules of the Committee on Natural Resources.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 112TH CONGRESS, ADOPTED JANUARY 26, 2011

RULE 1. RULES OF THE HOUSE; VICE CHAIRMEN

(a) Applicability of House Rules.

(1) The Rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they are applicable, are the rules of the Committee on Natural Resources (hereinafter in these rules referred to as the ''Committee'') and its Subcommittees.

(2) Each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority, direction and rules of the Committee. References in these rules to ''Committee'' and ''Chairman'' shall apply to each Subcommittee and its Chairman wherever applicable.

(3) House Rule XI is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) Vice Chairmen.—Unless inconsistent with other rules, the Chairman shall appoint Vice Chairmen of the Committee and the Subcommittees. If the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, the Vice Chairman shall preside. If the Vice Chairman is not present, the ranking Member of the Majority party on the Committee or Subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE 2. MEETINGS IN GENERAL

(a) Scheduled Meetings.—The Committee shall meet at 10 a.m. every Wednesday when the House is in session, unless canceled by the Chairman. The Committee shall also meet at the call of the Chairman subject to advance notice to all Members of the Committee. Special meetings shall be called and convened by the Chairman as provided in clause 2(c)(1) of House Rule XI. Any Committee meeting or hearing that conflicts with a party caucus, conference, or similar party meeting shall be rescheduled at the discretion of the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(b) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) and clause 2(k) of House Rule XI.

(c) Broadcasting.—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of House Rule XI. The provisions of clause 4(f) of House Rule XI are specifically made part of these rules by reference. To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall provide audio and visual coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings, and maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public. Operation and use of any Committee Internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of House Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.

(d) Oversight Plan.—No later than February 15 of the first session of each Congress, the Committee shall adopt its oversight plans for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d)(1) of House Rule X.

RULE 3. MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES IN GENERAL

(a) Notice and Information for Members and the Public.

(1) The Chairman shall publicly announce the date, place and subject matter of: (i) a Committee hearing, which may not commence earlier than one week after such notice; or (ii) a Committee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof.

(2) A hearing or meeting may begin sooner if the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting or hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote. In these cases, the Chairman shall publicly announce the meeting or hearing at the earliest possible time. The Chief Legislative Clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly make publicly available in electronic form the appropriate information as soon as possible after the public announcement is made.

(3) To the extent practicable, a background memorandum prepared by the Majority staff for the Majority Members and the Minority staff for the Minority Members summarizing the major provisions of any bill being considered by the Committee, including the need for the bill and its effect on current law, will be available for the Members of the Committee no later than 48 hours before the meeting.

(b) Public Availability of Markup Text.—At least 24 hours prior to the markup of any legislation (or at the time of an announcement under paragraph (a)(2) above made within 24 hours before such meeting), the Chairman shall cause the text of such legislation to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Meetings and Hearings To Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—A Committee Member may address the Committee or a Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration or may question a witness at a hearing only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. The time a Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee for any purpose or

to question a witness shall be limited to five minutes, except as provided in Committee Rule 4(f). A Member shall limit his remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce the preceding provision.

(e) Quorums.

(1) A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of any measure or recommendation, the authorizing of a subpoena, the closing of any meeting or hearing to the public under clause 2(g)(1), clause 2(g)(2)(A) and clause 2(k)(5)(B) of House Rule XI, and the releasing of executive session materials under clause 2(k)(7) of House Rule X. Testimony and evidence may be received at any hearing at which there are at least two Members of the Committee present. For the purpose of transacting all other business of the Committee, one-third of the Members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the offices of all Members shall be notified and the Members shall have not less than 15 minutes to prove their attendance. The Chairman shall have the discretion to waive this requirement when a quorum is actually present or whenever a quorum is secured and may direct the Chief Legislative Clerk to note the names of all Members present within the 15-minute period.

(f) Participation of Members in Committee and Subcommittees.—Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during any meeting or hearing, and by unanimous consent of the Members of the Subcommittee, may participate in such meeting or hearing. However, a Member who is not a Member of the Subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the Subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum or raise points of order.

(g) Proxies.—No vote in the Committee or its Subcommittees may be cast by proxy.

(h) Record Votes.—Record votes shall be ordered on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present, or by any Member in the apparent absence of a quorum.

(i) Postponed Record Votes.

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Chairman may, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman shall resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice, but no later than the next meeting day.

(2) Notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, when proceedings resume on a postponed question under paragraph (1), an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(3) This rule shall apply to Subcommittee proceedings.

(j) Privileged Motions.—A motion to recess from day to day, a motion to recess subject to the call of the Chairman (within 24 hours), and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege.

(k) Layover and Copy Bill.—No measure or recommendation reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee until two calendar days from the time of Subcommittee action. No bill shall be considered by the Committee unless a copy has been delivered to the office of each Member of the Committee requesting a copy. These requirements may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee at the time of consideration of the measure or recommendation.

(1) Access to Dais and Conference Room.—Access to the hearing rooms' daises (and to the conference rooms adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms) shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of the Committee during a meeting of the Committee, except that Committee Members' personal staff may be present on the daises if their employing Member is the author of a bill or amendment under consideration by the Committee, but only during the time that the bill or amendment is under active consideration by the Committee. Access to the conference rooms adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting of the Committee.

(m) Cellular Telephones.—The use of cellular telephones is prohibited on the Committee dais or in the Committee hearing rooms during a meeting of the Committee.

(n) Motion to go to Conference with the Senate.—The Chairman may offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

RULE 4. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Chief Legislative Clerk of the Committee or Subcommittee Clerk, at least two working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of their proposed testimony. Each witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a five-minute summary of the written statement, unless the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, extends this time period. In addition, all witnesses shall be required to submit with their testimony a resume or other statement describing their education, employment, professional affiliations and other background information pertinent to their testimony. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the exclusion of the written testimony from the hearing record and/or the barring of an oral presentation of the testimony.

(b) Minority Witnesses.—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the Minority party Members on the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those Minority Members before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with resped to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(c) Information for Members.—After announcement of a hearing, the Committee shall make available as soon as practicable to all Members of the Committee a tentative witness list and to the extent practicable the Majority staff shall make available to the Majority Members and the Minority staff shall make available to the Minority Members a memorandum explaining the subject matter of the hearing (including relevant legislative reports and other necessary material). In addition, the Chairman shall make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on the subject matter as they are received.

(d) Subpoenas.—The Committee or a Subcommittee may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m) of House Rule XI if authorized by a majority of the Members voting. In addition, the Chairman of the Committee may authorize and issue subpoenas during any period of time in which the House of Representatives has adjourned for more than three days. Subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman of the Committee, or any Member of the Committee authorized by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or Member.

(e) Oaths.—The Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chairman may administer oaths to any witness before the Committee. All witnesses appearing in hearings may be administered the following oath by the Chairman or his designee prior to receiving the testimony: ''Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?''

(f) Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.

(1) Opening statements by Members may not be presented orally, unless the Chairman or his designee makes a statement, in which case the Ranking Minority Member or his designee may also make a statement. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee is a constituent of a Member of the Committee, that Member shall be entitled to introduce the witness at the hearing.

(2) The questioning of witnesses in Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the Ranking Minority Member and all other Members alternating between the Majority and Minority parties. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the Majority to Minority Members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in a manner so as not to disadvantage the Members of the Majority or the Members of the Minority. A motion is in order to allow designated Majority and Minority party Members to question a witness for a specified period to be equally divided between the Majority and Minority parties. This period shall not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(g) Materials for Hearing Record.—Any materials submitted specifically for inclusion in the hearing record must address the announced subject matter of the hearing and be submitted to the relevant Subcommittee Clerk or Chief Legislative Clerk no later than 10 business days following the last day of the hearing.

(h) Claims of Privilege.—Claims of common-law privileges made by witnesses in hearings, or by interviewees or deponents in investigations or inquiries, are applicable only at the discretion of the Chairman, subject to appeal to the Committee.

RULE 5. FILING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) Duty of Chairman.—Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a measure from the Committee, the Chairman or his designee shall report the same to the House of Representatives and shall take all steps necessary to secure its passage without any additional authority needing to be set forth in the motion to report each individual measure. In appropriate cases, the authority set forth in this rule shall extend to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives that the House be resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the measure; and to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives for the disposition of a Senate measure that is substantially the same as the House measure as reported.

(b) Filing.—A report on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House of Representatives is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Committee Chief Legislative Clerk a written request, signed by a majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing with the Committee

Chief Legislative Clerk of this request, the Chief Legislative Clerk shall transmit immediately to the Chairman notice of the filing of that request.

(c) Supplemental, Additional or Minority Views.—Any Member may, if notice is given at the time a bill or resolution is approved by the Committee, file supplemental, additional, or minority views. These views must be in writing and signed by each Member joining therein and be filed with the Committee Chief Legislative Clerk not less than two additional calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays except when the House is in session on those days) of the time the bill or resolution is approved by the Committee. This paragraph shall not preclude the filing of any supplemental report on any bill or resolution that may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that bill or resolution.

(d) Review by Members.—Each Member of the Committee shall be given an opportunity to review each proposed Committee report before it is filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Nothing in this paragraph extends the time allowed for filing supplemental, additional or minority views under paragraph (c).

(e) Disclaimer.—All Committee or Subcommittee reports printed and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or Subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of the report:

''This report has not been officially adopted by the {Committee on Natural Resources} {Subcommittee} and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its Members.''

RULE 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; FULL COMMITTEE JURISDICTION; BILL REFERRALS

(a) Subcommittees.—There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee, with the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands

(1) Measures and matters related to the National Park System and its units, including Federal reserved water rights.

(2) The National Wilderness Preservation System.

(3) Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, national heritage areas and other national units established for protection, conservation, preservation or recreational development, other than coastal barriers.

(4) Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks in and within the vicinity of the District of Columbia and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

(5) Federal and non-Federal outdoor recreation plans, programs and administration including the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963.

(6) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain and other historic preservation programs and activities, including national monuments, historic sites and programs for international cooperation in the field of historic preservation.

(7) Matters concerning the following agencies and programs: Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and U.S. Holocaust Memorial.

(8) Public lands generally, including measures or matters relating to entry, easements, withdrawals, grazing and Federal reserved water rights.

(9) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

(10) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(11) Forest reservations, including management thereof, created from the public domain.

(12) Public forest lands generally, including measures or matters related to entry, easements, withdrawals, grazing and Federal reserved water rights.

(13) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs

(1) All matters regarding insular areas of the United States.

(2) All measures or matters regarding the Freely Associated States and Antarctica.

(3) Fisheries management and fisheries research generally, including the management of all commercial and recreational fisheries (except for the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act), interjurisdictional fisheries, international fisheries agreements, aquaculture, seafood safety and fisheries promotion.

(4) Wildlife resources, including research, restoration, refuges and conservation.

(5) All matters pertaining to the protection of coastal and marine environments, including estuarine protection.

(6) Coastal barriers.

(7) Oceanography.

(8) Ocean engineering, including materials, technology and systems.

(9) Coastal zone management.

(10) Marine sanctuaries.

(11) U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(12) Sea Grant programs and marine extension services.

(13) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(14) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Water and Power

(1) Generation and marketing of electric power from Federal water projects by Federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities.

(2) All measures and matters concerning water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act, water resource research and development programs and saline water research and development.

(3) Compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters, water rights and major interbasin water or power movement programs.

(4) All measures and matters pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development and recycling programs, including policies and procedures.

(5) Indian water rights and settlements.

(6) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(7) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources

(1) All measures and matters concerning the U.S. Geological Survey, except for the activities and programs of the Water Resources Division or its successor.

(2) All measures and matters affecting geothermal resources.

(3) Conservation of United States uranium supply.

(4) Mining interests generally, including all matters involving mining regulation and enforcement, including the reclamation of mined lands, the environmental effects of mining, and the management of mineral receipts, mineral land laws and claims, long-range mineral programs and deep seabed mining.

(5) Mining schools, experimental stations and long-range mineral programs.

(6) Mineral resources on public lands.

(7) Conservation and development of oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(8) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.

(9) Measures and matters concerning the transportation of natural gas from or within Alaska and disposition of oil transported by the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

(10) Rights of way over public lands for underground energy-related transportation.

(11) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(12) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs

(1) Measures relating to the welfare of Native Americans, including management of Indian lands in general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

(2) All matters regarding the relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes, including special oversight functions under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(3) All matters regarding Native Alaskans.

(4) All matters related to the Federal trust responsibility to Native Americans and the sovereignty of Native Americans.

(b) Full Committee.—The following measures and matters shall be retained at the Full Committee:

(1) Environmental and habitat measures of general applicability, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(2) All matters regarding Native Hawaiians.

(3) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee under this paragraph.

(4) All other measures and matters retained by the Full Committee, including those retained under Committee Rule 6(e).

(5) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee under House Rule X.

(c) Ex-officio Members.—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio Members of

each standing Subcommittee to which the Chairman or the Ranking Minority Member have not been assigned. Ex-officio Members shall have the right to fully participate in Subcommittee activities but may not vote and may not be counted in establishing a quorum.

(d) Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.—Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence and report to the Committee on all matters within its jurisdiction. Each Subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution and effectiveness of those statutes, or parts of statutes, the subject matter of which is within that Subcommittee's jurisdiction; and the organization, operation, and regulations of any Federal agency or entity having responsibilities in or for the administration of such statutes, to determine whether these statutes are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress. Each Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances indicating the need of enacting new or supplemental legislation within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee. Each Subcommittee shall have general and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(e) Referral to Subcommittees; Recall.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and for those measures or matters retained at the Full Committee, every legislative measure or other matter referred to the Committee shall be referred to the Subcommittee of jurisdiction within two weeks of the date of its referral to the Committee. If any measure or matter is within or affects the jurisdiction of one or more Subcommittees, the Chairman may refer that measure or matter simultaneously to two or more Subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence subject to appropriate time limits, or divide the matter into two or more parts and refer each part to a Subcommittee.

(2) The Chairman, with the approval of a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee, may refer a legislative measure or other matter to a select or special Subcommittee. A legislative measure or other matter referred by the Chairman to a Subcommittee may be recalled from the Subcommittee for direct consideration by the Full Committee, or for referral to another Subcommittee, provided Members of the Committee receive one week written notice of the recall and a majority of the Members of the Committee do not object. In addition, a legislative measure or other matter referred by the Chairman to a Subcommittee may be recalled from the Subcommittee at any time by majority vote of the Committee for direct consideration by the Full Committee or for referral to another Subcommittee.

(1) Consultation.—Each Subcommittee Chairman shall consult with the Chairman of the Full Committee prior to setting dates for Subcommittee meetings with a view towards avoiding whenever possible conflicting Committee and Subcommittee meetings.

(g) Vacancy.—A vacancy in the membership of a Subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining Members to execute the functions of the Subcommittee.

RULE 7. TASK FORCES, SPECIAL OR SELECT SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Appointment.—The Chairman of the Committee is authorized, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to appoint Task Forces, or special or select Subcommittees, to carry out the duties and functions of the Committee.

(b) Ex-Officio Members.—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio Members of each Task Force, or special or select Subcommittee if they are not otherwise members. Ex-officio Members shall have the right to fully participate in activities but may not vote and may not be counted in establishing a quorum.

(c) Party Ratios.—The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members, excluding ex-officio Members, on each Task Force, special or select Subcommittee shall be as close as practicable to the ratio on the Full Committee.

(d) Temporary Resignation.—A Member can temporarily resign his or her position on a Subcommittee to serve on a Task Force, special or select Subcommittee without prejudice to the Member's seniority on the Subcommittee.

(e) Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.—The Chairman of any Task Force, or special or select Subcommittee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee. The Ranking Minority Member shall select a Ranking Minority Member for each Task Force, or standing, special or select Subcommittee.

RULE 8. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

Whenever it becomes necessary to appoint conferees on a particular measure, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Majority Members, as well as those Minority Members recommended to the Chairman by the Ranking Minority Member, primarily responsible for the measure. The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members recommended for conferences shall be no greater than the ratio on the Committee.

RULE 9. COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a) Segregation of Records.—All Committee records shall be kept separate and distinct from the office records of individual Committee Members serving as Chairmen or Ranking Minority Members. These records shall be the property of the House and all Members shall have access to them in accordance with clause 2(e)(2) of House Rule XI.

(b) Availability.—The Committee shall make available to the public for review at reasonable times in the Committee office transcripts of public meetings and hearings, except those that are unrevised or unedited and intended solely for the use of the Committee.

(c) Archived Records.—Records of the Committee which are deposited with the National Archives shall be made available for public use pursuant to House Rule VII. The Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of House Rule VII, to withhold, or to provide a time, schedule or condition for availability of any record otherwise available. At the written request of any Member of the Committee, the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination and shall be subject to the same notice and quorum requirements for the conduct of business under Committee Rule 3.

(d) Records of Closed Meetings.—Notwithstanding the other provisions of this rule, no records of Committee meetings or hearings which were closed to the public pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be released to the public unless the Committee votes to release those records in accordance with the procedure used to close the Committee meeting.

(e) Classified Materials.—All classified materials shall be maintained in an appropriately secured location and shall be released only to authorized persons for review, who shall not remove the material from the Committee offices without the written permission of the Chairman.

(f) Committee Information Available for the Public.—In addition to any other requirement of these rules or the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman shall cause to be made available publicly in electronic form the following:

(1) a record of the votes on any question on which a recorded vote is demanded which shall be posted no later than 24 hours after the vote is taken that shall include:

(i) a copy of the amendment or a detailed description of the motion, order or other proposition; and

(ii) the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, the names of those Members voting present, and the names of any Member not present.

(2) copies of all amendments adopted in Committee by voice vote or unanimous consent within 24 hours of the adoption of the amendment.

(3) the rules of the Committee, once adopted, and any amendments thereto, in accordance with clause 2(a)(2) of House Rule XI.

(4) the statements required under the second sentence of clause 2(g)(5) of House Rule XI, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, which shall be posted no later than one day after the witness appears before the Committee.

RULE 10. COMMITTEE BUDGET AND EXPENSES

(a) Budget.—At the beginning of each Congress, after consultation with the Chairman of each Subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman shall present to the Committee for its approval a budget covering the funding required for staff, travel, and miscellaneous expenses.

(b) Expense Resolution.—Upon approval by the Committee of each budget, the Chairman, acting pursuant to clause 6 of House Rule X, shall prepare and introduce in the House a supporting expense resolution, and take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House of Representatives.

(c) Amendments.—The Chairman shall report to the Committee any amendments to each expense resolution and any related changes in the budget.

(d) Additional Expenses.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out under this rule.

(e) Monthly Reports.—Copies of each monthly report, prepared by the Chairman for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel, shall be available to each Member.

RULE 11. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Rules and Policies.—Committee staff members are subject to the provisions of clause 9 of House Rule X, as well as any written personnel policies the Committee may from time to time adopt.

(b) Majority and Nonpartisan Staff.—The Chairman shall appoint, determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the legislative and administrative employees of the Committee not assigned to the Minority. The legislative and administrative staff of the Committee not assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of these staff members and delegate any authority he determines appropriate.

(c) Minority Staff.—The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall appoint, determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the legislative and administrative staff assigned to the Minority within the budget approved for those purposes. The legislative and administrative staff assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee who may delegate any authority he determines appropriate.

(d) Availability.—The skills and services of all Committee staff shall be available to all Members of the Committee.

RULE 12. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

In addition to any written travel policies the Committee may from time to time adopt, all travel of Members and staff of the Committee or its Subcommittees, to hearings, meetings, conferences and investigations, including all foreign travel, must be authorized by the Full Committee Chairman prior to any public notice of the travel and prior to the actual travel. In the case of Minority staff, all travel shall first be approved by the Ranking Minority Member. Funds authorized for the Committee under clauses 6 and 7 of House Rule X are for expenses incurred in the Committee's activities within the United States.

RULE 13. CHANGES TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended, or repealed, by a majority vote of the Committee, provided that written notice of the proposed change has been provided each Member of the Committee prior to the meeting date on which the changes are to be discussed and voted on consistent with Committee Rule 3(a). A change to the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record no later than 30 days after its approval and made publicly available in electronic form.

RULE 14. OTHER PROCEDURES

The Chairman may establish procedures and take actions as may be necessary to carry out the rules of the Committee or to facilitate the effective administration of the Committee, in accordance with the rules of the Committee and the Rules of the House of Representatives.

HONORING LOGAN CASSIDY AZEVEDO

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Logan Cassidy Azevedo. Logan is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Logan has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Logan has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Logan has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Logan Cassidy Azevedo for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING WILLIAM L. BLANCKENBURG OF NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Judge William Blanckenburg, a great leader in the community of Napa Valley. Judge Blanckenburg is being honored by the Napa Valley College Foundation with their "Spirit of Napa Valley College Award" for his many contributions to higher education in Napa County.

Judge Blanckenburg is being recognized this evening for being one of the founding fathers of the Napa Valley College Foundation. He served as its first President and as a member of the board of directors for 33 years. His vision and leadership was essential in growing the foundation—today it boasts assets of over $5 million. He has also made personal financial contributions to the college by establishing several endowment funds to support the library, student scholarships and college programs.

Bill is one of Napa Valley's most accomplished citizens. He is a retired Napa County Judge who served for 22 years on the bench. He received his B.A. in History from UC Berkeley as well as a JD from Boalt Hall of Law. He was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1939, establishing a law practice in Napa from 1941 to 1957. Bill's career as an attorney was interrupted by his service with the United States Army in World War II. Judge Blanckenburg was a combat infantryman with the 3rd division at Anzio and was later commissioned in the Judge Advocate General Corps Reserve.

Judge Blanckenburg's catalog of community involvement and achievements is far too prolific to list here. He is a past President of the Rotary Club of Napa as well as the Napa Chamber of Commerce and the Napa County Bar Association. He is also a lifetime member of the Ridgeview PTA and a Member of the UC Berkeley Alumni Council, among many other boards and commissions.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Bill Blanckenburg for his many years of service. He has been a model citizen and leader in the Napa Valley and his presence has enriched the lives of everyone in our community. I join his entire family in thanking Bill for a distinguished lifetime of service and wishing him continued success and fulfillment.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today our national debt is $14,099,823,671,305.06.

On January 6th, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was $10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by $3,461,397,925,011.20 since then.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

HONORING CLIFFORD M. KENDALL

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding achievements of my constituent, Clifford M. Kendall. On February 9, 2011, Mr. Kendall will be receiving the Technology Council of Maryland's Lifetime Achievement Award. This recognition is richly deserved.

Cliff Kendall is a widely-respected business leader and entrepreneur whose accomplishments have benefitted our local community and our Nation. The first member of his family to graduate from college, Cliff earned a B.A. from the University of Maryland. Following graduation, he received an ROTC commission and served as a contracting officer in the U.S. Air Force. After earning an M.B.A. from the George Washington University, Cliff held positions at the Washington Gas and Light Company, American University, Washington University in St. Louis, and the consulting firm of Booz, Allen, & Hamilton, Inc.

In 1968, Cliff Kendall co-founded Computer Data Systems, Inc. (CDSI), now one of the nation's largest government contractors for information technology services and consulting. Serving as the company's President, CEO, and Chairman, Cliff helped CDSI become a company known for its outstanding service to Federal, State, and local government agencies and for its loyalty to its employees. Cliff is currently the Chairman of the Board of VSE Corporation, and has served on the Boards of i360technology, Inc. and Burdeshaw Associates, Ltd. He has also served as Chairman of the Board of On-Site Sourcing, Inc., and on the Boards of Washington Real Estate Trust and Affiliated Computer Services, Inc.

An inductee to the Washington Business Hall of Fame, Cliff Kendall has drawn admiration and respect from his peers and competitors alike. He has received numerous honors for his accomplishments in the business and education communities. He is Past Chairman of the Technology Council of Maryland, the Montgomery/Prince George's County CEO Business Roundtable, and the Greater Washington Board of Trade, and the President of the Montgomery County Education Connection. He has also served on the Board of the Maryland Economic Development Commission and the Suburban Maryland High Technology Council.

Cliff Kendall has dedicated substantial effort to ensuring access to higher education. He is currently serving in his eighth year as Chairman of the Board of Regents for the University System of Maryland and has also served on the Board of Directors for the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges. Cliff led the effort to build a new building for the George Washington University School of Business and continues to serve on the GWU Business School Advisory Board. He and his wife Camille created the Cliff and Camille Kendall Foundation, which funds scholarships to students studying Computer,

Mathematical, and Physical Sciences at the University of Maryland and Montgomery College. Cliff also has taught the capstone course for Johns Hopkins University's M.B.A. program as an adjunct professor.

In addition to his leadership and many contributions to business and higher education, Cliff Kendall has been deeply involved with non-profit organizations. He is the Founding Chair of the Community Foundation of Montgomery County and has been active with Lighthouse for the Blind and the Greater Washington Salvation Army.

On a personal note, I have benefitted greatly from Cliff's sage advice on a range of issues over the years. He was actively engaged in our debates in Annapolis over the future of higher education in Maryland. He has also been a strong advocate for making sure Maryland is at the cutting-edge of the high-technology economy. I am very grateful for all he has done for our community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Clifford Kendall and his extraordinary contributions to our country.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEVADA TEST SITE

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Nevada Test Site on January 27, 2011, and the contributions of the thousands of men and women who served there throughout the Cold War. I deeply appreciate their dedication to their work and their unwavering patriotism. These test site workers are outstanding Americans and I thank them for being outstanding members of the southern Nevada community.

In 1950, President Harry Truman approved the recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense to establish a continental site for atomic bomb experiments. After consideration of possible sites throughout the United States, it was decided that the 5000 square mile Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range would be used for America's atomic weapons development program.

Shortly after midnight on January 27, 1951, personnel from the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory delivered a ''nuclear capsule'' to a heavily guarded Air Force B–50D sitting on a taxi strip at Kirtland Air Force Base outside Albuquerque. The B–50D lifted off from the runway and headed west through the darkness toward Frenchman Flat, a remote desert valley located on the new Nevada Test Site, sixty-five miles northwest of Las Vegas.

Shortly after 3:00 a.m., the go-ahead was issued for the test, code named Able. At 5:45 a.m., the device exploded as planned at a height of 1,060 feet The Atomic Energy Commission swiftly moved to turn the Nevada Test site into a permanent proving ground for nuclear weapons.

For over four decades, the Nevada Test Site served as the nation's principal proving ground for nuclear weapons. Almost 90 percent of the 1,052 tests since 1945 were conducted at the Nevada Test Site. During the 1950s, atmospheric testing provided for some spectacular visual performances, but also sent radioactive clouds beyond the test site boundaries and over inhabited areas. Concern regarding radioactive fallout spurred international test ban negotiations that culminated in the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. The test ban treaty banned atmospheric testing, replacing it with underground testing.

The Nevada Test Site played a major role in winning the Cold War. Nuclear weapons capabilities and their testing shaped the manner in which the Cold War was fought. Many have argued that it was the determining factor in keeping the struggle from becoming an all-out hot war.

The Nevada Test Site resembles an actual battleground. Hundreds of saucer-like craters, formed by the subsidence of the ground above an underground test shot, pock the test site, creating an almost moon-like landscape. Although massive amounts of high-level radioactivity were locked into the earth in the contained blasts, plutonium and other radioactive substances are still detectable above ground. This is the legacy of Cold War combat.

As the Representative for Nevada's First Congressional District, it is my great honor to recognize the 60th anniversary of the Nevada Test Site and commend all the men and women who contributed to the security of our Nation through their expertise, service, sacrifice and duty to country.

HONORING JEFFREY BRENDAN LEAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jeffrey Brendan Lean. Brendan is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Brendan has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Brendan has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Brendan has earned rank of Ordeal Member in the Order of the Arrow and Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Brendan has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Brendan designed and supervised the construction of a brick walkway to connect the East Entrance to the Family Life Center at Liberty United Methodist Church in Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jeffrey Brendan Lean for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, banks repossessed more than 1 million homes and issued nearly 3 million foreclosure notices in 2010. These record-breaking numbers defy a massive effort over the last two years by the Obama Administration to prevent foreclosures. Nearly $12 billion dollars has been spent on a system to incentivize banks into lowering the monthly payments of troubled borrowers. But the program hasn't made a serious dent, and here's why: banks make more money on foreclosure than they do on mortgage loan modification.

Banks who give mortgages to homeowners also own many of the companies, known as servicers, which collect the monthly payments by borrowers. This seems like a logical arrangement, until you understand that servicers make more profit if a homeowner defaults on their mortgage and gets foreclosed on, than if the bank gives that struggling homeowner a mortgage modification. Yet one in five homeowners owe more on their mortgage than their home is even worth.

This has kept well-intentioned mortgage modification efforts by the Obama Administration will not be able to seriously reduce foreclosures until the banks are forced to write down the value of mortgages.

IN HONOR OF THE UNI-CAPITOL WASHINGTON INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the current participants of the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program. The Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program is a unique eight week experience that brings some of the most dedicated Australian university students who have exhibited a passion for civic engagement and public service to Washington, DC to work in Congressional offices.

This year, I am honored to welcome Elizabeth 'Liz' Noble into my Washington, DC office and I'm thrilled to have the opportunity to participate in this valuable exchange program, as I have since this program was established in 2000. Since its inception, the program has seen 118 young Australians walk the halls of Congress in various capacities and it is with the utmost pride that I recognize the importance of the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program in the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. Noble joined my office on January 3, 2011 from the University of Canberra where she is pursuing her B.A. in International Studies and Political Communication. During her time in my office, Liz has proven herself to be a tremendously caring, intelligent and dedicated intern and I am honored to host her. In addition to serving my constituents with professionalism and respect, she has attended hearings and briefings, drafted legislative correspondence and has assisted my staffers with a variety of important research projects.

Founded and directed by former House and Senate staffer, Eric Federing, the program fosters cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and Australia. Mr. Federing deserves distinguished praise for his efforts in coordinating this program and the support he provides to all participants is truly incredible. Outside of working in Democratic and Republican House, Senate and Committee offices, interns are given the opportunity to explore our brand of democracy through panel discussions with political correspondents, Members of Congress and representatives from various government offices as well as professionals at non-government agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot fully express how remarkable the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program is and how critical it is to strengthening ties with America's allies. Participating in this special exchange is a memorable experience that will stay with Liz, her peers and my staff for the rest of their lives. I extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. Federing for developing and organizing this program, to my fellow Members of Congress and their dedicated staff for hosting, to Liz for grasping this opportunity with an open heart and a curious mind and to all participants for engaging in public service. I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the contributions of the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program and, again, thank Elizabeth Noble for her admirable participation and diligent work.

ALEX WALKER TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Alex Walker IV, of Salida, Colorado. The Colorado District Attorneys Council named him Investigator of the Year for his outstanding track record and tenacious work ethic.

A native of Salida, Alex has progressively worked his way up through the law enforcement field. He served as a corrections officer at the Buena Vista prison for two years before becoming a detective at the Salida Police Department. After four years of detective work, Alex went to work for the 11th Judicial District Attorney's office as an investigator. Superiors and coworkers quickly recognized Alex's high level of integrity and determined approach to tackling tough cases. One murder case required Alex to document 60 miles of disjointed and rambling crime scene to prep a case for trial, a task few others wanted to take on. Another case looked hopeless after three failed searches for a missing murder weapon. After other members of his team thought it was a lost cause, Alex was able to turn up with the weapon and close the case for good.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Alex Walker's committed approach to law enforcement. I would like to thank him for his service.

HONORING ELDER BERRESFORD ''BERRY'' BINGHAM

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Elder Berresford "Berry" Bingham, the political director of Service Employees International Union, SEIU, Local 1021. A devoted community member and the first African American elected to the Alameda School Board, Mr. Bingham was a beloved father, grandfather, friend and colleague. Berry Bingham was taken from us too soon, on January 25, 2011 at the age of 64. Today, let us find comfort in the joy his life inspired. He was a talented, kind and spiritual man who touched countless lives throughout the Bay Area and beyond.

Berry Bingham was born in Montego Bay, Jamaica, and moved with his family to the United States at the age of 12. After high school and a brief stint in college, Mr. Bingham enlisted in the U.S. Navy and began a two-decade naval career. After retirement from the service in 1994, Mr. Bingham became increasingly interested in local schools in Alameda. That very same year, he became the first African American ever elected to the Alameda School Board. During his tenure from 1994 to 2002 he was known as a patient and steadfast advocate for children from all walks of life.

He was passionate about ensuring equal education opportunities for underserved children, and he was a candid proponent for diversity in schools throughout the west and east ends of Alameda. Even after he joined Local 616, which became SEIU Local 1021, Mr. Bingham kept children's interests as a priority, often traveling to Stockton to develop a Head Start campaign. For over 17 years, Mr. Bingham utilized his skill as a professional worker's advocate to fortify the union's ties with community organizations. In his role as Community Strength Coordinator, Mr. Bingham worked to represent public workers, including those in the city of Oakland, Alameda County, and employees of BART. He was also passionate about advocating for home care workers.

In addition to being a delegate of the Central Labor Council and a stalwart leader in the labor community, Mr. Bingham served as a Deacon and Elder of his church. Often called the "neighborhood dad," Mr. Bingham was immensely proud of the accomplishments of his three adult children, Kenya, Jovon and Brian, from his union with former wife, Kathy Bingham. The amicably divorced couple had recently become proud grandparents.

On a personal level, I was proud to call Berry not only my friend and colleague, but my brother. I met him in the early 90s. Berry was a consistent supporter and worker in my political efforts, and he was also a confidant who always "watched my back." For that, I am deeply grateful.

Today, California's 9th Congressional District salutes and honors an outstanding human being, Elder Berresford "Berry" Bingham. The contributions he made to others throughout his life are countless and precious. Mr. Bingham was a dear friend and he will be deeply missed by an extended group of loved ones. Although these days are difficult, I pray that our fond memories of Berry will bring us comfort and strength as we celebrate his life and legacy. May his soul rest in peace.

THE JOBLESS RATE: A STATISTICAL FAKE-OUT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, recent headlines have celebrated the most recent unemployment statistics from January, which showed the number of unemployed Americans to 9 percent. The rate is down from 9.8 percent in November, at its lowest level since April 2009. This is the biggest two-month decline in the unemployment rate since 1958. This news was celebrated along with news of the stock market breaking high levels not seen in years.

But the upbeat headlines celebrating these figures are little comfort to the nearly 15 million unemployed Americans. Pull back the headlines and you discover a grim reality. More than 40 million Americans are in poverty, and that number is actually closer to 50 million, once health care, transportation, child care and other costs are included. The labor force participation rate, a measure of the number of working-age Americans who are employed, are willing to work or are actively looking for work, is the lowest it has been in over a generation. The job situation has been so grim for so long, that of the more than 6 million Americans who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, many have given up hope of ever finding a job, and are no longer being counted. So before we start patting ourselves on the back for climbing out of the Great Recession, let's remember that for too many Americans, behavioral economics and celebratory newspaper headlines are not something you can eat.

TRIBUTE TO SUE ANSCHUTZ-RODGERS

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and privilege of mine to rise and pay tribute to a lady who represents dignity, relentless perseverance and the pioneer spirit. Mrs. Sue Anschutz-Rodgers is an inspirational woman who can lay claim to being many different things at once. Most importantly she is the loving mother and grandmother of three wonderful daughters and many grandchildren. Aside from being the matriarch of her family, she is also a passionate philanthropist, a talented business woman and a dedicated rancher.

Mrs. Anschutz-Rodgers was born on the Kansas countryside, and those rural roots have never left her sense of being. She went on to graduate from the University of Kansas. She then moved to Arkansas before putting permanent roots in Denver with the rest of her family. It was not long before Anschutz-Rodgers results driven attitude began making

great contributions to Denver and to Colorado. She has been a staple on the Anschutz Family Foundation since its inception in 1982, and is now the chairwoman and president. The Anschutz Family Foundation has been instrumental in aiding urban and rural charities and organizations across the State of Colorado. Mrs. Anschutz-Rodgers also owns and operates an impressive cattle ranch on Colorado's western slope. She is a reputable cattlewoman, and a champion of ranching causes throughout Colorado and the western United States. Sue has developed a remarkable ability to translate her own personal success as a philanthropist and business minded cattlewoman into benefitting Colorado and the way of life she loves. Anschutz-Rodgers has actively supported and become closely involved in a multitude of beneficial organizations. She was an original member of the Colorado Cattleman's Agricultural Land Trust and actively serves the National Western Stock Show. In keeping with her rural background she has been instrumental in bringing about Colorado Philanthropy Days, which brings non-profit organizations to the rural regions of Colorado. She is also on the board of Crow Canyon Archeological Center in Cortez, CO; which strives to preserve the Native American culture in the Southwest part of our state. Anschutz-Rodgers is also quite active in The National Stroke Association, The Boy Scouts of America and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Sue Anschutz-Rodgers has been a pillar in the Colorado Community, and has relentlessly given herself to countless causes that benefit an untold amount of people.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Sue Anschutz-Rodgers is the embodiment of the age old adage that to whom much is given, much is expected. Actions speak louder than words, and her actions reveal a woman who is dedicated to improving the world she lives in.

HONORING DR. LYNNE OPPERMAN ON BEING NAMED PRESIDENT-ELECT OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ANATOMISTS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Lynne Opperman on being named president-elect of the American Association of Anatomists.

Dr. Lynne Opperman currently serves as the director of the director of technology development and professor in biomedical sciences at the Texas A&M Health Science Center Baylor College of Dentistry located in Dallas, Texas. Her stellar career path in the sciences spans over twenty-five years where she has published numerous articles and served as a principal investigator for grants and subcontracts. She has been a friend and a mentor to many, inspiring the next generation of leaders in these fields. Dr. Opperman is constantly giving back to her community through her dedication and hard work and should be honored for the example she sets.

Throughout the years as a nurse, elected official and now as the Ranking Member on the Committee on Science, Space and Technology I have always been encouraged by individuals such as Dr. Opperman who are strengthening our Nation's Science and Technology infrastructure. I know that Dr. Opperman will take the same passion and vigor from her previous roles into her new position as President-Elect of the American Association of Anatomists.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pride to know talented individuals such as Dr. Opperman reside in the district I represent. It should give us all optimism knowing individuals such as Dr. Opperman are making a positive difference in this country. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in celebrating Dr. Lynne Opperman being named as President-Elect of the American Association of Anatomists.

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATUS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS!

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I recently reintroduced The Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act (H.R. 327). The purpose of this bill is simply to give law enforcement status to all federal law enforcement officers.

Many federal officials—for example, the Border Patrol—are classified as ''law enforcement officers,'' for the purposes of determining salary and retirement benefits. But many other officers—such Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Inspectors, Veterans' Affairs Police Officers, U.S. Mint Police Officers, Internal Revenue Officers, Customs and Border Protection Seized Property Specialists, and police officers in about two dozen other agencies—do not have equal pay and benefits status.

The tragic irony is that the only time these officers are classified as law enforcement officers is when they are killed in the line of duty. Then their names are inscribed on the wall of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial right here in Washington.

Let me say that again. It is only when they are killed that they are called law enforcement officers, and that is a tragic irony.

My district encompasses the entire California-Mexico border and is home to two of the busiest border crossings in the entire world, so I am very familiar with the work of our nation's border inspectors. They wear bulletproof vests, they carry firearms, and, unfortunately, have to use them. Most importantly, these inspectors are subject to the same risks as other officers with whom they serve side-by-side. However, they are not eligible for early retirement and other benefits, which are designed to maintain a young and vigorous law enforcement workforce that we need to combat those who pose life-threatening risks to our society.

The Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act will provide well-deserved pay and retirement benefits to the officers protecting our borders, our ports of entry, our military and veterans' installations and other sensitive government buildings. The costs of these benefits would likely be off-set by savings in training costs and increased revenue collection. The bill will also reduce turnover, increase yield, decrease recruitment and development costs and enhance the retention of a well-trained and experienced workforce.

The simple fact is that these officers have dangerous jobs and deserve to be recognized as law enforcement officers, just like others with whom they serve, side by side, and who share the same level of risk. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act. The valiant officers who protect us deserve no less.

RUTH HUMPHREYS BROWN TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Ruth Humphreys Brown of Aspen, Colorado. She passed away on December 30, 2010, at the age of 90. Ruth was an important contributor in her community.

Mrs. Brown grew up in Denver and received an education from the Kent School, Miss Porter's School in Connecticut and Finch College in New York. After graduation, she served in World War II as a Women's Air Force Service Pilot and received the Congressional Gold Medal for her wartime efforts. Following the war, she returned to her home in Colorado to start a family and small business. Brown married her husband, DRC Brown, and the two settled in Carbondale, Colorado, where they lived on a ranch for more than three decades.

Brown was a leader in her community and a constant contributor to the public good. She helped start the Tri County Medical Center, The Brown Ice Palace, the Aspen Recovery Unit, a blind skiing program, and the first Outward Bound program in the United States. In 1959, Mrs. Brown started a foundation in her name to benefit non-profits in Colorado. The city of Aspen has honored her by inducting Mrs. Brown into the Aspen Hall of Fame. Ruthie's Run, on Aspen, bears her name for her efforts in the skiing community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor a great American and committed citizen, wife and mother. Ruth Humphreys Brown deserves the recognition of this body for her service to her community and her country.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY ADOPTED JANUARY 26, 2011

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) *Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.*—The Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the ''House'') are the rules of the Committee on Homeland Security (the ''Committee'') and its subcommittees insofar as applicable.

(B) *Applicability to Subcommittees.*—Except where the terms ''Full Committee'' and ''subcommittee'' are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee's subcommittees and their respective

Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members to the same extent as they apply to the Full Committee and its Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Appointments by the Chairman.*—Clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the House shall govern the designation of a Vice Chairman of the Full Committee.

(D) *Recommendation of Conferees.*—Whenever the Speaker of the House is to appoint a conference committee on a matter within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker of the House conferees from the Full Committee. In making recommendations of Minority Members as conferees, the Chairman shall do so with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(E) *Motions to Disagree.*—The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(F) *Committee Website.*—The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee web site for the purposes of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members, other Members, and the public at large. The Ranking Minority Member may maintain a similar web site for the same purposes. The official Committee web site shall display a link on its home page to the web site maintained by the Ranking Minority Member.

(G) *Activity Report.*—Not later than the 30th day after June 1 and December 1, the Committee shall submit to the House a semiannual report on the activities of the Committee. After adjournment sine die of a regular session of Congress, or after December 15, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the second or fourth semiannual report with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the Committee provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a Member of the Committee.

RULE II.—TIME OF MEETINGS.

(A) *Regular Meeting Date.*—The regular meeting date and time for the transaction of business of the Full Committee shall be at 10:00 a.m. on the first Wednesday that the House is in Session each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(B) *Additional Meetings.*—At the discretion of the Chairman, additional meetings of the Committee may be scheduled for the consideration of any legislation or other matters pending before the Committee or to conduct other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(C) *Consideration.*—Except in the case of a special meeting held under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI, the determination of the business to be considered at each meeting of the Committee shall be made by the Chairman.

RULE III.—NOTICE AND PUBLICATION.

(A) *Notice.*—

(1) *Hearings.*—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing before the Full Committee or subcommittee, which may not commence earlier than one week after such notice. However, if the Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. The names of all witnesses scheduled to appear at such hearing shall be provided to Members no later than 48 hours prior to the commencement of such hearing.

(2) *Meetings.*—The date, time, place and subject matter of any meeting, other than a hearing or a regularly scheduled meeting, may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof except in the case of a special meeting called under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. These notice requirements may be waived if the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

(a) Copies of any measure or matter to be considered for approval by the Committee at any meeting, including any mark, print or amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be provided to the Members at least 24 hours in advance.

(b) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of a measure or matter, the text of such measure or matter, including any mark, print or amendment in the nature of a substitute, shall be made publicly available in electronic form and, to the extent practicable, posted on the official Committee web site.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after concluding a meeting to consider a measure or matter, the text of such measure or matter as ordered forwarded or reported, including any adopted amendments, shall be made publicly available in electronic form and, to the extent practicable, posted on the official Committee web site.

(3) *Publication.*—The meeting or hearing announcement shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record. To the greatest extent practicable, meeting announcements shall be entered into the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources.

RULE IV.—OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING.

(A) *Open Meetings.*—All meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided by Rule XI of the Rules of the House or when the Committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by recorded vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, compromise sensitive law enforcement information, tend to defame, degrade or incriminate a witness, or violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

(B) *Broadcasting.*—Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the Committee shall permit that hearing or meeting to be covered by television broadcast, internet broadcast, print media, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee operated broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Priority shall be given by the Committee to members of the Press Galleries. Pursuant to clause 2(e) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(C) *Transcripts.*—A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during a Committee hearing. All transcripts of meetings or hearings that are open to the public shall be made available.

RULE V.—PROCEDURES FOR MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.

(A) *Opening Statements.*—At any meeting of the Committee, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall be entitled to present oral opening statements of five minutes each. Other Members may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chairman presiding over the meeting may permit additional opening statements by other Members of the Full Committee or of that subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(B) *The Five-Minute Rule.*—The time any one Member may address the Committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee shall not exceed five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chairman, except that this time limit may be extended when permitted by unanimous consent.

(C) *Postponement of Vote.*—The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed vote at any time, provided that all reasonable steps have been taken to notify Members of the resumption of such proceedings, including, when practicable, circulation of notice by the Clerk of the Committee. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(D) *Contempt Procedures.*—No recommendation that a person be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House unless and until the Full Committee has, upon notice to all its Members, met and considered the alleged contempt. The person to be cited for contempt shall be afforded, upon notice of at least 72 hours, an opportunity to state why he or she should not be held in contempt prior to a vote of the Full Committee, with a quorum being present, on the question whether to forward such recommendation to the House. Such statement shall be, in the discretion of the Chairman, either in writing or in person before the Full Committee.

RULE VI.—WITNESSES.

(A) *Questioning of Witnesses.*—

(1) Questioning of witnesses by Members will be conducted under the five-minute rule unless the Committee adopts a motion permitted by clause 2(j)(2) of House Rule XI.

(2) In questioning witnesses under the five-minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall first be recognized. In a subcommittee meeting or hearing, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee are then recognized. All other Members that arrive before the commencement of the meeting or hearing will be recognized in the order of seniority on the Committee, alternating between Majority and Minority Members. Committee Members arriving after the commencement of the hearing shall be recognized in order of appearance, alternating between Majority and Minority Members, after all Members

present at the beginning of the hearing have been recognized. Each Member shall be recognized at least once before any Member is given a second opportunity to question a witness.

(3) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit an extension of the period of questioning of a witness beyond five minutes but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority party and the Minority and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit Committee staff of the Majority and Minority to question a witness for a specified period of time, but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority and Minority staff and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(B) *Minority Witnesses.*—Whenever a hearing is conducted by the Committee upon any measure or matter, the Minority party Members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those Minority Members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(C) *Oath or Affirmation.*—The Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(D) *Statements by Witnesses.*—

(1) Consistent with the notice given, witnesses shall submit a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings (including, where practicable, an electronic copy) with the Clerk of the Committee no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness's appearance before the Committee. Unless the 48-hour requirement is waived or otherwise modified by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the failure to comply with this requirement may result in the exclusion of the written testimony from the hearing record and/or the barring of an oral presentation of the testimony. The Clerk of the Committee shall provide any such prepared or written statement submitted to the Clerk prior to the hearing to the Members of the Committee prior to the commencement of the hearing.

(2) To the greatest extent practicable, the written testimony of each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include a curriculum vita and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness. Such disclosures shall be made publicly available, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE VII.—QUORUM.

Quorum Requirements.—Two Members shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence. One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for conducting business, except for (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings to the public, pursuant to Committee Rule IV; (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas; and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. The Chairman shall make reasonable efforts, including consultation with the Ranking Minority Member when scheduling meetings and hearings, to ensure that a quorum for any purpose will include at least one Minority Member of the Committee.

RULE VIII.—DECORUM.

(A) *Breaches of Decorum.*—The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, by censure and exclusion from the hearing; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(B) *Access to Dais.*—Access to the dais before, during, and after a hearing, markup, or other meeting of the Committee shall be limited to Members and staff of the Committee. Subject to availability of space on the dais, Committee Members' personal staff may be present on the dais during a hearing if their employing Member is seated on the dais and during a markup or other meeting if their employing Member is the author of a measure or amendment under consideration by the Committee, but only during the time that the measure or amendment is under active consideration by the Committee, or otherwise at the discretion of the Chairman, or of the Ranking Minority Member for personal staff employed by a Minority Member.

(C) *Wireless Communications Use Prohibited.*—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

RULE IX.—SUBCOMMITTEES.

(A) *Generally.—The Full Committee shall be organized into the following six standing subcommittees and shall have specific responsibility for such measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it:*

(1) Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security

(2) Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications

(3) Subcommittee on Transportation Security

(4) Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence

(5) Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies

(6) Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Management

(B) *Selection and Ratio of Subcommittee Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall select their respective Members of each subcommittee. The ratio of Majority to Minority Members shall be comparable to the Full Committee, except that each subcommittee shall have at least two more Majority Members than Minority Members.

(C) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall be ex officio members of each subcommittee but are not authorized to vote on matters that arise before each subcommittee. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall only be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(D) *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.*—Except as otherwise directed by the Chairman of the Full Committee, each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the Full Committee on all matters within its purview. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chairman of the Full Committee. To the greatest extent practicable, no more than one meeting and hearing should be scheduled for a given time.

(E) *Special Voting Provision.*—If a tie vote occurs in a Subcommittee on the question of forwarding any measure to the Full Committee, the measure shall be placed on the agenda for Full Committee consideration as if it had been ordered reported by the Subcommittee without recommendation.

RULE X.—COMMITTEE PANELS.

(A) *Designation.*—The Chairman of the Full Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of Members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that warrant enhanced consideration and to report to the Committee.

(B) *Duration.*—No panel appointed by the Chairman shall continue in existence for more than six months after the appointment.

(C) *Party Ratios and Appointment.*—Consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, all Majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, and all Minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall choose one of the Majority Members so appointed who does not currently chair another Subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chairman of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall similarly choose the Ranking Minority Member of the panel.

(D) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee may serve as ex officio Members of each committee panel but are not authorized to vote on matters that arise before a committee panel and shall not be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for any purpose other than taking testimony.

(E) *Jurisdiction.*—No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(F) *Applicability of Committee Rules.*—Any designated panel shall be subject to all Committee Rules herein.

RULE XI.—REFERRALS TO SUBCOMMITTEES.

Referral of Bills and Other Matters by Chairman.—Except for bills and other matters retained by the Chairman for Full Committee consideration, each bill or other matter referred to the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to one or more subcommittees within two weeks of receipt by the Committee. In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Full Committee. Bills or other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned or discharged by the Chairman.

RULE XII.—SUBPOENAS.

(A) *Authorization.*—Pursuant to clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House, a subpoena may be authorized and issued under the seal of the House and attested by the Clerk of the House, and may be served by any person designated by the Full Committee for the furtherance of an investigation with authorization by—

(1) a majority of the Full Committee, a quorum being present; or

(2) the Chairman of the Full Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, during any period for which the House has adjourned for a period in excess of 3 days pursuant to a concurrent resolution when, in the opinion of the Chairman of the Full Committee, authorization and issuance of the subpoena is necessary to obtain the material or testimony set forth in the subpoena. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall notify Members of the Committee of the authorization and issuance of a subpoena under this rule as soon as practicable, but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

(B) *Disclosure.*—Provisions may be included in a subpoena with the concurrence of the

Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, or by the Committee, to prevent the disclosure of the Full Committee's demands for information when deemed necessary for the security of information or the progress of an investigation, including but not limited to prohibiting the revelation by witnesses and their counsel of Full Committee's inquiries.

(C) *Subpoena duces tecum.*—A *subpoena duces tecum* may be issued whose return to the Committee Clerk shall occur at a time and place other than that of a regularly scheduled meeting.

(D) *Affidavits and Depositions.*—The Chairman of the Full Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, or the Committee may authorize the taking of an affidavit or deposition with respect to any person who is subpoenaed under these rules but who is unable to appear in person to testify as a witness at any hearing or meeting. Notices for the taking of depositions shall specify the date, time and place of examination. Depositions shall be taken under oath administered by a Member or a person otherwise authorized by law to administer oaths. Prior consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall include written notice three business days before any deposition is scheduled to provide an opportunity for Minority staff to be present during the questioning.

RULE XIII.—COMMITTEE STAFF.

(A) *Generally.*—Committee staff members are subject to the provisions of clause 9 of House Rule X and must be eligible to be considered for routine access to classified information.

(B) *Staff Assignments.*—For purposes of these rules, Committee staff means the employees of the Committee, detailees, fellows, or any other person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee. All such persons shall be either Majority, Minority, or shared staff. The Chairman shall appoint, determine remuneration of, supervise, and may remove Majority staff. The Ranking Minority Member shall appoint, determine remuneration of, supervise, and may remove Minority staff. In consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may appoint, determine remuneration of, supervise and may remove shared staff that is assigned to service of the Committee. The Chairman shall certify Committee staff appointments, including appointments by the Ranking Minority Member, as required.

(C) *Divulgence of Information.*—Prior to the public acknowledgement by the Chairman or the Committee of a decision to initiate an investigation of a particular person, entity, or subject, no member of the Committee staff shall knowingly divulge to any person any information, including non-classified information, which comes into his or her possession by virtue of his or her status as a member of the Committee staff, if the member of the Committee staff has a reasonable expectation that such information may alert the subject of a Committee investigation to the existence, nature, or substance of such investigation, unless authorized to do so by the Chairman or the Committee.

RULE XIV.—COMMITTEE MEMBER AND COMMITTEE STAFF TRAVEL.

(A) *Approval of Travel.*—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any Committee Member or Committee staff shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Committee Member or Committee staff only in connection with official Committee business, such as the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee and meetings, conferences, site visits, and investigations that involve activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Full Committee.

(1) Proposed Travel by Majority Party Committee Members and Committee Staff.—In the case of proposed travel by Majority party Committee Members or Committee staff, before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following: (a) the purpose of the travel; (b) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (c) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; (d) the estimated total cost of the travel; and (e) the names of Members and staff seeking authorization. On the basis of that information, the Chairman shall determine whether the proposed travel is for official Committee business, concerns a subject matter under the jurisdiction of the Full Committee, and is not excessively costly in view of the Committee business proposed to be conducted.

(2) Proposed Travel by Minority Party Committee Members and Committee Staff.—In the case of proposed travel by Minority party Committee Members or Committee staff, the Ranking Minority Member shall provide to the Chairman a written representation setting forth the information specified in items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of subparagraph (1) and his or her determination that such travel complies with the other requirements of subparagraph (1).

(B) *Foreign Travel.*—All Committee Members and Committee staff requests for foreign travel must include a written representation setting forth the information specified in items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of subparagraph (A)(1) and be submitted to the Chairman not fewer than ten business days prior to the start of the travel. Within thirty days of the conclusion of any such foreign travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the Chairman a written report summarizing the information gained as a result of the travel in question, or other Committee objectives served by such travel. The requirements of this section may be waived or abridged by the Chairman.

(C) *Compliance with Committee Travel Policy and Guidelines.*—Travel must be in accordance with the Committee Travel Policy and Guidelines, as well as with House Rules, the Travel Guidelines and Regulations and any additional guidance set forth by the Committee on Ethics and the Committee on House Administration. Committee Members and staff shall follow these rules, policies, guidelines, and regulations in requesting and proceeding with any Committee-related travel.

RULE XV.—CLASSIFIED AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Security Precautions.*—Committee staff offices, including Majority and Minority offices, shall operate under strict security precautions administered by the Security Officer of the Committee. A security officer shall be on duty at all times during normal office hours. Classified documents and controlled unclassified information (CUI)—formerly known as sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information—may be destroyed, discussed, examined, handled, reviewed, stored, transported and used only in an appropriately secure manner in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities. Such documents may be removed from the Committee's offices only in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures, as determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall govern the handling of such documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(B) *Temporary Custody of Executive Branch Material.*—Executive branch documents or other materials containing classified information in any form that were not made part of the record of a Committee hearing, did not originate in the Committee or the House, and are not otherwise records of the Committee shall, while in the custody of the Committee, be segregated and maintained by the Committee in the same manner as Committee records that are classified. Such documents and other materials shall be returned to the Executive branch agency from which they were obtained at the earliest practicable time.

(C) *Access by Committee Staff.*—Access to classified information supplied to the Committee shall be limited to Committee staff members with appropriate security clearances and a need-to-know, as determined by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member, and under the direction of the Majority or Minority Staff Directors.

(D) *Maintaining Confidentiality.*—No Committee Member or Committee staff shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person who is not a Committee Member or authorized Committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony given before the Committee in executive session. Classified information and controlled unclassified information (CUI) shall be handled in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities and consistently with the provisions of these rules and Committee procedures.

(E) *Oath.*—Before a Committee Member or Committee staff may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service on the Committee on Homeland Security, except as authorized by the Committee or the House of Representatives or in accordance with the Rules of such Committee or the Rules of the House.

Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk of the Committee as part of the records of the Committee.

(F) *Disciplinary Action.*—The Chairman shall immediately consider disciplinary action in the event any Committee Member or Committee staff member fails to conform to the provisions of these rules governing the disclosure of classified or unclassified information. Such disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, immediate dismissal from the Committee staff, criminal referral to the Justice Department, and notification of the Speaker of the House. With respect to Minority staff, the Chairman shall consider such disciplinary action in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

RULE XVI.—COMMITTEE RECORDS.

(A) *Committee Records.*—Committee Records shall constitute all data, charts and files in possession of the Committee and shall be maintained in accordance with clause 2(e) of House Rule XI.

(B) *Legislative Calendar.*—The Clerk of the Committee shall maintain a printed calendar for the information of each Committee Member showing any procedural or legislative measures considered or scheduled to be considered by the Committee, and the status of such measures and such other matters as the

Committee determines shall be included. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revisions shall be made available to each Member of the Committee upon request.

(C) *Members Right To Access.*—Members of the Committee and of the House shall have access to all official Committee Records. Access to Committee files shall be limited to examination within the Committee offices at reasonable times. Access to Committee Records that contain classified information shall be provided in a manner consistent with these rules.

(D) *Removal of Committee Records.*—Files and records of the Committee are not to be removed from the Committee offices. No Committee files or records that are not made publicly available shall be photocopied by any Member.

(E) *Executive Session Records.*—Evidence or testimony received by the Committee in executive session shall not be released or made available to the public unless agreed to by the Committee. Members may examine the Committee's executive session records, but may not make copies of, or take personal notes from, such records.

(F) *Availability of Committee Records.*—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action including recorded votes and attendance at hearings and meetings. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of each amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, including the name of the Member who offered the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against each such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, as well as the names of those Members present but not voting. Such record shall be made available to the public at reasonable times within the Committee offices and also made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site within 48 hours of such record vote.

(G) *Separate and Distinct.*—All Committee records and files must be kept separate and distinct from the office records of the Members serving as Chairman and Ranking Minority Member. Records and files of Members' personal offices shall not be considered records or files of the Committee.

(H) *Disposition of Committee Records.*—At the conclusion of each Congress, non-current records of the Committee shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House.

(I) *Archived Records.*—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee. The Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member on any communication from the Archivist of the United States or the Clerk of the House concerning the disposition of noncurrent records pursuant to clause 3(b) of the Rule.

RULE XVII.—COMMITTEE RULES.

(A) *Availability of Committee Rules in Electronic Form.*—Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall make its rules publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site and shall submit such rules for publication in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Chairman of the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

(B) *Changes to Committee Rules.*—These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the Full Committee provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken and such changes are not inconsistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

MARTHA ELIZABETH WERNER HAZARD TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Martha Elizabeth Werner Hazard, of Monte Vista, Colorado. Martha passed away this January, and she will be remembered for her passion for teaching and her service to her community.

A native of Moffat, Colorado, Martha graduated from Moffat High School and attended Western State College, eventually graduating from Adams State College, and embarking on a 35-year teaching career. Starting out in a one-room school house in Crested Butte, she eventually moved to Saguache to teach the first grade for the rest of her career. Even after her retirement in 1989, she spent a decade on the Saguache School Board serving her community.

Martha was involved in all aspects of her hometown. She was a Girl Scout leader, pep club sponsor, and leader in her school and church. She was also responsible for feeding hired help, in addition to her large family at Hazard family ranch. Martha loved the outdoors, reading, and helping others, in addition to spending as much time as possible with her family.

Mr. Speaker, Martha will be deeply missed by her family and her community, but her contributions will not be forgotten. I would like to thank her for her dedication to educating our youth and for her service to her community.

HONORING FIRST LADY CHARLENE JACKSON

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of the First Lady of Acts Full Gospel Church, Charlene Jackson. Affectionately called "Sister Charlene" by the community, she was loving wife, mother, sister and friend. Sister Charlene Jackson will be remembered for her warm and vivacious presence in daily life, as well as her exemplary service to her congregation and the powerful strength of her ministry. With Sister Jackson's passing on January 26, 2011, we are reminded of her life's journey and the joyful legacy she inspired.

Sister Jackson was born on May 14, 1946, and as a teenager, resided at the Termon Avenue Home for Children (now Three Rivers Youth). She graduated from David B. Oliver High School and Duff's Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1983, she and Bishop Bob Jackson were married. The couple began Acts Full Gospel Church the following year. Together, they had a son, David, as well as an extended family of youth who benefitted from their loving mentorship and guidance.

Sister Jackson was an effective administrator of church affairs in her roles as office manager and administrative assistant to Bishop Jackson. She faithfully served the ministry beside her husband, and was coordinator of the Praise Team, as well as a member of the Chords of Acts Adult Choir.

As a trusted counselor and mentor, Sister Jackson taught in the church's marriage ministry, Women's Department, and Young Adult Department. She also authored, "Don't Start No Mess, Won't Be No Mess," a text offering straight talk to women about conducting successful relationships with men.

Sister Jackson was truly a spirit-filled woman of God who inspired many to a life of faith. She fulfilled her role as the First Lady of Acts Full Gospel Church with dignity and love. And, as a wife and helpmate to Bishop Bob Jackson, she showed exemplary passion, support and commitment to her husband, family and congregation.

The legacy of her strength and grace will live on in the hearts of many as we celebrate her life for years to come. Sister Jackson leaves behind her loving husband, Bishop Jackson, her son, David, her sister Janice Canon, sister-in law Pastor Doris Limbrick, and Lisa, Jamal, Kamani and Shavonn.

Today, California's 9th Congressional District salutes and honors an outstanding human being, First Lady Charlene Jackson. The contributions she made to others throughout her life are countless and precious. My thoughts are with Bishop Jackson and his family as we commemorate the life of this incredible woman. May her soul rest in peace.

TRIBUTE TO THE PAISANO

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring The Paisano on its 30th anniversary as the independent student newspaper for the University of Texas at San Antonio.

For 30 years, The Paisano has remained an all volunteer, student run publication that has celebrated freedom of the press, independent college news reporting and entrepreneurship. Throughout this time, The Paisano has been staffed by dedicated teachers, students and community volunteers who have kept the spirit of independent journalism alive in their community.

I am proud of a publication that circulates 7,000 free copies among UTSA campuses and their communities each week without the support of student fees or tax dollars. The Paisano Educational Trust, which operates as the publisher of this newspaper, offers modest scholarships for students and instills the spirit of entrepreneurship by providing on the job training.

I am inspired by the passion of students who run a publication without the support of a

formal journalism department or program and the teachers who dedicate their time to foster their students' creativity. From story design to photography training, the fundamentals of journalism and the basics of business are taught through the creation of The Paisano.

San Antonio has benefited greatly from the diverse Paisano staff who then entered the workforce to become lawyers, accountants, school teachers, poets, writers, environmental researchers, advertizing specialists and editors. I congratulate this newspaper on their 30th anniversary and wish for its continued success.

LINWOOD WARWICK TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a considerable privilege for me to rise and pay honor to the career of Mr. Linwood Warwick. Aside from being a loving husband, and a caring father of six children, Mr. Warwick was a dedicated musical educator who mentored and inspired his students for nearly a half-century.

Lin Warwick is a native of Colorado's San Luis Valley, an area in which he had a profound impact teaching music for forty-seven years at Alamosa, Centauri and Sangre de Cristo Schools. His quality as a musical instructor is illustrated by the countless trophies his bands have been awarded throughout the years. 36 marching trophies in all. The state of Colorado recently inducted Warwick into the Colorado Music Educators Association Hall of Fame as a token of appreciation for his enduring legacy as an excellent music educator in the San Luis Valley. Though Mr. Warwick has retired from teaching music, his passion for the art still burns strong as he still participates as a member in multiple bands.

Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor for me to stand and acknowledge the career of Mr. Linwood Warwick. A man who chose to give so much back to the community he was raised in; the school districts in the San Luis Valley will ever be indebted to an educator who strived to bring the most out of everyone he worked with.

HONORING ROBERT ''BOB'' S. CAULK

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert ''Bob'' Caulk, who has been a dynamic activist and practitioner of quality health care for more than forty-five years; the last twenty of which have been devoted to the Sacramento region. As he retires as the Chief Executive Officer of The Effort, Inc., I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking Bob for his endless service to the Sacramento community.

For the better part of five decades, Bob has served a leadership role at a number of health and human service agencies, such as Maryland's Department of Social Services and San Diego's Human Services Department. In 1991, Bob moved to Sacramento where he served as Director of Health and Human Services for Sacramento County. Following his tenure with Sacramento County, Bob served as the Executive Director for the Center for AIDS Research, Education and Services (CARES) and became instrumental in helping almost double CARES' annual budget from $2.8 million to $5.4 million.

In 2001, Bob took over the non-profit Family Services Agency and, in 2005, merged that counseling intervention organization with the primary health care services non-profit, The Effort. Today. The Effort Community Health Center has nine sites and provides primary care services, addiction treatment, mental health treatment, and crisis intervention throughout the Sacramento region. Without his vision and strong leadership, The Effort would not be the multifaceted and well-renowned network of community clinics it is today. Due to Bob's success, he has been able to establish meaningful partnerships with Sutter Health and the UC Davis Health System. For instance, in 2009, Sutter Health issued a two-year, one million dollar grant, to The Effort to help the organization cover costs associated with medical care and mental health care visits in the Sacramento area. In 2010, The Effort was awarded $500,000 in federal funding to cover construction costs of a new primary health care clinic in North Highlands. These are only two of many examples where Bob's hard work has demonstrated how much he and the organization have grown under his tenure.

In addition to serving as director of various health care non-profits, Bob made time to serve on a number of non-profit boards, such as of the American Leadership Forum Board of Directors. Bob's tireless effort to improve access to quality care to the underserved has not gone unnoticed. In 1997, he was named Outstanding Public Administrator by the American Society for Public Administration, Sacramento Chapter.

Mr. Speaker, as Bob, his wife Bette, family, friends and colleagues gather to celebrate his retirement, I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting this pioneering man for his many years of service to the Sacramento community.

NO DOMESTIC AIRLINE FATALITIES IN 2010 IS WELCOME NEWS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, despite recent news that air traffic control errors have risen, I want to recognize the air traffic controllers, pilots, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and others in the commercial aviation industry on news that there were no commercial airline fatalities in 2010. This marks the third year over the past four years that there were no deaths attributable to commercial aviation.

Last year there were more than 10 million domestic flights, carrying more than 700 million passengers. According to the National Transportation Safety Board, during this time, only 14 passengers suffered serious injuries and there were no major accidents.

The commercial aviation safety record in the U.S. is a result of safety-minded aviation professionals throughout our nation. I agree with the FAA that it is incumbent on all parties in the aviation system to identify its risks in order to eliminate or mitigate them.

History has shown that safety improvements are implemented more quickly and effectively when all sectors of the industry work together to develop solutions to identified and agreed upon areas that could use improvement.

I hope that a year from now, I can report again that there were no fatalities and even fewer major injuries attributable to our commercial aviation industry; and, believe this can happen if the airlines, pilots, flight attendants, mechanics, inspectors and the many others who play a role in our aviation industry work together and with the FAA on making safety their top priority.

JOHN VERNA TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, it brings me great pleasure as a Colorado Congressman to rise and give tribute to a man whose vision for the future is only surpassed by the passion he has for his community. Pueblo resident John Verna has selflessly used his own success to enhance the city he resides in, and for his decades of commitment to Southern Colorado he has been recognized as Pueblo's Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Verna is a successful entrepreneur, and a business man with a fruitful career that has involved many pursuits. John Verna owned and operated a landscaping company for more than thirty years, and was a major factor in the development of Lake Pueblo. Even more impressive than Mr. Verna's accomplished record in business is his ability to help the city of Pueblo, Colorado. He has served on the Pueblo Community College Foundation, the Youth Track Academy Advisory Commission, Pueblo City Council and the Pueblo Medal of Honor Foundation. Mr. Verna had such an effect on the Medal of Honor Foundation, that he brought the national convention to Pueblo in 2000. John was also very influential in leading the way for the new Pueblo Convention Center. John Verna's hard work and devotion has helped and improved his community in countless ways. Mr. Verna is a pillar within his community, and for his endless efforts he has been duly recognized as Pueblo's Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor to stand and recognize the accomplishments of Mr. John Verna. He is a wonderful example to all citizens of our country, and I congratulate him on his achievement as Pueblo's Citizen of the Year.

HONORING MS. BETTY GADLING

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary career of Ms.

Betty Gadling. Known affectionately as ''Sister Betty,'' Ms. Gadling has served Allen Temple Baptist Church for 35 years as the venerable Minister of Music and Performing Arts.

A woman of many talents, Ms. Gadling has traveled the world as a performer, composed and published original pieces, recorded two albums of gospel music, directed numerous choral groups, and produced full-scale productions, such as The Black Nativity and The Celebration of Light. Through her passion and skill as a music instructor and mentor, she has developed countless programs that inspire our young people in the fields of music appreciation, instrumental instruction, voice lessons, music theory, business of music and ensemble playing.

Her contributions to the Bay Area through the Allen Temple Musical, Cultural and Performing Arts Committee are unmatched, and her musical gifts are only outweighed by her personal commitment to ministry, faith and service. In addition to a long musical career, Ms. Gadling was the first African-American female Sheriff in Contra Costa County, a valued staff member of the University of California, and an employee at Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base (now Travis Air Force Base) while pursuing a degree at the San Francisco Conservatory of Music.

She has acted as a consultant for youth programs to the American Baptist Conferences, served on the Committee of Musicians and Pastors for the African American Hymnal, and was honored in 2009 as a Cal State East Bay Outstanding Alumnus and a Hampton University Ministers' Conference and the Choir Directors' Organists' Guild Workshop, ''Living Legend in Church Music.''

Betty is a musical genius and giant. Her creative spirit soars. She has been an inspiration to those whose lives she has touched, including myself. On behalf of the residents of California's 9th Congressional District, Ms. Betty Gadling, I salute you. Thank you for your exceptional contributions to Allen Temple Baptist Church and to residents throughout the Bay Area. I wish you and your loved ones all the best in this next chapter of life.

HONORING GWENDOLYN E. BOYD

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to have participated in the 22nd Delta Days, an annual Legislative Conference held in our Nation's capital today by the distinguished service organization, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

It is also my honor, during this Black History Month, to recognize a trailblazer in academia and a role model for thousands of Black women, the Honorable Gwendolyn E. Boyd. Due to her accomplishments both in the classroom and in the community, she was recently appointed by President Obama and confirmed by the United States Senate as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation. Ms. Boyd was sworn in to this position by Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI.

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Boyd is a native of Montgomery, Alabama. She was educated in public schools and received a four-year scholarship to attend Alabama State University where she graduated summa cum laude with a B.S. degree in Mathematics with a double minor in Physics and Music. Additionally, Ms. Boyd was the first African American to earn a Masters degree in Mechanical Engineering from Yale University.

Gwendolyn Boyd is an engineer and the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. She was appointed by the President of Johns Hopkins University as Chair of the Diversity Leadership Council, a position she has held since 2001. Ms. Boyd is a member of the Capital City Chapter of The Links, Inc., a Life Member of NAACP, the Alabama State University Alumni Association and the Association of Yale Alumni, as well as a participant in various engineering organizations for minorities.

From 2000–2004 Gwendolyn Boyd served as the 22nd National President of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., an international service sorority with over 200,000 members in over 950 chapters throughout the world. She currently serves along with Patricia Lattimore, former Assistant Secretary of Labor for Administration and Management, as the Sorority's National Social Action Co-Chair. Very active in ''giving back'' and helping promote an agenda for the positive growth and development of our youth, Ms. Boyd uses her many talents and skills to the benefit of the community. This includes freely sharing her time while she encourages their interests in careers in math, science and engineering and in their overall success.

It is my honor to recognize this accomplished woman and commend her many achievements.

DANIEL JOHN DENNEHY TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Daniel John Dennehy, of Del Norte, Colorado, who recently passed away. Daniel was a career sailor in the U.S. Navy, an avid outdoorsman and expert knife maker.

A distinguished member of the United States armed forces, he joined the Navy at a young age and served in World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam. He retired from active duty in 1970 as a chief petty officer.

Daniel was known worldwide for his expert knowledge in the art of knife-making, and for his highly coveted ''Dan-D'' knives. During World War II, he crafted and sold knives to Marines as they went into battle. Later in life he started his own knife-making company, Dan-D knives. Dennehy's knives are recognized globally as top of the line outdoor and tactical knives. They have been included in national outdoor and sporting publications and notable public figures such as Clint Eastwood, Barry Goldwater and Steve Miller count themselves as Dan-D knife owners. Most importantly, his knives have been at the front lines of every conflict since World War II. Elite units to include Navy SEALS, Marine Force Recon and Army Special Forces rely on Dan-D knives for their durability and high quality construction.

Daniel was an accomplished writer, an avid reader, hunter, fisher and competitive marksman. He was a regular contributor to numerous publications, writing editorials about various topics including politics and government. He was a lifelong learner and obsessive reader. Daniel was an accomplished marksman, and in the 1970's lent his time as a volunteer deputy sheriff for the Rio Grande Sheriff's Office.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Daniel's significant contributions to his community and his trade, and thank him and his family for his military service.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL VANG PAO

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and achievements of Major General Vang Pao. General Pao served in the Royal Lao Army and fought alongside the United States Armed Forces during the Vietnam war. He passed away Thursday, January 6th, 2011.

General Pao was born December 8, 1929 in the Xiangkhuang Province of northeastern Laos. He worked as a farmer in Laos until Japanese forces occupied the region as part of the French Indo-China War. During the conflict he fought alongside fellow Laotians to protect his country against the Japanese invasion. Following the war, Vang Pao continued to serve in the army of the Kingdom of Laos under the King of Laos. General Pao received the honored title of Phagna Norapramok, roughly translated as ''Lord Protector of the Country'' from the last King of Laos, King Savang Vatthana.

During the 1960s and 1970s, General Pao led the Secret Army, during the Secret War, where they fought against the Pathlet Lao and the People's Army of Vietnam to prevent the spread of communism into Southeast Asia. General Pao commanded the Military Region Two where he successfully fought to prevent the capture of this region by the communist forces of the North Vietnamese Army. Additionally, he was an ally of the Central Intelligence Agency and organized 39,000 guerrilla warriors to aid downed American pilots and defend American outposts from the enemy.

After the war, General Pao emigrated to the United States in May of 1975. He actively worked to ensure the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of Hmong and Lao immigrants in America and to ensure equal rights for them. Additionally he worked to help facilitate U.S.-Lao relationships and helped the Hmong community embrace their new identity as Hmong-Americans.

General Vang Pao dedicated his life to fight for freedom and democratic rights for all Southeast Asians. He relentlessly worked to improve the Hmong community and the world around him. General Vang Pao's legacy will not only be his leadership and accomplishments, but first and foremost, his service to his country and community.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor General Vang Pao for his service and dedication to the United States and the Hmong community. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Major General Vang Pao.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GARY JEFFERS

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and acknowledge Dr. Gary Jeffers as he concludes his term of service as President of the Michigan Dental Association.

After receiving an Artium Baccalaureatus degree from Malone College in 1969, Gary Jeffers went on, in 1971, to earn a Master of Science degree in Physiology and Pharmacology at Ohio University. He earned a Doctor of Dental Medicine degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1975. Dr. Jeffers pursued graduate training at the United States Navy Regional Medical Center in Portsmouth, Virginia, the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Atlanta, Georgia and at Emory University.

Dr. Gary Jeffers was a member of the United States Navy Dental Corps from 1972 until 1979. He was employed as a Resident Instructor at Emory University and then as a Clinical Instructor at the University of Pittsburgh's School of Dental Medicine. Dr. Jeffers built a private practice of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in North Canton, Ohio before joining the staff of the University of Detroit Mercy School of Dentistry in July 1985 where he continues to be a Tenured Associate Professor.

Prior to being elected as President of the Michigan Dental Association, Dr. Jeffers served on the MDA Board of Trustees as the trustee of the 18th district before serving as MDA president-elect and as vice president. Having completed his term as President, he will continue to serve the MDA Board as past president.

Dr. Jeffers' extensive involvement with the MDA and organized dentistry is evident in the numerous committees and task forces on which he has served. These include the Reference Committee on Membership, Bylaws and Dental Practice; Board Committee on Finance, Board Planning Work Group for Strategic Planning, and the Washington VIsitation team. In addition, Dr. Jeffers chaired the Committee on Governmental Affairs; MDA Insurance & Financial Group Endorsed Services Committee; and the MDA/MDAA and the MDA/MDHA task forces. He is also a past president of the Detroit District Dental Society and has served the American Dental Association in various capacities.

Dr. Jeffers' work outside the MDA bears acknowledgement. He is a licensing examiner for the North East Regional Board and spent four years serving on the Michigan Board of Dentistry. He also served as assistant to the Dean of Legislative Affairs at UDM and instigated the dental school's legislative activity on both the state and national level. During his tenure at UDM, Dr. Jeffers spearheaded a proposal resulting in an important $2 million HUD construction grant that was used to help relocate the dental school to its current facility.

Mr. Speaker, as Dr. Gary Jeffers concludes his term as President of the MDA I am reminded of the words he spoke to first year dental students. These words bear remembering; "Ethics is not something that is easily taught or learned. It comes from within your heart and your soul." Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Gary Jeffers and in recognizing his years of loyal service to our community and country.

RECOGNITION OF MR. JOEL ALLISON

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, February 17, 2011 marks the 9th Annual Virginia Chandler Dykes Leadership Award luncheon. On this day, the award will be bestowed upon a dedicated leader in the Dallas community, Mr. Joel Allison. Mr. Allison will be presented the award by Dr. Ann Stuart, Chancellor and President of Texas Woman's University and the Bank of Texas.

In 2002, the award was established in honor of notable Dallasite Virginia Chandler Dykes, a health care provider committed to professional and civic achievements in her public service through helping others. Past award recipients include: Kathleen Mason, 2010; Caroline Rose Hunt, 2009; T. Boone Pickens, 2008; Lindalyn Adams, 2007; Dr. and Mrs. Kern Wildenthal, 2006; Gretchen Minyard Williams and J.L. "Sonny" Williams, 2005; Geraldine "Tincy" Miller, 2004; and Susan and Charles Cooper, 2003.

Mr. Allison has been with Baylor Health Care System (BHCS) since 1993 and was promoted from Chief Operating Officer to Chief Executive Officer in 2000. Under his visionary leadership, Baylor remains as a trusted health care system where patients can go to receive safe, compassionate, quality health care. BHCS has been ranked by US News as one of the best hospitals in the country for their care and treatment of kidney disorders, gastroenterology, and their rehabilitation services.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Allison for stellar leadership in the delivery of health care. Both he and Mrs. Dykes are a testament to the types of role models who inspire us to give our best in all that we do.

HONORING RAFAEL "RAY" TALIAFERRO

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary journalistic contributions of veteran KGO-AM radio journalist Rafael "Ray" Taliaferro as he is inducted into the National Association of Black Journalists (NABJ) Hall of Fame.

Renowned for his San Francisco Bay Area 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. broadcast called, "The Early Show," Ray Taliaferro has been a progressive voice in lively, late-night discussions of political, cultural and current events for the past 25 years. Moreover, Mr. Taliaferro's entire broadcasting career spans four decades, and he is recognized as the first African-American talk show host on a major market radio station in our nation's history.

Born February 7, 1939, Mr. Taliaferro grew up in the Hunters Point district of San Francisco. After getting his start in talk radio in 1967 at San Francisco's KNEW-AM, Mr. Taliaferro began a career in television—commuting daily to Burbank, California to host on KHJ-TV. Before long, he was hired as a news anchor for San Francisco's KRON-TV station, and in 1977, he joined the team at KGO Radio.

Throughout his trailblazing career, Mr. Taliaferro has been a fearless leader and a bold advocate for numerous causes. He was president of the San Francisco chapter of the NAACP from 1968 to 1971, helped found the National Association of Black Journalists in 1975, and was honored by the San Francisco Black Chamber of Commerce in 1994 with the Black Chamber Life Award. Additionally, due to his tremendous efforts to help raise money for leukemia research, Mr. Taliaferro was named board president of the Northern California Chapter of the Leukemia Society of America from 1995 to 2000.

Among his many achievements, Mr. Taliaferro has fostered a tremendous involvement in the arts. He led the San Francisco Art Commission for 16 years, was the Mayor's Commissioner of the War Memorial Trustee Board from 1992 to 2000, and served as president of the Frederick Douglass Symposium. He currently serves as a member of the Board of Governors of The Commonwealth Club of California. And, in addition to his talents as an orator, Mr. Taliaferro is an accomplished musician who conducted the "Ray Tal Chorale" and served as the music director of Third Baptist Church.

In September of 2010, Mr. Taliaferro was a recipient of another Hall of Fame honor through the Newseum in Washington DC, and in July of that year, the National Association of Black Journalists named "The Ray Taliaferro Entrepreneurial Award of Excellence" in his honor. A life-long Democrat, and one of the premier liberal talk show hosts in America, Ray Taliaferro has long encouraged civic engagement through astute political commentary. Furthermore, his strength of opinion and journalistic passion continue to be a catalyst for community dialogue and healthy debate.

As we join in celebration of Mr. Taliaferro and his fellow 2011 NABJ Hall of Fame inductees, Ed Bradley, Eugene Robinson, Merri Dee and JC Hayward, we are reminded of the invaluable service that America's journalistic community provides. What's more, we celebrate the countless contributions that journalists of color continue to make in the dissemination of news, the diversity of our media, and the history of our country. On behalf of California's 9th Congressional District, Rafael "Ray" Taliaferro, we salute you. Thank you for your continued service to the Bay Area community and to our great nation.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING INTERIM BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011 FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Section 3 of House Resolution 5 and

House Resolution 38, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the allocation for fiscal year 2011 to the Committee on Appropriations.

This interim allocation will be used to enforce sections 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Section 302(f) prohibits the consideration of legislation inconsistent with the budgetary levels set forth in the budget resolution and the accompanying report.

For the Committee on Appropriations, the allocation for fiscal year 2011 is set at $1,055 billion in discretionary budget authority.

This submission also includes language related to Advance Appropriations as required by House Resolution 5.

If there are any questions on this interim allocation, please contact Paul Restuccia, Chief Counsel of the Budget Committee.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year 2011
Discretionary Action	BA	1,054,684
	OT	1,283,861
Current Law Mandatory	BA	765,584
	OT	755,502

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS

Section 3(e) of House Resolution 5 limits the amount and type of advance appropriations for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Under this section, advance appropriations for fiscal year 2012 are restricted to $28.852 billion for the programs, projects, activities, or accounts listed below. Advances for 2013 are listed separately with the same cap of $28,852,000,000. Additional accounts are listed below for certain veterans programs which are also specified in House Resolution 5. The section defines advance appropriations as any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2011.

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2012: Employment and Training Administration; Office of Job Corps; Education for the Disadvantaged; School Improvement Programs; Special Education; Career, Technical and Adult Education; Payment to Postal Service; Tenant-based Rental Assistance; Project-based Rental Assistance.

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2013: The Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Other Allowable Accounts Receiving Advance Appropriations: Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services; Medical Support and Compliance; Medical Facilities Accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

LESSONS RONALD REAGAN TAUGHT US

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, liberals loathed him. Conservatives idolized him. The middle overwhelmingly loved him. He charmed America. His knack to connect was unmistakable. And although many have tried to replicate his charisma and appeal, no one has ever come close to being Ronald Reagan.

He made us laugh when we didn't think we could, or should. He always had a way to comfort us in the midst of tragedy. He could disarm the press with a one-liner; and get a chuckle from even his fiercest opponents.

The first time I saw Ronald Reagan was at the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami Beach. Much to the dismay of my dyed-in-the-wool Democrat grandmother, I was there as a proud Texas College Republican delegate.

He lost the nomination to Nixon, but I was sold on Reagan from that moment on.

Of course, I instantly like him for his automobile of choice—a jeep. I drove the same kind and still do. He appealed to me and other renegade conservatives my age, particularly those of us in the yellow-dog South, because we were a herd without a shepherd. Back then, it was taboo to be a Republican in Texas. But then, along came Reagan. We were Reagan Republicans.

Reagan cut the class warfare. He transformed the "country-club GOP" image, and brought conservatism out of the shadows. It was cool to be a conservative. He represented what Americans wanted—Democrats and Republicans alike. He wasn't the Grand Old Party leader; he was the people's president.

Reagan's tenure in the White House saw some of the most historic events in our country and the world. His line, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall," will probably resonate for time immemorial.

Although criticized by his foes for being a Hollywood actor, Reagan masterfully engineered a feat that so-called political experts had little confidence could be accomplished—the end of the Cold War.

Within minutes of his swearing in, news broke in one of the most widely followed situations of that time. President Reagan announced the Iran hostage crisis was over. The Americans were coming home. Make no mistake—the significance of his election was an intimidating and influential factor in their release.

When the entire country was devastated by the Challenger tragedy, Reagan addressed a grieving nation by giving one of his most memorable and touching speeches. His ability to heal the brokenhearted was more than an admired political attribute. He never talked above the people—always to the people. It was what made him one of us.

And of course, there is his most beloved legacy. He single handedly made the jelly bean a national treasure.

Reagan never took himself too seriously. Even when his own life was on the line, the leader of the free world was cracking jokes. On his way into emergency surgery after the 1981 assassination attempt, he looked up at the surgeons and said, "I hope you are all Republicans."

While he was a one-of-a kind politician—the Everyman of our time. He was a "pull yourself up by the boot straps" kind of guy.

From union halls to country clubs, everyone felt like Reagan was one of them. Being an American meant something to him. He was unabashedly unapologetic for our country's success.

He was the great defender of capitalism. Reaganomics was hailed ingenious by the supply-side, pro-growth economists and harshly criticized as "voodoo" by the big government crowd.

Reagan proved that lower taxes and leaner government stimulates growth, spurs private enterprise, inspires harder work and enables more savings and investment.

The American people got it then, and they want it back now.

As we celebrated the 100th birthday of President Reagan this Sunday (or the 61st anniversary of his 39th birthday; he never missed a chance to poke fun at his own age), we should learn from The Great Communicator.

Americans want to be talked to again, not pushed aside by a government that talks above them. In Reagan's inaugural address he said, "It is time to check and reverse the growth of government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed."

The Gipper was right then, and he is right now. Happy birthday, Mr. President.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING DR. JANET L. HOLMGREN

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary career of Dr. Janet L. Holmgren as she retires from over 20 years of transformative leadership as the president of my alma mater, Mills College, in Oakland, California. I can say with gratitude and admiration that, during her tenure, President Holmgren has propelled Mills into one of the most respected and successful liberal arts colleges in the United States.

In addition to increasing enrollment while simultaneously elevating the academic profile of the College, President Holmgren has created a national model for women's education and increased educational opportunities for a diverse pool of talented women and men. Known for her thoughtful, strategic, creative and collaborative leadership ability, President Holmgren has been a staunch advocate for expanding educational access and student diversity. As one of the leading women's colleges in the country with an impressive roster of innovative coed graduate programs, Mills is also considered one of the nation's most diverse selective liberal arts colleges.

Reflecting the renowned multiculturalism of the surrounding Oakland area and the entire 9th Congressional District, the Mills College undergraduate student population comprises 39 percent students of color, and is instructed by a teaching community that is 25 percent faculty of color (A large jump compared to 21 percent students of color and 5 percent faculty of color in 1991). President Holmgren has also been a highly effective fundraiser, enabling Mills to grow its endowment to $175 million. The College's most recent capital campaign, ending in 2004, exceeded its $100 million goal by $32 million. And in the 2008–2009 fiscal year, Mills raised over $18 million in crucial funding.

In the past decade alone, President Holmgren's funding initiatives have resulted in over $100 million of capital improvements, including facilities to house the School of Education (offering Mills' first doctoral degree) and

two environmentally sustainable facilities—the Betty Irene Moore Natural Sciences Building and the Lorry I. Lokey Graduate School of Business.

Additionally, President Holmgren's comprehensive leadership and long-term vision led her to be an early adopter of the American College and Universities' Climate Commitment. She continues to make sustainability and environmental responsibility key tenets of Mills' current strategic plan and campus values, and these efforts have earned Mills a rating as one of the greenest colleges in the nation by The Princeton Review.

A consummate leader and a dear friend, President Holmgren has been a steadfast champion for women's education, student diversity, and improved access to higher learning. She has left an indelible mark on the higher education community in California and throughout the nation by way of her myriad accomplishments. Her many accolades and contributions include chairing numerous boards, being the 2006 recipient of the Chief Executive Officer Leadership Award from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, and being named one of the "Bay Area's Most Influential Women in Business" by the San Francisco Business Times in 2008 and 2009.

As a proud Mills College alumna and former president of the Black Student Union during the early 1970s, I have been committed to bringing Mills College closer to the larger East Bay community. President Holmgren, in her many creative ways, has ensured that the outside world is well connected to the students and programs of this beautiful campus.

On behalf of the residents of California's 9th Congressional District, Dr. Janet L. Holmgren, I salute you for three decades of outstanding leadership in higher education. I congratulate and thank you for your unparalleled service to our community. You have touched countless lives in profound ways throughout your career, and we wish you continued success and happiness as you transition to this exciting new chapter of life.

TSA WORKFORCE AT DALLAS-FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RECOGNIZED AS AIRPORT OF THE YEAR

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am very privileged today to recognize the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) employees at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport as having the best TSA operation for a major hub airport in the United States in 2010.

The TSA annually awards one of its operations at a major hub airport as the airport that exhibits exceptional internal as well as external customer service. Courtesy and attention to detail with respect to passengers, customers and all other stakeholders are its hallmark. Its crowning achievement would be in the seamless execution of exemplary customer service while maintaining the highest level of airport security.

Dedicated to the pursuit of the agency's core values of integrity, innovation, teamwork, dedication, competence, diversity, courtesy and respect, the TSA airport workforce receiving this award has established a record of customer confidence and satisfaction through its proactive and vigilant efforts to protect and serve the public.

I congratulate the TSA employees and DFW for this outstanding achievement.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S621–635

Measures Introduced: Twelve bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 300–311, and S. Res. 46. **Page S629**

FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S622–28**

Adopted:

By 96 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 14), Nelson (FL) Amendment No. 34, to strike section 605. **Pages S622, S625, S626**

Pending:

Wicker Modified Amendment No. 14, to exclude employees of the Transportation Security Administration from the collective bargaining rights of Federal employees and provide employment rights and an employee engagement mechanism for passenger and property screeners. **Page S622**

Blunt Amendment No.5, to require the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security to approve applications from airports to authorize passenger and property screening to be carried out by a qualified private screening company. **Page S622**

Paul Amendment No. 21, to reduce the total amount authorized to be appropriated for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal year 2011 to the total amount authorized to be appropriated for the Administration for fiscal year 2008. **Page S622**

Rockefeller (for Wyden) Amendment No. 27, to increase the number of test sites in the National Airspace System used for unmanned aerial vehicles and to require one of those test sites to include a significant portion of public lands. **Page S622**

Inhofe Amendment No. 6, to provide liability protection to volunteer pilot nonprofit organizations that fly for public benefit and to the pilots and staff of such nonprofit organizations. **Page S622**

Inhofe Amendment No. 7, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to initiate a new rulemaking proceeding with respect to the flight time limitations and rest requirements for supplemental operations before any of such limitations or requirements be altered. **Page S622**

Rockefeller (for Ensign) Amendment No. 32, to improve provisions relating to certification and flight standards for military remotely piloted aerial systems in the National Airspace System. **Page S622**

McCain Amendment No. 4, to repeal the essential air service program. **Page S622**

Rockefeller (for Leahy) Amendment No. 50, to amend title 1 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to include nonprofit and volunteer ground and air ambulance crew members and first responders for certain benefits, and to clarify the liability protection for volunteer pilots that fly for public benefit. **Page S622**

Reid Amendment No. 54, to allow airports that receive airport improvement grants for the purchase of land to lease the land and develop the land in a manner compatible with noise buffering purposes. **Page S622**

Reid Amendment No. 55, to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to the city of Mesquite, Nevada. **Pages S622–23**

Udall (NM)/Bingaman Amendment No. 49, to authorize Dona Ana County, New Mexico, to exchange certain land conveyed to the County for airport purposes. **Page S623**

Udall (NM) Amendment No. 51, to require that all advanced imaging technology used as a primary screening method for passengers be equipped with automatic target recognition software. **Pages S623–24**

Nelson (NE) Amendment No. 58, to impose a criminal penalty for unauthorized recording or distribution of images produced using advanced imaging technology during screenings of individuals at airports and upon entry to Federal buildings. **Pages S624–25**

Paul Amendment No. 18, to strike the provisions relating to clarifying a memorandum of understanding between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **Pages S625–26**

Additional Cosponsors: Page S629

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S629–34

Additional Statements: Pages S628–29

Amendments Submitted: Pages S634–35

Privileges of the Floor: Page S635

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—14) Page S626

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 11:17 a.m., until 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 10, 2011. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S635.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled, "Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reauthorization Act of 2011".

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 45 public bills, H.R. 519–563; 2 private bills, H.R. 564–565; and 8 resolutions, H.J. Res. 23–24; H. Con. Res. 14; and H. Res. 72, 74–77, were introduced. Pages H549–51

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H553–54

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 72, directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth (H. Rept. 112–6) and

H. Res. 73, providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 72) directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth (H. Rept. 112–7). Page H549

Suspension—Failed: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Extending expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004: H.R. 514, to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to access to business records, individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers, and roving wiretaps until December 8, 2011, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 277 yeas to 148 nays, Roll No. 26. Pages H520–27, H527–28

National Council on the Arts—Reappointment: Read a letter from Representative Pelosi, Minority Leader, in which she reappointed the Honorable Betty McCollum to the National Council on the Arts. Page H527

Board of Trustees of the Congressional Hunger Fellows Program—Reappointment: Read a letter from Representative Pelosi, Minority Leader, in which she reappointed Mr. James P. McGovern of Worcester, MA to the Board of Trustees of the Congressional Hunger Fellows Program. Page H527

House Democracy Partnership—Appointments: Read a letter from Representative Pelosi, Minority Leader, in which she appointed the following Members to the House Democracy Partnership: Representatives Price (NC), Capps, Holt, Schwartz, Payne, Farr, Ellison, Hirono, and Roybal-Allard. Page H527

Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission—Appointment: Read a letter from Representative Pelosi, Minority Leader, in which she appointed the Honorable Silvestre Reyes to the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission. Page H527

Recess: The House recessed at 3:12 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. Page H527

Publication of Committee Rules: Agreed by unanimous consent that the chair of each committee be permitted to submit their respective committee rules for publication in the Congressional Record and that the chair of the Committee on the Budget be permitted to submit material related to the budget process for publication in the Congressional Record. Page H528

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—Appointments: The Chair announced the

Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Representative Smith (NJ), Chairman; Representatives Pitts, Aderholt, and Gingrey. **Page H528**

Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission: Representative Schock. **Page H528**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire is to continue in effect beyond February 7, 2011—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed (H. Doc. 112–8). **Page H519**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on pages H519–20.

Senate Referral: S. 188 was held at the desk.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on pages H527–28. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 9:56 p.m.

Committee Meetings

REVISED SUBALLOCATIONS OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 2011

Committee on Appropriations: Committee approved the Report on the Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2011.

Prior to this action, the Committee met for organizational purposes.

NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution held a hearing on H.R. 3, No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FEDERAL REGULATION REVIEW—JOBS/ECONOMY

Committee on Rules: Granted H. Res. 72, Directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth, by a non-record vote, a closed rule providing nine hours and 30 minutes of debate with 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and Minority Leader or their respective designees, eight hours equally divided among and controlled by the respective chairs and ranking minority members of the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Oversight and Government Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, and one hour equally divided among and controlled by the respective chairs and ranking minority members of the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Small Business. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the resolution. The rule provides that the amendment recommended by the Committee on Rules now printed in the resolution, shall be considered as adopted and the resolution, as amended shall be considered as read. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Prior to granting the rule, the Committee ordered favorably reported, as amended, H. Res. 72, by a non-record vote, and held a hearing on the resolution. No witnesses testified.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing on Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization: FAA Administrator. Testimony was heard from Randy Babbitt, Administrator, FAA, Department of Transportation.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2011

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, oversight of the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce, 10 a.m., H–309 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, on the U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing on morale, welfare, and recreation programs overview, 2 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, hearing on the State of the U.S. Economy, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, hearing on the Impact of the Health Care Law on the Economy, Employers, and the Workforce, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, hearing on the Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011, 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing on a measure to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to modify special rules relating to coverage of abortion services under such Act, 1 p.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled ''GSE Reform: Immediate Steps to Protect Taxpayers and End the Bailout,'' 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy and Technology, hearing entitled ''Can Monetary Policy Really Create Jobs?'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, to meet for organizational purposes, followed by a hearing on Recent Developments in Egypt and Lebanon: Implications for U.S. Policy and Allies in the Broader Middle East, Part 1, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, hearing entitled ''Understanding the Homeland Threat Landscape—Considerations for the 112th Congress,'' 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, to mark up H.R. 5, Help Efficient, Accessible, Low-cost, Timely Healthcare (HEALTH) Act of 2011; and to consider the Committee's Oversight Plan, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on TARP, Financial Services and Bailouts of Public and Private Programs, hearing on State and Municipal Debt: The Coming Crisis? 9:30 am., 210–HVC.

Committee on Small Business, hearing entitled ''Buried in Paperwork a 1099 Update,'' 1 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Aviation, to continue hearings on Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization: Stakeholders, 10:15 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs. hearing on alleged violations of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), 10:30 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, hearing on the status of the President's trade policy agenda, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Social Security, to meet for organizational purposes, 3 p.m., 1105 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, to meet for organizational purposes, 2 p.m., 304–HVC.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

4 p.m., Thursday, February 10

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, February 9

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of the following suspensions: (1) S. 188—A bill to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 98 West First Street, Yuma, Arizona, as the ''John M. Roll United States Courthouse'' and (2) H.R. ____.—To secure the return to the United States the $179 million overpaid into the United Nations Tax Equalization Fund as of December 31, 2009, and for other purposes.

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