

With 9.1 percent unemployment, with a soft economy, government and Washington must allow manufacturers such as Boeing to prosper, innovate, and create jobs. We need to make it easier and cheaper for those manufacturers to make in the United States what they sell in the United States.

Expanding new production lines in South Carolina was a business decision made by Boeing's executives and board members, on behalf of their shareholders, who believed it was in the company's best interests. As I mentioned, those board members and executives are well respected, including by the President of the United States, who has invited many of them to be a part of his Administration.

But under this Administration, the NLRB Acting General Counsel seems only concerned about the interests and agenda of organized labor—an agenda that has been soundly rejected by the vast majority of private sector workers in both right-to-work and non-right-to-work States across the country in recent years.

All eyes will be on Seattle next Tuesday, when one of our Nation's greatest assets and contributors to our economic future will be put on trial for investing, creating, and innovating at a time when we are in the middle of an economic recession. This will be a true test of whether manufacturers are able to make in the United States what they sell in the United States, or whether they will be encouraged to make overseas what they sell in the United States. It will test whether they put jobs over there, instead of creating them here. And it will test whether the Administration's economic policy is exporting airplanes or exporting jobs.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

GLOBAL WARMING

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am here this afternoon because, on May 12, 2011, the National Academy of Sciences released a significant report entitled "America's Climate Choices." In 2007, Congress directed the academy to write this report. The researchers who contributed to the report include scientists, economists, and policymakers from world-class institutions such as the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, DuPont, and MIT. The list of the States from which the committee comes is very broad: California—scientists came from—North Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Virginia, Michigan, Wyoming, Washington State, Ten-

nessee, Arizona, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Colorado, and Texas. The report was peer reviewed.

I ask unanimous consent that at the end of my remarks the list of the committee, which is page V of the report, be printed as an exhibit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1)

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The report was peer reviewed by academic reviewers from such universities as Stanford, the University of Texas, the University of South Carolina, Harvard, and Carnegie Mellon. Yet this significant report, requested by Congress, drafted by experts, peer reviewed by science, has fallen on deaf ears in our Nation's Capital. Why is this? Is it because the report addresses a problem we have already solved? No. Is it because the report tells us not to worry? No; it is not that either. The report, "America's Climate Choices," adds to the body of climate science evidence and reflects the clear consensus of the scientific community, which is that carbon pollution is creating dangers across our planet and must be addressed if we are to avoid its most disastrous consequences. These are the facts in the report:

Climate change is occurring. It is very likely caused by human activities and poses significant risks for a broad range of human and natural systems.

Are we prepared for these significant risks? No, we are not, concludes the report. I quote again:

The United States lacks an overarching national strategy to respond to climate change.

The report warns further:

Waiting for unacceptable impacts to occur before taking action is imprudent because the effects of greenhouse gas emissions do not fully manifest themselves for decades and, once manifested . . . will persist for hundreds or even thousands of years.

Starkly, the report calls on us now to begin mobilizing for adaptation. The precise quote: "Begin mobilizing now for adaptation."

The report is an urgent call to action by a widespread group of our most responsible scientists, peer reviewed by our most responsible universities. Why, then, is it being ignored? I believe many of my colleagues are ignoring this report because they are hoping this problem of carbon pollution changing the atmosphere and the climate of our planet will go away. They are hoping that somehow, if we don't discuss it—indeed, if we deny it—climate change will not happen. If we ignore the laws of physics and chemistry and biology, those laws may cease to apply to us. We can repeal a lot of laws in this Senate, but we cannot repeal the laws of nature, and we are fools to ignore them.

Some even attack the underlying science; this is a strategy that is as old as industry reaction to science industry does not like. A recent book looked at the EPA efforts to protect us from

secondhand smoke at a time when the tobacco industry wanted the unregulated ability to smoke and did not want people protected from secondhand smoke and pretended secondhand smoke was not dangerous. The writers conclude:

Most of the science upon which the EPA relied with respect to secondhand smoke was independent, so attacks on the EPA wouldn't work alone. They have to be coupled with attacks on the science itself.

A memo from Philip Morris's communications director, Victor Han, said the following:

Without a major concentrated effort to expose the scientific weaknesses of the EPA case, without an effort to build considerable reasonable doubt, then virtually all other efforts will be significantly diminished in effectiveness.

In other words, in order to create doubt, they had to attack the science directly, and they have done so, to the point where Mr. Han said the EPA is an agency that is, at least, misguided and aggressive and, at worst, corrupt and controlled by environmental terrorists.

So it is not a news story for industry to try to deny the science that shows the danger of what an industry is providing. But these attacks simply will not stand. The facts are too strong against them.

Over the last 800,000 years, Earth's atmosphere has contained CO₂ levels of 170 to 300 parts per million. That is solid science. That is a fact. That is not a theory. It is not in dispute. That is the range within which humankind has lived for 8,000 centuries. By the way, it is not clear that 8,000 centuries ago mankind had yet mastered the art of controlling fire. Essentially, the entirety of human history has taken place within that bandwidth of 170 to 300 parts per million of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere.

In 1863, the Irish scientist John Tyndall determined that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere trapped heat and trapped more heat as the concentration of carbon dioxide increases. That is textbook science. It has been textbook science for generations. That is not in dispute either.

Since the Industrial Revolution, our industrialized societies had burned carbon fuels in measurable amounts, usually measured as gigatons or metric tons. A gigaton, by the way, is a billion, with a B, metric tons. We now release, depending on the year, up to 7 or 8 gigatons—7 or 8 billion metric tons—each year. That is not in dispute either.

We now measure carbon concentrations going up in the Earth's atmosphere. Again, that is a measurement. This is not a theory. The present concentration exceeds 390 parts per million. Remember, for 8,000 centuries, humanity has existed in a bandwidth of 170 to 300 parts per million, and we are now at 390 parts per million—well outside the bounds we have inhabited for the last 800,000 years. That also is not in dispute. That is a fact.

“America’s Climate Choices” documents the changes in climate that have already been observed and measured in the United States. Again, not theory but documented, measured, and observed. These are also not in dispute. Over the past 50 years, our U.S. average air temperature has increased by more than two degrees Fahrenheit. Our total U.S. precipitation has increased, on average, by about 5 percent. Sea levels have risen along most of the U.S. coasts. Heavy downpours have become more frequent and more intense in the Southeastern and Western United States and the frequency of large wildfires and the length of the fire season have increased substantially in both the Western United States and in the Presiding Officer’s home State of Alaska.

If we take a look at the increase in carbon concentrations in our atmosphere, they can be plotted. Today is one of the last days our pages are with us after many months, and they have been here in school in the very early mornings. They have been learning mathematics, and it wouldn’t surprise me if our pages were able to take a series of points and plot a trajectory off of those points. That is not a complicated scientific endeavor. If we plot the trajectory of our carbon concentration, it puts us at 688 parts per million in the year 2095, and 1,097 parts per million in the year 2195. That is a pretty long way off, but when we think that for 800,000 years we have inhabited a planet in which the carbon concentration in the atmosphere was between 170 and 700 parts per million and in a matter of a century and a little more we will have more than doubled that concentration and another century hence another 300 points up, that is a very significant—indeed, an epic—shift. These carbon concentrations are outside the bounds not of the last 8,000 centuries but of millions of years of this planet’s history.

The National Academy of Science report warns us this way as well:

In addition to the potential impacts that we are able to identify, there is a real possibility of impacts that have not been anticipated.

Let me say that again:

In addition to the potential impacts that we are able to identify, there is a real possibility of impacts that have not been anticipated.

When we travel outside a range that has protected our species and our planet for 8,000 centuries, we create forces that are hard to anticipate and, consequently, could create dangers that are hard to anticipate.

This National Academy of Sciences report does not just stop at cataloging the effects of climate change, however. As requested by Congress and as indicated by the report’s title—“America’s Climate Choices”—the report lays out the choices we have moving forward, if only we will acknowledge the facts of this problem and act responsibly.

The laws of nature, of course, do not care if we are paying attention. Cli-

mate change is happening and it poses grave risks to us and it will go forward whether or not we choose to acknowledge it. As I said earlier, we can do a lot of repealing of laws in this Senate, but we don’t get to repeal the laws of nature. There are real risks we are facing, but there are also many positive reasons we should address the problem of carbon pollution. Developing clean and truly renewable energy sources and working to run our American businesses more efficiently will help us retain our economic leadership in the global marketplace, and that means jobs for Americans.

Here is the report again on the potential harm to our economy if we don’t invest in a clean energy future:

The European Union has already increased its reliance on renewable energy and put a price on CO₂ emissions from major sources without detectable adverse economic effects. China has placed low carbon and clean energy industries at the heart of the country’s strategy for industrial growth, and is making large scale public investments (for instance, in “smart grid” energy transmission systems) to support this growth. . . . Firms operating in the United States could find themselves increasingly out of step with the rest of the world and without the same robust domestic markets for climate-friendly products. Moreover, U.S. firms in energy-intensive sectors could be disadvantaged relative to their more energy efficient foreign competitors if energy prices rise in coming decades. . . .

That is no idle speculation. We are already seeing the United States fall behind in clean energy technologies. We invented the first solar cell. We now rank fifth among the countries that manufacture solar components—fifth. The United States has only 1 of the top 10 companies manufacturing solar energy components and only 1 of the top 10 companies manufacturing wind turbines.

Half of America’s installed wind turbines were manufactured overseas. Portsmouth, RI, has installed two wind turbines. One was manufactured by a Danish company. The other was manufactured by an Austrian company, its components delivered to Rhode Island by a Canadian distributor. Imagine if we drove demand for domestic manufacturing of wind turbines, of solar cells and panels, of rechargeable batteries. Imagine the people we could put back to work, the factories we could reopen, the energy this growth would infuse into our economy.

The new energy economy that beckons us has been described in congressional testimony as bigger than the tech revolution that brought us our laptops and our iPads and these BlackBerries, and the Internet services that are now such an important part of our daily lives, whether we Twitter or go on eBay or shop Amazon or do Facebook. In 15 years, that Internet grew from nothing to a \$1 trillion economy—a \$1 trillion economy. By comparison, the global energy economy is \$6 trillion. We do not, as a country, want to fall out of the race to control that new energy economy. Yet that is exactly what we are doing.

America designed much of the underlying energy technology the world is using. But other countries have set smart policies and provided financial incentives to their industries, and now they are pulling away from us in bringing those new technologies to market. A \$6 trillion market, and our foreign competitors are pulling away from us in bringing our own technologies to that market. Our competitors are seizing the advantage in the development and deployment of new energy technologies, and we are letting them.

But we can still change this trajectory. We can face up to the facts of climate change, see the opportunity in that looming threat, strengthen our economy, and create jobs. The National Academy of Sciences report is just one more reminder of this historic charge to our Congress—a historic charge at which right now we are failing in our duty.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

COMMITTEE ON AMERICA’S CLIMATE CHOICES

ALBERT CARNESALE (Chair), University of California, Los Angeles

WILLIAM CHAMEIDES (Vice-Chair), Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

DONALD F. BOESCH, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Cambridge

MARILYN A. BROWN, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta

JONATHAN CANNON, University of Virginia, Charlottesville

THOMAS DIETZ, Michigan State University, East Lansing

GEORGE C. EADS, Charles River Associates, Washington, D.C.

ROBERT W. FRI, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.

JAMES E. GERINGER, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Cheyenne, Wyoming

DENNIS L. HARTMANN, University of Washington, Seattle

CHARLES O. HOLLIDAY, JR., DuPont (Ret.), Nashville, Tennessee

KATHARINE L. JACOBS,* Arizona Water Institute, Tucson

THOMAS KARL,* NOAA, Asheville, North Carolina

DIANA M. LIVERMAN, University of Arizona, Tucson, and University of Oxford, UK

PAMELA A. MATSON, Stanford University, California

PETER H. RAVEN, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis

RICHARD SCHMALENSEE, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

PHILIP R. SHARP, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.

PEGGY M. SHEPARD, WE ACT for Environmental Justice, New York, New York

ROBERT H. SOCOLOW, Princeton University, New Jersey

SUSAN SOLOMON, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Boulder, Colorado

BJORN STIGSON, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland

THOMAS J. WILBANKS, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee

PETER ZANDAN, Public Strategies, Inc., Austin, Texas

Asterisks (*) denote members who resigned during the course of the study.

FLANDERS FIELD ADDRESS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, on May 29 our colleague, the senior Senator from Vermont, commemorated Memorial Day with a visit to Flanders Field American Cemetery and Memorial in Waregem, Belgium. The Flanders region, of course, was made famous by Canadian physician and LTC John McCrae, who wrote the poem "In Flanders Fields" on May 3, 1915, after he witnessed the death of his friend, LT Alexis Helmer, 22 years old, the day before. While Senator LEAHY visited the cemetery, which serves as a resting place for many American soldiers killed during World War I, he made brief but eloquent remarks in honor of those brave men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom and justice. His remarks follow and I commend them to my colleagues and everyone else who reads the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a most fitting Memorial Day tribute:

We are gathered in a cemetery consecrated by the sacrifice of soldiers of our countries who died in the final days of what, in their time, was called the "Great War" and "The War To End All Wars."

It was a battle so fierce that almost a century later, as we gaze across their places of rest, we can still feel their valor and their anguish. These crosses, row on row, carry remembrance forward, and so does the annual reappearance of the poppies in these fields.

Like the Vermonters who have fallen in Afghanistan and Iraq, and their numberless comrades in conflicts before and after the strife of these nearby battlefields, these brave soldiers made no appointment with death. We hail these fallen patriots for braving the violence and tragedy of war.

But more than that, we honor our fallen here because they sacrificed all for a cause larger than themselves—defending humanity, freedom, and the ties of family and friendship that irrevocably bind our countries together.

They were of a generation of Americans, Belgians, British, and French who fought, shoulder to shoulder, and gave their all so we and others could live in freedom.

Four of them were sons of the states of Alabama and Iowa, which two of my Senate colleagues, who are here today, represent.

I am the second United States senator to speak at this solemn resting place. The first was Senator Francis Ryan Duffy of the state of Wisconsin, who came to dedicate the chapel, 74 years ago.

It is worth recalling what Senator Duffy said here in 1937, as the spreading shadow of war was once again darkening Europe:

He said:

"If the boys who are buried out here could sit up in their graves and speak to us today, it would be to give voice to the agonizing question—'Cannot some other means be found to settle international disputes?'"

Just two years later the world was plunged into the Second World War, and every generation of Americans since has known war's brutality.

Across the globe, in the century since then, innocent civilians increasingly have joined the ranks of those in uniform as the victims of war.

Over the years, standing with families from Vermont as they bid farewell to loved ones sent away to fight, I have seen the terrible costs: wives and children left alone, parents who must bury a child.

Lives with so much possibility suddenly cut short, as were those of the soldiers we honor here.

The men who sacrificed everything at Flanders Field—and who are commemorated so vividly through Colonel John McCrae's poetic tribute, heard 'round the world—believed that some things are worth fighting for.

They knew that vanquishing tyranny, and defending the ideals our countries share, were among them. Of course those same values are worth pursuing peacefully. Our obligation to our fallen, and to all of humanity, is to use every peaceful means at our disposal before committing any of our countrymen to battle.

We are here today to solemnly affirm that we remember their sacrifice, and that we will never forget.

RECOGNIZING THE CARBONE AUTO GROUP

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the Senate's attention the hard work, dedication, and perseverance of the Carbone Auto Group in Bennington, VT. The Carbone Auto Group is celebrating its recent showroom expansion, where they have merged their Ford, Hyundai, Honda, and Toyota dealerships.

From its first garage in 1933, to its 25 franchises currently running across Vermont and central New York, the Carbone Auto Group is an award-winning business that has garnered many regional and national accolades. Approaching eight decades in business, the Carbone Auto Group deserves recognition for its diligence in running such a prosperous family-owned business. The company's longevity and success is a testament to its dedicated staff members and management—particularly the founding partners, Joe Carbone and Phil Sacco. The hub of the auto group, Don-Al Management Company, Inc., is now managed by third-generation family members Joe, Don, Jr., Enessa, and Alex.

The Carbone Auto Group has helped hundreds of Vermonters purchase vehicles over the years, and it has created numerous Vermont jobs. I am pleased to see this local business celebrate its recent expansion, and I wish them continued success in the future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING JAMES J. HAGGERTY

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the late James J. Haggerty of Dunmore, PA. Jim was my good friend and on Sunday, June 12, he would have celebrated his 75th birthday. He died this past February 8.

Jim and his wife Celia were married for 40 years and they were the parents of seven loving children: Jean, Mauri, James, Matthew, Cecelia, Daniel and Kathleen.

Jim was raised in Dunmore and graduated from Scranton Preparatory School. After graduating from the College of the Holy Cross in 1957, Jim graduated with honors from Georgetown Law School. He returned home to

northeastern Pennsylvania to become the first law clerk to U.S. District Court Judge William J. Nealon. Jim's passion for public service led him to run for Congress in 1964 and State senate in 1966. While he was not successful in those campaigns, Jim was undeterred in his efforts to serve the people of Pennsylvania. For the next 40 years, he was a close friend and an ever-faithful supporter of my father Robert P. Casey and me in all of our campaigns for public office in Pennsylvania. Jim was a brilliant lawyer and he had a very successful law practice in Scranton for many years.

When my father was elected Governor in 1986, Jim came to Harrisburg to serve the people, first as secretary of the Commonwealth and then as general counsel. Jim's friendship and counsel served Governor Casey well during his two terms. He handled his responsibilities with integrity and a deep commitment to public service. He believed, as the Scriptures tell us, that "to whom much is given, much is expected."

After his years in State government, Jim welcomed me as a law partner. He mentored me in life as much as in the law. He understood the call to serve and supported me generously when I decided to seek public office.

Jim's life was a life of hard work and service, faith and family. No personal or professional accomplishments outweighed the love he had for Celia, his children and 18 grandchildren.

While we are all saddened that we cannot spend his birthday with him, we will be comforted that he leaves us his example. As his good friend Frank J. McDonnell said at Jim's funeral mass, Jim embodied the words from scripture that "a faithful friend is a sturdy shelter; he who finds one has found a treasure." For my family and many others in northeastern Pennsylvania, Jim Haggerty was our faithful friend and, for his family, a sturdy shelter of caring and love.

Happy Birthday, Jim. We miss you every day.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the Scranton Times obituary from February 11-13, 2011.

The information follows.

JAMES J. HAGGERTY

Attorney James J. Haggerty of Dunmore died Tuesday in Naples, Fla. His wife is the former Cecelia Lynett. The couple would have celebrated 45 years of marriage on Feb. 19.

Born in Scranton, son of the late James J. and Margaret Kearney Haggerty Cummings, he was a graduate of Scranton Preparatory School, the College of the Holy Cross and Georgetown University Law Center, where he was a member of the Law Review. He received honorary degrees from Villanova University and the University of Scranton. Jim served active duty in the Army Infantry and as a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard and Army Reserve. Jim served as law clerk to the Honorable William J. Nealon, chief judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District of Pennsylvania. A lifelong friend and adviser to former Gov. Robert P. Casey, Jim served as the secretary of the commonwealth and later as general counsel to the late governor. At the time of his death, Jim was a