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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Once again, we come to You to ask wisdom, patience, peace, and understanding for the Members of this people's House. The words and sentiments that have been spoken and heard in these recent days were born of principle, conviction, and commitment.

We ask discernment for the Members that they might judge anew their adherence to principle, conviction, and commitment, lest they slide uncharitably toward an inability to listen to one another, and work cooperatively to solve the important issues of our day.

Give them the generosity of heart and the courage of true leadership to work toward a common solution with sacrifice on both sides. We pray that their work results, not in a Nation comprised of winners and losers, but where our citizens know in their hearts that we Americans are all winners.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

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 Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CICILLINE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 5 1-minute requests on each side.

DOMESTIC MINOR TRAFFICKING

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, walking home from school, a girl of 12 is approached by a man who promises to give her everything. In her short life, she has already suffered abuse and neglect from her father and her foster parents. She thinks the promise of food and shelter and love is something she cannot pass up. But the man takes the girl to a hotel room where he beats her, forces her to do drugs and rapes her. Then she is sold on the Internet, is taken from hotel to hotel around the country, and is regularly raped by multiple men and treated as a piece of property.

She becomes a sex slave.

This is the plight of an actual domestic minor sex trafficking victim in the United States.

We cannot continue to be blissfully ignorant of this crime against these victims. As cochair of the Victims' Rights Caucus, along with JIM COSTA (CA), I commend the work of CAROLYN MALONEY (NY) and CHRIS SMITH (NJ) for their legislation to help stop this scourge of child sex trafficking.

These children need to be rescued and treated as victims, not criminals. The customers and the traffickers need to be arrested, tried before a jury of 12, and need to get their just rewards for having been involved in sex slave trafficking.

And that's just the way it is.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2920

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 2920.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

DR. DONNA OTTAVIANO, SUPERINTENDENT OF NORTH PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superintendent of the North Providence, Rhode Island School Department, Donna Ottaviano, who was honored as the Rhode Island Superintendent of the Year by the Rhode Island School Superintendents' Association.

Dr. Ottaviano, who also attended North Providence public schools as a student, has led the North Providence public schools with distinction since 2004.

Dr. Ottaviano has spent nearly 30 years in the educational field as a teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, and public health educator in my home State of Rhode Island. In addition to the tremendous contributions she has made to Rhode Island's education system, she has also devoted her time to breast cancer awareness as well as lending her support to the Rhode Island Special Olympics.

Dr. Ottaviano will be recognized nationally at the annual American Association of School Administrators' National Conference on Education. In addition, a $1,000 scholarship in Dr. Ottaviano's name will be awarded to a

senior from North Providence High School.

I congratulate and commend Dr. Ottaviano for her dedication and commitment to educating the future of Rhode Island.

THE OBAMA JOBS PLAN

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. The President wants Congress to pass his $447 billion jobs plan. It really ought to be called Son of Stimulus, yet more spending and higher taxes, as the President's jobs plan proposes, won't get our economy moving in the right direction. It's just the same act, different day.

It is time for our tax-and-spender-in-chief to stop pushing these failed policies and to start listening to the American people. With unemployment above 9 percent, we need to get Americans back to work by stopping out-of-control spending, by reforming our Tax Code, and by putting an end to the senseless job-killing regulations of this administration.

Jobs are there. One example: Let's just drill for oil and gas. We simply cannot tax, spend, and borrow our way to prosperity.

THE AMERICAN CAN-DO SPIRIT IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

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

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. I rise today to let folks know that the American can-do spirit and the spirit of innovation is alive and well in southern Minnesota.

Last week, I visited United Machine and Foundry in Winona, Minnesota. UMF is a small business that opened in 1885. It currently employs 35 people, and produces metal castings for asphalt production, road construction, and power generation. UMF's president, Tom Renk, told me the only real problem he has is this: that without investment in critical infrastructure like roads, the foundry doesn't sell any products, and when demand dries up, so do the jobs.

Building things is in the American DNA. We build roads; we build bridges; we create the necessary infrastructure to power this economy. Congress has the tools to build again. We have a President prepared to break ground. We can create the infrastructure our grandchildren will need in the 21st century.

I visited UMF of Winona to remind myself that building things is in our DNA, building things is the American spirit. That spirit will create jobs, and it will build the economy we need in the 21st century.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER

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

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Congressional Prayer Caucus to note the importance of prayer in the founding of our country.

This week in 1791, John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Governor of Massachusetts, issued a proclamation declaring a day of public Thanksgiving.

John Hancock said in part, ''I have thought fit to appoint a day of public Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all his goodness towards us, above all, not only to continue to us the enjoyment of our civil rights and liberties, but the great and most important blessing, the gospel of Jesus Christ. I do earnestly recommend that we may join the penitent confession of our sins and implore the further continuance of the Divine Protection and blessings of Heaven upon this people, especially that He would be graciously pleased to direct and prosper the administration of the Federal Government and the other States in the Union, to bless the allies of the United States, and to afford His almighty aid to all people, who are virtuously struggling for the rights of men, so that universal happiness may be established in the world, that all may bow to the scepter of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the whole Earth be filled with His glory.''

CONGRESS MUST ADDRESS WALL STREET GREED

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, some pundits are criticizing the Wall Street demonstrators as unfocused, inchoate, and disorganized. Well, let me render this opinion:

It is Congress that is unfocused, inchoate, and disorganized. It is Congress that has not met its obligation to the American people. Congress has not addressed the real damage caused by Wall Street greed. This institution can't even do rigorous oversight hearings across America—starting on Wall Street.

The demonstrators have found the right piece of geography. They have their eyes on the right subject. It is this body that has allowed justice to be denied to millions of our fellow Americans harmed by Wall Street wrongdoers. Wall Street has taken bonuses as we've seen the largest transfer of wealth from Main Street to Wall Street in modern history—too much power in too few hands.

I am placing in the RECORD today 12 bills Congress needs to pass to yield long overdue justice, restore a trustworthy competitive banking system and get the big money out of politics influencing this Congress. These bills include restoring Glass-Steagall to separate prudent banking from speculation, helping those facing foreclosure, and adding 1,000 FBI agents to do real investigation and prosecution, along with forensic accounting, to bring those who have done wrong to this Republic to justice. It's long overdue for Congress to do its job.

□ 0910

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(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, you know, in the midst of these rancorous and divided days in our Nation's Capital, there is a growing consensus across this country that Washington, D.C., isn't just broke, it's broken.

With a $14 trillion national debt, the American people want solutions, not fights. They want reforms that will transcend political parties and the historic divides that have made this city seem, for most Americans, to appear to be a House divided.

Well, thanks to tough negotiations this summer, the American people deserve to know that Congress has a historic opportunity to vote on just such a bipartisan solution. It's a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

For the first time in 15 years, the House and the Senate will have an up-or-down vote on this historic measure, and every American who is fed up with borrowing and spending and deficits and debts should let their voice be heard and be heard today.

Most Americans work hard, they pay their bills, and they live within their means. I think it's time we had a national government as good as our people. It's time to pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, send it from this House to the Senate, and from this Congress to the States for ratification.

JOBS

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

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, last week I sponsored a job fair in my home State of Delaware in Georgetown. The good news is that nearly 2,000 people turned out to meet 55 employers, some of whom had jobs for them. The bad news is that so many people out there are looking for work. Thousands of people in Delaware and millions across the country are looking for work.

Mr. Speaker, it's time we vote a jobs bill here in the House of Representatives. The President set up the American Jobs Act. It contains infrastructure investments on roads, highways, and schools. It contains tax cuts for small business. These are things that

we could all agree on here in Congress, and they will help businesses create the jobs that people need right way in our districts.

It's time we do what the people sent us here to do in Washington. It's time to pass a jobs bill here in the House of Representatives.

HONORING BARBARA MIKKELSEN

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Barbara Mikkelsen, a very special woman and a hometown hero doing extraordinary work for our military veterans in Prescott, Arizona.

Barbara joined U.S.VETS in 2004 and has led their effort to provide affordable housing, quality health care, and job training to the homeless veterans of the Quad Cities of northern Arizona. Nationally, U.S.VETS feeds, clothes, shelters, and helps get back to work over 2,000 veterans every year.

As the Prescott site director for U.S.VETS, the largest service provider for homeless veterans in the United States, Barbara was awarded the 2011 national award for Site Director of the Year. Additionally, the Arizona Department of Veterans Services recognized Barb with an award of recognition and appreciation.

Barb has proven herself a dedicated and inspiring advocate. I applaud her for going above and beyond the call of duty. I congratulate her and am proud of the wonderful service to our military men and women in Arizona's First Congressional District. I challenge others to follow her exemplary leadership and give back to their community in this time of great national need.

SERVICEMEMBERS, MILITARY FAMILIES AND BUDGET CUTS

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of our servicemembers and their families. For the last 10 years, our all-volunteer force has graciously and without complaint done all we have asked for them. They have deployed, many more than once, leaving their friends and families here at home to go fight on foreign soil.

And today, during this time of budget constraints and upcoming cuts, we must remember the sacrifice our service men and women, as well as their families, have made. We cannot balance our budget by cutting the benefits they have earned and deserve.

I agree that all aspects of government spending must be looked at and considered for possible cuts. In this era, where our budget is so out of balance, no one entity can be spared. However, we have to make smart cuts and ensure that our fighting men and women are taken care of. We need to look at weapons programs that no longer meet our needs, redundancies that can be streamlined and other programs that should be more efficient.

I encourage my colleagues on the supercommittee to fight for our brave men and women by protecting the benefits they so rightly deserve.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2954

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, due to a clerical error, I was inadvertently made a cosponsor on the wrong bill. As such, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor of H.R. 2954.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOSAR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EPA REGULATORY RELIEF ACT OF 2011

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation and to insert extraneous materials on H.R. 2250.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 419 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2250.

□ 0916

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, with Mr. DENHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Since 2009, the Environmental Protection Agency has rolled out a long list of regulations that are really unprecedented in their cost and complexity. The impacts on jobs, energy prices, and America's industrial competitiveness in the world are extremely serious.

But of all these rules, the Boiler MACT rule, which we will be discussing today, stands out in that it will apply to a very wide variety of employers. Not only will industrial facilities be impacted, but also colleges, universities, hospitals, government buildings, and large commercial properties.

The impact on jobs projected is staggering, but the cost will be borne by all of us in the form of higher tuition costs, higher hospital bills, higher rent, as well as higher prices for manufactured goods. Just about everyone will be adversely impacted either directly or indirectly.

The good news is that we can reduce emissions from boilers without causing economic harm. The EPA Regulatory Relief Act, H.R. 2250, accomplishes this goal by taking a sensible, middle ground, balanced approach; and I would like at this time to thank Mr. BUTTERFIELD of North Carolina, as well as Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, for their sponsorship of this bipartisan bill.

A study conducted by IHS Global Insight, a respected research company, found that the rules that we are talking about today would impose total costs of over $14 billion and put at risk 230,000 jobs in America at a time when we already have a 9.1 percent unemployment rate. My home State of Kentucky, under the analysis, would face estimated costs of $183 million and 2,930 potential job losses. Twenty-five other States are hit even harder. That includes at least 10,000 jobs estimated for North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia, as well as over 5,000 job losses for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Alabama, Tennessee, Iowa, New York, Illinois, Maine, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

□ 0920

These boiler rules largely target coal-fired boilers and thus discourage the use of this energy source which, by the way, today provides about 50 percent of all of the electricity produced in America.

I should add that the problems with EPA's boiler rules are not the sole fault of the agency. These rules, like many today, are being rushed out the door to comply with a court-ordered deadline. EPA asked for additional time, but their request was refused by the courts. EPA then published the rules by the deadline, but immediately announced that it was reconsidering portions of them because they were so complicated. However, this is not an adequate solution, as the reconsideration only applies to some of the many problematic provisions in these rules; and the reconsideration process is an uncertain one. In reality, it is unlikely that all the issues can be addressed.

So our legislation is to help EPA deal with this problem. We create a comprehensive solution not only for EPA but also for boiler owners, and we provide the certainty that this solution will be implemented. It still requires

additional emissions reductions from boilers, but it gives EPA the time it needs to do it right. It gives the regulated community the time it needs in order to comply.

This bill is supported by over 300 organizations and five national labor unions. It will require that the standards be reasonable and take into account cost and achievability under real-world conditions. I believe that EPA's original rules were a departure from the congressional intent in the Clean Air Act, and the EPA Regulatory Relief Act that we're discussing today represents a return to congressional intent.

Make no mistake, under this bill that we're discussing, new standards will be imposed on boiler owners and operators. The goals of the Clean Air Act can be accomplished without undue cost and job losses, particularly at this time when our Nation's economy is struggling, and the EPA Regulatory Relief Act is the way to do it.

So I would urge every Member of this body to come forth today and help us pass this legislation—help us save over 230,000 jobs at risk in America that we can ill-afford to lose—with this balanced approach to the problem.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Today's debate is going to seem awfully familiar to anyone that's been paying attention. Today's debate will remind us of the bill we passed in April to block any requirements to control carbon pollution; and the bill we passed in June to loosen pollution controls on oil companies; and the bill we passed in September to gut the Clean Air Act and block pollution controls on power plants; and the bill we debated yesterday to ensure cement kilns don't have to clean up their toxic air pollution.

In total, the House has voted 146 times this Congress to block action to address climate change, to halt efforts to reduce air and water pollution, to undermine protections for public lands and coastal areas, and to weaken the protection of the environment in other ways. This is the most anti-environment Congress in history.

Today, the House continues its frontal assault on public health and the environment. The bill we consider today would nullify and indefinitely delay EPA's efforts to reduce toxic emissions from industrial boilers and waste incinerators.

If this bill is enacted, there will be more cases of cancer, birth defects, and brain damage. The ability of our children to think and learn will be impaired because of their exposure to mercury and other dangerous air pollutants.

In 1990, Congress adopted a bipartisan approach to protect the public from toxic substances. The law directed EPA to set standards requiring the use of Maximum Achievable Control Technology to control emissions of mercury, arsenic, dioxin, PCBs, and other toxic emissions. This approach has worked well. Industrial emissions of carcinogens and other highly toxic chemicals have been reduced by 1.7 million tons each year.

EPA has reduced pollution from dozens of industrial sectors. More than 100 categories of sources have been required to cut their pollution, and this has delivered major public health benefits to the Nation.

But a few large source categories still have not been required to control toxic air pollution due to delays and litigation. Now that pollution controls are finally being required on industrial boilers and waste incinerators, this bill would intervene and delay pollution controls indefinitely. It would also rewrite the standard-setting provisions in the Clean Air Act to weaken the level of protection and set up new hurdles for EPA rules.

We're told that this bill simply gives EPA the time they requested to get the rules right. Well, the EPA has not requested this from Congress, and the President has said he'll veto this bill if it gets to his desk.

We're also told that we need to pass these bills because the threat of EPA regulation is dragging down our economy. The reality is that requiring installation of pollution controls will create jobs. Fabricators and factory workers build the pollution controls, construction workers install them on site, and industry employees operate them.

We'll hear over and over today, as we've heard in the past, about self-serving industry studies that claim pollution controls will cost us jobs. These studies have been thoroughly debunked by independent experts. For instance, the Congressional Research Service examined the key study by the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners and concluded that it was so flawed that ''little credence can be placed in these estimates of job losses.''

It's my hope this body will not be so easily misled. It was the lack of regulation of Wall Street banks that caused this recession, not environmental regulations that protect children from toxic mercury emissions.

I oppose these bills on the substance, but I also have concerns about the process as well. When Congress organized at the beginning of the year, the majority leader announced that the House would be following a discretionary CutGo rule. Similarly, Chairman UPTON on our committee stated that he'd be following that same discretionary CutGo rule. Well, CBO has determined that the bill we consider today authorizes new discretionary spending and will have significant impact on the Federal budget.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WAXMAN. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

However, this new authorization is not offset and the bill does not comply with the Republican's discretionary CutGo policy. It is not discretionary in the sense that they have discretion whether to follow it or not, but discretionary spending when it is mandated in a bill must be paid for. The American people need to focus on the radical agenda of the Republicans that control the House of Representatives. I don't think when the Republicans were voted into office the American people wanted poisoning more children with mercury and letting more of our seniors die prematurely because of uncontrolled air pollution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise today in support of H.R. 2250.

I'm a cosponsor of this legislation which was introduced in response to yet another overreaching EPA rule proposal, this time for industrial boilers. This rule finalized will have devastating effects on the Nation's economy and lead to further job loss, especially in my home State of Ohio.

The community of Orrville, Ohio, which is east of me, a small city which has just over 8,300 residents, provides a perfect example of the wide-ranging negative impacts of the rule.

□ 0930

As written, the Boiler MACT rule would require Orrville Utilities, a nonprofit electric service provider, to spend $40.2 million on additional controls to remain in compliance. This equates to $4,843 for every man, woman and child living in Orrville, as well as putting the utility workers' jobs at risk.

While that cost increase alone would be devastating to the families and job creators in the community, the unintended consequences reach much deeper. For example, Smucker's, that company that we all know and love which makes jellies, jams, apple butter, spreads and other food products has been a staple of America's homes for over 110 years; and it employs over 1,500 people at its home factories in Orrville. Smucker's has been a customer of Orrville Utilities since the establishment of the utility in 1917, and the company's CEO says ''Smucker's has elected to remain in the Orrville, Ohio, community for many reasons, including the low rates, reliable service, and the company benefits of working with a city-owned and -operated electric utility.''

It is impossible for me to understand why anyone would support a rule that would force a nonprofit utility like Orville to significantly raise their rates, as the result of a rule EPA has admitted was based on faulty information, and make it more difficult for companies that have been providing thousands of jobs in communities like

Orrville for over 110 years to do business.

It is important to note that this bill does not ask the EPA not to regulate these facilities. It only lays out a framework that allows the EPA to regulate them in a more reasonable fashion, over a more reasonable time frame so we can protect the environment and take advantage of all the economic benefits that these facilities provide to the communities and businesses they service.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this important job-saving legislation.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, before I recognize the subcommittee chairman, I want to indicate to the gentleman from Ohio who just spoke, Mr. LATTA, that he was giving a speech on the wrong rule, that this bill does not pertain to the rule that he mentioned in his comments.

I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment.

Mr. RUSH. I want to thank my leader, the ranking member of the full committee, for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 2250, the Dirty Boiler Enhancement and Enabler bill.

Mr. Chairman, here we go again. This bill represents yet another Republican unrestrained, unrestricted assault on the Clean Air Act and on our Nation's most fundamental environmental protection laws. In fact, since the new Republican majority has taken over, there's been a constant assault against the Environmental Protection Agency and the clean air policies that they enforce on behalf of a few of the most avaricious, opportunistic, and dirtiest polluters ever known in the history of mankind and to the detriment of the American public as a whole.

Since the new Tea Party-led majority has taken control of this Congress, this body has passed bill after bill that will weaken our Nation's most basic clean air and clean water regulations. One of the very first bills that this new radical Republican majority passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee, H.R. 910, was a direct frontal attack to the EPA's ability to even regulate greenhouse gas emissions at all, despite the warnings and evidence from those in the scientific community that these gases directly contribute to climate change.

Last month, the radical Republican majority followed that up with H.R. 2401, the TRAIN Wreck Act, which will repeal and block smog, soot, mercury and air toxics standards for power plants that will potentially save thousands of lives and avoid hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks in this Nation.

Now, here we are today debating H.R. 2250, the Dirty Boiler Enhancement and Enabler bill, which would vacate three Clean Air Act rules that establish the only national limits on emissions of air toxics, including mercury, from certain boilers and incinerators. This bill would require EPA to propose and finalize weaker alternative rules that will allow for more pollution than the law currently permits by intentionally making substantial changes in how the EPA sets the standards for the rules.

At a minimum, this Dirty Boiler Enabler and Enhancement bill would delay EPA reductions from boilers and incinerators until at least 2018, which is a 3-year delay. Mr. Chairman, the science tells us that these dirty air toxics can cause a variety of serious health effects, including cancer, respiratory and neurological impairments, as well as reproductive problems. The research also tells us that low-income families and minorities are disproportionately affected by toxic air pollution, including impaired neurological development, as well as higher rates of respiratory and cardiovascular disease because these groups are more likely to live closer to industrial power plant facilities.

In fact, by the EPA's own estimate, H.R. 2250 will allow up to tens of thousands of additional premature deaths and heart attacks and hundreds of thousands of additional asthma attacks that could have been avoided.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, it is now time that the radical Republican majority stop putting profits in the pockets of dirty polluters and stop putting dirty air in the lungs of the American people. Now is the time for the Republicans to cease their unending assault on the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to oppose this egregious and dangerous bill.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I would like to yield 4 minutes to the primary sponsor of the legislation, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. I rise today in support of H.R. 2250, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011.

Excessive regulations are threatening jobs across the Nation. We all recognize the need for reasonable regulations to protect the public. There are good regulations that ensure public safety and protect our environment. But there are also unnecessary and unreasonable regulations that hurt jobs in some of our Nation's most critical industries.

Recently, a representative from Celanese, a chemical company in the Ninth District of Virginia, which I'm proud to represent, testified that the EPA's Boiler MACT rules, as written, could force them to significantly scale back or change operations at a plant in Giles County that employs hundreds of people in the Ninth District. Giles County and communities throughout southwest Virginia are already facing job losses resulting from other excessive EPA regulations.

The Boiler MACT rules are a very complex area of law and regulation. We are talking about hundreds of pages of rules in the Federal Register. These rules would affect boilers used by thousands of major employers and smaller employers, including hospitals, manufacturers, and even our colleges.

By the EPA's own estimates, compliance with its Boiler MACT rules will impose $5.8 billion in upfront capital costs and impose new costs of $2.2 billion annually. However, the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners estimates that the capital costs alone of the final rules will exceed $14 billion and could put more than 230,000 jobs at risk, including 10,000 jobs in Virginia.

□ 0940

The EPA Regulatory Relief Act would provide the EPA with 15 months to repropose and finalize new, achievable, and workable rules to replace those that were published earlier this year. The legislation would extend the compliance deadlines from 3 to at least 5 years to allow facilities—like Celanese and others—enough time to comply with these very complex and expensive standards and to install the necessary equipment. It also directs the EPA to ensure that new rules are in fact achievable by real-world boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and directs the EPA to impose the least burdensome regulatory alternatives under the Clean Air Act, consistent with the act and President Obama's Executive order.

Despite what opponents may say, this bill recognizes the need for reasonable boiler regulations. This is not an attempt to forego the rules entirely. Under H.R. 2250, the EPA must issue replacement rules and must set compliance dates. The bill simply provides sufficient time for the government to get the rules right and come up with a more reasonable and achievable approach that protects the public without imposing unnecessary costs on businesses that employ thousands of hardworking Americans.

Protecting jobs is an issue that transcends party lines. This commonsense bill represents a compromise. Like any compromise, the language of H.R. 2250 is not what I might have done if I were acting alone. However, this bill brought together a group of legislators from both sides of the aisle with a reasonable approach and reasonable language. The EPA Regulatory Relief Act has 126 bipartisan cosponsors.

America's job creators are also speaking out in support of this bill. The EPA Regulatory Relief Act has received hundreds of support letters from businesses, unions, and trade associations. Understand, the investments required by these rules are irreversible. For those businesses that decide to

stop producing their product at a particular location, the job losses are also irreversible.

The good news here is excessive regulations are reversible and fixable. We must fix unreasonable regulations like the Boiler MACT rules and keep the focus on protecting valuable American jobs.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting the EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011. I appreciate this opportunity to carry this important legislation, which will protect jobs not only in the Ninth District of Virginia, but across these United States.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

Mr. MARKEY. I thank our leader from California.

I just want to say that these bills represent a toxic assault that compromises public health for polluter wealth. Republicans are continuing their war on the environment with episode 37 of the Clean Air Act repeal-a-thon. It is a tried-and-true, three-part Republican strategy:

First, pass legislation that repeals regulations that have already been set. Second, indefinitely delay new regulations from ever being set. And third, just for good measure, include a provision that eviscerates the very underpinnings of effective Federal law and deters any effort to protect the health and well-being of millions of Americans.

Make no mistake, that is what we are doing here this week. These bills block and indefinitely delay implementation of the rules that would reduce hazardous air pollution, such as mercury, lead, and cancer-causing substances released from cement kilns and industrial boilers, and do so in callous disregard for adverse impacts those pollutants have on public health, particularly on the health of infants and children.

Republicans have decided to stage their own public event today on the floor: Occupy Stall Street. But lest you think that Republicans always want to delay regulations, it turns out that sometimes they want to speed up the wheels.

Republicans voted to tell EPA to hurry up and make decisions to issue air permits for drilling rigs off the pristine coast of Alaska. Republicans have voted to give the Department of the Interior a mere 30 days to approve permit applications for drilling in the gulf at the same time they block legislation to implement any drilling reform in the wake of the BP disaster. And they've also voted to reduce the time allowed for environmental review so that the State Department would approve the Keystone pipeline as soon as possible.

But when it comes to regulations that would decrease the amount of toxic pollutants in our air or water, apparently the same Federal agencies that evaluate hazardous pollutants in the first place just need more time to review the science, more time to understand the technologies, more time before doing anything to make our water safer to drink, make our air safer to breathe, and protect the health of children around the country.

And it also turns out that Republicans don't always turn a blind eye towards the health effects of toxic chemicals. Three months ago, as our country stood on the edge of default due to Tea Party brinksmanship, House Republicans chose to vigorously debate a bill to ban compact fluorescent light bulbs. During that debate, Republicans repeatedly told us that the mercury vapor from those light bulbs is dangerous and that exposing our citizens to the harmful effects of the mercury contained in CFL light bulbs is likely to pose a hazard for years to come. Yet the bills considered today would result in nearly 16,600 pounds of extra mercury vapors being released directly into the air, and that's just in 1 year. That is the equivalent of 2.5 billion compact fluorescent light bulbs. And the mercury released as a result of these bills is not the kind you can sweep off the living room floor or throw into a trash can. This is the mercury released directly into the air that we all breathe and finds its way into the food that we eat.

If the regulation to remove mercury from cement plants—which is already 13 years overdue—is delayed for even 1 year, up to 2,500 people will die prematurely, there will be 17,000 cases of aggravated asthma, and 1,500 people will suffer heart attacks.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WAXMAN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman.

If the regulation to remove mercury, lead, and cancer-causing toxins from incinerators and industrial boilers—which is already 11 years overdue—is delayed for even 1 year, there will be 6,600 people who will die prematurely and people will miss 320,000 days of work and school.

The Republicans are presenting yet another false choice to the American people. We do not have to choose between manufacturing and mercury. We do not have to choose between concrete and cancer. We can have both clean air and a healthy manufacturing sector.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this terrible Republican cancer-causing bill out here on the floor today.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I might just note to the gentleman from Massachusetts that our legislation does not postpone this indefinitely. EPA has 15 months after passage of the bill to come out with the regulations and 5 years to comply. And the only way they can be extended beyond 5 years is if the EPA administrator, herself, decides to do so.

At this time I would like to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY, a member of the committee.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2250, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011.

□ 0950

This important legislation will greatly reduce the onerous regulatory burden caused by what is commonly referred to as Boiler MACT, the Boiler MACT rule that has been proposed by the EPA.

Furthermore, I commend the sponsors of the bill and fellow members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Chairman WHITFIELD, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD of North Carolina, for their leadership on this important issue.

Unfortunately, the Boiler MACT rule has the potential to cost a broad base of industries a total of nearly $14.4 billion in compliance costs, and it could jeopardize upwards of 225,000 jobs. In my home State of Georgia alone, the Boiler MACT rule would put nearly 6,400 jobs at risk. At a time when 14 million Americans are out of work, we need to take the necessary steps to prevent adding even more people to these unemployment rolls.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2250 would simply delay this rule by 15 months in order to insert much-needed common sense into this rulemaking process. By providing this important delay, there will be ample time for the EPA to craft rules that will take into account the economic impact of these regulations and to provide industries with the needed time for their implementation. This has the potential of creating more certainty in the marketplace than currently exists and will help spur economic growth.

Mr. Chairman, critics of this legislation will say that we are simply ignoring the Clean Air Act and risking irresponsible harm to our environment. Let me assure my colleagues that this argument is false. The intent of H.R. 2250 is not to completely repeal this environmental rule. The legislation seeks to correct the regulatory overreach by the EPA, especially in this depressed economy, and to reconfigure this rule so that it can be functional for industries and save much-needed jobs in the process.

So, Mr. Chairman, in closing, I urge all my colleagues to please support H.R. 2250.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, before I yield, I want to set the record straight. Our distinguished colleague on the other side of the aisle said that this bill would provide 15 months to promulgate a rule and then 5 years to comply. There are 15 months to promulgate the rule, but there's no requirement that there ever be compliance.

I want to also point out that this argument about jobs being lost is absolutely wrong for four reasons, and four reasons you shouldn't believe them. First, the claims are based on fundamentally flawed studies, bought and paid for by the regulated industry.

Second, the rules are stayed. EPA is in the process of redoing them, and not one of these studies has analyzed the actual final rule.

Third, EPA has done a rigorous 251-page economic analysis, and found that the boiler rules issued in February would be expected to create over 2,000 jobs.

And finally, history tells us to be very, very skeptical of industry claims that the sky is falling. EPA is in the process of rewriting these rules. I say to the industry, let us work together to fashion legislation that will solve the immediate problems, a bill that can be signed by the President, not this bill, which may never see the light of day out of the Senate, and if it did, the President has indicated he would veto it.

I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW), a member of our committee.

Mr. BARROW. I thank the ranking member for the time to express another view on the legislation.

I'm proud to be an original sponsor of the EPA Regulatory Relief Act. This legislation was drafted in response to new EPA regulations on emissions from industrial boilers. I believe those regulations, however well meaning, cannot reasonably be met with today's technologies. I believe that this bill is a more reasonable solution than that proposed by the EPA.

The choice before us is not between the two mutually exclusive outcomes of dirty air or more jobs. Our challenge is to promote policies that serve both. I think this bill strikes a better balance. It will spur industry to make investments that cut down on harmful air emissions, while minimizing the chances of negative economic consequences and job losses.

I'm proud to have worked in a productive, bipartisan way to get this bill to the floor, and encourage my colleagues' support.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time I would like to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), who's chairman of the Science Committee.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, Chairman WHITFIELD, of course I rise in support of H.R. 2250.

As policymakers, it's our job to use common sense and judgment to balance the universal priorities of a strong economy, security at home and security abroad, and healthy communities. And this country has a history of remarkable achievement in addressing these priorities. However, with an unemployment rate of more than 9 percent, it's irresponsible for the executive branch to stifle job growth and, for that matter, to create job loss through the outrageous and inflexible negotiations and regulations.

In my district alone, the Boiler MACT rules threaten more than 800 good-paying manufacturing jobs. These are not jobs that can be re-created. Once eliminated, they're gone. Several weeks ago Assistant Administrator Gina McCarthy stated arrogantly, I don't want to create the impression that EPA is in the business of creating jobs.

I feel that statement's inappropriate and unfeeling toward those who have lost their jobs and lost the ability to provide for their family's future. H.R. 2250 is a clear statement by Congress that EPA slow down and allow for reasoning along with some regulations.

The President said that his administration would be the most transparent in history. Instead, we find clandestine models, cherry-picking of data, double-counting of benefits, and a failure to follow basic peer review guidelines. This is a recipe for losing the public's trust. EPA needs a timeout, and this bill provides it.

I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, can you inform us as to how much time is remaining on both sides?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 11 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Kentucky has 13¼ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. MORAN. I thank my very good friend for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, a rigorous peer-reviewed analysis, called ''The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act from 1990 to 2020,'' conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency, found that the air quality improvements under the Clean Air Act will save $2 trillion by 2020, and prevent at least 230,000 deaths annually—230,000 lives saved on an annual basis. We could save four times the number of people killed each year in automobile accidents by reducing air pollution.

Yet, just 2 weeks ago, this Chamber approved legislation to block the EPA from implementing rules to clean up the single largest stationary source of air pollution. That legislation gave this Nation's oldest and dirtiest coal-fired power plants another pass to pollute and avoid compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Today we're considering legislation, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act, to exempt the second-largest source of hazardous air pollution: Industrial and commercial boilers, process heaters, and commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators.

Under this bill, these large boilers and incinerators would be given at least a 75-month pass from regulation; a 15-month delay before any new rules could be issued, and an additional 5 years beyond that delay before any new emission standards could be issued; and no deadline for industry compliance. This bill does more than just offer a pass from regulation. It also ensures that any final regulation will be weaker than what the law requires.

The final section of this bill deals with the Clean Air Act's most protective legal standard for reducing toxic air pollution, the Maximum Available Control Technology. After 20 years, we're replacing it with the absolutely least protective of measures, called ''work practice standards'' such as equipment tuneups that need not even reduce emissions.

Pass this bill and you sentence hundreds of thousands to asthma attacks and a lifetime of health complications. Pass this bill and you saddle our economy with unnecessary costs and employers with millions of additional sick days. Pass this bill and you trigger an additional 20,000 heart attacks. Pass this bill and you condemn tens of thousands of Americans to a premature death.

□ 1000

Mr. Chairman, the Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act that unfortunately will pass today and the TRAIN Act that passed 2 weeks ago constitute an all-out war between this Nation's dirtiest industries and the Federal agency charged with protecting the public's health. EPA has become the symbol, the center, of a debate over the role of government. It's a sad commentary for this Chamber that an industry that prefers to invest in the political process rather than in saving lives by reducing harmful emissions is in fact winning the debate.

In fact, the coal consuming industries that have underwritten this assault on EPA were invited early on during the first year of the Obama administration to sit down and craft a compliance option. The administration had hoped to craft a deal similar to the historic deal it made with the Nation's auto industry on fuel efficiency and tailpipe emissions. An article by Coral Davenport in the September 22 issue of the National Journal referenced this meeting. But unlike the auto industry, the coal consuming industries refused to negotiate.

Instead, and let me quote from the article, they ''banded together with the Republican Party to strategize, and the 2010 midterm elections offered the perfect battleground. The companies invested heavily in campaigns to elect Tea Party candidates crusading against the role of Big Government. Industry groups (like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce), Tea Party groups with deep ties to polluters (like Americans for Prosperity), and so-called super PACs (like Karl Rove's American Crossroads) spent record amounts to help elect the new House Republican majority.''

My colleagues, this is a bill peddled by an industry that refuses to clean up

its act. Hundreds of thousands of people owe their lives today to the environmental movement, leaders in Congress, and the White House who pushed for and passed the landmark environmental laws back in the 1970s that required polluters to clean our waters and reduce the pollution in the air we breathe.

In the decade after the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments were signed into law by the first President Bush, our unemployment rate declined, our economy grew, and we reduced acid rain-forming gases by more than 30 percent.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MARKEY. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, the cost of meeting the emission reductions was actually 75 percent less than what EPA had originally predicted and even farther below what opponents had claimed. In the case of the rule for boilers and solid waste incinerators, EPA issued its proposed standards in April of this year, 11 years after the statutory deadline. They listened to affected businesses, they cut compliance costs by a half and issued a modified, final rule in February.

Mr. Chairman, EPA is doing everything the law requires and that the public health requires. This body ought to do the same and defeat this bill.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished lady from Washington State (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I thank the chairman for yielding, and I appreciate his leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2250, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011. At a time when our Nation's economy continues to struggle and unemployment remains far too high, Congress should focus on legislation that will keep and create jobs in America, not suffocate them or send them overseas. As an original cosponsor of this legislation, I know it will do just that.

Last week, I was home in eastern Washington on an energy and jobs tour where I met with citizens, small businesses, and job creators. Whether I was up in Colville or in Spokane, the message was clear: The Federal Government is making it harder to manufacture, harder to produce, and harder to innovate anything in America. The anxiety and the uncertainty caused by the Federal Government's record regulatory overreach is destroying any chance of economic recovery.

Like the ozone standard, the simple truth is the new, stricter Boiler MACT regulations will have a disastrous effect on our economy. The EPA, itself, says that these rules will cost thousands of jobs. Independent studies say up to 224,000 jobs could be lost. One example is in eastern Washington, where the Ponderay Newsprint Company will be forced to spend $8 million on mandatory upgrades. That's $8 million that cannot be spent on retaining or creating jobs.

The EPA Regulatory Relief Act requires the EPA to set realistic, achievable, fact-based standards that will not destroy jobs while still protecting the environment. I urge my colleagues to support this pragmatic, commonsense solution.

I again thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MARKEY. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Chairman, a number of very passionate and well-informed speakers have come before this body today to urge a ''no'' vote based on facts and based on research. All this is extremely important, and I'm so glad they did it, but for the people watching this debate today, they need to know one thing, and that is that this legislation is bought and paid for by industry so that people could try to save money at the expense of people's health and their lives, and this is exactly what's going on here today.

What's going on here today is that industry interests backed candidates who come here today to offer legislation that would allow the cement industry, the coal-fired power industry and the boiler industry users to just dump mercury and other junk into the air that makes you sick.

And as we're talking about jobs, what about a jobs bill that could put Americans to work, as opposed to saying, we're just going to get rid of all the regulations in America? What if we just got rid of all the regulations in America? We would be sicker, we would die sooner, and we would be much less of a country. What if we just said that we're going to put the health of Americans up front, that we're going to actually introduce a jobs bill like the American Jobs Act? What if we did those things? America would be back on track. But maybe some of these big industrial polluters would be a little sadder.

I say today, Mr. Chairman, that this Congress should reject the attack on Americans' health. In the last 3 weeks, we have seen industry polluters from the industry that uses these boilers, the cement industry and coal-fired power plant industry, be able to just run amok on the people's health, and we have yet to see a single jobs bill in the course of the 250-plus days that this majority has been in the hands of the Republicans.

This is a national disgrace. The American people said they wanted jobs. They haven't gotten them. The American people say they want to be well and healthy. They are seeing assaults on that. This is something that the American people need to bring their attention to, Mr. Chairman; and I hope that people are paying attention to this debate today because it is crystal clear whose side the majority is so on: industry polluters, not the American people.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the gentleman from Minnesota, I don't know exactly what he's talking about when he says ''bought and paid for by industry.'' I might say that this legislation is being offered because hospitals, schools, industry, a wide range of interests, have come to us and asked for help, and the insinuation that we were bought and paid for by industry is a little bit of an affront to this institution.

At this time I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. OLSON. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, President Obama's regulatory agenda, being led by the EPA, is going to kill the American pulp and paper industry. My father spent his entire career in the pulp and paper industry, so I know firsthand that if the misguided Boiler MACT rules are allowed to be implemented, 36 mills across this country will close and more than 80,000 jobs will be lost. These jobs will be lost because of the EPA's failure to understand the basics of how this industry works.

□ 1010

The industry does not—does not—impose reasonable regulations. They are just asking to have regulations based on sound science, which can be achieved with technology that is currently available here in the real world.

Mr. Chairman, we need to stop exporting American manufacturing jobs. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 2250, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011, to create an immediate positive impact on American jobs and the recovery of our economy.

Mr. MARKEY. I yield myself 1 minute.

What we have here today is just one more episode in what is a 1-year Republican control of the Congress, which has seen a litany of industries that no longer want to make the air cleaner, that no longer want to make the water safer to drink.

We come out here on the House floor with Republican leadership in order to repeal the laws, to water down the laws to protect children from mercury, to protect children from contracting asthma. That's what this is all about. The EPA used to stand for the Environmental Protection Agency. Now it stands for ''every polluter's ally'' out here. They all come out here, and they want to ensure that the laws are watered down.

That's what we're fighting. That's what Democrats are fighting here. We're fighting to ensure that the water stays clean, that the air stays safe to breathe. The boiler industry is saying, no, there's not enough mercury that gets sent up into the air; there's not

enough mercury that goes into the lives of children in our country. We're going to fight that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I would like to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that there is a large number of Democrats on this legislation.

At this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER).

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2250, which will protect American jobs from the EPA's unnecessary and economically destructive Boiler MACT regulations. At this time of high unemployment and economic hardship, the EPA wants to require the costly retrofitting of boilers at small businesses, energy plants, schools, and churches in the northern California congressional district I represent and across the Nation.

This regulation is another example of the Obama administration standing in the way of job growth. The Department of Commerce estimates that the 276 pages of Federal regulations could eliminate as many as 60,000 U.S. jobs nationwide. The EPA's own fact sheet says that implementing these rules will cost more than $5 billion.

In August of 2010, the Small Business Administration explicitly warned the EPA that these regulations were too extreme and would harm small businesses. Unfortunately, the EPA did not heed this warning. In addition, the boiler regulation will impose substantial and unnecessary costs for Americans to use biomass energy—an essential part of job growth in the northern California district I represent. Biomass is a clean and renewable energy source that could help increase our energy supplies and manage our overgrown and fire-prone forests while creating much needed jobs.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which will protect jobs and ensure that this costly regulation does not go into effect.

Mr. MARKEY. I would ask the Chair if we could review again how much time is remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 1¾ minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Kentucky has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. MARKEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee, Dr. ROE.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I rise today in support of this legislation. We cannot afford to enforce the proposed MACT regulations, especially when unemployment exceeds 9 percent. These new burdensome regulations would result in the loss of over 200,000 jobs, over 8,400 of which are in Tennessee.

When will this administration learn that further burdening the job creators does not create jobs?

This is just another example of failed leadership, and it is our duty to the American people to ensure that the EPA does not continue down the same path that will only lead to job loss.

The new rules affect approximately 200,000 boilers. These boilers burn natural gas, fuel oil, coal, biomass, refinery gas, or other gas to produce steam, which is used to generate electricity or to provide heat for factories and other industrial or institutional facilities or schools.

This will especially affect the economic outlook in the agriculture community. Agriculture accounts for more than 950,000 jobs both on and off the farm—a large portion of the American economy. In Tennessee, 13.8 percent of the workforce is employed in agriculture, and these are jobs we cannot afford to lose to government overreach. If forced to replace current coal-fired boilers with natural gas-fired boilers at this time, there is no doubt that the cornerstone of our economy would suffer.

Or consider Eastman Chemical, a manufacturing company headquartered in my district. Eastman generates $6.9 billion in revenue and employs over 11,000 Tennesseans. There is no doubt these new regulations would negatively impact their business, the effects of which they estimate for their company alone would be in the tens of millions of dollars. In fact, the Boiler MACT regulations could cost the manufacturing sector over $14 billion in capital, plus billions more in annual operating costs; and complying with the incinerator standards could cost even billions more.

As the EPA has acknowledged, the rules were finalized with serious flaws because the EPA was forced to meet a strict court-ordered deadline. This commonsense legislation does not repeal these rules; it simply allows time to come up with a plan to support clean air efforts without more burdensome regulations on job creators.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. MARKEY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time I yield 2 minutes to a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. I want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding. I really want to thank him for bringing this jobs bill to the House floor.

This legislation, this EPA regulatory reform bill, is critical to saving tens of thousands of jobs—over 100,000 jobs—in America that are at risk if the EPA is able to get away with yet another radical regulation they're trying to implement.

When I go throughout southeast Louisiana and talk to job creators, our small business owners—the people who are struggling in this tough economy but who still want to try to create jobs—and when I ask them, What are the things that are holding you back from creating jobs, from having your business grow so that more people can have great opportunities to live the American Dream?, there is a consistent theme that they all say, that it's the regulations coming out of Washington, D.C., coming out of the Obama administration. That is the prime reason that is holding them back from creating good jobs in this country.

Of course, we've seen it in southeast Louisiana—we've got tough times—but if you go all throughout the country, you'll see the same thing. Just look at the numbers from outside groups that have actually tried to figure out just how devastating the impact would be of just this boiler regulation if it were to go into effect by the EPA. Over 1,500 boilers across this country are at risk, and you're talking about over 230,000 jobs. Just look at some of the States—I mean, the State of North Carolina, the State of Indiana, the States of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania. Each of those States will lose over 10,000 jobs if this radical EPA regulation goes into effect.

The President is running around the country, saying, Pass this bill. He was saying pass this bill before he even filed the bill. Here is an actual bill on the floor of the House of Representatives that will save over 230,000 jobs that will be lost; yet the President wants to ram through this radical regulation anyway in spite of the fact that all those jobs will be lost.

□ 1020

I think the American people understand what's going on. They're saying sanity needs to be reinvoked in Washington in this administration.

Stop running jobs out of the country. Let's put commonsense reforms in place. This bipartisan legislation does that.

Mr. MARKEY. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

I would like to quote Bruce Bartlett, who was the economics adviser to both President Ronald Reagan and President George H. W. Bush. He said this in an article in The New York Times this week.

''Republicans have a problem. People are increasingly concerned about unemployment, but Republicans have nothing to offer them. The GOP opposes additional government spending for jobs programs and, in fact, favors big cuts in spending that would be likely to lead to further layoffs at all levels of government. Republicans favor tax cuts for the wealthy and corporations, but these had no stimulative effect during the George W. Bush administration and there is no reason to believe that more of them will have any today. And the Republicans' oft-stated concern for the deficit makes tax cuts a hard sell. On August 29, the House majority leader, ERIC CANTOR of Virginia, sent a memorandum to members

of the House Republican Conference, telling them to make the repeal of job-destroying regulations the key point in the Republican jobs agenda. Evidence supporting Mr. CANTOR's contention that deregulation would increase unemployment is very weak. As one can see, the number of layoffs nationwide caused by government regulation is minuscule and shows no evidence of getting worse during the Obama administration.''

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITFIELD. May I ask how much time remains, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY).

Mr. DUFFY. I appreciate the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding.

I come from central and northern Wisconsin where we have a large forest products industry. We make a lot of paper in Wisconsin. And if you look at these rules, they are going to have a significant impact on Wisconsin paper, real jobs that support our families. Domtar Industries, 1,400 jobs; Flambeau River Paper, 300 jobs; New Page, 3,200 jobs; Wausau Paper, 1,600 jobs.

So we look at these regulations that are going to increase the standard on our boilers. And if you increase those standards, causing our companies to spend millions of more dollars to meet those standards, what's going to happen? You are going to ship Wisconsin paper to China and Brazil. And what happens there? They don't have the same standards that we have. And, in the end, what's going to happen is we're going to outsource Wisconsin jobs and our paper is going to be made with reduced standards.

I think in the end, those who care about our environment, who care about standards to make sure we have clean water and clean air, if you look over to China, they don't have those same standards. But, in the end, we breathe the same air and drink the same water.

So let's make sure we have efficient standards that can keep American industry and Wisconsin paper in business and doesn't shift these jobs overseas.

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

The Republicans have yet to bring a job creation bill out here on the House floor in the 10 months they have controlled the Congress.

Instead, what they're doing is responding to industries who do not want to make the air cleaner, who do not want to make the water safer for the children of our country to drink and to breathe. And, instead, they make the case that making the environment cleaner kills jobs when we know that all evidence says it creates more jobs, because it spurs innovation in new technologies that create jobs that make our economy stronger. Instead, they argue that what the country needs is more mercury, more arsenic, more cadmium, more asthmas, more mercury poisoning, more carcinogens that harm the health of our country.

So not only do they not help the health of our economy by bringing out a jobs bill, instead they bring out bills that hurt the health of the American people where they live and their families. That's what their agenda has been all about since the day they took over in January, and that's the agenda that we are voting on here today.

Vote ''no'' on this Republican health-killing bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. In closing, I would urge every Member of this body to support H.R. 2250. We believe that it is genuinely a balanced approach. EPA even was trying to convince the court that their rule was a good rule, the old rule.

To just give you a very concrete example of this, of the practical impacts of what's going on here, EPA went to the court last December when it asked for time to fix the Boiler MACT rules, which the court denied it, and pointed out that the investments required by industry are irreversible.

An example of that, representatives of Notre Dame University came to our hearing. And in order to comply with the Boiler MACT rules issued in 2004, which were invalidated by the court, the University of Notre Dame spent $20 million, and now they're not in compliance with the new rule, so they're going to have to come forth with additional millions of dollars.

So that's happening not only at the University of Notre Dame, that's happening at just about every university around the country, hospitals around the country, small businesses around the country, small utilities around the country. So if we don't take some action, there are going to be a lot less, many fewer jobs in the economy than there are today, because testimony after testimony after testimony has indicated that entities cannot meet these new rules, are going to have to close down and lose jobs.

So one way that we can help the administration create jobs is to prevent the loss of jobs. If this administration would assert more common sense in their rules, we could remove some of the uncertainty to help us create more jobs in America.

I would urge every Member to support 2250. It's a balanced approach. It protects health, protects industry, and provides a more commonsense approach to this significant problem.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia) having assumed the chair, Mr. DENHAM, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CEMENT SECTOR REGULATORY RELIEF ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 419 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2681.

□ 1030

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2681) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for cement manufacturing facilities, and for other purposes, with Mr. DENHAM (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, October 5, 2011, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) had been postponed.

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

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. COHEN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. KEATING of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 248,

answered ''present'' 1, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 760]

AYES—172

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—248

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Johnson (IL)

NOT VOTING—12

Bachmann
Blumenauer
Boren
Giffords
Holden
Lewis (CA)
Olver
Polis
Sánchez, Linda T.
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Young (AK)

□ 1057

Ms. ESHOO changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 162, noes 257, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 761]

AYES—162

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—257

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren

Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Bachmann
Bachus
Blumenauer
Boren
Giffords
Holden
Larson (CT)
Moran
Olver
Polis
Sánchez, Linda T.
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1102

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall Nos. 760 and 761 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on both 760 and 761.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. EDWARDS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 165, noes 258, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 762]

AYES—165

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—258

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann
Blumenauer
Boren
Giffords
Holden
Olver
Polis
Sánchez, Linda T.
Wilson (FL)
Young (AK)

□ 1106

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. DENHAM, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2681) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for cement manufacturing facilities, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 419, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Mrs. CAPPS. Yes, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Capps moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2681 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following sections:

SEC. 6. PROTECTION OF INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND PREGNANT WOMEN FROM TOXIC AND CANCER-CAUSING AIR POLLUTANTS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Administrator shall not delay actions pursuant to the rule identified in section 2(b)(1) of this Act to reduce air pollution from cement kilns, as defined pursuant to this Act, where such cement kilns are within 5 miles of any school, any day care center, any playground, or any hospital with a maternity ward or neo-natal unit.

SEC. 7. NOTIFICATION TO COMMUNITIES.

With respect to each requirement for a major source facility to implement an air pollution control or emissions reduction that is eliminated by this Act, such facility shall provide notice of such elimination to affected communities not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, there are times when we come to this floor and engage in heated debate, and we've heard some heated debate on this bill. But my final amendment offers us the opportunity to come together and do something extraordinarily important, and that is to protect our children and grandchildren from mercury and other toxic air pollutants.

I want to be clear. The passage of this amendment will not prevent the passage of the underlying bill. If it's adopted, my amendment will be incorporated into the bill and the bill will be immediately voted upon.

Now, I make no apologies for opposing the bill, but regardless of how one feels about this bill, or even EPA's cement standards, my amendment should be something that we can all agree upon, and that's because it only does two simple things: First, it says we should have safer air standards on giant cement plants if they're located near schools or hospitals with a maternity ward or neonatal unit. That's because these large factories are the third largest source of mercury pollution in the United States.

□ 1110

We all know that mercury is extremely dangerous to young children, to nursing mothers, and to women of childbearing age. Mercury exposure affects a developing child's ability to walk, to talk, to read, to write, to learn. That's why I think none of us should want to see this in our districts: A giant cement plant in Midlothian, Texas, spewing mercury and other pollutants in the air right next to J.A. Vitovsky Elementary School.

But I don't want to just pick on Texas. In California, a giant cement plant in Tehachapi sends far more mercury into the air than any other plant in the State, and it's less than 3,000 feet—3,000 feet—from Monroe High School. That's less than half the distance between where we are today here in the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

Mr. Speaker, nothing is more important to us than our children and our grandchildren. Having spent 20 years as a school nurse, I really don't need any reminders of this, but just 6 months ago my family was blessed again with the birth of a new baby boy. So every time debates about mercury pollution come up, my thoughts immediately go to him and the tens of millions of other children in this country. I know how small and fragile little Oscar is, and I want to make sure that I'm doing everything I can to protect him, to make sure the air he breathes and the water he drinks is as safe as it can possibly be. I'm no different from the millions of mothers and fathers, grandmothers and grandfathers, aunts and uncles across this country and right in this Chamber. We all want the best for our kids, so we must reduce the risks of this pollution to them, especially in places that should be safe, like a school.

The second part of my simple amendment gives all communities the right to know what pollution is coming from these giant cement factories. Without the sight of ominous clouds billowing from nearby plants, it's easy to assume that we're all relatively safe, but you don't need to live right next door to a giant cement plant to suffer the effects of mercury pollution. I learned this firsthand when I received test results showing that I have an unsafe level of mercury in my body. And I'm not alone—both in the levels of mercury in my system and by the fact that I didn't know about it until I got tested this past summer. Who in this Chamber thinks they have a dangerous level of mercury in their system? Probably no one. But who here has actually been tested to know for sure? Probably very few of us.

So, my final amendment just calls for a little transparency. It makes sure that giant cement plants can't hide the truth about the pollution they're dumping into our air each year. It just gives American citizens a right to know what's in their air. That's all.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that my colleagues consider these two simple propositions: Why should our kids go to schools where mercury is spewing from smokestacks just down the street? And why should any of our constituents be kept in the dark about the pollutants that they're being exposed to? They shouldn't. And we shouldn't stand idly by and let it happen.

So today we have the opportunity to speak with one voice. We can vote to protect our children and our grandchildren from mercury and other toxic air pollutants. It's up to us. I urge all of us to support this final amendment to the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time I would like to yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I appreciate my colleague yielding, and I'm rising only because of the comments of the gentlelady who just spoke.

Nobody in this Chamber has spent more time working on air quality than this Member. I was the author of a major bill in California that changed the scene there in terms of polluting the air. During that discussion, we said, we can control 97 percent of emissions from smokestacks in a relatively short time if we will, but the real problem's going to be Detroit. If we really want to change that, we've got to change Detroit.

The gentlelady's amendment would follow a logical line. We would indeed insist on having an amendment instead that would close down all of Detroit. The problem of mercury is a totally different question than the way this gentlelady presented it. We found problems in the air and found that there was no problem that we thought was there in the first place.

Instead of using this for politics, let's try to really solve the air quality problems and let our industry move forward and get our economy to work again.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I thank the gentleman.

Our legislation, H.R. 2681, provides a balanced approach to a significant problem. These new regulations put out by EPA relating to cement company regulations are unbalanced. We've had testimony after testimony from representatives of the industry that 20 percent of the U.S. cement manufacturing industry will probably close down within 2 years if these regulations remain in effect.

Our legislation is very simple. It simply says to EPA, go back and within 15 months come back with a new regulation, more balanced, and give the industry 5 years to comply. If the administrator wants to give them more, he or she may do so. But this is about protecting jobs as well as about protecting health. As you know, our economy is struggling right now. The testimony shows quite clearly that if we allow these regulations to remain in effect, we're going to lose a lot more jobs.

The good news is that once EPA goes back and revisits this issue, they most certainly are going to consider health benefits. They're going to do an analysis about health benefits.

I might also say we've heard a lot about mercury. EPA has made it very clear that in the regulation that we're trying to postpone that they do not even consider the dollar benefit from the reduction in mercury emissions. So from their perspective, the benefits from mercury emissions were insignificant. All of the benefits come from particulate matter reductions.

I would urge every Member of this body to vote ''no'' on this motion to recommit and ''yes'' on our legislation, H.R. 2681, if we want to save jobs in America and if we want a more balanced approach to environmental regulation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 247, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 763]

AYES—176

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—247

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann
Blumenauer
Boren
Giffords
Holden
Olver
Polis
Sánchez, Linda T.
Wilson (FL)
Woodall

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1138

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 262, noes 161, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 764]

AYES—262

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Clyburn
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack

Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—161

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Bachmann
Blumenauer
Boren
Coble
Giffords
Holden
Olver
Polis
Sánchez, Linda T.
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1146

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 764 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

Stated against:

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 764, I incorrectly voted in favor of passage of H.R. 2681, the Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act. I am strongly opposed to this destructive bill and strongly support the Environment Protection Agency's mandate to uphold our nation's Clean Air Act laws.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2 of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas on October 2, 2011, the Washington Post reported a story called ''Rick Perry And A Word Set On Stone'';

Whereas upon reading that story the vast majority of people in the United States were morally outraged;

Whereas most of the facts in this resolution come from that Washington Post story;

Whereas Governor Rick Perry has described a childhood in Haskell County in Paint Creek, Texas, as centered on Boy Scouts, school, and church;

Whereas Texas Governor Rick Perry is from West Texas and was originally a Southern Democrat—often known as Dixiecrats—who switched parties in the late 1980s to become a Republican and is currently a leading Republican presidential candidate;

Whereas ranchers who once grazed cattle on the 1,070-acre parcel in Throckmorton County on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River—near where Governor Perry was raised in Paint Creek, Texas—it has since become a hunting ground that was called by the name ''Niggerhead'' well before Governor Perry and his father, Ray, began hunting there in the early 1980s even though there is no definitive account of when the rock first appeared on the property;

Whereas the use of the term ''Niggerhead'' to describe a hunting retreat is morally offensive;

Whereas Ronnie Brooks, a local resident who guided a few turkey shoots for Governor Perry between 1985 and 1990, said he holds Governor Perry ''in the highest esteem'' but said this of the rock at the camp: ''It kind of offended me, truthfully'';

Whereas Haskell County Judge David Davis, sitting in his courtroom and looking at a window there, said the word was ''like those are vertical blinds. It's just what it was called. There was no significance other than a hunting deal''—in other words, the judge was morally vacuous;

Whereas the name of this particular parcel did not change for years and for many remained the same after it became associated with Rick Perry, first as a private citizen, then as a State official, and finally as Texas Governor;

Whereas some local residents still call it by the morally repugnant name ''Niggerhead'';

Whereas as recently as this summer, the slab-like rock—lying flat, portions of the name still faintly visible beneath a coat of white paint—remained by the gated entrance to the camp;

Whereas asked last week about the name, Governor Perry said the word on the rock is an offensive name that has no place in the modern world—implying that it may have been okay and had an appropriate place in that community when he was growing up;

Whereas Mae Lou Yeldell has lived in Haskell County, Texas, for 70 years and recalls the racism she faced in the 1950s and 1960s in West Texas, when being called an offensive name—like Whites greeting Blacks with ''Morning nigger''—was ''like a broken record'';

Whereas Throckmorton County, where the hunting camp is located near Haskell County, was for years considered a virtual no-go zone for African-Americans because of old stories told by locals about the lynching of an African-American man there;

Whereas Haskell County began observing Martin Luther King Jr. Day just two years ago according to a county commissioner in Haskell County;

Whereas Governor Perry grew up in a segregated era whose history has defined and complicated the careers of many Southern politicians;

Whereas Governor Perry has spoken often about how his upbringing in this sparsely populated farming community influenced his conservatism;

Whereas Governor Perry says he mentioned the offensive word on the rock to his parents shortly after they had signed a lease and he had visited the property, and they rather immediately painted over the word during the next July 4 holiday, but seven people interviewed by the Washington Post said they still saw the word on the rock at various points during the years that the Perry family was associated with the property through his father, partners, or his signature on a lease;

Whereas another local resident who visited the property with Governor Perry and the legislators he brought there to go hunting recalled seeing the rock with the name clearly visible;

Whereas how, when, or whether Governor Perry dealt with it when he was using the property isn't clear and adds a dimension to the emerging biography of Governor Perry who quickly moved into the top tier of Republican presidential candidates when he entered the race in August; and

Whereas Herman Cain is the only Republican presidential candidate to criticize Governor Rick Perry for being ''insensitive'' when the word was not immediately condemned, but we would remind Herman Cain that the word is not only ''insensitive'', but is also ''offensive'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on Governor Rick Perry to apologize for not immediately doing away with the rock that contained the word ''Niggerhead'' at the entrance of a ranch he

was leasing and on which he was taking friends, colleagues, and supporters to hunt;

(2) calls on Governor Rick Perry's presidential rivals, who have not yet make strong statements of outrage over the rock that contained the word, to do so;

(3) calls upon Governor Rick Perry to condemn the use of this word as being totally offensive and inappropriate at anytime and anyplace in United States history; and

(4) calls upon Governor Rick Perry to list the names of all lawmakers, friends, and financial supporters he took with him on his hunting trips at ''Niggerhead''.

□ 1150

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Illinois will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time for consideration of the resolution.

EPA REGULATORY RELIEF ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KING of Iowa). Pursuant to House Resolution 419 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2250.

□ 1155

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, with Mr. SIMPSON (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 2250

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. LEGISLATIVE STAY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS.—In place of the rules specified in subsection (b), and notwithstanding the date by which such rules would otherwise be required to be promulgated, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this Act referred to as the ''Administrator'') shall—

(1) propose regulations for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters, and commercial and industrial solid waste incinerator units, subject to any of the rules specified in subsection (b)—

(A) establishing maximum achievable control technology standards, performance standards, and other requirements under sections 112 and 129, as applicable, of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7429); and

(B) identifying non-hazardous secondary materials that, when used as fuels or ingredients in combustion units of such boilers, process heaters, or incinerator units are solid waste under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; commonly referred to as the ''Resource Conservation and Recovery Act'') for purposes of determining the extent to which such combustion units are required to meet the emissions standards under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412) or the emission standards under section 129 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7429); and

(2) finalize the regulations on the date that is 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) STAY OF EARLIER RULES.—The following rules are of no force or effect, shall be treated as though such rules had never taken effect, and shall be replaced as described in subsection (a):

(1) ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters'', published at 76 Fed. Reg. 15608 (March 21, 2011).

(2) ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers'', published at 76 Fed. Reg. 15554 (March 21, 2011).

(3) ''Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units'', published at 76 Fed. Reg. 15704 (March 21, 2011).

(4) ''Identification of Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Solid Waste'', published at 76 Fed. Reg. 15456 (March 21, 2011).

(c) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—With respect to any standard required by subsection (a) to be promulgated in regulations under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412), the provisions of subsections (g)(2) and (j) of such section 112 shall not apply prior to the effective date of the standard specified in such regulations.

SEC. 3. COMPLIANCE DATES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPLIANCE DATES.—For each regulation promulgated pursuant to section 2, the Administrator—

(1) shall establish a date for compliance with standards and requirements under such regulation that is, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not earlier than 5 years after the effective date of the regulation; and

(2) in proposing a date for such compliance, shall take into consideration—

(A) the costs of achieving emissions reductions;

(B) any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements of the standards and requirements;

(C) the feasibility of implementing the standards and requirements, including the time needed to—

(i) obtain necessary permit approvals; and

(ii) procure, install, and test control equipment;

(D) the availability of equipment, suppliers, and labor, given the requirements of the regulation and other proposed or finalized regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(E) potential net employment impacts.

(b) NEW SOURCES.—The date on which the Administrator proposes a regulation pursuant to section 2(a)(1) establishing an emission standard under section 112 or 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7429) shall be treated as the date on which the Administrator first proposes such a regulation for purposes of applying the definition of a new source under section 112(a)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(a)(4)) or the definition of a new solid waste incineration unit under section 129(g)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7429(g)(2)).

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to restrict or otherwise affect the provisions of paragraphs (3)(B) and (4) of section 112(i) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(i)).

SEC. 4. ENERGY RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and to ensure the recovery and conservation of energy consistent with the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; commonly referred to as the ''Resource Conservation and Recovery Act''), in promulgating rules under section 2(a) addressing the subject matter of the rules specified in paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 2(b), the Administrator—

(1) shall adopt the definitions of the terms ''commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit'', ''commercial and industrial waste'', and ''contained gaseous material'' in the rule entitled ''Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units'', published at 65 Fed. Reg. 75338 (December 1, 2000); and

(2) shall identify non-hazardous secondary material to be solid waste only if—

(A) the material meets such definition of commercial and industrial waste; or

(B) if the material is a gas, it meets such definition of contained gaseous material.

SEC. 5. OTHER PROVISIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS ACHIEVABLE IN PRACTICE.—In promulgating rules under section 2(a), the Administrator shall ensure that emissions standards for existing and new sources established under section 112 or 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7429), as applicable, can be met under actual operating conditions consistently and concurrently with emission standards for all other air pollutants regulated by the rule for the source category, taking into account variability in actual source performance, source design, fuels, inputs, controls, ability to measure the pollutant emissions, and operating conditions.

(b) REGULATORY ALTERNATIVES.—For each regulation promulgated pursuant to section 2(a), from among the range of regulatory alternatives authorized under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) including work practice standards under section 112(h) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(h)), the Administrator shall impose the least burdensome, consistent with the purposes of such Act and Executive Order 13563 published at 76 Fed. Reg. 3821 (January 21, 2011).

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those received for printing in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD designated for that purpose in a daily issue dated October 4, 2011, or earlier and except pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. Each amendment so received may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee and shall be considered as read if printed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following section:

SEC. 6. PROTECTION FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Administrator shall not delay actions pursuant to the rules identified in section 2(b) of this Act to reduce emissions from waste incinerators or industrial boilers at chemical facilities, oil refineries, or large manufacturing facilities if such emissions are harming brain development or causing learning disabilities in infants or children.

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday Republicans told us they aren't opposed to clean air, but we just can't afford it right now. And as their bills have no deadline for ever cleaning up toxic air pollution from these sources, it appears that they don't think we can ever afford clean air even in the future. The truth is we can't afford to wait for clean air any longer, and here's why.

Mercury is a potent neurotoxin. Numerous scientific studies from around the world show that babies and children who are exposed to mercury may suffer damage to their developing nervous systems, hurting their ability to think, learn, and speak. EPA has estimated that about 7 percent of women of childbearing age are exposed to mercury at a level capable of causing adverse effects in the developing fetus. That may not sound like a big number, but that translates into thousands and thousands of children who may never reach their full potential.

Toxic pollution can have tragic consequences. That's why Republicans and Democrats, alike, voted in 1990 to strengthen the Clean Air Act to require dozens of industry sectors to install modern pollution controls on their facilities. And since then, EPA has set emission standards for more than 100 different categories of industrial sources. The standards simply require facilities to use pollution controls that others in their industry are already using. They are based on maximum achievable control technology.

EPA's approach has been successful. Emissions standards for these industrial sources have reduced emissions of carcinogens, mercury, and other highly toxic chemicals by 1.7 million tons each year. But a few major industrial sources so far have escaped regulation, and the Republicans appear to be on a mission to help them continue to evade emissions limits on toxic air pollution.

Coal-fired power plants are one major industrial source of hazardous air pollutants. In fact, they are the largest U.S. source of airborne mercury pollution. But just a couple of weeks ago, the Republicans passed the TRAIN Act to nullify EPA's rules to cut toxic air pollution from those sources.

Yesterday, we debated whether or not cement kilns, another major source of mercury, should have to clean up—the Republicans said ''no''—and today, we are talking about incinerators and dirty boilers at industrial facilities across the country, including chemical plants, refineries, and large manufacturing facilities.

H.R. 2250 nullifies EPA's rules to clean up toxic air pollution from these sources and requires EPA to issue new rules using confusing and unworkable criteria. These long overdue public health protections will be delayed for years. That's unacceptable for the people who live near a solid waste incinerator or a chemical plant using a dirty boiler. These communities already have been waiting for more than a decade for EPA to clean up these facilities.

My amendment is straightforward. It states that EPA can continue to require an incinerator or a facility using a dirty boiler to clean up its toxic air pollution if that facility is emitting mercury or other toxic pollutants that are damaging infants' developing brains. This amendment simply clarifies our choice: allow polluters to continue to harm infants and children on the one hand, which is what the Republicans would allow, or require facilities that are actually harming our kids to reduce their pollution.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and protect our children's future.

I know we hear a lot about jobs and we hear a lot about the economy. Our economy will not recover if our children's minds are not allowed to fully develop, if we don't have a population of young people that can be born healthy, can get educated, can learn, and can produce a good life for themselves, their families, and for our Nation's economy. So please support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1200

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

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Our legislation, H.R. 2250, does not leave the American people with the choice of having to have unregulated air, polluted air that creates horrible health consequences. Our legislation is a balanced approach that simply says we think that Congress has the responsibility to review regulations where the American people have told us in hearings that they have great difficulty in complying—in some instances they are unable to comply—and that as a result jobs would be lost.

Sometimes, listening to the debate, it sounds like we have the most polluted air in the world. I would note that EPA reported that since 1990, nationwide air quality has improved significantly for the six common air pollutants. For example, ozone pollution has been lowered by 14 percent; coarse particulate matter—dust—by 31 percent; lead by 78 percent; nitrogen dioxide by 35 percent; carbon monoxide by 68 percent; sulfur dioxide by 59 percent. So we have a very clean air standard today.

Our legislation is not in any way going to change any of the health protections. We simply are asking, because of the concerns expressed by many people around the country, many industries around the country, that EPA should go back, within 15 months, issue, promulgate a new rule within 5 years, give the industry that much time to comply. If the EPA administrator thinks they need more time, then she or he may do that but is not required to do so.

So our position is that this is a balanced approach, particularly at this vulnerable time in our economy when our unemployment rate is high; that we can protect jobs, we can help stimulate the economy, and we can also protect health without endangering our young people.

So for that reason, I would oppose the amendment and ask Members to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment.

The bill before us nullifies EPA's rules to require industrial boilers and incinerators to reduce their emissions of toxic mercury and other toxic pollutants. The bill removes legal deadlines for pollution controls to be installed, fundamentally weakening the Clean Air Act and allowing years or decades of continued toxic air pollution.

Mr. Chairman, mercury is a potent neurotoxin. According to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, human exposure to organic mercury can result in long-lasting health effects, especially if it occurs during fetal development. In addition, scientists have linked mercury poisoning to nervous system, kidney and liver damage, and impaired childhood development. Nervous system disorders can include impaired vision, speech, hearing, and coordination. In other words, babies born to women exposed to mercury during pregnancy can suffer from a range of developmental and neurological problems, including delays in speaking and difficulties in learning. Children suffering from the chronic effects of mercury exposure may never reach their full potential. This clearly has a profound impact on the affected children and their families, and it also has a long-term societal impact.

In 1990, Congress amended the Clean Air Act on a bipartisan basis to reduce emissions of mercury and other toxic pollutants from a range of industrial sources, including boilers and incinerators. Boilers and incinerators are one of the largest sources of airborne mercury pollution in the United States. For far too long, they have been allowed to pollute without installing modern technology to reduce their

emissions. This is of particular concern for women who are pregnant, may become pregnant, or who are nursing. Mercury exposure in the womb can adversely affect the developing brain and nervous system. This can lead to problems with a child's cognitive thinking, memory, attention, language, and fine motor skills.

As of 2008, 50 States, one U.S. territory, and three tribes have issued advisories for mercury. Earlier this year, EPA finalized standards to cut emissions of mercury and other toxic air pollution from boilers and incinerators. These rules were more than a decade late. EPA is in the process of reconsidering those rules and plans to finalize the revised rules by next April. Once finalized, EPA's rules for boilers and incinerators will cut mercury pollution from these sources.

The Republican leadership wants to nullify these rules. They have also passed legislation to nullify rules to clean up mercury pollution from cement plants, and they have passed legislation to nullify rules to clean up mercury pollution from dirty coal-fired power plants, the largest U.S. source of mercury pollution to the air. This is unacceptable for public health. People living near these polluting facilities have waited far too long for them to clean up their pollution. They shouldn't have to wait any longer.

This amendment is straightforward. It states that the bill does not stop EPA from taking action to clean up toxic air pollution from an industrial boiler or incinerator if that facility is emitting mercury or other toxic pollutants that are damaging babies' developing brains.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. We should not be putting the interests of polluters before the health of our children.

Numerous studies have demonstrated a link between increased exposure to industrial contaminants and impaired brain development or learning disabilities in children. For example, according to the Centers for Disease Control, health effects linked to prenatal and childhood methylmercury exposure include problems with language, memory, attention, visual skills, and lower IQs. And exposure to mercury is particularly dangerous for pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as children, since mercury is most harmful in the early stages of development.

In some cases around the world, such as in Minimata, Japan in the 1950s, we have seen exposure to industrial mercury sicken an entire generation of children. Mothers who exhibited no clinical symptoms of mercury poison gave birth to infants suffering from blindness, spasticity, and mental retardation.

We tend to think an environmental catastrophe like Minimata could not happen here, but it could. Already in the United States one in six women of childbearing age has blood mercury levels that exceed those considered safe by the EPA for a developing baby. This amounts to approximately 630,000 babies born every year at risk of developmental problems because of prenatal mercury exposure.

While America's approximately 600 coal-fired power plants are the single largest source of mercury contamination in the United States, boilers and waste incinerators that burn mercury-containing products and chlorine manufacturers rank close behind. And yet it is now proposed that we delay, that we weaken the regulations protecting infants and children and allow these incinerators and boilers to continue spewing significant amounts of mercury pollution into the air every year, harming the health of our children and future generations of our children. It is unconscionable.

And mercury is just one of the dangerous contaminants putting the development of children at risk. Exposure to lead threatens the health of young children and unborn babies in particular, can lead to miscarriage, preterm birth, low birth weight, and developmental delays.

□ 1210

And that is why it was banned from gasoline and house paint by the EPA in the 1980s. These contaminants are deadly, which is why the EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, put forward a rule to reduce them. In fact, the implementation of the Boiler MACT would reduce mercury emissions from major-source boilers and process heaters nationwide by 1.4 tons a year. It would also cut non-mercury metals, including lead, by 2,700 tons per year, hydrogen chloride by 30,000 tons per year, particulate matter by 47,000 tons per year, volatile organic compounds by 7,000 tons per year, and sulfur dioxide by 440,000 tons per year.

According to the EPA, the benefits of reducing all of these dangerous emissions would outweigh costs by at least $20 billion a year. But even that aside, this act means 2,500 to 6,500 fewer premature deaths, 1,600 fewer cases of chronic bronchitis, 4,000 fewer heart attacks, 4,300 fewer hospital and emergency room visits, 3,700 fewer cases of acute bronchitis, 41,000 fewer cases of aggravated asthma, 78,000 fewer cases of respiratory systems, and 310,000 fewer missed work days. And it means fewer cases of impaired brain development and learning disabilities in our children.

So on one side of the equation, we have $20 billion in savings per year, cleaner air, thousands of fewer deaths, and the healthy development of our kids. On the other, we have polluters; we have polluters who want to just keep harming the health and the lives of Americans. I know what side I'm on, and I find it extraordinarily telling that this House majority would take the side of big polluters over the health and the welfare of America's children.

I urge my colleagues to stand up for America's children, stand against big polluters, and support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Waxman amendment and in opposition to this GOP bill.

Mr. Chairman, all Americans should be concerned with the GOP push to roll back America's fundamental environmental protections and health protections. This GOP bill strikes at the heart of American values. We are not a smoggy, Third World country. This is the United States of America; and over the past decades since the passage of the Clean Air Act, businesses have flourished and the air and water has gotten cleaner. These are not mutually exclusive.

That's why this GOP bill takes a step backward. It fundamentally weakens the Clean Air Act and grants unnecessary breaks to toxic air polluters.

Now, Mr. WAXMAN's amendment is very important because it targets one of the most dangerous and toxic neurotoxins, that is, mercury. We know that babies born to women exposed to mercury during pregnancy can suffer from a range of developmental and neurological problems, including delays in speaking and difficulties learning.

Children suffering from the chronic effects of mercury exposure may never reach their full potential. This clearly has a profound impact on the affected children and their families, but it also has a long-term societal impact.

It was in 1990 when the Congress, in a bipartisan fashion, amended the Clean Air Act and targeted the particular, the specific, polluters coming from specific sources. These specific polluters, some of them created jobs, acted to bring in modern technology, the scrubbers. They took the mercury out of the air. There are many examples in my home State of Florida of these manufacturing plants and utilities that have taken the mercury out of the air by installing the up-to-date modern equipment.

But there have been some businesses that have been very resistant to this, and they need to get with the program because it has been since 1990 when the law has said it's time to clean it up.

Now what year is this? This is 2011. Now, I would offer that after 20 years, these businesses have been on notice that they can use the American know-how and modern technology to clean up their plants, just like a lot of their other competitors have done.

Now, I've heard the argument that, boy, this is bad for business. But I'll tell you, coming from the State of Florida, clean air and clean water are good for business. Our tourism industry relies on clean water and clean air. And for the plants in the State of Florida that have cleaned up, it has really improved the commercial fishing industry, the recreational fishing industry, billion-dollar industries in my State. If they had not—if the Congress had not acted in a bipartisan way decades ago to say we're going to clean up the air and the water, I don't think we'd have as many visitors coming to my beautiful State for their vacations and fishing.

And fishing is important because we have so many that go out in the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic or out in the Keys and they fish and they bring it home to eat. Now, because mercury is not cleaned up to the greatest extent that we can clean it up, the Florida Department of Health has advised here, and I'm reading from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Advisory: ''The Florida Department of Health has advised the public to limit their consumption of fish from hundreds of waterbodies throughout the State due to unacceptable risk of mercury exposure. As a result, these waterbodies have been listed as 'impaired' for mercury.'' This doesn't mean it's unsafe. But it means that you can't go overboard.

But you know what? We have the technology to continue to clean up so that people can eat all the great Florida seafood that is available to them. There is no reason to take a step backward. Other businesses have done this. They have cleaned up.

So earlier this year, after a decade of analysis and work by the EPA and interaction with businesses and other stakeholders all across the country, the EPA finalized standards to cut emissions of mercury and other toxic air pollution from these particular polluters. Their goal was to finally put these rules into effect this coming April. But, unfortunately, we're running into opposition from the most anti-environmental Congress in history.

People, this amendment is straightforward. It states that the bill does not stop EPA from taking action to clean up toxic air pollution from these particular sites. If that facility is emitting mercury or other toxic pollutants, we're not going to proceed. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation, the underlying legislation, unamended, because it's going to protect and grow jobs, both in my region and across the country.

My district in southwest Washington is home to thousands of private forest landowners. Whether it's a family farm or a private business, such as Weyerhauser, which is one of our region's largest businesses and employers, we have pulp mills, paper mills and an emerging biomass industry. And what do all these things have in common?

They all provide tens of thousands of jobs, good family-wage jobs to the folks in my region. And they're all part of the forest products industry that has long been the cornerstone of southwest Washington's economy. And if we don't pass this underlying bill unamended, they will all shed those thousands of jobs in southwest Washington.

How many are we talking about? Well, a recent study shows that about 18 percent of those jobs would be lost. Those who produce pulp and paper would be laid off by this onerous Boiler MACT rule as it's written. Those are blue-collar families. Those are family-wage jobs. They're the ones that would pay the price for this if we do not act now to protect the environment where jobs can grow.

Now, the ripple effects in related industries in our region and across the country would be an additional 87,000 jobs lost if we do not act and pass this bill. In a place like Cowlitz County in my district, where more than one out of every 10 moms and dads are out of work, the effect of this rule, if we don't fix it and we don't fix it soon, would further devastate an already devastated economy.

In August 89,000 jobs were created. They were added nationwide. So, basically, if we don't move now, we're going to wipe out the entire month of August's growth. That's going to put our economy backwards, not forwards.

And make no mistake, Mr. Chairman, that's one thing the current majority in the House is about is creating jobs for the men and women at home to make sure they can provide for their families and their kids, their kids' college education, their health care and so on and so forth. It's the American Dream.

□ 1220

Let's pass this bipartisan piece of legislation today without this amendment. It won't add to the deficit, and it's going to preserve those jobs for those folks who are struggling in my home region, southwest Washington, and across the country.

Let's give the EPA the time it's requested to rewrite the rule in a commonsense way. The great thing about this is our environment and our economy don't have to be mutually exclusive, which is why we're taking a balanced approach to changing this rule. It's why I believe and I am assuming that's part of the reason the EPA wants more time to rewrite it, because it had the feedback. Yes, we can innovate and create and reduce, and I support reducing whatever type of emissions we're producing as a Nation. We need to go there, but we need to do it in a commonsense way that doesn't just handicap the economy at a time when we need it to grow.

So let's give the EPA that time that they've requested so that facilities like Longview Fibre in Longview, Washington, won't have to lay any more people off. With this legislation, we can protect our environment and protect American jobs.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESHOO. I rise in support of this amendment. I think it's a very, very important one.

The bill nullifies the EPA's rules to require boilers and incinerators to reduce their emissions of toxic mercury. That's really quite a sentence: the bill would nullify rules to require boilers and incinerators to reduce their emissions of toxic mercury. In doing so, this bill nullifies the mercury reductions in our country that would have been achieved; and it indefinitely delays, not just for a given time frame, it's indefinite, indefinitely delays the implementation of any replacement standards that EPA issues.

My friend, Mr. WHITFIELD, said earlier today that the bill does not provide for an indefinite delay of any new rules. That is false. The bill clearly states that facilities have at least 5 years to comply without any hard deadline for compliance. That's the definition of an indefinite delay.

Our Republican colleagues also claim that mercury pollution from dirty boilers and incinerators does not harm public health. That is quite a stand. I think it's terrifying myself, in a civilized society, that this is not going to damage anyone and their health. They blame China, even though U.S. facilities are emitting toxic mercury pollution from smokestacks right here within our borders. I acknowledge that there is some that does come from China. Are we going to replicate China? I don't think that's the gold standard for our country. The mercury released here at home is just as toxic as mercury released anywhere. That's how toxic it is. Ours is not less toxic because it's U.S. It's the same horrible, dangerous stuff.

And how toxic is it? There are a lot of things under attack here in the House of Representatives, but I think one of the most serious attacks is the attack on science. We're coming up with a lot of political science for underlying legislation. Listen to what the National Academy of Sciences has said. They stated unequivocally that mercury is a powerful neurotoxin. The National Academy of Sciences has stated that mercury is highly toxic. They state, and I quote, exposure to mercury can result in adverse effects in several

organ systems throughout the life span of humans and animals. There are extensive data on the effects of mercury on the development of the brain in humans.

The National Academy of Sciences has also stated that exposure to mercury can cause ''mental retardation, cerebral palsy, deafness, and blindness'' in children exposed in utero and sensory and motor impairment in exposed adults. This is stunningly shocking. This is not Republican pollution or Democratic pollution. This is something that will harm our people. Why would we not protect them?

The National Academy of Sciences said again, and I quote, chronic, low-dose prenatal mercury exposure has been associated with impacts on attention, fine motor function, language and verbal memory. The National Academy of Sciences has stated that prenatal mercury exposure has, quote, the potential to cause irreversible damage to the developing central nervous system.

Our Republican friends say we shouldn't worry about mercury pollution from boilers, incinerators, cement kilns and power plants. I know who I trust, and it's not the phony baloney political science around here. I'll put my money any day on what the National Academy of Sciences says. They are the gold standard in our country. This is not something to be fooled around with. This is a huge danger to our people.

This amendment is straightforward. It states that the bill does not stop EPA from taking action to clean up toxic air pollution from an incinerator or a chemical plant or a manufacturing plant with a dirty boiler if that facility is emitting mercury or other toxic pollutants.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. We all understand that our economy is struggling, that millions of Americans can't find a job, that too many families are struggling to make ends meet, and that the American people are very frustrated that Washington is simply not doing enough to get our economy moving. I would argue that not only is Washington not doing enough to get our economy moving but it is actually harming the efforts of American innovators, of manufacturers, of small businesses, of the job creators because of government over-regulation.

The fact is today that the Obama administration has publicly listed almost 220 new regulations just this year alone, a 15-percent increase in one year alone, of new regulatory actions under consideration. Each one of them is estimated to cost at least $100 million, if you can imagine.

Mr. Chairman, the bill that is currently under consideration would provide relief from some of the new EPA regulations that would cost American job creators more than $14 billion and threaten over 230,000 jobs. In my home State of Michigan, this government over-regulation would cost nearly $800 million and put nearly 13,000 jobs at risk. In my home State of Michigan, we are on our knees economically, and we cannot tolerate this anymore. It has to be stopped.

At home, I have talked to so many businesspeople, from small family businesses to major corporations, et cetera; and the message from all of them is always the same: that government over-regulation is absolutely killing their efforts to grow and to create jobs.

I'll give you one example. There's a company in Port Huron, Michigan, in my congressional district, called Domtar. Port Huron has been hit particularly hard. Current estimates are that the unemployment rate is approaching 20 percent, if you can imagine that. It's unbelievable how bad it is there at this time. Domtar is a paper company. It currently employs 245 people. It generates between $8 million and $12 million in revenue annually.

I talked to them about this regulation under consideration today, and they estimate that this regulation today would cost them $9 million to scrub the coal that they use to operate their boilers or would cost $3 million to $4 million to convert to natural gas and have an additional annual cost of $3 million to $4 million a year just to stay compliant. They estimate that these costs would likely force the company to shut down two of their four paper machines and, of course, force a reduction in jobs, Mr. Chairman. This company, this community, this Nation cannot handle that kind of loss in additional jobs that this regulation would force.

It seems today that the three most feared letters to American job creators, where it used to be IRS, today those letters are EPA. It's no longer the IRS. It's the EPA. And why is that?

□ 1230

On April 30 of 2010, the EPA issued a statement on a study of the impact of one of their proposed regulations. This is what they said:

''The regulatory impact assessment does not include either a qualitative or quantitative estimation of the potential effects of the proposed rule on economic productivity, economic growth, employment, job creation or international economic competitiveness.''

In other words, they don't care what their regulations have to do with job creation, much less with stifling and killing job creation in this country. This is what our own government is doing to our job creators, and this is from an administration that claims that job creation is its number one priority.

Are you kidding? You've got to be kidding.

We have to stop all of this government overregulation that is killing jobs. Certainly, House Republicans have been trying to lift the boot of Big Government off the necks—off the throats—of job creators and of workers who are looking for a job.

We've heard repeatedly from this President about the need to invest in transportation and infrastructure. At the same time, this President and this administration are talking about how infrastructure is such an economic lifeblood for our economy, which I agree with and which, I think, House Republicans agree with. But at the same time the President is saying we've got to invest in infrastructure—in fixing roads—his administration is moving forward on this regulation that we are talking about today that would put large segments of the American cement plants in this country out of business.

I would tell the President that it's very hard to have infrastructure investment to build roads if you don't have any concrete, if you don't have any cement.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, I speak against this amendment, but I speak in favor of the underlying bill. I would call on my colleagues to pass this bill now.

Pass this bill. Let's get America moving again.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TSONGAS. I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TSONGAS. I rise in support of the Waxman amendment.

Today, we are taking up yet another bill that continues the GOP majority's ongoing attack on public health. This bill seeks to gut EPA rules requiring reductions in emissions of toxic air pollutants, including mercury, from industrial boilers and incinerators. Industrial boilers and incinerators are among the largest sources of mercury pollution in the country, a potent brain poison that can cause severe developmental problems in children and toddlers.

According to the National Academy of Sciences, even in low doses, mercury can tragically affect a child's development, delaying walking and talking, and causing learning disabilities. Children suffering from the chronic effects of mercury exposure may never reach their full potential. This is simply unacceptable, especially when we have the technology to address it.

The Waxman amendment is straightforward. It says that the bill cannot stop the EPA from taking action to clean up toxic air pollution from an industrial boiler or incinerator if that facility is emitting mercury or other toxic pollutants that are damaging to children's developing brains.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment and to stand up for the health of our children and grandchildren.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, as a physician, a mother, and as a person of a racial minority, which often bears the disproportionate impact of pollution, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2250 as well as H.R. 2681, which was just passed, and I rise in strong support of the Waxman amendment, which I urge every colleague to support.

Both bills, H.R. 2681 and H.R. 2250, essentially wipe out EPA's regulations, first of cement kilns, now of industrial boilers and incinerators. It would have serious public health impacts because it would allow for the high emissions of dangerous pollutants, which would cause more asthma, heart attacks, birth defects, impaired brain development, which I'll come back to, and other illnesses at a time when we're working to improve the health of all Americans, to reduce health care costs, and when we are already struggling to remain competitive.

All EPA is asking these entities to do is to meet the best existing standards in the industry—existing standards—standards that they've had years to meet.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, allowing these regulations to go forward is critical because these entities emit lead, arsenic, particulate matter, and other toxic substances, especially mercury. If the Republican majority proponents of this bill have their way, we will see more than 15,000 more cases of aggravated asthma, over 1,500 more heart attacks, over 600 more cases of chronic bronchitis every year, and we will also have over 100,000 additional missed working days, which means lost productivity—all at a time when we're trying to improve the health of all Americans, as I said, and improve American competitiveness.

But most importantly, the large boilers and incinerators are the second-largest source of mercury, which, as you've heard, is a grave risk to our children both before and after birth, especially on their brain development, which makes these bills especially dangerous to the public health and can damage the learning and, thus, the social and economic potential of our children, as mercury stays in the environment for a long time.

As an African American, I have to be particularly concerned. With more than 60 percent of polluting industries located in or near minority communities, it is clear that the learning and other neurological deficiencies caused by mercury would primarily impact our communities. This not only ought to concern African Americans, for the children of Latinos, Asians, and American Indians would also be more likely to be impaired. It should be of concern to all of us.

All the time spent on this bill and the other bill that was just passed that the House majority leadership knows are going nowhere is a pure waste of time and a waste of money. I guess it's not important, because it's being used to try to kill programs they've never liked. They probably think it could hurt President Obama if it doesn't pass. It also protects the big corporations. Beyond that, it creates no jobs. It just creates the potential to cause more sickness and premature deaths, to damage the potential of our children and, therefore, to damage our country's potential as well.

The claims of lost jobs, I believe, are highly exaggerated. Bringing forth and pushing these extremely misguided and dangerous bills says that the proponents are willing to put our country and the future of their and our constituents—of their and our children—at risk.

I ask my colleagues to vote for this amendment, this amendment that protects the public health and that will save our children from a life that would not be what we would want for them, one in which they might not be able to enjoy all of the benefits of this country or fully realize their potential or the American Dream.

Support this amendment. Reject the underlying bill and all of the bills that attempt to weaken the EPA. Vote, instead, for our children, our grandchildren and this country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. A number of speakers on the other side have indicated that, if our legislation passes, new regulations relating to Boiler MACT would be put off indefinitely. I would like to clarify and point out that, in section 3 on page 6 of this bill, it says:

For each regulation promulgated pursuant to this legislation, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall—not ''may''—shall establish a date for compliance.

So this is not being put off indefinitely. It explicitly says ''shall.''

Now, during the hearings that we've had, extensive hearings on this Boiler MACT that was adopted by the EPA in 2004, which was invalidated by the courts because of lawsuits filed by environmental groups, the typical testimony was this:

EPA final rules impose unrealistic and very costly requirements that EPA has not justified by corresponding environmental and health protection from reductions of hazardous air pollutants.

Just as a practical example of what I'm talking about, many universities, in order to comply with that 2004 rule, spent large sums of money. The University of Notre Dame spent $20 million to comply with that rule, which has now been invalidated, and EPA has come out with an even more stringent rule that's going to cause a lot more money to be spent.

□ 1240

So we genuinely believe that EPA has the health standards in effect that will protect our children. There's nothing in this bill that's going to change any of that.

But we know that if these universities continue to spend that kind of money on regulations that are invalidated and then have to come back and spend more money, tuition costs are going to go up, which makes it more difficult for some children to go to college. So this simply is a commonsense approach, a balanced approach, saying: EPA go back, revisit this issue. In 15 months, come out with a new regulation. And the EPA administrator shall set a compliance date not sooner than 5 years after the final rule.

But we have also heard a lot of discussion today about mercury, and, yes, we're all concerned about mercury. But EPA, itself, in developing the benefits of their regulation that we're trying to postpone, did not assign one dollar, one dime, or one penny of benefit for the reduction of mercury emissions. And the reason they didn't: because there was not enough reduction, because we've already cleaned up the air a great deal relating to mercury.

All of the benefits that they calculated from their rule came from reduction of particulate matter. In fact, they said, the mercury reductions would be less than three-hundredths of 1 percent of global emissions. We've heard all sorts of testimony about mercury, that 90 percent or so of mercury comes from nature or from sources outside of the U.S.

So I don't think we need to be alarmist about this. This is simply an approach that, hey, our economy is pretty weak right now. We're losing a lot of jobs. We're having difficulty creating jobs. So, look, let's just go back, look at this, in 15 months come back with a new regulation, set a date for compliance, and let's move forward.

I don't think anyone can make a credible, verifiable argument that we're out to destroy every young person in America, every child in America. As a matter of fact, we have a lot of Democrats on this bill. There's been a similar bill introduced to this on the Senate side with Democratic support.

I urge all the Members to defeat the Waxman amendment and support our underlying legislation, H.R. 2250.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I was going to speak about mercury, and I will get to that, but I really have to clarify for the RECORD and the public record.

We keep hearing, and we've heard once again on this floor from our Republican colleagues, that the bill won't harm public health or weaken health

standards, and this is just not accurate. It's really important, Mr. Chairman, for the public to understand that. In fact, section 2 of the bill lists four final clean air rules and says they shall have ''no force or effect.'' Section 3 of the bill eliminates the 3-year compliance deadline in the Clean Air Act and doesn't set any new deadline. And, for the record, section 5 of the bill directs the EPA to set weaker standards than the clean air requirements.

So make no mistake. H.R. 2250, contrary to what the other side is saying, has real legal effect and consequence, and those effects weaken our protection from air pollution and harm the health of Americans, especially our children.

Now, I recognize that there is a zeal for deregulation, but for clean air standards, for clean water standards, this really makes no sense. In fact, the bill throws out EPA's rules to require boilers and incinerators to reduce their emissions of toxic mercury. And unlike the statements that have been made on this floor, this comes in the wake of a bill to nullify EPA's rules to clean up cement kilns, and yet another bill to nullify EPA's rules to clean up power plants.

When does it stop? When does the public health and the consequences of these actions become important to the American people instead of just this move to deregulation? Just this last month, the Republicans have pushed legislation to let the Nation's largest source of toxic mercury pollution off the hook for cleaning up their emissions, jeopardizing public health. And for what?

Now, I've heard that we shouldn't have so much concern about mercury, but somebody in this House, somebody in this Congress has to be concerned about the public health consequences to our children of toxic mercury emissions.

They also cite studies from the American Forest & Paper Association, from the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, and these are nothing more than industry studies that seek to absolve the industry from cleaning up its own mess. They've been refuted by actual scientists. And I suggested on this floor we actually pay attention to science and facts and not just a move to deregulate because we're interested in doing industry a favor at the expense of public health.

And we know that, contrary to what's been said, the public health consequences of mercury are clear; they're stated; they're facts; they're science. So let's not undercut that. Mercury is a powerful neurotoxin. It harms developing brains of infants. It leads to learning disabilities. It causes attention deficits and behavioral problems and a whole range of other problems.

So the Republicans cannot be allowed, Mr. Chairman, to pick and choose their facts and their science. The facts and the science are as they are, and we should not be nullifying EPA's rules that protect the public health.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

By the way, I believe we should be alarmist; and I am an alarmist, and maybe that's because I'm a mother, maybe that's because I'm a grandmother, and maybe that's because I represent Los Angeles, which has some of the worst air in their country.

Just last year, in California, we had 2,400 deaths because of cargo-related pollution. We're paying for the costs of people all over this country getting goods on time in their local stores. Because of cargo-related pollution, there is about 350,000 days of lost school.

That is a real problem for this country. Pollution does impact our children. Pollution does impact their lives. We know even there is a million days of lost work, lost productivity in this country because of pollution-related illnesses in the workplace.

I'm for this amendment because the underlying bill nullifies EPA's rules to require boilers and incinerators to reduce their emissions of toxic mercury. And this comes in the wake of a bill to nullify EPA's rules to clean up cement kilns and another bill to nullify EPA's rules to clean up power plants.

Just within the last month, my colleagues on the other side have pushed legislation to let the Nation's largest sources of toxic mercury pollution off the hook for cleaning up their emissions. And they defend this policy by pointing to these industry studies about the costs of complying with these rules.

One study that gets cited over and over is a study by the Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, or CIBO. This study, by the way, has been completely discredited. For example, the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service examined this study and concluded: ''the base of CIBO's analysis is flawed. As a result, little credence can be placed in CIBO's estimate of job losses.''

They also cite a study by the American Forest & Paper Association concluding that the boiler rules will cost jobs.

□ 1250

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Charles Kolstad, chair of the department of economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, reviewed this analysis and said: ''If I were grading this, I would give it an F. The economics is all wrong.''

Dr. Kolstad described the methods as ''fundamentally flawed.'' And he said that, as a result, the jobs estimates were ''completely invalid.''

We know that the National Academy of Sciences and independent public health experts around the world have proven time and again that mercury is a powerful neurotoxin that harms the developing brains of infants, leading to learning disabilities, attention deficits, behavioral problems, and a range of other problems.

This amendment is straightforward. It states that the bill does not stop EPA from taking action to clean up toxic air pollution from an industrial boiler or incinerator if that facility is emitting mercury or other toxic pollutants that are damaging babies' developing brains. Who can vote against this?

You know, you talk about jobs. My colleague, Mrs. MILLER, earlier talked about jobs and the economy and the cost of the regulations. But at what price do we have to pay for the next generation's health and quality of life? And by the way, the last I checked, adding more pollution into the air is not a jobs plan.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I listened to the gentlelady with interest. And, of course, it's easy to sit in Washington and whatever group you may be with and say this group is wrong or that group is wrong, and everybody can trot out their experts. But, ladies and gentlemen, the CRS doesn't own and operate boilers, businesses do. Lots of them are going to be impacted by this—big businesses, small businesses, and the people who work for them.

Last week I referenced a letter to the editor of the Virginian Leader sent in by Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, in which they said: ''I'm going to be very blunt with the following opinion: As a factory worker and taxpayer, I'm getting sick and tired of these Federal agencies who have nothing better to do except sit in their Washington offices and draw up rules and regulations to kill American jobs. Why don't they get off their sorry behinds and go out across the Nation and try to help industry save what jobs we have left? And who is paying these EPA people's salary? We are, the American workers. I believe in protecting the environment, but we can't shut the whole country down to achieve it.''

I referenced that letter last week, and I referenced Giles County in my comments in a Republican radio address later that week. And in response to that, Mr. and Mrs. Kinney wrote again to the Leader. And we're not talking about big businesses here, we're talking about businesses that affect employees in small counties all across this country. The Leader, for example, has 5,100 subscribers. It's not a giant newspaper.

The Kinneys wrote back in: ''As I stated in the 9/21/11 letter to the editor, I'm a blue collar factory worker with

limited education, and I have worked for our county's largest employer for nearly 35 years. The only reason I am speaking out on this issue is this: To get others involved. Our economic future and way of life here in Giles County could be on the line unless residents, business owners, civic organizations, and others come together and support H.R. 2250.''

You know what, ladies and gentlemen? The people of America understand that the EPA is in fact killing jobs. They understand that while we have to have a clean environment, and we all want a clean environment, as the gentleman from Kentucky said earlier today, we can do that. This is a reasonable approach. H.R. 2250 is a very reasonable approach which will do both, continue us on the regulatory path but make sure those regulations are reasonable and effective, and make sure that we protect the jobs of the United States of America while we go forward in protecting the environment as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WAXMAN. I just want to point out to my colleagues that what the bill does is repeals the previous rule, regulation, and then prohibits EPA from adopting another regulation for 15 months. And when they adopt another regulation, it can't be enforced for another 5 years. And then there's no deadline. But meanwhile, they lower the standard for EPA in setting that regulation.

EPA is in the process now of negotiating with the industry to work out the information and the problems that have been brought to their attention. We ought to give EPA the chance to do that and get the full input from the industry. If legislation is needed, we ought to consider what legislation is needed. The approach of this bill is to set us back enormously. When you don't have anything in place but the weakest possible criteria, and then nothing can happen for 5 years, and maybe even longer because it takes 15 months to get the regulation, no enforcement for 5 years after that—and maybe never—that's not a reasonable approach.

If the industry wants a law, the industry ought to work on telling us what they need, and not going on this escapade with the Republicans who would like to repeal the whole Clean Air Act and repeal the ability of the EPA to protect the public from toxic pollution. And, of course, the amendment that's before us is that insofar as this bill becomes law, when we're talking about poisoning children's brains, we're not going to stop EPA from getting their regulations in place and getting them enforced. It's obscene to think, the idea that we would wait another 6½ years, and maybe longer, before we can do anything to start down the road to reduce the pollution that's going to poison these kids.

I ask for an ''aye'' vote on the amendment, and I hope that people realize this is a bill that will pass the House, but in my view, given the President's statement of a veto, it's not going to become law.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of section 5, add the following:

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section is intended to supplement the provisions of, and shall not be construed to supersede any requirement, limitation, or other provision of, sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7429).

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, let us not be distracted by this confused, backward, and short-term thinking on the part of our Republican colleagues. This bill represents just another attack on the Nation's long-standing environmental protection laws in general and the EPA in particular.

On behalf of a select few polluting industries that operate under the assumption that the timing is right to permanently alter, gut, and obliterate the Clean Air Act, the law that the chairman of the subcommittee and many others have said is working on behalf of the American people.

While most businesses have been planning and preparing for these rules, which have already been delayed for years and in some cases have been delayed over a decade, some of the more opportunistic dirty industries see this radical Republican majority and their radical agenda targeting the EPA and all of our clean air laws as the perfect time to try and permanently alter the Clean Air Act.

Section 5 of H.R. 2250 disregards the clean air standards that will help reduce toxic air pollution, like mercury and soot from some of our Nation's biggest polluters—cement plants, industrial boilers, and incinerators.

Instead, this section would make fundamental and damaging changes to the Clean Air Act and would ensure that future standards do not meaningfully reduce emissions into the air.

□ 1300

So, Mr. Chairman, I must offer an amendment that will clarify that section 5 of H.R. 2250 is intended to supplement the provisions of and shall not be construed to supersede any requirement, limitation or other provision of sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act.

This single provision in section 5 will have the effect of exempting incinerators, exempting industrial boilers, and exempting cement plants from maximum reductions in toxic air pollution emissions, in contrast to every other major industrial source of toxic air pollution in this Nation.

The majority, even after being asked repeatedly over and over and over again, has yet to explain why Congress should carve out exemptions for the Nation's dirtiest polluters, in total disregard for the public health of the American people and at the expense of those very companies that have already invested in the technology to meet the minimum requirements of this law.

Mr. Chairman, if it is truly the majority's intent to clarify the rules and to provide certainty for business, then this amendment will accomplish that purpose; but I don't believe that that is their intent, and I don't believe that that is what their goal and objectives are. They have a singular purpose in all of these bills that we have been debating on this floor as it relates to the Clean Air Act, and that is to completely nullify and gut the Clean Air Act so that polluters in this Nation can keep on polluting the very air that we breathe.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(On request of Mr. WAXMAN, and by unanimous consent, Mr. RUSH was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. RUSH. I yield to the ranking member.

Mr. WAXMAN. I thank you for yielding to me. I want to join you in urging support for this amendment.

Whatever the motivation is of your legislation—and I can understand your reason for being very skeptical. I share it. But what the industry should want is regulatory certainty. And this bill adds more confusion to what is already a long overdue effort to reduce toxic air pollution from boilers and incinerators. With no timeline for implementation of new emissions standards, the bill creates significant questions about how EPA would set limits for toxic air pollution. If they think it's regulatory certainty that they don't have to do anything for years, they'd better not count on it. And if they want regulatory certainty, they'd better come forward and work something out.

In the meantime, your clarification provides the certainty, and I urge Members to support it.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. The gentleman's amendment would simply add an additional paragraph at the end of section 5 of our bill, and basically it would say that section 5 in our bill would not be construed to supersede any requirement, limitation or other provision of sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act. And because his amendment would say ''it does not supersede'' is the reason that we want to oppose the amendment.

Now section 5 says this, and this is what we want to supersede section 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act, in promulgating rules, the administrator shall ensure that emission standards for existing and new sources established under section 112 or 129 can be met under actual operating conditions consistently and concurrently with emissions standards for all other air pollutants regulated by the rule for the source category taking into account variability and actual source performance, source design, fuels, input, controls, ability to measure pollutants' emissions and operating conditions.

In other words, we want to be sure that can be met under actual operating conditions.

And then the second part of our section 5 that we want to be sure supersedes, which this amendment would not allow, is that we put in section 5 the President's own executive order in which he says that the administrator shall impose the least burdensome regulation consistent with the purposes of the act.

So all we're doing in section 5 is saying we want to make sure that it's the least burdensome pursuant to the President's own executive order and that we want to be sure that it can be met in actual operating conditions.

So for that reason, we would respectfully oppose the gentleman's amendment.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. HAHN

Ms. HAHN. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of section 2, add the following:

(d) TEN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE WORST AIR QUALITY.—

(1) STAY OF EARLIER RULES INAPPLICABLE.—Insofar as the rules listed in subsection (b) apply to sources of air pollution in any of the 10 metropolitan areas of the United States with the worst air quality, such rules shall, notwithstanding subsection (b), continue to be effective.

(2) NEW STANDARDS INAPPLICABLE IF LESS PROTECTIVE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.—With respect to sources of air pollution in any of the 10 metropolitan areas of the United States with the worst air quality, the provisions of the regulations promulgated under subsection (a)—

(A) shall apply to such sources, and shall replace the rules listed in subsection (b), to the extent such provisions are equally or more protective of public health and the environment than the corresponding provisions of the rules listed in subsection (b); and

(B) shall not apply to such sources, and shall not replace the rules listed in subsection (b), to the extent such provisions are less protective of public health and the environment than the corresponding provisions of the rules listed in subsection (b).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''metropolitan area''—

(i) for purposes of subparagraph (B)(i), means the metropolitan statistical area or consolidated metropolitan statistical area (as established by the Bureau of the Census) most closely corresponding to the city or group of cities ranked among the cities with the worst year-round particle pollution in the ''State of the Air 2011'' report of the American Lung Association; and

(ii) for purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii), means a metropolitan statistical area or consolidated metropolitan statistical area (as established by the Bureau of the Census).

(B) The term ''10 metropolitan areas of the United States with the worst air quality'' means—

(i) during the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the 10 metropolitan areas listed in the ''State of the Air 2011'' report of the American Lung Association as having the worst year-round particle pollution; and

(ii) during each successive 5-year period, the 10 metropolitan areas determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to have the highest year-round levels of particulate matter in the air.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, today I'm offering an amendment that will preserve the critical air pollution protections for the places that they are needed most. For the people in my district, air pollution is a major health problem. The Los Angeles region always is near the top of the Nation's worst air quality rankings. Unfortunately, the people of my district don't need to read the statistics from the American Lung Association to know that there's a pollution problem in our communities.

They see it in the dark soot that seeps into the homes of families living near the port in Wilmington. They see it in the labored breathing of a little girl in Lomita staying home from school because of asthma. They see it in the tears of loved ones in San Pedro burying someone lost before their time to cancer or lung disease.

But the statistics are there too. In Los Angeles, 6 to 7 percent of all children have asthma—higher than the national average, and disproportionately impacting minority children. When our kids can't run around outside to exercise, when they're missing school with asthma, we're creating all sorts of other health and educational deficits.

Los Angeles has recognized its air quality problems. Since the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, we've made dramatic air quality improvements. In the last decade, we've managed to reduce particulate pollution levels in Los Angeles by 40 percent. We cannot afford to go backwards. That's why I'm offering this amendment today.

My amendment would ensure that the Environmental Protection Agency will keep their higher standards of clean air protections for the 10 metropolitan areas with the worst air quality. The American Lung Society lists the 10 worst regions with year-round particulate matter.

They are Bakersfield-Delano in California; Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside in California; Visalia-Porterville in California; Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale in Arizona; Hanford-Corcoran in California; Fresno-Madera in California; Pittsburgh-New Castle in Pennsylvania; Birmingham-Hoover-Cullman in Alabama; Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana; Modesto in California; and Louisville-Jefferson County-Elizabethtown-Scottsburg in Kentucky and Indiana.

□ 1310

I believe that the underlying bill is a giant step backwards for those communities and for the air quality and environment of people living in this country. My amendment solely focuses on trying to continue to protect people in communities with the worst air quality standards. These communities cannot afford to have lower standards that will result in more asthma, more cancer.

By protecting our public health, we will not lose jobs. It's a false premise that to create jobs we need to hurt our Nation's environment and health. For example, the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach were able to improve air quality and create jobs and industry. These ports are the economic engine of this country. I call them ''America's ports.'' About 44 percent of all the cargo in this country comes through those ports.

A lot of people said you can't have clean air and good jobs, but let me tell you what really happened. We cut port pollution by 70 percent since 2005 without losing a single job. I'll say that again: a 70 percent reduction in pollution at the cost of zero jobs. In fact, the green industry jobs were spawned, creating more jobs.

Our more vigorous environmental standards in California aren't stopping the facilities in my district from thriving. That's why I find it so upsetting that, under the banner of protecting jobs, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are moving to delay or destroy the protections that ensure our children can grow up breathing clean air.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim making our air dirtier is a way to stimulate the economy, but a peer-reviewed Cal State, Fullerton study found that dirty air in the costs residents $22 billion a year in health costs, premature deaths, lost days of work, lost days of school—$22 billion a year wasted because of dirty air.

I reject the false choice between good jobs and clean air. We've already proven that they can go hand in hand with the Clean Air Action Plan at the Port of Los Angeles.

I also want to add that environmental regulations are not topping the list of problems that small businesses in my community are facing. Last week, I met with over 50 small businesses, and they said they need more access to capital, not less regulation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. The gentlelady from California may view this argument about jobs as a false choice, but we do have letters from over 300 organizations concerned about the impact on jobs that these EPA regulations will have, including letters of support from five of the largest labor unions in the country.

The gentlelady's amendment would basically say that, in the 10 metropolitan areas chosen by the American Lung Association, the current boiler rules would be retained regardless of what our legislation may do.

So we are opposed to her amendment for two reasons. One, we don't want the legislation to be changed because we think it's necessary to have the balanced approach throughout the country and not to exclude 10 metropolitan areas. But the second reason we would be opposed to it is that to allow one private entity—even if it's the American Lung Association, an organization we all have respect for. But we don't think that they should be determining what should be in this legislation.

So for that reason, I would respectfully oppose the amendment and ask that the amendment be defeated.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

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

Mr. WAXMAN. I support this amendment, and I want to congratulate the gentlelady from California for offering this amendment. Her constituents should be rightfully proud of the fact that she is fighting for them and for the good health of the American people.

Her amendment recognizes the fact that we've made great progress on air pollution in this country because we've had a strong Clean Air Act and because we've let EPA do its job under both Democratic and Republican administrations. But let's not pretend that the job is done.

In the 10 worst polluted areas—these are the worst polluted, nonattainment areas in the country—every day, people are breathing unhealthy levels of air pollution, and they're going to emergency rooms because the air outside is making them sick. And every day, some are dying before their time. In the summer, cities and towns across the country have red alerts, and moms are afraid to let their kids play outside. There's something fundamentally wrong with that.

Despite the progress we've made, we need to make sure that we cut these air pollutants that are very, very harmful. We've been talking a lot today about mercury, but the EPA boiler rules would reduce the emissions of fine particle pollution, which can lodge deep in the lungs and cause serious health effects.

Living in the United States should not be a health risk, and I hope that we will not vote to nullify these EPA boiler rules and also nullify the health benefits in these various polluted areas.

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

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

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

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 1, insert the following section (and redesignate the subsequent sections, and conform the internal cross-references, accordingly):

SEC. 2. FINDING.

The Congress finds that, according to the Environmental Protection Agency, if the rules specified in section 3(b) are in effect, then for every dollar in costs, the rules will provide at least $10 to $24 in health benefits, due to the avoidance each year of—

(1) 2,600 to 6,600 premature deaths;

(2) 4,100 nonfatal heart attacks;

(3) 4,400 hospital and emergency room visits;

(4) 42,000 cases of aggravated asthma; and

(5) 320,000 days of missed work or school.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, it's my hope that we can all simply agree to this amendment. It would simply add a finding to the bill illustrating the health benefits of EPA's mercury and air toxic cleanup standards for industrial boilers and incinerators.

Opponents of these cleanup standards argue that they cost too much and will lead to job losses. I don't agree with that assessment.

Over the past 40 years, the Clean Air Act has fueled American innovation and has created jobs, and it has made the United States a leader in the multibillion-dollar environmental technology sector.

Mr. Chairman, the health benefits of EPA safeguards are not in dispute, and that's why those facts should be included as part of this bill.

For decades, industrial boilers and incinerators have been some of the largest pollution emitters in the United States. They're responsible for some of the most dangerous air pollutants we have in this Nation, including mercury, lead, and cancer-causing dioxins. That's why EPA took action last year to require that industrial boilers and incinerators cut their emissions and simply follow the Clean Air Act.

But instead of supporting EPA's action, the bill before us would delay their standards by at least 3½ to 4 years. It would eliminate any deadline by which industrial boilers and incinerators must comply with EPA safeguards. It could mean thousands and thousands of additional pounds of mercury and other toxic pollution released into our air each year.

Now, proponents of this legislation are quick to say EPA safeguards to cut this pollution would—and now comes the drumroll—cause economic ruin and job losses, and they point to industry-paid-for studies to provide evidence. But indefinitely delaying EPA safeguards will not lead to the economic ruin and job losses. What it will do is put the lives and the health of millions of Americans at risk.

Failing to implement the EPA's air pollution standards for boilers and incinerators would result, just in 1 year, in as many as 6,600 premature deaths, 4,100 nonfatal heart attacks, 4,400 hospital and emergency room visits, 42,000 cases of aggravated asthma, and over 320,000 days of missed work and school. For every additional year of delay that H.R. 2250 allows, these numbers only continue to grow.

And we know this because EPA's analysis must follow the criteria set out by the Office of Management and Budget. Their analysis is based on peer-reviewed studies. The analysis is transparent, it is subject to public comment, and it has to be reviewed again by the Office of Management and Budget. The industry studies meet none of these criteria.

Mr. Chairman, it is true that EPA already announced it is reexamining aspects of these safeguards. They set out a time line providing industry more than enough time and opportunity to weigh in before refinalizing the rules by next April.

□ 1320

EPA has said that it does not need nor want additional time for Congress. Delays only hurt America's health.

Again, it's worth repeating. Hundreds of thousands of jobs are not at risk from these safeguards, like some of my colleagues say. EPA's analysis, reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget economists, project that these standards will have a net positive impact on EPA—that's EPA's analysis, reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget—and they will achieve enormous public health benefits that allow Americans to work and go to school and lead healthy lives.

For every dollar industry spends to clean up even one industrial boiler or incinerator, Americans get up to $24 back in health benefits. What other investment results in this astonishing return for the American people? And that's why I'm offering this simple amendment today. It would remind us all of the tremendous health benefits that EPA's mercury and air toxic cleanup standards will achieve, and they should be included in this bill.

So I urge my colleagues to support this straightforward amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. The gentlelady made a comment that she genuinely questions whether jobs are at risk, and I would simply say that, as I said earlier, we received over 300 letters. We received phone calls. We received emails. We have five major labor unions, national labor unions, supporting this legislation. And the people involved in these businesses are telling us that they are going to have to cut off people from work. They're going to have to terminate people's employment in some instances.

And as I said, the University of Notre Dame said they spent $20 million trying to comply with the old rule that was invalidated, and now they're going to have to spend another X millions of dollars to meet these new rules.

I would oppose the amendment because, basically, the gentlelady from California is asking us to put into the findings of the Environmental Protection Agency's calculation that for every dollar in cost, the rule will provide at least $10 to $24 in health benefits. Now, that alone is kind of interesting. From $10 to $24, that's over a 100 percent variance there, flexible zone there. It's not very precise.

And then she says that it's going to avoid either 2,600—up to 6,600 premature deaths a year, so many nonfatal heart attacks, so many hospital emergency room visits, so many cases of aggravated asthma, so many cases of missed work and school.

Well, all of us have sat in a lot of these hearings. We've looked at a lot of numbers, and I tell you what. There's no agreement on any of these numbers. There are questions about the assumptions. There are questions about the modeling. There's questions about the lack of transparency, and different groups come up with different numbers.

Mrs. CAPPS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITFIELD. I would be happy to yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. CAPPS. I just wanted to ask if you are aware that these numbers have to be peer reviewed, so scientists and organizations have evaluated them, and they've come in. And they also have to be screened by the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, and then they're sent back to EPA. So they've gone through quite a wide variety of verifications.

Would you disagree with that fact?

Mr. WHITFIELD. No. I agree that it's been peer reviewed, and I can also give you a long list of scientists who also have peer reviews that do not agree with these numbers. I can also give you a list of names of people at OMB who question these numbers. I can also give you a list of academics at universities that question these numbers.

Mrs. CAPPS. But they did go through the process.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes, they went through the process. And our analysis went through the process too. But they come up with different numbers. Therefore, because of that, we don't think it's right to put these particular numbers in there when there's so much disagreement on the numbers.

So with that, I would respectfully ask Members to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. DOYLE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, beginning on line 20, strike paragraph (1) and insert the following paragraphs (and redesignate the subsequent paragraph accordingly):

(1) shall establish a date for compliance with standards and requirements under such regulation in accordance with section 112(i)(3) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(3));

(2) may, if the Administrator determines there is a compelling reason to extend the date for such compliance, provide an extension, in addition to any extension under section 112(i)(3)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(3)(B)), extending the date for such compliance up to one year, but in no case beyond the date that is 5 years after the effective date of such regulation; and

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

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, we've been debating this bill, H.R. 2250, for several months now in the Energy and Commerce Committee. And as we've heard from the bill's supporters, the bill is intended to address the Boiler MACT rule that was proposed by EPA in April of 2010 and finalized in February of 2011.

Many of us here know that when the Boiler MACT regulation was finalized, EPA asked for 15 months to issue a reproposal. The courts rejected that request and, thus, EPA was forced to issue the rule on time in February of 2011. However, EPA immediately instituted an administrative stay on several major rules within the regulation, saying that they would begin reconsideration with new information that had been made available.

In the last few months, I've met with many industries and companies that expressed concern with the provisions in this final rule. I've listened and even helped foster ongoing conversations between those industries and EPA as they worked toward a reproposal of the Boiler MACT rule.

Then we were offered this bill, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act. We were told that this bill would simply give EPA the time that they had already asked for to work on the rule and repropose a new final rule. After the conversations I had had with companies in my district, I thought this would be a good solution.

The problem is, when you dig a little deeper, I've said for a long time, this EPA Boiler MACT rule is far from perfect. But the trouble is the bill we have before us today is even further from perfect because it doesn't just give EPA time to reconsider the rule; it tells EPA they can't issue a new rule for at least 15 months. But there's no deadline for final action. Further, it practically rewrites sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act by eliminating the need for numeric emission limits for MACT standards.

But perhaps the most egregious to me was section 3 of the bill. It once again rewrites the Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act provides for 3 years for compliance with MACT standards with the possibility of a 4th. Section 3 of this bill tells us to throw that out. It tells us that for the Boiler MACT rule, compliance cannot be required for at least 5 years. However, it then says to the EPA administrator, it gives the administrator the ability to establish compliance dates. So depending on who the administrator is at the time these rules are finalized, compliance could be required in 5 years, in 10 years, in 50 years, in 105 years. That's just unacceptable, and that's why I'm offering this amendment today.

I support many of the things in this bill and I recognize the need for a reproposal of this rule, but I don't support 5 years to infinity for compliance. And so this amendment will simply require that we go back to the established compliance time lines in the Clean Air Act. It even gives the possibility for an additional year of compliance if a compelling reason is found.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and make this a bill that we can all support when it comes for final passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, we all have great respect for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and you could make some very good arguments for his amendment. Basically, he said the amendment would set a 3-year compliance date and allow a case-by-case extension for up to 2 years if the administrator of the EPA determined that there was a compelling need, and that's reasonable.

But one of the problems that we continue to run into on these Boiler MACT rules, and all the hearings have pointed this out: the fact that lawsuits are always being filed and litigation is continually going on at EPA and consent decrees are being entered into, and it's an ever-changing situation over there on the exact rule.

□ 1330

The one argument that we hear continually from the affected groups is that they need certainty, and even on a case-to-case basis, if the administrator determines a compelling need, we don't have that 100 percent certainty that we really want. And so our legislation does say that within 15 months, they have to come back with the promulgation of a new rule, and it does say that the administrator shall establish a date for compliance no earlier than 5 years after the effective date of the regulation, and it does say that the EPA administrator may provide additional time if he or she chooses to do so. Just looking at the track record of EPA, I don't suspect that they would be doing that a lot, but they might. But they do have to set a compliance date. We say you must set a compliance date not earlier than 5 years.

Mr. DOYLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITFIELD. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. DOYLE. I would say to my friend—and this is my good friend—I'm with you all the way right till the very end. The one concern that we have is you say that the compliance date can't be any less than 5 years. If you would have just said that compliance shall be at 5 years, that there's a date certain, the problem with your legislation is there's no date certain. It sort of says to the administrator, it can't be sooner than 5 years, but it could be as long as you determine that you want it to be. It could theoretically be a hundred years. I'm not saying it would be a hundred years, but theoretically speaking.

We realize that the proposed rule has flaws and it needs to be reworked. I'm with you on the 15-month rewrite, and we're working with industries right in Pittsburgh with EPA on this as we speak. What concerns many of us is that there's no time line, there's no end line, for compliance in your legislation. You say no less than 5 years, but you never say when is the final deadline. All this amendment asks for is to go back to the Clean Air Act where there's some definition. It's 3 years with the possibility of additional time if the case calls for it. I think if we could get some sort of a finalized deadline on compliance, that you could get a lot of support on this side of the aisle and possibly even pass this bill. As it's written today, it makes it impossible for those of us that are sympathetic to a lot of what is in this bill to be able to support it, and I think it makes it difficult for the President to sign it and for it to pass the Senate.

I would just ask my friend, as we consider this legislation, that we at least give some certainty to the folks who want their air clean that at some point there's going to be a line that says, this is the end date, this is when you comply, not some date in the future that's not defined in the bill.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his comment. Those are very good thoughts and very good ideas. As you know, a similar bill has been introduced in the Senate. We don't know if it's going to pass or not. If it does pass, we want to be able to go into conference with as much flexibility as possible. That's why we chose a 5-year period instead of a 3-year period, recognizing that there is some uncertainty in both the 3-year and the 5-year. Under your situation if there's a compelling need, on a case-by-case basis, they could extend it. In ours, the administrator under certain circumstances could extend it. We do have some Democratic support. We would love to have your support. If we get into conference, that is one of the parts of this bill that we hope that we can negotiate with the other side and come up with something that's satisfactory for both.

I really appreciate your bringing it to our attention and offering your amendment. As I have said, with as much reluctance as I have, I still will have to oppose it and hopefully we can work it out in conference with the other body.

Mr. DOYLE. If my friend could yield one more second, I would just say to you, if your bill simply had a 5-year compliance deadline and the Clean Air Act said 3 years with the possibility of an extension, I think you would have something that many of us would consider because you would have a 5-year deadline. You don't have a deadline. That's my problem. You have a no-sooner-than, but you don't have a deadline.

I thank my friend.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I would have to rise in opposition to the amendment. I agree with many of the comments that were made in regard to everybody trying to be reasonable and work some things out on this, but one of the concerns that I have and the reason that the language is as it is in the bill, which says that it's 5 years unless there's an extension by the administrator, is that in the real world sense of things, many companies find it difficult to hit the target, and I would hate to see us losing jobs because we had 5 years and 1 month. Under this amendment if they needed 5 years and 1 month or 5 years and 6 months to comply, then they would not be in compliance, and it may very well cost jobs and cause a company to make a decision that they don't think they can make it.

In real world examples, everything is not perfect, and I have discussed this several times, but one of the factories in my area of the Celanese company, they have to see what the regs look like, then they have to see if they can retool for using coal. That takes time to figure out whether they can retool their facility to meet the compliance. If they can't meet the compliance, then what about natural gas or some other fuel source? Well, guess what? They don't have a natural gas line coming into the community where they're located that would have enough natural gas in it for any industrial purpose. As a result of that, they then have to try to figure out how they're going to cross rivers and mountains in order to get natural gas into that community in order to keep those jobs available.

The problem with this amendment is it is a solid 5 years and you're done. What we're trying to do with the bill overall, while we want to be reasonable and we want to try to work something out, we want to also have the EPA administrator in a position that in real world circumstances, with real world jobs, not in the ivory towers of the universities necessarily or even here in the ivory towers of Washington, but out there on the hustings, the real world jobs have to be taken into account, and sometimes it takes 5 years and 1 month or 5 years and 6 months. That's why I would urge that we defeat this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution previously noticed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YODER). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas on October 2, 2011, the Washington Post reported a story called ''Rick Perry And A Word Set On Stone'';

Whereas upon reading that story the vast majority of people in the United States were morally outraged;

Whereas most of the facts in this resolution come from that Washington Post story;

Whereas Governor Rick Perry has described a childhood in Haskell County in Paint Creek, Texas, as centered on Boy Scouts, school, and church;

Whereas Texas Governor Rick Perry is from West Texas and was originally a Southern Democrat—often known as Dixiecrats—who switched parties in the late 1980s to become a Republican and is currently a leading Republican presidential candidate;

Whereas ranchers who once grazed cattle on the 1,070-acre parcel in Throckmorton County on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River—near where Governor Perry was raised in Paint Creek, Texas—it has since become a hunting ground that was called by the name ''Niggerhead'' well before Governor Perry and his father, Ray, began hunting there in the early 1980s even though there is no definitive account of when the rock first appeared on the property;

Whereas the use of the term ''Niggerhead'' to describe a hunting retreat is morally offensive;

Whereas Ronnie Brooks, a local resident who guided a few turkey shoots for Governor Perry between 1985 and 1990, said he holds Governor Perry ''in the highest esteem'' but said this of the rock at the camp: ''It kind of offended me, truthfully'';

Whereas Haskell County Judge David Davis, sitting in his courtroom and looking at a window there, said the word was ''like those are vertical blinds. It's just what it was called. There was no significance other than a hunting deal''—in other words, the judge was morally vacuous;

Whereas the name of this particular parcel did not change for years and for many remained the same after it became associated with Rick Perry, first as a private citizen, then as a State official, and finally as Texas Governor;

Whereas some local residents still call it by the morally repugnant name ''Niggerhead'';

Whereas as recently as this summer, the slab-like rock—lying flat, portions of the name still faintly visible beneath a coat of white paint—remained by the gated entrance to the camp;

Whereas asked last week about the name, Governor Perry said the word on the rock is an offensive name that has no place in the modern world—implying that it may have been okay and had an appropriate place in that community when he was growing up;

Whereas Mae Lou Yeldell has lived in Haskell County, Texas, for 70 years and recalls the racism she faced in the 1950s and 1960s in West Texas, when being called an offensive name—like Whites greeting Blacks with ''Morning nigger''—was ''like a broken record'';

Whereas Throckmorton County, where the hunting camp is located near Haskell County, was for years considered a virtual no-go zone for African-Americans because of old stories told by locals about the lynching of an African-American man there;

Whereas Haskell County began observing Martin Luther King Jr. Day just two years ago according to a county commissioner in Haskell County;

Whereas Governor Perry grew up in a segregated era whose history has defined and complicated the careers of many Southern politicians;

Whereas Governor Perry has spoken often about how his upbringing in this sparsely populated farming community influenced his conservatism;

Whereas Governor Perry says he mentioned the offensive word on the rock to his parents shortly after they had signed a lease and he had visited the property, and they rather immediately painted over the word during the next July 4 holiday, but seven people interviewed by the Washington Post said they still saw the word on the rock at various points during the years that the Perry family was associated with the property through his father, partners, or his signature on a lease;

Whereas another local resident who visited the property with Governor Perry and the legislators he brought there to go hunting recalled seeing the rock with the name clearly visible;

Whereas how, when, or whether Governor Perry dealt with it when he was using the property isn't clear and adds a dimension to the emerging biography of Governor Perry who quickly moved into the top tier of Republican presidential candidates when he entered the race in August; and

Whereas Herman Cain is the only Republican presidential candidate to criticize Governor Rick Perry for being ''insensitive'' when the word was not immediately condemned, but we would remind Herman Cain that the word is not only ''insensitive'', but is also ''offensive'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on Governor Rick Perry to apologize for not immediately doing away with the rock that contained the word ''Niggerhead'' at the entrance of a ranch he was leasing and on which he was taking friends, colleagues, and supporters to hunt;

(2) calls on Governor Rick Perry's presidential rivals, who have not yet make strong statements of outrage over the rock that contained the word, to do so;

(3) calls upon Governor Rick Perry to condemn the use of this word as being totally offensive and inappropriate at anytime and anyplace in United States history; and

(4) calls upon Governor Rick Perry to list the names of all lawmakers, friends, and financial supporters he took with him on his hunting trips at ''Niggerhead''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to present argument on why the resolution is privileged under rule IX to take precedence over other questions?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Very quickly, Mr. Speaker, just before you do rule, the House of Representatives does have a history of passing resolutions that have been privileged in the past on questions that are offensive and morally repugnant to many Americans.

There was a minister on the south side of Chicago, for example, for which this House took up a particular resolution and denounced that minister for language that he used on numerous occasions against minorities in the United States.

Consistent with the language with this resolution that I have offered, the House has taken a position in the past that allows Members of Congress to express their consciences and their sentiments about the matters that are in front of us.

Now, as a Member of Congress and a member of this institution, my final argument is that each one of these Presidential candidates, whether they are on the Democratic side or on the Republican side, stands the chance to stand in front of us and provide us with a state of the Union address—a state of our country's fiscal health, its social health, its mental health, its physical health—and protect us from enemies both foreign and domestic.

If my motion for someone who might stand in front of me as a Member of Congress and share with me their vision potentially of the United States fails today, it simply suggests that the Congress of the United States is painting over a profound problem that exists in this Nation.

I know that my time has expired for making my argument; but I personally would be offended that the Congress of the United States would not understand the gravity of this resolution by granting Members an opportunity to vote on the specific arguments laid out by The Washington Post for which they've offered their story.

Mr. Speaker, ''nigger'' is offensive.

''Niggerhead'' is offensive.

And for a Governor of one of the great States of our Nation to hunt at Niggerhead Ranch, it's offensive; and I think that I am expressing the moral outrage of all Americans.

I thank the gentleman for allowing me to make my argument.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois makes several assertions about the Governor of a State

and proposes that the House call upon the Governor and others to take certain actions with regard to these assertions.

In order to qualify as a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX, the resolution must address ''the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, or the integrity of its proceedings.'' The resolution seeks to express the position of the House toward the actions of others outside of the House without any tangible connection to the House or its proceedings.

A resolution merely asserting the position of the House with regard to an external issue cannot be the basis of a question of privilege. As articulated by the Chair most recently on September 23, 2010, according privilege to such a resolution would allow any Member to place before the House at any time whatever topic he or she might deem advisable. In such an environment, anything could be privileged, so nothing would enjoy true privilege.

The Chair finds that the resolution does not affect ''the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, or the integrity of its proceedings'' within the meaning of clause 1 of rule IX and, therefore, does not qualify as a question of the privileges of the House.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, I appeal the ruling of the Chair, and I would hope that my colleagues would support my appeal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the gentleman's motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to lay the appeal on the table.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 173, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 765]

YEAS—231

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Palazzo
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—173

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—29

Bachmann
Bass (NH)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Calvert
Campbell
Coble
Costa
Crowley
Dold
Giffords
Gowdy
Holden
Hoyer
Michaud
Olson
Olver
Paulsen
Pelosi
Poe (TX)
Polis
Quigley
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scott, David
Shuler
Smith (WA)
Wasserman Schultz
Wilson (FL)

□ 1416

Messrs. NEAL, HIGGINS, AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. SCHWARTZ changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. STIVERS, HUNTER, MANZULLO, GINGREY of Georgia, DUFFY, KELLY, and Mrs. LUMMIS changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DOLD. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 765 I was unavoidably detained in Committee with Secretary Geithner. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Ms. PELOSI, Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 765 I was detained at an official event. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on rollcall vote 765, I was unavoidably detained by a conflicting vote and questioning occurring at the same time in the Financial Services Committee meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

EPA REGULATORY RELIEF ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). Pursuant to House Resolution 419 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2250.

□ 1416

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial,

and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE), had been postponed.

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

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. WAXMAN of California.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. RUSH of Illinois.

Amendment No. 15 by Ms. HAHN of California.

Amendment No. 16 by Mrs. CAPPS of California.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 243, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 766]

AYES—167

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—243

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—23

Bachmann
Bass (NH)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Calvert
Campbell
Coble
Giffords
Holden
King (NY)
Olson
Olver
Pelosi
Poe (TX)
Polis
Quigley
Rogers (KY)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schweikert
Shuler
Smith (WA)
Wilson (FL)

□ 1434

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 766 I was detained at an official event. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. RUSH

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 156, noes 242, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 767]

AYES—156

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kucinich
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano

Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—242

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Benishek
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Butterfield
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—35

Bachmann
Bachus
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Berg
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Brown (FL)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Campbell
Coble
Fattah
Giffords
Gutierrez
Hall
Heck
Holden
Labrador
McGovern
Olson
Olver
Pelosi
Poe (TX)
Polis
Quigley
Rangel
Ross (FL)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schock
Shuler
Smith (WA)
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1437

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 767 I was detained at an official event. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, Thursday, October 6, 2011, I was unable to be present for part of a series of recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 765 (on the motion to table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair), "yes" on rollcall vote No. 766 (on agreeing to the Waxman amendment), and "yes" on rollcall vote No. 767 (on agreeing to the Rush amendment).

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. HAHN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 151, noes 255, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 768]

AYES—151

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—255

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—27

Bachmann
Bass (NH)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Brown (FL)
Calvert
Campbell
Carnahan
Coble
Giffords
Gutierrez
Hall
Holden
McHenry
Olson
Olver
Poe (TX)
Polis
Quigley
Rangel
Rigell
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Shuler
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1442

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 153, noes 254, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 769]

AYES—153

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (FL)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters
Price (NC)
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—254

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—26

Bachmann
Bass (NH)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Brown (FL)
Calvert
Campbell
Carnahan
Coble
Fudge
Giffords
Hall
Holden
Olver
Pingree (ME)
Poe (TX)
Polis
Quigley
Rangel
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Shuler
Sires
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1446

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. DOYLE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 147, noes 251, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 770]

AYES—147

Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack

Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Yarmuth

NOES—251

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Peterson
Petri
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross (AR)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Johnson (IL)

NOT VOTING—34

Ackerman
Bachmann
Bass (NH)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boren
Brown (FL)
Calvert
Campbell
Carnahan
Cleaver
Coble
Diaz-Balart
Giffords
Hall
Hinchey
Holden
Markey
McCaul
Olver
Pence
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Shuler
Sires
Welch
Wilson (FL)

□ 1450

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CRAWFORD) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall 765, I, along with Mr. HOYER, Congresswoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SMITH, and other Members, was present at the decommissioning ceremony of Commander Mark Kelly, who was there with his wife, our colleague, GABBY GIFFORDS. For that reason, we missed that rollcall vote.

For myself, had I been present, I would have voted ''no'' on the motion to table the resolution.

I would have voted ''yes'' on rollcall 766, the Waxman bill, to protect our children from mercury.

I would have voted ''yes'' on rollcall 767, Mr. RUSH's amendment.

My colleague, the distinguished Democratic whip, says that he and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ would have voted similarly.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2832, TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE EXTENSION ACT OF 2011; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3078, UNITED STATES-COLOMBIA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3079, UNITED STATES-PANAMA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3080, UNITED STATES-KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–240) on the resolution (H. Res. 425) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2832) to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3078) to implement the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3079) to implement the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3080) to implement the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the majority leader, for the purpose of inquiring as to the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House is not in session in observation of the Columbus Day holiday. On Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. The last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m. on Friday.

On Tuesday, the House will consider a few bills under suspension of the rules. A complete list will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. Also on Tuesday, the House will complete action on H.R. 2250, the EPA Regulatory Relief Act, and take up the rule for the three free trade agreements and the Trade Adjustment Assistance bill; therefore, Members are advised that the 6:30 p.m. vote series will be longer than usual.

On Wednesday, the House will consider H.R. 3078, the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act; H.R. 3079, the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act; H.R. 3080, the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act; and H.R. 2832, extending the Generalized System of Preferences, as amended by the Senate.

On Thursday, the House will consider H.R. 358, the Protect Life Act, sponsored by Representative JOE PITTS. Then finally, on Friday, the House will consider H.R. 2273, the Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act, sponsored by Representative DAVE MCKINLEY of West Virginia.

The Boiler MACT bill, the three free trade agreements and Mr. MCKINLEY's regulatory relief bill are all part of the House Republican plan for America's job creators.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his information.

Before I talk about the American Jobs Act, does the majority leader have an estimate from either CBO or any economist on how many jobs over the next 24 months might be created as a result of the passage of those bills, the bills to which you refer as the House Republican plan for America's job creators?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman that I am very entertained by the nature of his question since, I guess, it starts from the fact that some might believe that Congress creates jobs. But I would say in general, Mr. Speaker, that what we need to be doing here is to create an environment where entrepreneurs and small businesses and investors can actually feel confident again to put capital at risk to create jobs.

I would say to the gentleman further that the administration, itself, has accepted the notion that the passage of the three free trade agreements will have the potential—there's no guarantee—but the potential of the creation of a quarter of a million jobs.

Again, there have been a lot of promises made in this town, Mr. Speaker, about how we're going to control the level of unemployment and make sure it doesn't go beyond certain points connected with the stimulus bill, but I think the American people have had just about enough of broken promises. So we are proceeding with a focus, a focus like a laser, on creating an environment for entrepreneurs and small businesses to create jobs without making promises, Mr. Speaker, that will then let people down. We're trying to regain the confidence of the people and put some sensible regulatory policy in place with a lower tax environment so we can see growth return to a badly needed macroeconomic environment.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that answer.

What I took from that answer is there is no estimate of jobs that might be created in the next 24 months. That's what I took from your answer.

In terms of not creating jobs but creating an environment, I agree with the gentleman that we need to create an environment for jobs, but I don't believe that I've seen any estimates that your agenda will create jobs. As a matter of fact, I've seen the opposite.

Mr. Bruce Bartlett, the former adviser to President Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, was quoted just a few days ago. I know the gentleman is smiling because he knows this quote:

''Republicans have a problem. People are increasingly concerned about unemployment, but Republicans have nothing to offer them,'' Mr. Bartlett said, not me. ''The GOP opposes additional government spending for jobs programs and, in fact, favors big cuts in spending that,'' Mr. Bartlett said, ''would be likely to lead to further layoffs at all levels of government.''

He goes on to say:

''Republicans favor tax cuts for the wealthy and corporations, but these had no stimulative effect during the George W. Bush administration''—of course, we lost 8 million jobs, as the gentleman will recall, during that period of time—''and there is no reason to believe that more of them will have any today.''

□ 1500

He goes on to say: ''And the Republicans' oft-stated concern for the deficit makes tax cuts a hard sell. On August 29, the House majority leader, ERIC CANTOR of Virginia, sent a memorandum to members of the House Republican Conference telling them to make the repeal of job-destroying regulations.''

This is Mr. Bartlett, former Reagan aide and former aide to George H.W. Bush, both Republican Presidents. Mr. Bartlett goes on to say: ''Evidence supporting Mr. CANTOR's contention that deregulation would increase employment is very weak. As one can see, the number of layoffs nationwide caused by government regulation is minuscule and shows no evidence of getting worse during the Obama administration.''

Mr. Reagan was quoted, we have a nice quote, I am sure you have seen it, that indicates that people ought to pay their fair share of taxes as well.

The President has offered the American Jobs Act. He has offered the American Jobs Act and economist after economist after economist says that it will create jobs. It will create jobs by creating an environment, by giving more money to small businesses, giving more money to consumers in their pocket.

I know your side has talked a lot about that and that as a result of both businesses having more money in their pocket and consumers having more money in their pocket, that that environment of which you speak will be created, and a number of people think that they will create significant numbers of jobs as a result.

As a matter of fact, the macroeconomic advisers projected the plan would add roughly 1.25 percentage points to GDP, to gross domestic product, and create 1.3 million jobs.

JPMorgan Chase estimated the plan would increase growth by almost 2 points and add 1.5 million jobs. Moody's Analytics forecast the package would add almost 2 million jobs, 1.9 million jobs, cutting the unemployment rate by a point and increase growth by 2 percentage growth points. Now, I know my friend may disagree with those figures, and may disagree with Mr. Bartlett's comment, I am sure you do.

My point is this, we don't have any bill on the floor that we have had over the last 9 months or that is projected, that is projected to increase jobs in the short term. The gentleman knows he and I agree on the trade bills. I think long term that's correct; but the American people, as President Obama observed, can't wait 14 months for the next election. They are struggling, in pain, and at risk today.

And the gentleman last week, or 2 weeks ago, in our colloquy said that there are a number of things, items in the jobs bill on which the gentleman agrees or his party agrees: bonus depreciation, incentives for veterans jobs training programs, infrastructure, small business tax cuts, unemployment insurance reform. The gentleman referenced those on the floor. Clearly there ought to be some areas where we can get agreement.

Yesterday, as the gentleman may have noted on the floor, in the debate I stated that we were debating a regulatory bill that would have no immediate effect on jobs. Your contention is it would depress jobs in the future if that rule were adopted, but I don't think there was any contention during the time of the debate that that would create jobs.

Having said that, I am wondering whether the gentleman has any intention of bringing either the President's jobs bill or a jobs bill that your side would offer, or a jobs bill that the President has offered, to the American people and to this Congress which would be open for amendment and change by your side and by our side in an effort to respond to the American people's great concern that we are not taking actions which are effectively growing jobs in this country.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for all that information.

Mr. HOYER. I knew you would be happy to receive it.

Mr. CANTOR. I just say to the gentleman, in quoting Moody's Analytics, perhaps what he portrays as our way forward, Moody's chief economist was also the one that made the prediction of an unemployment rate that would not exceed 8 percent as a result of passage of the stimulus bill.

And it makes my point, Mr. Speaker, that the people in this country are tired of Washington making promises it doesn't keep. We're trying to abide

by the trust that the people put in us to try and deliver results.

And right now, as the gentleman correctly points out, the economy is in bad shape. We are trying to do all we can to not only put money in people's pockets, because if there were unlimited money, that would be fine. But what we are trying to do is to encourage investment. We're trying to encourage economic activity so we can see growth happen and occur and jobs created.

That's the way it's done in America, is that we need the private sector to take hold of a signal from Washington that we do believe in free enterprise, that we're not about this government dictating where activity must occur, where and who is deserving of government support.

I mean, this is the essence, I think, of our difference, Mr. Speaker. We're trying to set aside the divide, because clearly we don't agree with the President's approach thus far. We didn't agree with the stimulus approach, and I think the facts have borne out that we were right, that stimulus spending out of this government did not produce the results that the administration promised.

We believed then and we believe now the key to economic growth going forward is to increase the competence, is to bolster the entrepreneurial private sector in this country. It's about innovation. From innovation comes jobs, comes manufacturing; but we need to get Washington out of the way and out of the business of creating harm.

The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, quotes all kinds of people; but I can quote my constituents, as I am sure many of his go to him and say can you stop making it so difficult for us to create or run a business? We need to be a startup country again, Mr. Speaker, and we need to see that type of economic activity. That's what will bring on growth.

So what we have said is, no, the President's all-or-nothing approach is unacceptable. It has been rejected by the American people. They don't want the my-way-or-highway kind of conduct.

And what we see out there, Mr. Speaker, is some conduct on the part of the administration that is just not becoming and of a helpful mode. How is it helpful out there to aim at particular sectors of industry, to aim at business in general when we're wanting the businesses to create the jobs?

So what we have said is, no, we are not for voting on tax increases in this House, which is what the President's proposal is about. We're not for accepting his desire to make it more difficult for charities to be successful. That's what's in the President's plan. I'm sure the gentleman would not agree that we ought to limit deductions to charities, and that's what the President's bill does, something that's not very helpful in today's economy when people are so in need of help by charities.

So we said, fine, set aside those differences and let's look at where we can agree. So we said we'll bring the trade agreements to the floor. We've been asking for that, as has the gentleman. And I will say, Mr. Speaker, he has been a stalwart of trying to help get those bills through, and I appreciate that, as do many of the Members on both sides who support free and fair trade.

But I would say we also note the President's remarks in his speech to the joint session where he said he would support our efforts in regulatory relief so that we can make it easier. We can make it easier for people going into business in a sensible way. We continue to bring bills forward on that note every week. We brought two forward this week and, as I indicated earlier, will again next week.

We will also be bringing forward the 3 percent withholding bill at the end of October that the gentleman well knows is a big concern to not only, to not only the private sector, but also to institutions like public universities that have already come and approached me and said, you know what, if you don't do something to remove that requirement, we're going to end up having to pay more for our contracts to our vendors.

□ 1510

So we're bringing that bill to the floor. We also are having bills that will come out of the Financial Services Committee that echo what the President said in his speech to us, that echo the President's stated desire to want to help small businesses access financing. We've got to make sure that we're doing everything there so it's not so difficult. We also intend to bring forward measures towards helping small businesses take advantage of their expenses so they can expense the costs that they incur to grow their businesses and take advantage of that to see if we can grow.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman indicates we need to have hearings and we need to do things on the President's jobs bill. I think we've indicated, and again, the Ways and Means Committee had hearings related to unemployment insurance reform, something that the President indicated that he wanted to do.

So, Mr. Speaker, no, we're not going to bring up the President's bill in whole because we don't believe in raising taxes and in more stimulus spending, but we are going to take the parts that we can agree on. And we've taken that posture again and again. It's a reasoned approach when you have two sides that have disagreement to say we're going to focus on commonality and transcend those differences.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

First of all, let me say that the gentleman knows full well that the President's jobs bill does not include revenues. The President suggested in the short term—and we ought not to raise revenues, as a matter of fact. In the short term, what we need to do is put more money back into people's pockets.

The jobs bill, he did suggest ways to pay for that. And he suggested, as did Bowles-Simpson and Rivlin-Domenici, that that be paid for in the coming years so we do not dampen down the economy at the same time we are trying to stimulate the economy.

The gentleman says that the bill, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, didn't work, and his comment was that the economy is in bad shape. Yes, the economy is in bad shape. It started being in bad shape in 2007, as the gentleman knows, when we went into the deepest recession he and I have experienced in our lifetime. And it remained in place, and the year that this President took office, we lost 786,000 jobs that month. After we passed the Recovery Act, as the gentleman knows, I'm sure, we created 2 million jobs over the last 24 months. The fact of the matter is it worked. Unfortunately, almost no economist understood the depth to which the recession had taken us.

The gentleman didn't support the Recovery Act—I understand that—nor did his party. Perhaps those 2 million jobs would not have been created. In fact, there was another bill, of course—the gentleman hates history, I know—that was passed that created 22 million jobs that no Republican supported. So I tell you, my friend, that when we compare economic performance of policies, one has created a lot of jobs and one lost a lot of jobs in the last decade.

And I will tell my friend when he says that the American people don't support the jobs bill, in fact, I want to tell my friend The Washington Post-ABC news poll says 52 percent of Americans support the American Jobs Act, and 58 percent of Americans believe the American Jobs Act will improve the jobs situation, including in that number 52 percent of Independents. In a Gallup poll, Americans support Obama's plan to pay for the American Jobs Act, 70 percent of Americans support increasing taxes on some corporations by eliminating certain deductions. I think some of your Republicans have said the same thing. Sixty-six percent support increasing revenues on individuals earning at least $200,000. Now, again, the President did not suggest doing that now, as the gentleman knows, just as the commissions did not suggest doing that now.

But what I have said to the gentleman and what I believe to be the case, and he says the Ways and Means Committee had a hearing today, that hearing was not on a comprehensive jobs package. It was on an important issue, no doubt about that, but there has been no comprehensive effort to put together in the short term a bill which will bring jobs to Americans that they need now.

The President's bill, we believe, will do that. We understand that there may be opposition. We also understand that there may be change. But there has

been no vehicle brought to this floor since the President spoke over 2 weeks ago to allow this House to work its will. You may have the majority of votes on it, but let the American people see who wants to create jobs. The gentleman says we don't create jobs. He is exactly right in a certain sense; but in another sense, as he says, we create an environment in which jobs are created, in which the economy grows, and in which people feel comfortable.

One of the things I want to say to my friend that I hope he would be for, my own belief is that one of the things that will most raise confidence will be to have the select committee of 12 come to an agreement on cutting $4 trillion over the next 10 years so that we can get the fiscal house in America in order and to do so by a balanced approach with everything, all of our expenses and revenues, on the table. I would hope my friend would join me in urging the select committee to do that, because I frankly think that is the one thing we could do that will raise the most confidence—not only here at home among Americans, but around the world—in America's ability to address tough questions.

So I would urge my friend to, one, try to come to an agreement with his committee chairs to have a comprehensive jobs bill brought to the floor, whatever you think that jobs bill may be, and then allow us to offer amendments, have the House of Representatives work its will on that; and then, secondly, to join in urging the select committee to work on getting us back to where we were in 2001 with a projected surplus in this country.

Mr. CANTOR. If I could just respond, Mr. Speaker, first of all, I need to correct the record about the gentleman's statement about my not appreciating history. Of course I appreciate history. It is just one's sometimes biased interpretation of that history that I take exception with.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, is there anything I said that you believe is factually inaccurate?

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, without getting into specifics, I think the gentleman and I do have a different view perhaps of history at times, not always.

Mr. HOYER. I'll take that as a ''no.''

Mr. CANTOR. I would say this, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman well knows that the President's jobs bill, as submitted by Mr. LARSON, has been referred to many, many committees. There isn't one committee that's going to have a comprehensive hearing on the bill. So as I said before, we intend to take the areas that we can agree on to work together towards forging a solution so we could actually, as some would say, put a win on the board for the American people.

I would say also, Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that there are no cosponsors on the bill that's been submitted as the President's jobs bill. There are no cosponsors. So if there is such support on the other side, I would guess we'll see a lot of people, a lot of Members signing up for that bill.

I would say, though, to the gentleman that the reason we don't believe that bill is helpful right now is because we don't believe that raising taxes is something you need to do to grow the economy. In fact, it's harmful to growing the economy.

And as far as the gentleman's admonition or statement about the joint select committee, again, if he says ''balanced approach,'' that's a nice way of saying we want to raise taxes. We don't want to raise taxes. As the gentleman knows, he and I have been at the process of trying to forge a solution. Both he and I do want to see outcome and success, because I don't feel that it is in any way helpful to anyone to see the joint select committee fail.

The committee is charged with coming up with commensurate savings in order to increase the Nation's credit limit, so that means we've got to get the cuts. But when the gentleman talks about ''big deal,'' I'm all for trying to fix the entitlements because we know that's the problem facing this country, that the disproportionate driver of the deficits is the entitlements.

□ 1520

We know how to fix them. In fact, our side is the only one that has proffered a wholesale formula to address reform that would last a generation. That's the kind of certainty that I think will help in terms of increasing investment and the appetite for risk in this country to help entrepreneurs grow. The gentleman, his party and the President have rejected our approach and have failed to offer a single formula that will fix the entitlement problem and instead want this so called ''balanced approach'' that will simply take money out of the private sector, out of the people who have earned it, the small business owners, to continue to fund Washington to let Washington spend money.

And we say if you are not willing and courageous enough to fix the problem, why should we go and make prospects for economic growth that much dimmer by raising taxes?

So, yes, I would say to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, I'm all for as much savings as we can actually accomplish and reform that we can complete, but, clearly, we have demonstrated there are a lot of differences.

So, instead, I would look to the joint select committee to do its work. And I have the full confidence in the appointees by our Speaker that we can see it do its work without a lot of hyperbole and fanfare so we can continue to focus on how we're going to get Americans back to work.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen, I think, in that last discussion a very significant discussion between our two parties. Indeed, the Republicans did offer a budget bill which privatized Social Security. They call it a premium support program. It eliminated the guarantee that people would have access to affordable health insurance coverage.

We don't agree with that. The gentleman is absolutely correct. We've rejected that. I would suggest the voters have rejected it. But I will tell the gentleman that we also reject the notion that you can spend great sums of money, as we did in the last decade when your party was in control of the House, the Senate, and the Presidency, and not pay the bill. That's why we went from $5.6 trillion of projected surplus to a $10 trillion debt when this President took over.

I will tell the gentleman that paying for what we buy is the right thing to do for our children and grandchildren. And the way you pay for that is called taxes. And we're not for raising taxes. However, we are for paying our bills. And if we want to buy stuff, if we want to confront terrorists in Iraq—which I supported—and if we want to confront terrorists in Afghanistan—which I supported—and if we want to make sure that seniors have prescription drugs, we ought to pay for those, not pass those along to my grandchildren. And you don't have grandchildren yet, but at some point in time you may well have them. And I hope you do have grandchildren. It's a wonderful joy. But we're simply passing the expenses along to them.

As the gentleman knows, we're now collecting somewhere in the neighborhood of 15 percent of revenues, 3 percent below average for the last 40 years. But we continue to buy things. And we bought things at a greater rate in the decade that has just passed than we did in the 1990s. We increased spending at a greater rate. The gentleman knows that. That's not history; those are facts, maybe historical facts, but they're facts.

What I'm telling the gentleman is, with respect to a balanced approach—he then says, well, all that means is you want to raise taxes. No. What it means is I want to make sure that we put everything on the table that is giving us the challenge that we're seeing all over the world of balancing our budget, getting our expenditures in line with our revenues, and that we do so in a way that does not undermine America's national security, its economic well-being, and the welfare of our people. That's what we believe in, that's what we hope this select committee will do, and, yes, we believe that everything needs to be on the table.

If that is not consistent with what your view is, it is consistent with the views of every bipartisan group, the Big Three, if you will—Pete Domenici, former Republican chairman of the Budget Committee in the United States Senate; Alice Rivlin, former CBO director; Erskine Bowles, former

chief of staff for the White House; Alan Simpson, former U.S. Republican Senator from Wyoming; and the Gang of Six that now has over 18 or 19 Republicans and 18 or 19 Democrats saying we need to do.

I hope we can join together to do that. I personally believe that is the most important effort that we could make in bringing confidence back to America and to the perception of America around the world.

Mr. CANTOR. Just one final note, Mr. Speaker, we should just stop buying so much. That's my point.

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

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it shall meet at noon on Tuesday, October 11, 2011, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

PIPISTREL AND PIPISTREL USA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the future of electric aviation is upon us in the Centre region of Pennsylvania. Pipistrel and Pipistrel USA, an aviation company in State College, Pennsylvania, won first place in NASA's Comparative Aircraft Flight Efficiency Green Flight Challenge, which took first place September 25 at Charles Santa Rosa, California.

Sponsored by Google, the Green Flight Challenge was created to advance aviation fuel efficiency technologies. Fourteen teams registered and collectively invested more than $4 million in the challenge. The winning aircraft had to fly 200 miles in less than 2 hours and use less than 1 gallon of fuel per occupant, or the equivalent in electricity, and would be awarded a $1.35 million grant.

Pipistrel USA's aircraft achieved twice this requirement, flying 200 miles using just over a half-gallon of fuel equivalent per passenger. The team was led by Dr. Jack Langelaan, assistant professor of Aerospace Engineering at Penn State University, and supported by engineers and faculty from numerous departments, local area aviation businesses and facilities. It truly was a team effort.

I want to congratulate Pipistrel USA, Penn State, and all those involved in this project for their hard work and entrepreneurial spirit.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

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

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, the recent Palestinian bid for U.N. recognition effectively abandons direct negotiations as the structure for pursuing peace in the Middle East. To those who question the United States' solidarity with Israel in the face of this bid, the answer is that it is in America's interest to stand strong with its friend and ally.

The Arab Spring is dramatically altering the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the wider region. Familiar antagonists are seizing on a new populism to stir up anti-Israel sentiment.

It's no surprise that countries like Iran would seek to hijack the sentiment of the Arab Spring, but who would have predicted that NATO member Turkey would turn against its former ally, Israel, with such ferocity? Among other things, Turkey's behavior appears calculated to establish strategic dominance of the eastern Mediterranean by putting pressure on the Israeli-American alliance.

One critical way for the United States to discourage this kind of adventurism in the region is to continue to affirm its unbreakable bond with the State of Israel.

□ 1530

DEEPWATER RESTORATION: A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, 2010, America witnessed the worst man-made disaster in our Nation's history. Mississippi lost four of her native sons to the explosion; and, over the course of 3 months, nearly 5 million barrels of oil gushed into the Gulf of Mexico, causing extreme economic and environmental damage.

Yesterday, the bipartisan RESTORE Act was introduced that will put the Gulf States on the right path to long-term recovery. The RESTORE Act will send 80 percent of the fines paid by BP to the areas that were most affected from this tragic event and will allow the Gulf States to invest funds in projects and programs designed to rehabilitate the region economically and environmentally.

The act provides States with the flexibility to address their own unique and specific needs with transparency and accountability. Once BP is held accountable for its actions, it's only fair that those hardest hit will receive the relief they desperately need and deserve.

I now urge my colleagues from across the country to do the right thing and support the bipartisan RESTORE Act.

AN INSULT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is something about having a heart and a philosophy that Americans who are not working want to work; Americans who are not rich simply want an opportunity to provide for their families.

I want to congratulate the President today for acknowledging that this economic downfall is not attributable to his actions as a President that happens to be a Democrat. I thank him for mentioning the calamity in China, dealing with the manipulation of currency. It is something we have to address. It is something that has not benefited the United States.

I believe as individuals run for the Presidency, they have every right to do so; but every time they make a statement of insult to the American people, I'm going to address it.

Mr. Cain seems to want to continue, rather than to talk constructively about how we can bring people together, today he announced that those who are on rallies around this country—some in my district, as we speak—he told them, if you are not employed and you are not rich, it's your fault.

Mr. Cain, you need to understand what the common people and person is going through. Understand the common man and stop being high and mighty. I don't know how you can represent all of the people. You need to get a grip and understand what America is all about.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

HONORING THE LIFE OF REVEREND FRED LEE SHUTTLESWORTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, during this CBC Special Order hour, we're going to honor the life and legacy of Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth. And I rise today to pay tribute to a great civil rights leader, Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth, who passed away yesterday at the age of 89.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was a passionate advocate for equal rights and a courageous Freedom Rider. He was one of the leaders of the civil rights movement in Birmingham, Alabama, and a cofounder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC. Martin Luther King considered Reverend Shuttlesworth the most courageous civil rights fighter in the South.

Born in Mount Meigs, Alabama, on March 18, 1922, Reverend Shuttlesworth

was raised in Birmingham, Alabama. Brought up by his tough-minded mother, Mrs. Alberta Robinson Shuttlesworth Webb, Reverend Shuttlesworth developed a very powerful personality that prepared him for his civil rights leadership in Alabama.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was a bright student and graduated valedictorian of his class at Rosedale High School in 1940. Shuttlesworth was compassionate. He was captivating, both as a student, and then later as a minister. He was captivated by the Baptist denomination and felt called to the ministry. He graduated from Alabama State College—now known as Alabama State University—in 1952 and became the pastor of the historic First Baptist Church in Selma, Alabama. In 1953, Reverend Shuttlesworth took over as pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in North Birmingham, Alabama.

Reverend Shuttlesworth soon became the most publicized crusader in the history of Birmingham, Alabama. He became active in the voter registration efforts of the NAACP and in the Civic League's attempts to clean up saloons. In 1955, Reverend Shuttlesworth supported the Montgomery Bus Boycott that was set in motion by Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat.

When an Alabama Circuit Court injunction stopped the NAACP's operation in the State of Alabama, Reverend Shuttlesworth founded the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights in June of 1956. The weekly meetings of this wonderful organization became the mouthpiece for the masses of African Americans in Birmingham, Alabama, for over a decade.

In 1957, Reverend Shuttlesworth helped fellow ministers and civil rights leaders Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph David Abernathy found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which became the most important civil rights organization in the South during the 1960s.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was an inspiration to other activists because of his strong commitment to the fight for equality, which often put him and his family in harm's way. He was the target of two bombings. When Shuttlesworth and his wife attempted to enroll their children in a previously all-white Birmingham public school in 1957, a mob of Klansmen attacked him. Shuttlesworth was beaten with chains and brass knuckles in the streets while someone stabbed his wife during this altercation.

His personal courage and sacrifice encouraged others to join the movement as well. Shuttlesworth participated in the sit-ins against segregated lunch counters in 1960 and took part in the organization and completion of the Freedom Rides in 1961.

Reverend Shuttlesworth willingly stood up against the brutal tactics of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene ''Bull'' Connor, as he was known, in the fight for civil rights. The civil rights movement climaxed in 1963 when Shuttlesworth convinced Martin Luther King, Jr., and the SCLC to come to Birmingham, Alabama, for a massive campaign against segregation. In response to the campaign, Bull Connor released police dogs on activists and had activists sprayed with intense fire hose streams so powerful they could knock bark off a tree from 100 feet away.

These egregious actions were captured on national television and published in newspapers across this country. The national attention led to Federal intervention and the signing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and, later, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was at the heart of this monumental victory as he poured his soul into the civil rights movement. Although Shuttlesworth remained active in the movement in Alabama and regularly visited, he did move in 1961 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a pastor for most of the next 47 years. In Cincinnati, Shuttlesworth became the pastor of the Greater New Light Baptist Church in 1966 and worked to continue his work to fight against racism and for the alleviation of the problems of the homeless until he retired in 2007.

Upon his retirement, Reverend Shuttlesworth moved back to Birmingham, Alabama.

I know that the City of Birmingham is very proud of its native son and the role he played in the civil rights movement. In 1988, the Birmingham City Council approved an order to rename a 4-mile stretch of road F.L. Shuttlesworth Drive. In addition, the City of Birmingham erected a statue of Reverend Shuttlesworth outside the Civil Rights Institute when it opened in 1992. The Birmingham Airport Authority also renamed the Birmingham International Airport the Birmingham-Shuttlesworth International Airport in his honor.

On behalf of a grateful Nation, Reverend Shuttlesworth was presented with the Presidential Citizens Medal by President Bill Clinton on January 8, 2001.

Mr. Shuttlesworth was married to Sephira Bailey Shuttlesworth, and he was the proud father of four—Patricia, Ruby, Fred, Jr., and Carolyn. He also leaves behind 11 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Now, over the years, Reverend Shuttlesworth has distinguished himself and been honored by numerous awards. His leadership that he showed this Nation in fighting against racism is second to none.

The people of the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama—that I am so grateful to represent—commends him for his wonderful efforts. And as the first black Congresswoman elected from the State of Alabama, I know I stand on the shoulders of Reverend Shuttlesworth. I would not be here today had it not been for his sacrifice and the sacrifice of so many.

□ 1540

His commitment to the racial equality and justice for all is a message that will inspire people for generations to come.

I, therefore, Representative to this U.S. Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, do hereby recognize Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth for his numerous contributions, not only to the Seventh Congressional District and the State of Alabama but to our wonderful Nation.

I ask those present today to join me in honoring Reverend Shuttlesworth and commending him for his many achievements on behalf of a grateful Nation. I know that many of my colleagues will join me during this hour to commemorate his life and legacy.

I now yield time to our CBC chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, EMANUEL CLEAVER, for his comments on Reverend Shuttlesworth's wonderful life.

Mr. CLEAVER. Let me first thank the gentlewoman from Alabama for her vision in speaking of one of America's great men.

Shortly after Martin Luther King was killed in Memphis, Tennessee, I, just leaving college, became very active with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At that time, Ralph Abernathy had taken over leadership of the organization, and Joe Lowery had become the chair of the board. And a short time after that, Walter Fauntroy, who served as the delegate for the District of Columbia, became the chair of the board. And prior to that he was the SCLC Washington Bureau Chief.

So I became actively involved. I considered Fred Shuttlesworth as a mentor. Fred Shuttlesworth had a remarkable life in that he was a great preacher. But as people who knew him will tell you, he was not afraid of anything, and sometimes that did not work to his benefit.

Fred Shuttlesworth was in his home when the Klan blew it up. Reverend Shuttlesworth ended up down in the basement, but if the Klan had believed that blowing up his home would get him to back away from a movement to bring dignity and civil rights to people in this country, they were wrong.

And Fred Shuttlesworth was so tough that it was often said that when God allowed Bull Connor to be born, that he also made Fred Shuttlesworth to serve as his even change. Fred Shuttlesworth was in many confrontations with the legendary and infamous Bull Connor.

One of the things that I think people need to remember is that, of the people involved in the founding of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which was Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, some people include C.K. Steele, is that Shuttlesworth was perhaps the roughest of the group. He went to college late. He was a man who's physical stature was almost amazing. Even when he went into his eighties, Fred Shuttlesworth could slide on a pair of

pants and a shirt and there would be no bulge. He had one of those amazing bodies where he always looked fit, even into his eighties.

But the thing that I want to say about Reverend Shuttlesworth is that there was never a challenge that caused Fred Shuttlesworth to back away. There was no threat strong enough that Fred Shuttlesworth would seek cover. He was always out front, willing to take whatever came his way in order to pursue the fight for justice.

When I was elected mayor of Kansas City, one of the highlights of my time in office was Fred Shuttlesworth visiting Kansas City and coming into my office and getting excited because on the wall in my office hung a photograph, an enlarged photograph which showed Fred Shuttlesworth and a large number of other civil rights leaders and giants who I was just pleased to be around hanging on the wall prior to a march we had done in Greene County, Alabama. And I was so thrilled that Fred Shuttlesworth could come to my office and see his photograph hanging and know how much I appreciated him.

Let me just say this—and I'll pass this on—Fred Shuttlesworth preached at the church I have been fortunate to pastor for over 30 years. And each time he would come in and he'd say, now, Cleaver, I want to show you how you can preach a long sermon. And his strategy was this: after about 30 minutes, he would say, and wink at me, I'm about to wrap up now. And he said, then people would listen to him waiting because they knew he was about to wrap up. And then 10 or 15 minutes later he'd say, I'm on my way out now. I'm closing out. So Fred Shuttlesworth could easily preach an hour and trick people two or three times. And that was what he called training me in how to preach a long sermon.

And he preached at our church many times. In fact, the last time he preached there, which was probably 2 years ago, he was a little frail for the first time that I had ever been around him. And he was still fiery, as our colleague, JOHN LEWIS, will tell you. There was never a time that he did not have fire. In fact, his autobiography is entitled, ''Fire Inside My Bones,'' which I have in my office.

And he, I think, was the epitome of the civil rights struggle. He did a lot of struggling. He never made a lot of money. He never got a lot of publicity. There are probably people in the country who hear the name Fred Shuttlesworth and not know who he is.

This morning I turned on MSNBC and saw his name being scrolled across the bottom of the television set, that the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, age 89, died in a Birmingham, Alabama, hospital. And I sat there thinking, you know, the great tragedy is that probably millions of people are looking at that and saying to themselves, I have no idea who Fred Shuttlesworth is.

And I'm here to tell you, had there not been a Fred Shuttlesworth, there never would have been a Birmingham moment. Had there not been a Birmingham movement, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference would never have existed, which meant that Martin Luther King would have gotten his PhD and pastored a church, perhaps in Atlanta, Georgia, and nobody would have heard of him.

So I take great pride in the opportunity to just talk about a friend and a mentor, the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, a great civil rights leader, a great Baptist preacher, and a great human being.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you so much. I was born in Selma, Alabama, and raised in Selma, and my home church is Brown Chapel AME Church. And I remember so many commemorations of the march from Selma to Montgomery always culminated on that Sunday when they commemorate Bloody Sunday in my church. And I can remember often seeing Reverend Shuttlesworth at Brown Chapel and crossing that Edmund Pettus Bridge that he did so often in those commemorations.

My last time seeing him, he participated in a Faith in Politics luncheon that we had this past year, this past March and when I was so honored to co-host that Faith in Politics pilgrimage back to Alabama with Congressman LEWIS.

I know that my generation owes a debt of gratitude to the Freedom Riders, to the folks, the civil rights activists such as Reverend Shuttlesworth and JOHN LEWIS. We owe so much to them. We not only stand on their shoulders, but we pay honor and tribute to them always. They fought the good fight so that people like us could go to Ivy League schools, could walk the Halls of Congress, and I'm just forever grateful for their courage and their sacrifice.

□ 1550

I am equally thrilled to now yield time to Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia. The gentleman from Georgia is one of my own personal heroes and will speak to knowing Fred Shuttlesworth personally and talk of the times in the sixties that they shared together. I am just immensely honored to be able to call Congressman LEWIS a friend as well as colleague.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague, Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL from Birmingham, for holding this Special Order. Thank you for representing the people of the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, especially Birmingham and Selma.

I grew up reading and hearing about Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, the man from Birmingham, Alabama. I grew up about 150 miles from Birmingham outside of a little town called Troy. The words of Fred Shuttlesworth, the actions of this man were so inspiring, I probably wouldn't be standing here today, I know I wouldn't be standing here today as a Member of Congress representing the good people of the Fifth District of Georgia if it hadn't been for individuals like Fred Shuttlesworth.

The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth is the last of a kind. He was a fearless, determined, courageous leader for civil rights and social justice. When others did not have the courage to stand up, speak up and speak out, Fred Shuttlesworth put all he had on the line to end segregation and racial discrimination not only in Birmingham but throughout the State of Alabama and throughout our Nation.

As has been said so well before, he was beaten with chains, his home was bombed, his church was bombed, and he lived under constant threat of violence and murder; but he never, ever lost faith in the power of love to overcome hate.

He escorted brave young children to desegregate public schools in Birmingham. In 1961, and I will never, ever forget it, when I was only 21 years old, during the Freedom Rides, 50 years ago, when others were immobilized by fear, he was fearless and met us at the Greyhound bus station in Birmingham, Alabama, and welcomed us into his home. When we were trapped in the First Baptist Church a few days later, pastored by the Reverend Ralph Abernathy in downtown Montgomery, after we had been beaten by an angry mob and the church had been surrounded by individuals who tried to burn the church down, he stood up and he spoke. He gave us courage. He told us not to be afraid.

He worked tirelessly beside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and others as he led the Birmingham Movement. In 1963 when Bull Connor, the commissioner of public safety, used dogs and fire hoses on peaceful protesters, including young children and women, Fred Shuttlesworth was there.

And I will never forget, Congresswoman SEWELL, when we went back to Selma in 2007, Fred Shuttlesworth wanted to cross that bridge one more time. He was unable to walk. He was in a wheelchair. Then-Senator Barack Obama pushed the chair across the bridge. Former President Clinton came and kneeled down at the chair in front of Fred Shuttlesworth to pay tribute and homage to him.

This brave and courageous man must be remembered. In my estimation, he is one of the Founding Fathers of the New America. He helped liberate, not just the State of Alabama, not just the South, but he helped liberate America; and that's why we honor him. He helped change and made us a different people, made us stand up, walk, run, and march with pride. We owe him a debt of gratitude. He will be deeply missed.

When we go back to Birmingham, or to Montgomery, or to Selma, or any part of the American South, we may see a statue at the Civil Rights Institute or Museum in Birmingham, but we will see Fred Shuttlesworth all over

the South and all over the Nation, because he helped bring down those signs that said White Men, Colored Men; White Women, Colored Women; White Waiting, Colored Waiting.

America is different. America is better. And we are a better people because of this one brave, courageous man who had the audacity, had the ability, the capacity, to stand up and say, we will be free.

He said over and over again, EMANUEL CLEAVER: ''Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave and go home to my Lord and be free.'' That's the message of Fred Shuttlesworth. I hope all of our young people, black and white, Latinos, Asian Americans and Native Americans, will study the life of Fred Shuttlesworth.

Thank you, Congresswoman SEWELL.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you so much, Congressman LEWIS.

I also am always constantly in awe of our next presenter. I yield time to not only a wonderful sister in Congress but also a real leader in Congress, my mentor, the gentlelady from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you so very much, Congresswoman SEWELL, for allowing us to come to the floor of the House and be joyful even though someone has passed. I thank my previous speakers.

JOHN LEWIS, we salute you always for continuing to be our chronicler, our voice, our steady, if you will, encyclopedia of today, yesterday and tomorrow, what we should be aiming toward as a Nation and as a people but also what we came through.

And to stand next to this picture, thank you for allowing me to stand next to such a symbolic statement about who I would like to call Reverend Dr. Fred L. Shuttlesworth. Can I just stand here and say that I knew him? And as well can I say that I had the privilege of following way behind JOHN LEWIS's footsteps, Congresswoman SEWELL, in working in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at the time that Reverend Dr. Ralph David Abernathy was alive, that Hosea Williams was alive, that James Orange was alive, and certainly Fred Shuttlesworth was still on the battlefield in places around the Nation.

So I want to say to his children and his wife and all of his great legacy in Alabama that he has given birth to much. This picture depicts a monumental statement, both of his status as an American and a patriot, both of what he created. Whether it was a young Senator to be President, President Barack Obama, pushing this icon's wheelchair as we commemorated the legacy of JOHN LEWIS, and that is the crossing of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, the time when those who spoke loudly on behalf of those who could not speak were brutalized and beaten to unconsciousness simply for the right to vote. Fred Shuttlesworth was known as a man that did not run away from danger. Fred Shuttlesworth joined Dr. Ralph David Abernathy and Martin Luther King and himself in pushing, shoving and pushing the movement in Alabama and around the Nation.

At his side as a young man, a President who served this country for 8 years, a Southerner, William Jefferson Clinton, who acknowledges that part of his great legacy or great opportunity was not only the meeting of President John F. Kennedy, but during his lifetime or his Presidency to correct many of the ills that occurred to African Americans and people of the slave history in this Nation, from the establishment of the African American Museum, to the honoring of so many, such as the Tuskegee Airmen, in terms of generating that as he spoke, to the honoring of civil rights leaders, to the bestowing of recognition on Rosa Parks.

□ 1600

There are so many things that this President, President Clinton, attempted to do because he got to know and he could understand the walk and the talk of Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth. I am grateful that we have the first African American woman Congressperson from Alabama, and I know that she told you of her family's legacy but also of the salt of the Earth that they are, Alabamans who knew of Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth's work.

What I am most moved by is the fact that he acknowledges that his beginnings were on a farm, that he was raised by his stepfather and his mother. He came first to be a truck driver, and then got the word that he should go to a school, to the Cedar Grove Academy—a local Bible college—and begin the seeding of understanding in the Scriptures of much of what we who happen to be Christian believe in—but it can be found in so many faiths, from Judaism, to Islam, to Buddhism, and to many other faiths—this whole charitable role that you must take: that it is better to give to others than it is to give to yourself.

Even though Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth was a feisty man, he would tell it to you. Don't get fooled by a wheelchair. He was a feisty man. He didn't take much to being offended. As JOHN LEWIS has taught us over the years, as we've traveled back to commemorate Bloody Sunday and how entrenched the movement was of nonviolence, Fred Shuttlesworth was willing to, in essence, concede his feistiness to be part of the movement he established first, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and of course then to overcome its declaring of being unconstitutional and moving on to other creative ways to create and continue the movement.

What I like most since JOHN LEWIS told us of the Freedom Rides—and that is an emotional experience, an emotional set of words to listen to because of the loss of life that attended to those college students and the others who got on buses from Ohio to Illinois, New York—places far from the South. They got on because they were driven by the rightness of the morality of those who were standing for the empowerment of those who had been brutalized. They came from far and wide. I don't know how one could stand by and watch buses be burned to a crisp or could watch those innocent Americans—young and with a great deal of hope—come to the Deep South and be bloodied and be attacked and spit upon.

I note that tragic moment when they were brutalized so badly as they came into the area of Reverend Shuttlesworth. They were brutalized as a result of a famous name, though a name of great damage—Sheriff Bull Connor—with water cannons and the violence that he evidenced that woke up America.

These brutalized Freedom Riders were, I guess, temporarily taken, JOHN, to a hospital where Reverend Shuttlesworth was concerned about their safety. He didn't concern himself about his safety, but was concerned about theirs. So with a few deacons—and for those of you who understand our church structure, deacons are close to the pastor. They are as men who go with him through fire, storm, rain, and devastation. They went with him to carry these broken bodies out of the hospital, fearful for their lives. He took them to his church where, as many knew in the South, was not a place that was immune to violence, as was evidenced by the Birmingham bombing of a church that killed four little girls in a Sunday school class. But Reverend Shuttlesworth was not fearing his life. He wanted to make sure that those who had come to help them and us could be safe and would not be bombarded in the hospital and be threatened or in fear of their lives.

Reverend Shuttlesworth, I want to thank you for allowing me to know you. I want to thank you for staying alive to be able to see the election of the first African American President of the United States. I am grateful that you stayed alive to see America at her best when, in 2008, she came together and unshackled the devastation of race, the ugliness of race, and began to accept that strength and rightness of anyone who desired to be President.

Reverend Shuttlesworth, as you lay in rest, let me again thank you for giving us courage, for being a friend to JOHN LEWIS, a friend to Martin and to Ralph David Abernathy and to James Orange and to many of the Freedom Riders and song singers that I get to see when I go for that commemoration.

What I would say in closure, Dr. Shuttlesworth, is that you wanted us to be engaged in fighting for people who could not speak for themselves. I would imagine that you would want us to pass and vote for the American Jobs Act. I imagine that you would not be accusatory as to why people are unemployed and are not rich. I imagine you would be sympathetic to the people in the streets today, now Thursday, October 6, 2011, and I imagine you would

say, Keep on keeping on. I imagine you would say, Have no fear, because our great friend Dr. Martin Luther King told us of a mountaintop, and he said the pathway to the Promised Land would not be easy. He said in his dying days, or in the last hours toward the end of his life, that he had seen the Promised Land. You still lived at that time, and he told us that he might not get there but that he knew that, as a people, as this Nation, we would get to the Promised Land someday.

Reverend Dr. Shuttlesworth, you have gone on, and we recognize that our people are hurting, and that they're in the streets and that they're all colors and backgrounds and religions in all areas of this country. You realize that we are lucky enough to have Congresswoman SEWELL and JOHN LEWIS out of Alabama, and now Atlanta. You recognize that you pass your mantle on, but you are hoping that we are not giving up and that we will always stay steadfast and that we'll fight for those who cannot speak and are yet unborn.

For you, Reverend Shuttlesworth, I will be courageous enough to take whatever comes, whatever comes life's way, whatever threatens my life, for it is important to note that there is something greater than life, and it is to make sure that people have an opportunity. I hope someday we'll have the ability to bring this Nation together again and not be wallowing in the divisiveness of Tea Parties and ''No'' parties and people who don't recognize what America is all about.

Reverend Shuttlesworth, you saw only what was right and what was just. I bless you, and will say to you that you are a warrior that has fought a good fight. Thank you for that fight. May you rest in peace.

To your family, God bless you, and God bless this warrior, and God bless the United States of America.

Ms. SEWELL. I would like to thank all of my colleagues for participating in this Special Order hour, celebrating the life and legacy of such a great Alabaman, of such a great American, Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth.

To his family—his wife and children and grandchildren—I want to say thank you on behalf of a grateful Nation for the sacrifices that you as a family had to make in order for this wonderful man to be able to lead a movement from Birmingham that affected the whole world.

I am eternally grateful, personally, for your friendship, Mrs. Shuttlesworth, as well as for your enduring sacrifice. Know that we here in Congress understand how important his life's work was, that we take seriously the mantle that he left behind—his commitment to equality, his commitment to justice for all. I know I am personally so grateful for the opportunity to have met him before he died and to be able to tell him personally thank you for what he did for me as a little black girl, growing up in Selma, Alabama, to be able to even dream of someday being in this august body.

□ 1610

It was Shirley Chisholm, the first African American to sit in these seats in Congress, who said: ''Service is the rent we pay for the privilege of living on this Earth.'' I know that Reverend Shuttlesworth has made more than just a deposit towards that rent. He's opened the doors, so many doors for so many of us to walk through, and for that I just want to say thank you. Thank you. We are awfully humbled by the fact that we have an opportunity to pay tribute to such a wonderful man.

In closing I just want to say thanks to this august body for allowing us the opportunity to celebrate the life of such a wonderful American. And we say in closing, while we may say farewell to Reverend Shuttlesworth now, we in America know that it was because of the work that he did that we have held fast as America and made sure that we held up to the ideals of what it is to be American, that is, the ideals of equality and the ideals of democracy.

I yield back the balance of my time.

IMF GREECE BAILOUT STRATEGY

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, this year we are going to go $1.6 trillion in debt. Most people can't comprehend $1.6 trillion. It's a lot of money. The national debt, we just found out recently, is going up to $15.1 trillion.

The reason I bring that up today, Madam Speaker, is because we've got terrible problems that we're facing here at home, and there are terrible problems that are being faced in Europe. As a matter of fact, I was in Greece last week, and they're cutting salaries in Greece by 40 percent. They're cutting retirement benefits by 40 percent. They're cutting health benefits by a large amount, and they're raising taxes because that country is a socialistic country and it's about to go completely bankrupt. In addition to that, Italy has the same kind of problems, Spain has the same kinds of problems, Portugal has the same kinds of problems, and Ireland is suffering from similar problems.

Now, the reason I bring that up is because the United States is part of what they call the International Monetary Fund. Most Americans don't know, Madam Speaker, that we put 18 percent of the money in the International Monetary Fund, into that fund to deal with world financial problems.

Now, the International Monetary Fund, according to their European Department Director Antonio Borges, stated that ''the IMF would definitely participate in a second bailout package for Greece.'' Now, that could be up to 200 billion euros, 200 billion euros; and when you talk about American dollars, that's about $280 billion.

The United States would be responsible for 36 billion of those dollars. That's American taxpayers' dollars that would be going to Europe to deal with the problems that Italy, Spain, Greece, and those other countries face.

But in addition to that, there was a recent announcement by the IMF that it was expanding its ''bailout firepower'' to $1.3 trillion, and there is a potential that the International Monetary Fund could create what they call a ''special purpose vehicle'' to buy the embattled bonds of failing European countries like Greece, Spain, and Italy. When you boil all that down, it means the United States could buy a great deal of the $1.3 trillion in bonds that would be purchased to keep those countries afloat.

Now, the IMF is not the primary vehicle of the Greek bailout. If they can't use that, they can use the Federal Reserve Board, the Fed, which has the authority to provide foreign central banks with an unlimited amount of dollars for an equivalent amount of currency.

On September 11 of this year, September 11, 2011, this year, the Fed did just this. It swapped American dollars for euros in order to provide the European Central Bank with liquidity to calm capital markets. Now, I don't think I need to go into a great deal more detail other than to say the United States is about to be involved in bailing out Europe.

We do not have the money.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, we're going to be $1.6 trillion short this year. We've got a $15.1 trillion national debt, and it's going up very rapidly.

If the Fed, our Treasury Department, and the White House decide it's going to try to bail out Europe, these countries that are about to go belly up, it's going to cause even more economic problems in America. We have 9.1 percent unemployment right now, and can you imagine, Madam Speaker, what would happen if we started trying to bail out Europe as well? We cannot and we must not do that.

If I were talking to the President tonight, Madam Speaker, I would say, Mr. President, let's deal with the problems we have here at home. Let's don't take on more responsibilities that are not of our doing. We should not try to prop up governments that have been socialistic for a long, long time to the point where they have to cut salaries by 40 percent in order to try to keep their country afloat.

That's a problem they created. We have enough problems here at home, and we shouldn't be using American taxpayers' dollars to try to bail out European countries that have gone down the wrong path.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. POE of Texas (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today after 1 p.m. on account of other district business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, October 7, 2011, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3380. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluazifop-P-butyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0849; FRL-8889-1] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3381. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chlorantraniliprole; Pesticide Tolerances; Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0888; FRL-8888-3] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3382. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Material Inspection and Receiving Report (DFARS Case 2009-D023) received September 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3383. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist, LRAD, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Retail Foreign Exchange Transactions [Docket ID: OCC-2011-0021] (RIN: 1557-AD42) received September 13, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3384. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; 2002 Base Year Emission Inventory, Reasonable Further Progress Plan, Contingency Measures, Reasonably Available Control Measures, and Transportation Conformity Budgets for the Washington, DC 1997 8-Hour Moderate Ozone Nonattainment Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-0475; FRL-9466-6] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3385. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Redesignation of the Evansville Area to Attainment of the Fine Particulate Matter Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2008-0396; FRL-9469-5] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3386. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Redesignation of the Indianapolis Area to Attainment of the 1997 Annual Standard for Fine Particulate Matter [EPA-R05-OAR-2009-0839; FRL-9469-6] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3387. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Transportation Conformity Regulations [EPA-R03-OAR-2011-0631; FRL-9470-2] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3388. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Clean Smokestacks Act [EPA-R04-OAR-2011-0386-201151; FRL-9471-1] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3389. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Requirements for Preconstruction Review, Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-0770; FRL-9466-5] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3390. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination to Stay and Defer Sanctions, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0789; FRL-9471-2] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3391. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases: Changes to Provisions for Electronics Manufacturing (Subpart I) to Provide Flexibility [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0927; FRL-9469-3](RIN: 2060-AR26) received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3392. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases: Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems: Revisions to Best Available Monitoring Method Provisions [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0417; FRL-9469-4] (RIN: 2060-AP99) received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3393. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and Placer County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0580; FRL-9468-2] received September 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3394. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Abnormal Occurrence Reporting Procedure and Handbook (MD 8.1) received September 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3395. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Deaprtment of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-104, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3396. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-116, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3397. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-080, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3398. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-103, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3399. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-102, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3400. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-095, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3401. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-088, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3402. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-091, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3403. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-074, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3404. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-067, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3405. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-089, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3406. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-107, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3407. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 11-069, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3408. A letter from the President, Senate of Puerto Rico, transmitting a letter requesting an in-depth investigation related to the handling of political, business and financial corruption by federal law enforcement agencies in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3409. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report on the Fiscal Year 2008 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program in accordance with section 2610 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981, as amended; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce 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. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3078. A bill to implement the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (Rept. 112–237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3079. A bill to implement the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement (Rept. 112–238). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 3080. A bill to implement the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Rept. 112–239). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 425. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2832) to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3078) to implement the United States-Columbia Trade Promotion Agreement; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3079) to implement the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3080) to implement the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Rept. 112–240). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2349. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to annually assess the skills of certain employees and managers of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. 112–241). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3114. A bill to provide grants for Civic Justice Corps programs for court-involved, previously incarcerated, and otherwise disadvantaged youth and young adults; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado:

H.R. 3115. A bill to prohibit non-security assistance to Pakistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MARINO, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. TURNER of New York):

H.R. 3116. A bill to authorize certain programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 3117. A bill to grant the Secretary of the Interior permanent authority to authorize States to issue electronic duck stamps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD (for himself, Mr. FLORES, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KELLY, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. MULVANEY):

H.R. 3118. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to revisit the universal service support program under section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California (for herself and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H.R. 3119. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove the per-country limitation on employment-based immigrant visas, to adjust the per-country limitation on family-sponsored immigrant visas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 3120. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require accreditation of certain educational institutions for purposes of a nonimmigrant student visa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARROW:

H.R. 3121. A bill to require congressional approval for certain obligations exceeding $100,000,000; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. HANNA (for himself and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 3122. A bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, to establish procedures to advance the use of cleaner construction equipment on Federal-aid highway and public transportation construction projects, to make the acquisition and installation of emission control technology an eligible expense in carrying out such projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. TIBERI (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 3123. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for annual elections to accelerate AMT credits in lieu of bonus depreciation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 3124. A bill to amend the Federal Advisory Committee Act to increase the transparency of Federal advisory committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 3125. A bill to establish a program to provide guarantees for debt issued by or on behalf of State catastrophe insurance programs to assist in the financial recovery from earthquakes, earthquake-induced landslides, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 3126. A bill to require certain standards and enforcement provisions to prevent child abuse and neglect in residential programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Ms. FOXX, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. MULVANEY):

H.R. 3127. A bill to prohibit the payment of death gratuities to the surviving heirs of deceased Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. HAYWORTH, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 3128. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to adjust the date on which consolidated assets are determined for purposes of exempting certain instruments of smaller institutions from capital deductions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 3129. A bill to establish the Family Foreclosure Rescue Corporation to provide emergency relief to refinance home mortgages of homeowners in foreclosure or default; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JONES, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. LONG, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. FLEMING):

H.R. 3130. A bill to ensure that women seeking an abortion receive an ultrasound and an opportunity to review the ultrasound before giving informed consent to receive an abortion; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 3131. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to submit a report on whether any support organization that participated in the planning or execution of the recent Gaza flotilla attempt should be designated as a foreign terrorist organization and any actions taken by the Department of State to express gratitude to the government of Greece for preventing the Gaza flotilla from setting sail in contravention of Israel's legal blockade of Gaza, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 3132. A bill to extend the authorization period for certain uses of funds from the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 3133. A bill to amend titles 28 and 10, United States Code, to allow for certiorari review of certain cases denied relief or review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 3134. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to include providing diapers and diapering supplies among the activities for which funds may be employed to improve the quality of and access to child care; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. YODER, Mr. AMASH, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. COLE, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. BERG):

H.R. 3135. A bill to amend the provisions of title 40, United States Code, commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act, to raise the threshold dollar amount of contracts subject to the prevailing wage requirements of such provisions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 3136. A bill to provide for rates of pay for Members of Congress to be adjusted as a function of changes in Government spending; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 3137. A bill to permit small business concerns operating in the United States to elect to be exempt from certain Federal rules and regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California (for herself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 3138. A bill to amend the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act to specify a cost sharing requirement and to provide for a report to Congress; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3139. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the creation of disaster protection funds in the District of Columbia by property and casualty insurance companies for the payment of policyholders' claims arising from natural catastrophic events; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 3140. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of officers and analysts to certain State and urban area fusion centers to enhance the security of mass transit systems; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky):

H.R. 3141. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise the amount of minimum allotments under the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the donation of wild game meat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.J. Res. 80. A joint resolution limiting the issuance of a letter of offer with respect to a certain proposed sale of defense articles and defense services to the Kingdom of Bahrain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H. Res. 426. A resolution recognizing the impact of Mr. Hulbert James on politics, urban development, and New York City, and paying tribute to Mr. James for his lifetime of public service; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H. Res. 427. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. GRIMM):

H. Res. 428. A resolution recognizing the importance of acknowledging the contributions of Dominican-Americans to the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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 . . .''

By Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado:

H.R. 3115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 3116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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 Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

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 forgoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 3117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 3118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 3119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 3120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW:

H.R. 3121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I. Sec. 9, Cl. 7 (no spending ''but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law'').

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 3122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 3123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill makes changes to existing law relating to Article 1, Section 7 which provides that ''All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.''

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 3124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 3126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, 3, 18 of the U.S. Constitution; Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 3127.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 3128.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 3129.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As human beings capable of exhibiting detectible heartbeats through the most modern medical technology, the unborn are granted the right to due process under Section 1 of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution which explicitly states, ''no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.''

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 3131.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 10 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 3132.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 3133.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 3134.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 3135.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Because this legislation adjusts the formula the federal government uses to spend money on federal contracts, it is authorized by the Constitution under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 3136.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 6 and Amendment XXVII

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 3137.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 3138.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3139.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 3140.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitution including Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3141.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, the power to make 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.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3142.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.J. Res. 80.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, authorizes the Congress:

1) ''to provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States,'' and

2) ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.''

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 23: Mr. SIRES, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 49: Mr. NUNES and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 57: Mr. CASSIDY and Ms. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 58: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 115: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 265: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 266: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 267: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 324: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 329: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 360: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 361: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 420: Mr. POMPEO, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 494: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 607: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 674: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. BERG.

H.R. 676: Ms. NORTON and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 719: Mr. PIERLUISI.

H.R. 721: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 750: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 805: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.

H.R. 807: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 812: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 822: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 835: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 886: Mr. JONES, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. TURNER of New York, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 892: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 991: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 1041: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1084: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 1116: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1161: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1179: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 1193: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 1236: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1265: Mr. SCHILLING and Mr. NUNES.

H.R. 1288: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. STARK, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1327: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1332: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1340: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 1348: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1351: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. REED.

H.R. 1370: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1443: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1457: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1509: Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 1541: Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 1546: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. HAHN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1558: Mr. WOMACK and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1578: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1585: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 1609: Mr. BROOKS and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1616: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1639: Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. KELLY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 1675: Mr. ROSKAM and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1676: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1723: Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 1737: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1744: Mr. MACK.

H.R. 1769: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1776: Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 1781: Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1815: Mr. TURNER of Ohio.

H.R. 1862: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1904: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1953: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1968: Ms. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 1996: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 2016: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 2020: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2033: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2040: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 2059: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Ms. BUERKLE.

H.R. 2085: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, and Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 2161: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2195: Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 2207: Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 2223: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.

H.R. 2236: Ms. SUTTON.

H.R. 2239: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 2245: Mr. ROSS of Florida and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 2247: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2272: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 2297: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2299: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 2304: Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 2357: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 2362: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 2369: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 2376: Mr. DOLD, Mr. REED, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BASS of New

Hampshire, Mr. HANNA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 2377: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 2443: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 2447: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. OLVER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. HOYER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 2461: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 2471: Mr. LANCE and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 2477: Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 2492: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2508: Mr. BACA and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 2514: Mr. GARDNER and Mr. DUFFY.

H.R. 2528: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 2541: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 2543: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 2554: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 2597: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 2599: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. STARK, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. BACA, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2600: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WEST, and Mr. HALL.

H.R. 2634: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2655: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 2672: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 2688: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 2705: Mr. HIMES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FARR, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 2830: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 2835: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 2836: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 2837: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 2842: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 2864: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. KISSELL.

H.R. 2866: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2897: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 2898: Mr. ISSA and Mr. GARRETT.

H.R. 2918: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MARINO, Mr. LONG, and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 2920: Ms. NORTON, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2939: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2951: Mr. AUSTRIA.

H.R. 2956: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2960: Mr. HECK, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 2962: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2966: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 2969: Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 2970: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 3000: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3005: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 3009: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 3027: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 3035: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 3039: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. ROONEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. DOLD.

H.R. 3046: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 3054: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 3056: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 3059: Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

H.R. 3061: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 3066: Mr. LANDRY.

H.R. 3074: Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 3086: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 3088: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 3090: Mr. PITTS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 3094: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 3096: Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 3099: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. RUNYAN and Mr. POE of Texas.

H. Res. 98: Mr. COSTA and Mr. SESSIONS.

H. Res. 111: Ms. HAYWORTH and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H. Res. 352: Mr. MARINO.

H. Res. 387: Mr. HONDA.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2920: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2954: Mr. BROOKS.