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No. 38

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 14, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN CAMPBELL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### CONDOLENCES TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) for 1 minute.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. I rise today to speak on behalf of the people of the Third Congressional District of South Carolina to express our condolences to the people of Japan in the wake of the 8.9 magnitude earthquake that struck off the northeast coast of Japan this past Friday and the devastating tsunami that claimed the lives of thousands of people.

I have visited Japan twice, once back in 2007 and again in 2009 when I took my oldest son. It's a beautiful country; and I know the people of Japan to be a resilient, generous, and hardworking people. In this time of inexpressible suffering and need, please know that the people of South Carolina and the people of America stand with the citizens of Japan.

May God bless them, and may God continue to bless America.

### FUNDING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the year-long continuing resolution the Republicans in this House passed last month on a straight party-line vote represents misguided values. House Republicans sought to cut an arbitrary amount of funding and did so with a meat ax, indiscriminately attacking worthwhile investments, giving no concern to the tremendously negative impact this irresponsible attack will have on our economy. In the race for ever-increasing and arbitrary cuts, they have demonstrated they know the cost of everything and the value of nothing.

Moody's Analytics said that this approach would cost the Nation 700,000 jobs. The Economic Policy Institute said 800,000 jobs. Goldman Sachs said the long-term Republican plan would lower economic growth by 2 percent while increasing unemployment by 1 percent. Even the conservative Club for Growth called it a "mistake," stating that "cutting spending is important, but economic growth is even more important."

The need for fiscal discipline, of course, is clear. We must return to a long-term path of fiscal responsibility to reduce deficits, but we must not sac-

rifice our values and our future all in the name of deficit reduction.

Where Americans value health protections, the Republican CR slashes funding for food safety inspection, community health centers, women's health programs, and the National Institutes of Health.

Where Americans value national security, the Republican plan eliminates funding for local police officers and firefighters protecting our communities and slashes funding for nuclear nonproliferation, air marshals, and Customs and Border Protection. Where Americans value the sacrifice our men and women in uniform make to protect us, the Republican plan slashes funding to assist homeless veterans.

Where Americans value a focus on job creation, the Republican plan slashes funds for job training and dramatically reduces educational support. Where Americans value transportation improvements, the Republican plan slashes funding for infrastructure improvements and eliminates the Federal commitment to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Where Americans value clean air and water, the Republican plan destroys the Nation's long-fought environment protections. In fact, according to the organization Republicans for Environmental Protection, the Republican plan represents an unprecedented assault on America's environment.

The Republican plan defunds the landmark Chesapeake Bay restoration effort, a joint effort of localities, States, and the Federal Government to protect and preserve America's largest estuary. In fact, that plan goes further and repeals longstanding Clean Water Act health protections, such as the ability to enact standards for arsenic pollution, lead pollution, and acid mine drainage in water supplies.

The Republican plan also repeals much of the Clean Air Act, including the EPA's ability to protect us from

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

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



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mercury pollution, soot, and greenhouse gases. In fact, the CR even reveals the ability to monitor and track greenhouse gases, presumably because if you are not allowed to verify a potential problem, it must not exist.

Where Americans value energy independence, the Republican plan endangers our security. Through the existing Clean Air Act, we are reducing our Nation's dependence on foreign oil through improved fuel efficiency standards. An agreement to improve fuel efficiency by 30 percent by 2016 will result in American car owners saving \$3,000 per vehicle and will reduce the Nation's oil dependence by 77 billion gallons of gasoline for vehicles produced from 2012 through 2016. This efficiency improvement will keep \$9.9 billion from being sent to OPEC countries like Libya and Iran unless the Republican plan succeeds in overturning those efforts.

Mr. Speaker, the continuing resolution passed 2 weeks ago is not responsible. It sacrifices our Nation's values, our health, our security, our economy, our transportation needs, our environmental plans, and hundreds of thousands of jobs.

But now we have a chance to work together in a bipartisan fashion—Republicans and Democrats working with the Senate—to reduce the deficit and in a conscientious manner. Let's work together to reach a compromise on funding the Federal Government that addresses the Nation's debt while preserving American values.

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#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

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□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

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#### PRAYER

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

Eternal God, before Whom all creation bows, and the Father of all humanity, another week of life and testing unfolds before us.

With the breath of spring upon us, may Congress be given fresh vision on how to address the needs of Your people and, as a good steward of national resources, be delivered from alien forces and the tyranny of money.

By respecting the goodness of Your creation and recognizing Your image in each person, make this Nation an instrument of peace and an ambassador of reconciliation in Your holy name.

Amen.

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#### 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.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BURGESS 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.

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#### CALLING ON TRANSPARENCY FROM THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, we're coming up on the 1-year anniversary of the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

President Obama, during the 2008 Presidential campaign, repeatedly promised that this would be an open and transparent process. He acknowledged the people's right to know. In fact, he said over and over again, "not negotiating behind closed doors but bringing all parties together so that the American people can see what the choices are."

"So that the American people can see what the choices are."

But instead of doing that, in May of 2009, a secret meeting of six special interest groups down at the White House. In September of that year, I began sending letters. In January of 2010, I filed a resolution of inquiry so we could see what went on in those meetings and what the deal was. But, unfortunately, we were shut down.

This year, now under new leadership of our Speaker and Chairman UPTON of

the Energy and Commerce Committee, once again we're asking the White House to voluntarily provide us that information. And what did they respond? They said it would be too "vast and expensive." So they acknowledged the information is there; they just don't want to go get it.

Is this the type of transparency that the President campaigned on? I think not.

It's time for the White House to make those documents available to those of us in the House who have been asking for them for almost 2 years' time. Transparency is, indeed, a two-way street.

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#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF DAVID BRODER, DEAN OF THE WASHINGTON PRESS CORPS

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, back in 1979, after I had narrowly lost my first election to Congress, I came to Washington, and I went to The Washington Post and I had the opportunity to meet David Broder, the dean of the Washington press corps.

Mr. Broder very kindly took me on a tour of The Washington Post newsroom, spent about a half hour with me, and that meeting left an indelible impression on me.

I read the words of the writer and commentator Mark Shields, who the other day said that David Broder, who, as we all know, passed away last week, never fell victim to the disease of self-importance.

I heard that he spent a great deal of time with young reporters, but here I was a young defeated congressional candidate, and he spent time with me. When I had the chance to go on to the Rules Committee, he said, Well, it's a great opportunity you'll find, but remember that committee up there is very small by design. It's to keep us and the press corps out.

Well, I have to say that Mr. Broder, over the years, provided me with friendship and a lot of great advice. His performances before the gridiron were legendary, and I know that he's someone who will be missed all the way across the board.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and prayers are with the Broder family. And the press corps is a lesser place for his passing.

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#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1702

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL) at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

#### SPECIALIST JAKE ROBERT VELLOZA POST OFFICE

Mr. ROSS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 793) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 793

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

#### SECTION 1. SPECIALIST JAKE ROBERT VELLOZA POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, shall be known and designated as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROSS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSS of Florida. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 793, introduced by the gentlelady from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boule-

vard in Inverness, California, as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office." The bill is cosponsored by the entire California State delegation and was, favorably, without amendment, reported out of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform last Thursday, March 10.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we name this post office in Inverness for Army Specialist Velloza to honor a true American hero and his service to our country.

Jake Robert Velloza was born on June 21, 1986, in Santa Rosa, California; and he grew up in Inverness. From a young age, he knew that he wanted to serve his country in the military. His high school football coach recalled after his death: "He was set on his goals. He was one of those young men who knew what he wanted to do and did it. Service to his country is what appealed to him."

Specialist Velloza enlisted in the Army in 2006 and was assigned to the Army's 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division based out of Fort Hood, Texas. Tragically, on May 2, 2009, Specialist Velloza was shot and killed by enemy forces while on his second tour of duty in Mosul, Iraq. He was 22 years old, and left behind his fiancée, Danielle Erwin, whom he had proposed to just 6 months prior to his tragic death. For his bravery and service to his country, Specialist Velloza was awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart, both of which were presented to his parents, Robert and Susan Velloza.

Mr. Speaker, having a father who fought and served in World War II, along with three brothers who are all combat veterans of the Vietnam war, it is a privilege for me to stand here today before this body and honor the memory of a true American hero. As the Representative of Florida's 12th Congressional District, I have the honor of representing many of our brave retired servicemembers who were based out of MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, just a few miles west of my district.

The men and women who were once based out of MacDill and those who currently work there have much in common with Specialist Velloza, a courageous young man who made the ultimate sacrifice promoting freedom and protecting our great Nation.

I am grateful for the service of Specialist Velloza and for all of those who serve and protect us each and every day. I urge all Members to join me in strong support of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

First of all, I would like to thank the gentleman for his kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 793, which would rename the

United States Postal Service facility at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office Building.

The measure before us was first introduced by my colleague and friend, Representative LYNN WOOLSEY from California, on February 17, 2011. The bill is cosponsored by all 52 members of the California delegation. Further, H.R. 793 was taken up by the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on March 10, 2011, and was reported out of the committee on the same day.

I would like to briefly highlight some of the achievements and honorable service of Specialist Velloza. The only son of Robert and Susan Velloza, Specialist Jake Velloza was a lifelong resident of Inverness, California. Specialist Velloza graduated from high school in 2004 and attended the College of Marin before enlisting in the Army in 2006. Specialist Velloza was a member of the 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division stationed out of Fort Hood, Texas. Army Specialist Velloza was serving in Mosul, Iraq, when he was killed in action by enemy fire on May 2, 2009.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of this young man's bravery and accomplishments, I ask that we pass the underlying bill without reservation and pay tribute to the commitment and sacrifice made by Specialist Velloza on behalf of our country.

I urge the passage of H.R. 793.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 5 minutes to the lead sponsor of this measure, the gentlewoman from California, Representative LYNN WOOLSEY.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor to introduce and shepherd to the floor H.R. 793, a bill paying tribute to an American hero in my home district.

On May 2, 2009, Army Specialist Jake Robert Velloza of Inverness, California, was shot and killed during an attack by Iraqi soldiers near the city of Mosul. He was 22 years old and on his second tour in Iraq. He was the only child of Bob and Susan Velloza. He was engaged to be married to Danielle Erwin, proposing to her on the Golden Gate Bridge, between deployments, 6 months before his death.

Jake was a stand-out athlete at Tomales High School like his father before him. He attended the College of Marin, and following in his grandfather's footsteps, worked at the North Marin Water District. Yet he knew from the time he was in his teens that he wanted to serve, and he joined the Army in 2006. Jake knew that he might not make it back home.

He left behind a moving poem, full of courage and grace, that was read at his funeral. In it, he comforted his family and his friends by saying: "Don't grieve for me now for I am free. Be not burdened with times of sorrow. I wish you the sunshine of tomorrow."

□ 1710

Mr. Speaker, I think everyone knows my strong feelings about our Nation's policies toward Afghanistan and Iraq, but my opposition to these wars is matched in intensity only by my admiration and support for the men and women risking their lives to fight them. And that's why, when members of Jake's church and others in the community approached my office about honoring his memory, we went right to work.

I was proud to introduce legislation last month to name the post office at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office." I am grateful to all my colleagues in the California delegation for cosponsoring and to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, especially Chairman ISSA, Ranking Member CUMMINGS, and Member LYNCH, for approving the bill last week.

I urge all my House colleagues to approve this designation with the hope that the Senate will soon follow to make sure this proud soldier's service and sacrifice are never forgotten. Please pass H.R. 793.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I again urge all Members to support passage of H.R. 793.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Ross) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 793.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. ROSS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF GERALD R. FORD

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 27) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 27

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

#### SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF GERALD R. FORD FROM THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN FOR PLACEMENT IN UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Gerald R. Ford furnished by the people of Michigan for

placement in the United States Capitol in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of Michigan for providing this commemoration of one of Michigan's most eminent persons.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Michigan is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on May 3, 2011, for a presentation ceremony for the statue accepted under this section. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The Architect of the Capitol shall provide for the display of the statue accepted under this section in the rotunda of the Capitol, in accordance with the procedures described in section 311(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132(e)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 27, providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol.

President Gerald R. Ford was a distinguished Member and minority leader of this Chamber, a man of the House. He was Vice President of the United States and our 38th President. A proud citizen of the great State of Michigan, President Ford served this Nation at a time of great national pain and turmoil. He ably served and helped us heal our wounds.

This resolution allows, at the direction of the people of Michigan, the Rotunda to be used for a ceremony in President Ford's honor on May 3 of this year. It also allows for the statue to be permanently displayed as part of the prestigious and historic national Statuary Hall collection.

Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution, introduced by my colleague from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and cosponsored by the other members of the Michigan delegation, should garner overwhelming bipartisan support. So I thank Mr. UPTON for introducing it, and I urge all my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, DC, March 10, 2011.

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

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: I write to formally notify you that the Committee on House Administration hereby waives further committee consideration of H. Con. Res. 27, providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol, in order that the resolution may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

Sincerely,

DANIEL E. LUNGREN,  
Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan, served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1949 to 1973 and also served as House minority leader from 1965 until he was nominated by the President and confirmed by Congress to serve as President Richard Nixon's Vice President. Representative Ford was a highly respected Member who was well-liked by his colleagues. He was the first person actually selected to fill a vacancy in the Vice Presidency under provisions of the 25th Amendment.

Upon President Nixon's resignation in 1974, Mr. Ford assumed the Presidency and served until January 20, 1977. He is the only person to have served as President without first having won a national election.

Mr. Speaker, Title 2 of the United States Code allows each State to have no more than two statues of their choosing to represent their State in the national Statuary Hall collection in the U.S. Capitol. The Ford statue, like that of other former U.S. Presidents, will be displayed in the Capitol Rotunda following the presentation ceremony on May 3, 2011.

H. Con. Res. 27 follows the customary practice of accepting the statue into the collection and setting the date for use of the Rotunda for the ceremony. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and the original sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly rise this afternoon in support of this resolution which authorizes the placement of a statue of President Gerald R. Ford in the Capitol Rotunda, with an unveiling ceremony which is set for May 3.

I'm pleased that this resolution has garnered the support of the entire Michigan delegation who have lent their names as original cosponsors. This is a testament to President Ford's high esteem among Michiganders and Americans of all political stripes.

As one who has the honor and privilege of representing some of the very

same people in southwest Michigan that President Ford did during his tenure in the House—and I would note that Mr. HUIZENGA is going to speak after me, and he represents some of the same areas; certainly Mr. AMASH from Michigan has some of that same district and, I believe, Mr. CAMP as well—it gives us pleasure to witness this fitting tribute to Michigan's native son.

President Ford is a Michigan original and a model for all those called to public service. A seemingly ordinary American who unexpectedly found himself in the Presidency at one of our Nation's most tumultuous times, President Ford led with honesty and integrity. By standing above the political fray, he allowed a wounded Nation to heal.

And I would just note that before he lay in state in the Capitol, his coffin actually passed through this Chamber on the way to lie in state in the Rotunda, and it is fitting for Michigan to bring his statue here and for us to pass this resolution.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to yield such time as he may consume to the dean of the Democratic Caucus, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

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

Mr. DINGELL. I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from California for her kindness in yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be one of the sponsors of the legislation before us. I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 27, a resolution providing for the acceptance of a statue of the Honorable Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol. It is an honor to be lead sponsor on this resolution with my dear friend and colleague across the aisle, Mr. UPTON. It is a fitting tribute to the bipartisanship and the decency that Gerald Ford espoused as a Member of the Congress for 25 years, and then as Vice President and then President of the United States, that the resolution has the support of the entire Michigan delegation and of the people we in the Michigan delegation serve here in the Congress.

The people of Michigan chose a fine President, wise legislator, and a decent and extraordinary man to serve as one of the two statues representing the people of Michigan in the United States Capitol. Millions of people each year will have the privilege of viewing the statue and be reminded of the thoughtfulness, courage, and sincerity with which he led the Nation during his Presidency. Indeed, much like today, President Ford took office at a time of divisiveness and uncertainty, and he helped to heal our Nation and to bring us together.

□ 1720

I was fortunate to serve with President Ford in the House of Representa-

tives. And though we disagreed on many issues, I was always able to say that I and my colleagues here respected President Ford for his decency, and for his ability and desire to bring all people together at the table and to form consensus across the aisle. When he became President, the Congress helped work with him to enact a number of bipartisan laws, such as the Privacy Act, the Federal Elections Campaign Act, the Housing and Community Development Act, which established the Community Development Block Grant program, and many others.

President Ford and I worked particularly closely during his presidency on energy matters. He was an honorable man whose word was good, and his administration always kept in mind the best concerns and the best interests of the people of the United States. During that administration, we passed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, EPCA, which established the Nation's first fuel-economy standards.

At a time when our country is deeply divided, I am pleased to have this moment to reflect on Gerald Ford's legacy. He never abandoned his beliefs, and he never based his decisions on anything except the best interests of the Nation. He once said that "our great Republic is a government of laws, not men." It is wise that we should remember these good words and pay tribute to Gerald R. Ford by accepting his statue in the halls of this great institution. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this resolution.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from the State of Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this House Resolution that is going to help put a statue of President Gerald R. Ford in the United States Capitol Rotunda.

Mr. Speaker, before I came to the Congress, I had the great honor and privilege of serving as Michigan's secretary of State. And sort of an odd appendage of that job was serving as our State's official historian, so we did all the historic markers. I tried to get around the State of Michigan to go to some of the dedications, particularly the ones that I thought were so outstanding. I recall with such a great amount of pride having the historic marker dedicated for Gerald Ford's boyhood home. A couple of young people had bought the home and completely refurbished it to the period when Gerald Ford was there. And so we are standing there on the porch of his boyhood home in Grand Rapids, and there was a very large crowd assembled of family, friends, neighbors, and others that were there to see the President, who came, both the President and Mrs. Ford came that day.

I had just gotten elected as the secretary of State, and here I was intro-

ducing him to this crowd of people there. He couldn't have been more humble and more enjoyable to listen to because he was talking about playing football out in the streets there, and how much he enjoyed that and the rough and tumble of playing football then. And of course then he went on to a couple of national championships at the University of Michigan. Go Blue!

But from there, you think about where he came from and what he achieved in his life, and really I think the humility and the honor that he had that took him from playing football, from those streets to a couple of national championships, and then to a historic and very remarkable and impactful legislative career, serving here in this House, in this Chamber, and then on to be the Vice President of the United States, and then the President of the United States. It is really an American story. It's just an American story, a true American success story.

President Ford took over the presidency at a time when our Nation was reeling from the nightmare of Watergate, looking for somebody to give us some stability, some normalcy during those terrible times when the honor and the dignity of the Office of the President had been so severely damaged. And he managed to repair America's faith, I think, in our leaders because he was so clearly an honest man, a true American patriot, an honorable man. He was the right leader at a very difficult time in our Nation's history. He reflected so well the humble and the patriotic, honest people of the great State of Michigan.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution. I think this statue of President Gerald Ford joining the other statues in Statuary Hall is certainly a fitting and appropriate thing. It reflects the will of the people of Michigan and I think is an honor that is long overdue to President Gerald R. Ford.

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I appreciate the chairman, the gentleman from California, allowing me this opportunity to speak in favor of House Continuing Resolution 27.

Mr. Speaker, this is a special opportunity for me, as a freshman Member of this body, in many different ways. First and foremost, it's special to me because growing up in west Michigan, my hometown of Zeeland was represented by the gentleman who went from Congressman to Vice President to President Ford at various times. And my father, who was a city councilman for many, many years during that time, actually had an opportunity to work with him and have a bit of a relationship. So I grew up around the dining room table with this lore about

Gerald Ford and what it meant to be involved and to give back to your community.

The second reason why it was very important to me was because of that time and that era. Being born in 1969, some of my earliest memories surrounded that turmoil of Vietnam and of Watergate, and of that time when, at the time then-Congressman Ford becoming Vice President and then becoming President of the United States. It very much shaped me as I was interested in the political process.

The third thing that really makes this special to me was, later on, just prior to this, I was granted the privilege of serving my community in the Michigan House of Representatives, where I voted to replace Zachary Chandler, who had been a Governor, and the statue that represented him, I voted to replace that with Gerald Ford. Now this was absolutely nothing against Governor Chandler. He was a great man in and of himself at the time. He was an abolitionist, fought against slavery, and many other things. But we felt this was such a special opportunity to grant to President Ford. So it was really an honor to be able to do that.

The other couple of things that make this special for me is, I had the opportunity to attend his funeral here at the National Cathedral. It was a very moving time. It was especially interesting to see people from both sides of the aisle talk about him with such respect and the way that he handled himself as such a gentleman. Even though he was tough, he came in and did it in a very respectful way. And I thought that was a true honor. I then that same day flew back to Grand Rapids and was able to pass in front of his casket at the Gerald R. Ford museum in downtown Grand Rapids, where there were literally hours and hours and hours of lines. I literally stood in line for over 4 hours at midnight as this line, through the entire night, snaked past his casket to pay honor and respect. Then the next day, as the burial was happening, crowds of tens of thousands of people literally lined the streets in honor of this man and Mrs. Ford as well.

And now we arrive at this point, the true honor of being able to be in this body, to have been an original cosponsor of this legislation, to be able to be here to witness the placing of this statue here in this great Capitol, a place where his heart really lied, a place where he served as minority leader for a number of years in this very Chamber. And it's truly an honor to be here and to be a part of this historic time. We are so thankful that we can pay honor and respect to this wonderful man who served his country nobly.

□ 1730

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, President Ford was a wonderful person, as everyone has said here. He was a remarkable man. And one of the most remarkable things about him was the humility with which he carried himself through his entire life.

An All-American football player, he was criticized for being clumsy by the national press at times, when in fact it was because he had a trick knee as a result of injuries that he suffered. But he never complained about that.

I'd like to just mention one little anecdote that I think brings to the attention of people what a genuine person he was. We all know that President Ford took a rather controversial, and I would say courageous, act in granting a pardon to President Nixon because he thought it was best for this country.

Now, some time thereafter, my father actually happened to be the physician attending to former President Nixon when he was suffering from his phlebitis attack which led to a near-death occasion while he was at Long Beach Memorial Hospital.

President Ford heard about that, and President Ford was en route to California, and he immediately summoned his aides to him on Air Force One and said, I want to go visit Richard Nixon. His staff replied, Mr. President, we would advise against it. You've already received political heat for pardoning Mr. Nixon. And a personal visit like this would draw attention to that, and we would recommend against it.

In response, Gerald Ford said, Richard Nixon is my friend; he is in trouble. I want to see him.

So his aides then said, well, Mr. President, perhaps he is not well enough to see you. And President Ford said to his staff, call his doctor, call Pat Nixon, ask whether it would be good for me to visit him, and I will abide by their decision.

They called up and talked to Mrs. Nixon, who then called my dad and asked whether it would be a good idea. And my dad said it might be the best thing for his health that could happen. And when that was told to Gerald Ford, he said, make it happen. And he did. He came and he visited Richard Nixon at the hospital. After it was over, he turned to his aide, his Chief of Staff, Dick Cheney, and said, that's as close to death as I've ever seen anybody, because President Nixon was very, very sick at the time.

My dad called me up after that was over and said, this was a wonderful visit. It will help the health of President Nixon. And then he said to me, this—probably politically incorrect to say today, but my dad said, That President Ford, he's a real man's man. What he meant by that was he was a genuine person who, irrespective of the political consequences, decided to go forward with what most people would consider to be a genuine act of friendship, trying to help a friend in need, a friend who was in difficulty and, in fact, almost on the doorstep of death.

But that was Gerald Ford. He acted the way we would all hope that we would act, without concern for the consequences politically. Gerald Ford was, in fact, a man's man.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge our colleagues to support this resolution so that we might have the presence of Gerald Ford's statue here in our Nation's Capitol so that generations from now children can come and visit and ask questions about who that man, President Ford, really was, and perhaps they will get the real picture.

Mr. AMASH. Mr. Speaker, President Ford served the State of Michigan and the United States with distinction during a time of immense upheaval. Placing a statue of President Ford in the Capitol is a great tribute and is well earned.

I admire President Ford's willingness to take principled stands for what he believed was right, even if those decisions were unpopular at the time. I am honored to represent the same district that President Ford served, and I will continue to strive to live up to his principled example.

Thank you to the people of Michigan for providing this statue. It is my hope that this statue will serve as a symbol of political courage to future Capitol visitors.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 27.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 48, ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AMENDMENTS, 2011

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report

(Rept. No. 112-33) on the resolution (H. Res. 167) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 48) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 793, by the yeas and nays;
- H. Con. Res. 27, by the yeas and nays; approval of the Journal, de novo.

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

**SPECIALIST JAKE ROBERT VELLOZA POST OFFICE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 793) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office," on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 0, answered present 1, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

YEAS—394

Ackerman  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Benishek  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren

Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Braley (IA)  
Brooks  
Brown (FL)  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver

Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dingert  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier  
Duffy

Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
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  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Hoyt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huelskamp  
Brown (FL)  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hurt  
Inslie  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lamborn

Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Lankford  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maloney  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Oliver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson

Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Souterland  
Speier  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster  
Weiner  
Welch  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Brown (GA)

NOT VOTING—37

Akin  
Bilirakis  
Boustany  
Buchanan  
Capuano  
Costello  
Cravaack  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
Doyle  
Engel  
Flake  
Giffords  
Green, Al

Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hunter  
Jackson Lee (TX)  
Johnson (IL)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Loeb sack  
Lowey  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
McDermott  
Murphy (CT)

Neal  
Pascarell  
Paul  
Rush  
Sanchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Tierney  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Yarmuth

□ 1853

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and 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. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 175, my flight was delayed due to inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

**MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN JAPAN**

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

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House observe a moment of silence for the injured, the missing, and for all those who have perished in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake and tsunami that hit our endearing friend, the democratic nation of Japan, this past Friday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the Members please rise and join us in a moment of silence.

**PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF STATUTE OF GERALD R. FORD**

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 27) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:



[Roll No. 176]

## YEAS—396

Ackerman  
Adams  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Andrews  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baldwin  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (CA)  
Bass (NH)  
Becerra  
Benishkek  
Berg  
Berkley  
Berman  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Billirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Braley (IA)  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bueshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castor (FL)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (KY)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart

Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Elmiers  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Farenthold  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foxo  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanabusa  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Himes  
Hinches  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huelskamp  
Huiwegen (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hurt  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kind  
King (IA)

King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kissell  
Kline  
Kucinich  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Langevin  
Lankford  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Long  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maloney  
Marchant  
Marino  
Markey  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCauley  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (CT)  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Olver  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)

Price (NC)  
Quayle  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Reyes  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff

Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southerland  
Speier  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)

Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Walz (MN)  
Watt  
Waxman  
Webster  
Weiner  
Welch  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

## NOT VOTING—36

Aderholt  
Akin  
Bishop (NY)  
Boustany  
Buchanan  
Capuano  
Costello  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
Doyle  
Engel  
Flake  
Giffords

Gingrey (GA)  
Green, Al  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hunter  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (IL)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Loeb sack  
Manzullo  
McDermott

Murphy (PA)  
Neal  
Pascarella  
Paul  
Rohrabacher  
Rush  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Tierney  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters

□ 1902

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 176, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 176, my flight was delayed due to inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 175 and 176.

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, on March 14th I missed the two rollcall votes of the day. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 175 on passage of H.R. 793, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office." Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 176, on passage of H. Con. Res. 27, providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on March 14, 2011 I missed rollcall votes 175

and 176. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" or "aye" on both.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the following votes: rollcall vote 175—H.R. 793—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on this bill; rollcall vote 176—H. Con. Res. 27—Providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on this bill.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

## CONGRATULATIONS TO JERRY BELLUNE, JOURNALIST OF THE YEAR

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, citizens who cherish fairness in the media are rejoicing that Jerry Bellune, editor emeritus of the Lexington County Chronicle, has been named Journalist of the Year. The coveted honor was announced March 5 at the South Carolina Press Association's annual awards luncheon held in Columbia. Bellune was recognized for his more than half-century involvement in the industry.

Bellune and his wife and business partner, MacLeod Bellune, have built the Chronicle into one of the best local newspapers in America, with more than 300 national and State awards. Their son, Mark Bellune, is continuing the tradition of professionalism with its creed: A Conservative Choice, Not a Liberal Echo.

Bellune has been a tireless champion for taxpayers' dollars not being the government's money but clearly the people's money. His longtime crusade opposing excessive spending was endorsed last week by the Student Congressional Advisory Board of the University of South Carolina Student Government, which issued a thoughtful report to promote debt reduction as the student body's greatest concern.

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

## WEST BANK MURDERS

(Ms. BERKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1



minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the horrific murders that took place in Israel this past weekend. Late Friday night during the Jewish Sabbath, Palestinian terrorists murdered five members of a family, including two young children and an infant, by stabbing them to death in their beds while they slept in their village in the northern West Bank.

This grisly murder, that young children can be killed along with their parents for merely living in a place they are not wanted. The world community must stand together in rejecting such violence and state unequivocally that negotiations are the only acceptable way forward to resolve this conflict.

We must also reject the notion that the West Bank must be rid of all Israelis—Juden free, where have we heard that before?—before peace can be had in the Middle East. Palestinian leaders have perpetuated this dangerous myth while Israelis, by contrast, have embraced their Arab neighbors as complete and equal citizens since 1948.

Mr. Speaker, the Palestinians must not be allowed to cleanse the West Bank of all Jewish life before they will accept a peace agreement with Israel. The world community must call on them to condemn these horrific attacks and immediately return to the negotiating table, which they have avoided for far too long.

TRAGEDY IN VANSANT, VIRGINIA

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

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia and the law enforcement community suffered a terrible loss yesterday. I was deeply saddened to learn that two deputies of the Buchanan County Sheriff's Department were killed and two others were seriously injured in the line of duty in Vansant, Virginia.

My condolences go out to the families of Deputy William Ezra Stiltner and Deputy Cameron Neil Justus, who lost their lives yesterday. A 10-year veteran of the Buchanan County Sheriff's Department, Deputy Justus is survived by his wife, daughter, and stepson. A 7-year veteran, Deputy Stiltner is survived by his wife and his two children. My prayers are with their families.

Also, my continued thoughts and prayers are with Deputy Eric Dwayne Rasnake and Deputy Shane Earl Charles, as they recover from this horrific shooting, as well as the Buchanan County Sheriff's Department and the entire community.

This act of violence is a reminder of the dangers our law enforcement officials face daily. As our community grieves, we will not forget these offi-

cers' service, their selflessness, and their sacrifice.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

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

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Arkansas at Little Rock for earning berths in both the men's and women's NCAA basketball tournament as champions of the Sun Belt Conference. UALR's sweep of the Sun Belt titles makes them the first school to do so since 2008.

For the Lady Trojans, this is their first Sun Belt championship and their second consecutive trip to the tournament. For the Trojans, this is also their first Sun Belt championship and their first visit to the NCAA tournament since 1990.

Congratulations to coaches Steve Shields and Joe Foley, as well as athletic director Chris Peterson, for their leadership this championship season. Congratulations, also, to the young men and women of UALR basketball. Thank you for representing your school, the City of Little Rock, and the State of Arkansas.

We are rooting for you.

□ 1910

THE KING JAMES VERSION OF THE BIBLE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the days of merry old England, King James commissioned the translation of the Bible into English. He made it possible for the common man to have access to the Scriptures. This is the 400-year anniversary of the 1611 translation of the King James Version of the Bible. Explorers and then Christians seeking religious freedom carried the King James version to the New World. Millions of American school kids used the King James for decades as a basis for learning English. Pioneers carried it in covered wagons while taming the West. In some families, the only book they had was the King James Bible. U.S. military took pocket copies of the version in both World Wars. And hundreds of courtrooms use the Bible to swear in witnesses. Presidents still place their hand on a King James Bible at their inauguration. For 400 years, the King James Bible has made it possible for the Judeo-Christian beliefs of the Good Book to be read and studied in the English language.

And that's just the way it is.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EDEN PRAIRIE HOCKEY

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Eden Prairie High School boys' hockey team on winning the 2A State championship. It's the team's second State title in 3 years.

The Eden Prairie Eagles were well matched in the championship game against the Duluth East Greyhounds. With the game heading into triple overtime, the Eagles came out on top 3-2. This game would actually prove to be the longest championship game in the 67-year history of the Minnesota State hockey tournament.

I also want to recognize Eden Prairie senior Kyle Rau, who was named Minnesota's Mr. Hockey by a group of NCAA Division I coaches and NHL scouts. There's no doubt that Kyle's 41 season goals, including five in the State tournament, played a strong role in the Eagles' championship victory.

Congratulations to Coach Smith and Eden Prairie's student athletes. We're all very proud of you.

IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, in the classic movie by Frank Capra called "It's a Wonderful Life," the main character, the hero, played by Jimmy Stewart, contemplated the question of what would the world be like if you had not have lived. In his case, what would his town have been like. And I think that's the question we 435 Members of Congress have to answer: What would Congress be like if you were not serving? Would you go on spending money—right now, borrowing forty cents for every dollar we spend; a national debt of 96 percent of GDP; a deficit right now of \$1.6 trillion. What if you had not served? Would it make a difference? That's what the debate is about right now. Eighty-seven new Members who came to Congress to change this spending habit, to say "no," and Democrats and Republicans have their fingerprints on overspending, but it is now time for changing.

There's another popular movie called "The Blind Side" in which the main character was drafted by Ole Miss University to protect the quarterback on his blind side. That's what these Members need to do, Mr. Speaker, is protect the blind side of the taxpayers from absolute disaster.

IRRESPONSIBILITY

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Tomorrow, we're going to take up another short-term continuing resolution. In the meantime, today, tomorrow, the next day, we will be borrowing \$4 billion a day

that we don't have to pay the deficit that this administration is running. We're going to debate tomorrow about \$6 billion here. Well, that's a day and a half of deficit. We're going to bring in around \$2.1 trillion for this year, and we're going to spend \$3.6 trillion. It is irresponsible. It is reprehensible.

For years, we've heard: For the good of the children. It is for the good of the children that this body man up across the aisles and quit spending money that our children don't even have. Let's vote "no" until we can do some real saving.

#### CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT

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

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to yield such time as he may consume to my good friend, Mr. KING, to talk about an American hero.

#### HONORING CORPORAL JOHN MICHAEL PECK

Mr. KING of Iowa. Thank you, Judge CARTER. It's with honor I take the floor tonight. I very much appreciate your yielding, and I understand your great respect for the troops and the pain that you suffered down at Fort Hood and the involvement that you have had in each and every engagement standing up for our military, standing up for our country, standing up for our national security.

Tonight, I step to the floor with your acknowledgment, Judge CARTER, to honor a real American hero. This American hero that we honor tonight here on the floor of the United States Congress is an American hero, Corporal John Michael Peck, who's with us here in the audience tonight up in the corner and watching the proceedings here in the House of Representatives. Corporal Peck is a United States Marine, 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Division.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor this American hero who is from Rockford, Illinois. Corporal John Michael Peck is a member of, again, the 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Division. His mother, Lisa Peck, is here with us tonight. She was a single mother for 16 years. Michael was born in Daytona Beach, Florida, and grew up in Rockford, Illinois. After graduating from Antioch High School, he went into the Marine Corps. On August 23, 2007, in Iraq, he received his first Purple Heart after an explosion and he received a TBI injury. Then, on May 24, 2010, he was in Helmand province in Afghanistan, where he received his second Purple Heart after an IED explosion nearly cost Corporal Peck his life. John lost all four of his limbs.

Against all odds, and with the help of his mother, he climbed out into the light. His progress has been incredible. His fellow marines talk of his prowess in the weight room. He is truly a man possessed. His attitude and his courage

have made all the difference. Like all these young men and women, the ones who do the best are the ones whose loved ones are there with them each day. And Lisa has been there from day one. There should be a medal of honor for those who stand by their children and put their lives on hold to help them rebuild theirs.

John is one of three quads who are over at Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital. The other two are Brendon Marocco and Todd Nicely. Their heart and their souls are something of beauty to behold. I ask that this Nation continue to stand with and for those troops who stood up for us; those who gave the ultimate sacrifice, those heroes, such as Corporal John Michael Peck, who paid such a high price, and who rewards us with his indomitable spirit. And the strength of family and the love of a mother, all here in this story, however sad, however tragic, it lifts my heart to know that we have Americans that will serve us in this way, and Americans who inspire us with their spirit in the aftermath of such a service.

God bless you, Corporal.

I ask that this poem penned by Albert Caswell in honor of Corporal Peck be placed in the RECORD.

#### WHAT I GAVE

On battlefields of honor bright . . . .  
There are but all of those Magnificent's, who  
so fight!  
Who but so bring their light . . . .  
All in what they gave!  
Who now so lie in such cold soft quiet  
graves . . . .  
Teaching us all how to behave!  
Whose family's pain, is something that only  
heaven can take!  
And then, there are all of those who are so  
left . . . .  
So left with such pain, so close to death  
. . . . living day by day!  
All because of what they gave!  
And the ones who live without arms and legs!  
Without eyes and ears, and strong faces  
. . . . as they . . . .  
All . . . . for . . . . what . . . . they . . . .  
gave!  
Whose, most brilliant valor no one can ever  
so take away!  
And all of those children, who now so live  
without moms and dads . . . . who  
wake!  
And all of those parents who've so lost the  
greatest loves of all, as have they!  
As it's for them we now so weep, this very  
day!  
All because of what they gave!  
So in the night, as you lay your head down  
to rest . . . .  
While, all of your loved ones you so  
caress . . . .  
And you realize why you are so blessed, and  
what you have . . . .  
Remember, all of America's very best!  
And what they gave!  
And John, on that morning after when you  
awoke . . . .  
And somehow so tried to cope . . . .  
And so saw, all what this war had  
invoked . . . .  
As your great heart, to you so spoke!  
So spoke of what you gave!  
Quivering, so back then . . . . oh how the  
tears you made!

As they rolled down your fine strong  
chin . . . .  
And your brave heart so began to pound, yes  
back then!  
As somehow you so tried to comprehend!  
Wishing somehow that it would all so go  
away!  
All for what you gave!  
As you I had to so make a choice!  
Should, I live or should I die?  
As you who so heard that most inner  
voice . . . .  
Telling you . . . . telling you to somehow  
stay!  
As it so spoke to you, all about faith and  
courage!  
Telling you, to somehow not to be discour-  
aged!  
As you, United States Marine . . . . so  
marched off all out on your way!  
While, your mother with tears in eyes . . . .  
so began to pray!  
And she stood behind you John, each and  
every blessed day . . . .  
All so you could have a fighting chance, and  
find your way . . . .  
As you Marine, all in your magnificent  
shades of green . . . . got up on that  
very day!  
As you took your very first steps, with your  
most courageous heart leading the  
way!  
The way to recovery!  
As you so chose life on that day!  
As your new war had just begun!  
As from out of the darkness, you so marched  
. . . . our Father's Son!  
To so represent him, until your last and so  
dying days . . . .  
To So Teach Us All!  
To So Reach Us All!  
To So Beseech Us All!  
So Each, and Every Day!  
With what you gave!  
For you were so surely put upon this  
earth . . . .  
To so teach us all what comes first!  
All in your amazing grace!  
As our tears roll down our face!  
Because, each new morning as you  
awaken . . . .  
One more step forward, yes dear John you so  
take!  
All out there upon your most magnificent  
ways . . . .  
Because, you will walk . . . . and you will  
run . . . .  
And it's no over, and your are not done!  
You United States Marine, one of the best  
things this country has ever seen!  
Yes, arms and legs we all need!  
But, without a heart one can not so surely  
breathe!  
As with your heart you now so lead!  
Just moments are all we have!  
Just seconds, to so find the path! Our way!  
To crush hearts! To turn the good into the  
bad!  
All in our thoughts, and deeds!  
To win wars . . . . all in our parts we  
play . . . .  
To but give to this our world, but a better  
day!  
Don't cry for me!  
For I am the one who so made that choice!  
And so raised my hand, and with my voice!  
All for liberty . . . .  
And for something far . . . . far . . . . greater  
than me . . . .  
But, to be A United States Marine! Oooha!  
All to defend, my sweet Country Tis of Thee!  
And I'd do all again you see!  
For there are no regrets inside of me!  
For wearing those most magnificent, shades  
of green!

As a United States Marine!  
 And, for all of my brothers who have so  
 died . . . .  
 Who in such cold dark graves of honor now  
 so lie!  
 I live for thee!  
 As I go out upon my way!  
 I carry you all in my heart and soul but with  
 me each day . . . .  
 Listen closely, as you will hear God's voice  
 inside of me . . . .  
 As I make the best of what he has so left to  
 me . . . .  
 And . . . . What . . . . My . . . . Life . . . .  
 Has . . . . So . . . . To . . . . Say . . . .  
 As a hero a was not trying to be, but this is  
 what my Lord has chose for me!  
 Yea, I'm not half the man I used to be!  
 For my true sum, has grown far much more  
 greater don't you see?  
 All with what is so left inside of me!  
 As this is but the high price we must pay to  
 be free!  
 Were but my fine gifts . . . . my two strong  
 arms and legs . . . .  
 And all of this I so gave!  
 Don't cry for me!  
 Yea, Spider Man . . . . aint got nothing on  
 me!  
 In life . . . . what steps, have you so taken?  
 What difference is your short life, upon this  
 earth so making?  
 All in the steps that you are taking!  
 Upon, your way!  
 You see, I rather run in Heaven with my  
 Lord . . . .  
 And limp, here upon this earth each new  
 morn!  
 For in Heaven, you need not arms or legs!  
 And, that's where I'm going when I finish my  
 last and most final days!  
 All because of . . . .  
 What . . . . I . . . . Gave!

□ 1920

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Congressman KING. That was a wonderful thing to do. He is a wonderful American hero, Mr. Peck. We are very proud to get to know him, and we wish him well. We are grateful for his spirit.

Tonight, we are going to talk again about the regulations that are going on in this country. I am very pleased to be joined by Congressman GEOFF DAVIS of the great State of Kentucky, which happens to be my father's home State. Congressman DAVIS is going to join us, and we are going to talk about a one-two punch that we hope to put together for regulations.

Right now, as we've been talking about in the past, we have a tool which allows this Congress to review certain major pieces of regulation that come from the regulators, that is, from the Departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It's called the Congressional Review Act. It allows Congress to review every new major Federal regulation issued by the government agencies and, by passage of joint resolution, to override that regulation.

The process you go through is that the Federal agencies submit to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the U.S. a comprehensive report on any major proposed rule. The Congress has 60 legislative days to pass a joint resolution disapproving the rule. The Senate must vote on a CR resolution of disapproval.

Now, that's kind of where this thing is right now, and that's the tool we have. We've been talking about that as we've been talking about the massive number of regulations that have just inundated this country since the beginning of this administration.

So, before I yield to my friend for a conversation about the REINS Act, which will be the reverse of that and a new tool—and I'll let him explain it—just let me tell you something about the amount of regulations that have been put into effect during the Obama administration.

It is an epidemic. The Federal Government has issued 3,360 new rules and regulations, an average of 13 new rules a day—78 of those new rules just last year. A “major rule” is a rule that, as I said, may result in having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, a major increase in the cost of prices for consumers or significant adverse effects to the economy. By the way, we are just getting started, it seems, with regard to what ObamaCare is doing, and it is probably going to be the mother of all rulemaking instruments.

GEOFF DAVIS, Congressman DAVIS, has a new and better idea, a tool—although this is a great tool—that I think will function even better. So I am going to yield to Congressman GEOFF DAVIS whatever time he needs to consume to start our talking about the REINS Act.

That's not “rain” like we pray for over in Texas all the time, is it?

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. I think it's more the “reins” you use in Texas to pull back on that bull or that horse that's getting away. It's appropriate to Kentucky, too, with our equine culture as well.

I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

To your point, when we talk about bills, like the health care bill that was forced through last year that has so many new rules that are going to be propagated over time and the challenges that we're facing with an increasing complexity of government, all of these rules are placing a burden on the consumer and are leaving virtually no recourse for voters and no recourse for our communities. The operationalized term would be “unfunded mandates,” but I think what we really have to come down to is looking at this as costs that are being levied that affect every area of our lives.

The last, probably, five or six administrations have seen a tremendous amount of growth in the amount of regulations. As you mentioned, over 3,000 new rules and regulations were queued up last year. This is a real concern that affects all of us. If we think about education and the challenges that our schools have today, with regard to No Child Left Behind, which was a well-intended bill in terms of goals of improving student performance, when that law was written into enough compromising or overly general

language to be thrown over the wall to the Department of Education, the detailed implementing of regulations moved to place a massive unfunded mandate on the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, which is for disabled children or for children who fall into that category.

It was supposed to be funded at 40 percent of the expected level. It has never gotten above 12 percent in any school district in Kentucky, in my congressional district. Those funds have to be reallocated from elsewhere; and in order to comply federally, we are seeing schools lay off teachers, cancel PE programs, and cancel other programs that are deemed nonessential for Federal compliance. This doesn't help our students. It doesn't help those the law was intended to help.

When we think about the EPA, certainly we can talk about greenhouse gas regulation. There is a case where there is a move on the part of the executive branch—regardless of whether a person is Democrat, Republican, Libertarian or an independent, the Constitution mandated that the legislature, both Houses of Congress, had power of the purse and the power to hold the executive branch accountable. The executive branch was to execute the laws, not make the laws.

When there was a Democratic supermajority in the House and in the Senate, what we were seeing was cap-and-trade, an energy taxation. The production of energy in this country was not able to be accomplished because there were not functional majorities in either Chamber for the President to sign a bill, which he said in his own campaign would necessarily cause utility rates to skyrocket.

Now we hear the announcement, well, we're going to go ahead and do this anyway. Then it comes home full circle in a way that has hit almost every community in the country in one way or another, and that's the issue of EPA compliance with stormwater or drainage mandates.

Again, these could be well intended, but we have to look at the regulations in context, what they want to achieve. In my own area of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties, in my first year in Congress—and, actually, I'd been in Congress for about 2 months—the EPA imposed a consent decree on three Kentucky counties for \$800 million, in effect an \$800 million tax on one water and sewer district for these upgrades which, frankly, in most cases across our communities were entirely unnecessary at a standard way beyond what reality was and one that imposed a huge, huge burden on working families and on the poor.

This bothered me for years. We looked at different ways to deal with that. The Congressional Review Act was a good attempt, but the challenge that we've had with the CRA is that it has only worked one time to repeal a regulation. That was the Clinton era ergonomics rule. In that case, all the

stars lined up. We had a House that could pass it, a Senate that could pass it, and a President who was willing to sign the repeal of this regulation from a prior administration.

I want to come back to the constitutional point because here you have working families and, in fact, towns in my district where the compliance cost with the stormwater decree are actually more, in some cases, than the actual revenues of the budgets of the towns. We went back and forth with different ideas; and in August of 2009, a constituent of mine came into my office as we were working through different ways to look at reducing and relieving the regulatory burden on businesses, on citizens. Let's have regulations in the context of their costs and also one with scale.

This gentleman said to me, How come you all can't vote on these things?

The light bulb went on. We went back to work, approaching it in different ways and came up with the REINS Act. It stands for the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act. In the last Congress, it was H.R. 3765.

We started with the simple premise of major rules that have an economic impact of \$100 million or more cumulatively. Once the 60-day comment period is over, instead of being enforced upon a particular constituency, as they are today with very little interaction with industry and, frankly, with very little heeding of industry in the comment areas or in our communities—for example, for things like that stormwater bill, for things like No Child Left Behind, for things like net neutrality, for things like doing Card Check by regulation versus, again, going against the will of the people's elected representatives—what that would do is, before enforcement, force that rule back up to Capitol Hill under a joint resolution.

□ 1930

It's constitutional. It would have to pass in the House, pass in the Senate, and then go to the President's desk for signature. And what that would do is be able to give people back in the United States—Washington, D.C. was one time described as a 10-mile by 10-mile square surrounded by reality. Back in the world real, where our taxpayers live, where the jobs are created, they would now have people to hold accountable, the men in the House and the Senate, if these large rules that are imposing such significant economic burdens were imposed upon them.

So, as we moved forward, got a tremendous amount of support for that across the business community, across the legal community, citizens; and, frankly, local governments have lauded this, and we're looking forward to moving that forward. There was so much momentum that we had at the end of the last Congress that this was put into the Pledge to America and was reintroduced.

Let me back up, Senator JIM DEMINT introduced the Senate version of this intact; and then in the new Congress, we reintroduced a slightly improved version of the legislation in the House, and the identical bill was introduced by our new junior Senator from Kentucky, RAND PAUL, with 23 additional Senate cosponsors. We're up to 134 cosponsors in the House of this bill and have had two hearings in the Judiciary Committee about it where this discussion on ultimate accountability is there.

Before I yield back in this portion, the one thing I would share with you also is this is not a partisan bill. The opponents of the bill have tried to say it is anti-regulation or it is an attempt to go after the administration. It is not that at all. In the Bush administration, in the Clinton administration, in the Reagan administration, in the Carter administration—we can keep going on back—finding rules and regulations that were implemented outside what the original intent of the Congress had been. You know, in the past we could work around these rules and regulations. Economically, now, things are so tight and so tough we cannot afford to burden the competitiveness of our businesses any longer.

When we come back, I'll give you some examples of that that will personalize this to an additional degree, but I'm really glad you're holding this hour tonight to discuss the critical impact of regulations, a cost that's approaching \$2 trillion a year on the American economy. Frankly, the cost of regulation is substantially more than the annual tax revenue that is collected by the government.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for explaining this to us, and you hit on a bunch of points I think we need to keep reminding the American people about because we've all been out there living our lives, raising our kids, doing the things with our wives, and just getting caught up in living. And on the periphery, we hear of something that may interfere with our little business we formed or may interfere with a big business that we've got a job in that's going to cause issues, and we just tend to say Congress did it.

When, in reality, most of the things I believe that people hear those things about some rule that requires them to put up a barrier or like I had one guy tell me, They made me put up water retention barriers in the desert in New Mexico where it hadn't rained in 4 years. And he thought that was ridiculous; and I said, well, I kind of have to agree with that, and I guess there's some reason for it.

But the point is that wasn't done by Congress. That was done by one of these regulators you are talking about. When you write a rule or regulation that would cost this country, this society, \$100 million, then that has a major effect on some human being that lives in this country; and I think we have

the responsibility as the representatives of the people to take a look at that thing and decide if that's the right thing to do.

The way the Congressional Review Act is, they file it and then we have to take aggressive action to get a vote on that issue. By the REINS Act, it would be mandatory that it be filed and it must have a vote. There is no exception as I understand it.

So if something is going to change \$100 million or more of your life, you would think the guy you elected or gal that you voted for to come here and speak on your behalf ought to have something to say about it. That's why I like the REINS Act; it puts a responsible party responsible for the things that bureaucrats do. Bureaucrats have the ability to make these fancy rules that they're not responsible for. They write them; but then, you know, they've got a paycheck, they're civil servants, their job's protected with what I would argue is a sort of tenure after a certain period of time. They may even be represented by a labor union.

And so they're sitting here safe and sound; and when they write that regulatory act, they don't answer to any voters back home to decide whether they keep their job, providing a good act or a bad act. They and probably a panel of people they are working with decide this is a good idea.

But here's what's going on right now that has many of us very concerned. A lot of issues that now we're facing with regulation were issues we voted on in this Congress. We discussed in committees in the last 2 years when the Democrats were in charge of this House and the Senate and the Presidency, and those things they were not able to get passed through both Houses and signed by their President, the Democratic President, Mr. Obama, and yet now they're trying to do those same things by regulation; and the perfect example is CO<sub>2</sub>.

The whole issue of greenhouse gases, basically they could not get a vote by both Houses of Congress to support calling greenhouse gases noxious gases that should be regulated or should be eliminated. So now they just passed a rule, or they're passing a rule, at the EPA and declaring it. They got one court to make a ruling in their favor; and with that, they're going forward on it. But that issue is in debate in this House today, and it will be in debate when the REINS Act brings it before this House for a vote.

That's why if we can get this passed—and I believe we will get support, bipartisan support, by both sides of the aisle, both in this House and in the Senate, and I'm very hopeful that the President will sign it because it's a tool that works for—doesn't matter what party you're in because, hey, I'm not going to sit here and tell you that Republican Presidents or Republican administrations haven't proposed bad regulations, because they have.

And it's not a party responsibility here. It's an individual Member's responsibility to make sure that we don't write regulations that are going to in such a way hinder our ability to do the things of commerce that keep jobs being created and so forth that we let the bureaucrats run the country. We elect them to run the country. They got hired for a job, and I think that anything that has this kind of influence on the economy requires a vote of the people, who said I will take responsibility for making the voice of the people in my district heard in Washington. You're not going to get that voice heard by the regulators. It's going to have to be here in Congress.

I commend my colleague, Mr. DAVIS, for a good bill, well done, and a concept that enhances the liberty and freedom of the American citizens.

I yield back for your comments.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. I thank you, Judge CARTER. The real question when it comes down to Presidential support of this, Presidents regardless of party don't tend to want to relinquish party, but I think from a constitutional prerogative there is so much importance in changing the dialogue, the dialogue between the House and Senate on Capitol Hill, but also the dialogue between the executive branch and the legislative branch.

To this point, the thing that I would share, President Obama during his campaign called for a post-partisan area, and that as soon as his legislative agenda did not pass, he moved to want to implement everything by regulation that could not get through the House and the Senate.

The reality is, to get to the post-partisan era and to restore balance between Congress and the executive branch is to pass a bill like this. A senior EPA executive, who has to remain nameless because of who this person shared with me, he thought a concept like REINS was a great idea for two reasons, not from a partisan perspective—and this is somebody in an agency that's regulated.

And the first thing that he shared with me was his unutterable frustration that the Congress often sends overly generic or nonspecific or, in fact, many times contradictory titles in bills, health care being a specific example of that, where it is so difficult for the regulators to try to determine what the intent of Congress was. Oftentimes in order to get that interpretation, they come out with something entirely against the intent of what people wanted who were supporting the bill.

□ 1940

The other thing that happens in that same vein is legislation is often crafted to get a majority of votes in each Chamber and to get a conference acceptance between the House and Senate with language that creates holes, that creates opportunity for the executive branch to legislate or tax by regulation versus working through the reg-

ular order of the House and the Senate. To me, that's not constitutional.

I am not an attorney, but the one thing I can say is the Constitution reads pretty clearly on who is supposed to legislate. And I believe that, frankly, Congress has abdicated, in the past, its responsibility to maintain that control because it was easier, usually in a crisis. This really began in earnest during the Depression. Growth in the regulations related to national security began during the Cold War. We have seen the Great Society programs where many other agencies began to grow, and it affects us in a huge number of ways.

The second reason that the gentleman was supportive of a concept like the REINS Act was this: that it would force a dialogue for clarity between the agency that would have to implement regulations under rules that were being written in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, it would force that dialogue to make sure that the intent of Congress is clear. Instead of having 2,700-page bills that show up hours before a vote, the dialogue could be ongoing, reduced down to a concise piece of legislation that had very clear intent, very clear expectations and metrics, and a clear outcome to maintain context for our citizens.

I would like to touch on a couple of these that affect all citizens. The first one, people like to have their privacy protected. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act in the late 1990s that was enacted into law was intended to protect patient privacy. It was intended to make sure that people's most intimate information would not be freely available outside of very legitimate and necessary venues or where that person gave permission. That law, known euphemistically as HIPAA by its acronym, has accomplished vastly more than the original intent of the law, and mostly damage.

I can give you an example. I was doing what is called a mini internship at St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in northern Kentucky the week that HIPAA implemented. And I watched in the space of that time—the internship was an opportunity for people in the business community to come in and learn more about how the health care infrastructure works, business practices that are being implemented. It fosters a dialogue between health care professionals. HIPAA ended that because of liability concerns. Just simple interaction that had taken place before.

More importantly than that, every doctor's office that I had visited, every department of the hospital suddenly saw their paperwork overnight double in dealing with the same patients with the same procedures. So the cost of actually getting the treatment prepared was, in effect, doubled.

We are seeing nurses no longer do nursing, and it's now the patient care

assistants. We are seeing doctors no longer doing medicine—it's charge nurses and senior nurses on units—because, again, the amount of documentation that is required in order to cover the bases on this rule have had an impact far out of proportion to the original intent of simple privacy protection that could have been accomplished in other ways had Congress been more clear.

On transportation, there is always interest in discussion. As you well know, coming from Texas, Texas is different from Kentucky, is different from New York, and everybody is different from California as trendsetters. We all have uniquenesses in this Nation. It's what makes America great. In my part of Boone County, Kentucky, where I live, we experienced a tremendous amount of growth: from one tiny subdivision to nine subdivisions; a new elementary school; commerce that was going up and down Highway 237, known as North Bend Road, a little two-lane road that would snake and curve up to the most northern part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Well, originally in our 6-year road plan, it was supposed to be a four-lane highway that was going to be built to support all of this new traffic. However, some of the new transportation rules got in place about green space and bike paths, and this is what we got at the end of the day. After tens of millions of dollars, 2½ years of construction work, what we got was a beautiful two-lane highway with bike paths and green space in between where a public safety vehicle can't be turned around, and two traffic circles. Now the traffic is just as bad as it was before all of these millions and millions of dollars were spent in order to comply with Federal regulations.

To me, things like that don't even need to be levied at the Federal level. That can be decided at the State or a community level if we want to do things like bike paths, if we want to do things like traffic circles, if you want to place green space in the middle of that road to use Federal transportation dollars that are appropriated to the State.

Another example that comes to mind, a place that I dropped off some suits and shirts this morning—or, actually, my wife did after I came to Washington, D.C. early this morning. Nick Bell is an entrepreneur in Boone County, Kentucky. Years ago, he started a dry cleaners, known as Braxton's Dry Cleaners, with some friends. They have top-notch customer service. They go out of their way to grow their business.

In the late 1990s, Nick had a vision to expand. His service was so effective and the quality of care he gave his customers was so good that he grew to a point where he had more business than his current physical plant could handle in this small dry cleaner. So he did what any enterprising entrepreneur would do: He pooled his savings, the

company revenues, and decided to install an additional dry cleaning machine.

He suddenly found out—this was his first real encounter with the regulatory state from the time that he had started his business—that the clean water rules had changed after 1996, and he was under a whole new set of mandates. Nick was informed that he was going to have to do about 18 boreholes into the concrete pad of his little dry cleaner to test for potential carcinogens. Dry cleaning fluid was listed a potential carcinogen. A potential, I might add. In fact, one oncologist told me that you would basically have to drink gallons of the stuff on a daily basis in order to induce the pH level or the toxicity level in your body to cause cancer to grow. But nonetheless, the rule was the rule. The environmental inspector came out to his facility. He did the 18 boreholes and paid the additional money for that, and then an interesting thing happened.

On one of those boreholes, they discovered one teaspoon of groundwater underneath the concrete pad of this business, which created numerous jobs for our county. In that teaspoon of water was several parts per million of dry cleaning fluid that had apparently been spilled on the floor and had leaked through a small fissure. To you and me, we wouldn't think twice about that if we spilled some windshield wiper fluid or something on our driveway. We would clean it up and we would move on. Or maybe some paint falls off of a windowsill that we're painting on the outside of our house. Nick was informed immediately that he was going to have to remediate that teaspoon of water. He said, Well, sir, I can't afford that. I just won't install the dry cleaning machine. Then the full encounter with the regulatory state came into being. He was told, No, if you don't remediate it to the standard, we are going to shut down your business.

There was no environmental risk. There was no true remediation risk. I am speaking as an engineer. There was just no risk. What was at risk were the jobs of the people there, the clothing of the folks that were trapped in there. And what Mr. Bell had to pay was \$60,000 in remediation fees for one teaspoon of water. It might have been different if Dow Chemical had a major spill, but this is a dry cleaner in Boone County, Kentucky. It had a great impact. It made him an activist, among other things. These examples are rife.

I live in the longest river district in the United States, along the Ohio River. We have a lot of flooding today that is going on. People can't pick up the trash that comes up on their properties, on the riverbanks. You know why? Very simple. Under the rules that are laid forth in implementing the legislation under the Clean Water Act and under the Corps of Engineers, if you reach down and take hold of any of that detritus that washes up on your

land, you own that for liability purposes and are responsible for all the remediation costs of whatever that might be. Hence, as you go in businesses up and down our inland waterways, you will find all of this garbage, all of this waste that has washed up because, by our own laws, the people who want to clean it up free of charge to the Federal Government with no overhead to the State or local communities—think of the Boy Scouts who want to go out on a weekend—they're stopped from doing this and will not do it.

And finally, the last point that I would make on this: We talk about the issues of clean water. I care about clean water. I want to see our water clean, our water pure, but we need to take a look at what standards are again in context.

An enterprising new county judge executive in Lewis County, Kentucky, Thomas Massie, a brilliant MIT graduate who has patented many technology devices, came back home to settle down, to bring these practices back home, and he is an expert in sustainable energy. We are from a coal State, and he wants to do something that is tremendously innovative. He wants to build in this county that doesn't have inherent natural resources but is along a long section of the river, to wall up some of the large draws, with the large hills that come down to the river's edge, and to create, in effect, a hydroelectric generating capability with two large reservoirs.

□ 1950

The proposition was simple: to fill them with water from the Ohio River, and then they could naturally be drained or refilled based on need, based on precipitation and evaporation. But it would be largely sustaining and could generate enough electricity for several counties around the area.

Guess what the new judge ran into? The Environmental Protection Agency, because the clean water standard says that if I take one gallon of water out of the Ohio River, I cannot put a gallon of Ohio River water back into the Ohio River unless it is purer than drinking water.

This is an issue that's completely out of context. And this is part of the challenge I think that we face, that many citizens don't realize as we encounter this regulatory culture, that these are the rules that hit the pocketbooks of people.

It's not simply an issue of big business. It's working families, the elderly, the working poor, our farmers, our small businesses who create jobs are all effected by the \$2 trillion in regulations. And ultimately, if we are going to compete in a global environment, it's not that we want to stop regulation, but we need to bring it into context and make it concise, make sure there is real impact and something that, at the end of the day, doesn't prevent us from creating jobs and doesn't

prevent us from competing and keeping our country strong in the 21st century.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, you're exactly right. So that people understand, many of these regulations, as they look at things, they don't look at the big picture of what that regulation was meant to do. In fact, I don't think they consider just how far reaching what they're doing is going to be. I would venture to guess that when they wrote that regulation concerning that particular chemical that had leached down through a crack and gotten parts per billion or whatever it was into the dirt, that they probably envisioned some big factory dumping major chemical deposits out on the ground. They never thought of a mom-and-pop cleaners that might have a slight crack in the foundation which causes a very minute amount to fall down there and then say, You've got to remediate like a monster company who dumps all this trash in there should have to remediate. I think that the people that were writing that were thinking about the big guy, never realizing what they were doing on the little guy.

Last night, I guess it was, I had a really nice invitation from some people. There's an event in Austin. I'm going to plug for them because it's a great event. It's called South by Southwest. And many people think of it as a music festival. There's lots of bands that come in. They have lots of live music. Austin is the live music capital of the world.

But there's also a lot of entrepreneurs. High-tech innovators and all sorts of people come there to share ideas, to go to seminars about how we're going to thrive in the 21st century. It's a great, I believe, week-long celebration. It may be longer than that.

Last night, I was invited to a private meeting between—I'd say there's at least 100 to 150 people with ideas, and what they call angel investors; that is, people who are willing to look at these ideas and maybe be willing to loan startup money to get these companies started.

The first thing I want to tell you: I don't believe I've ever walked into a room where there were more enthusiastic people who thought they had a great idea. I mean, it just felt good talking to these young people. Many of them, you wouldn't be able to pick them out on the college campus from all the rest of the kids on the college campus. They look just like all the kids on the college campus, and many of them were. But they had an idea, had come up with an idea. These were the Michael Dells and the Bill Gates of the future that had an idea, and they were gathering with other people with ideas.

Of course, when we think of this, when we mention Michael Dell and Bill Gates and the people in the high-tech industry, we think everything is high tech and Internet; but, in fact, some of the ideas were just pretty simple. But somebody had a good idea.



And one of them I thought was kind of innovative was a rolling kitchen. These were gourmet chefs who said, you know, I want to cook. I've got good food, but I don't want to have to buy a facility. I want to just have a Winnebago with a full kitchen in it and a way to sell my food outside the door, and I'm going to sell gourmet food on the street like a street vendor. It's an interesting concept, and it seems to be, as it was described to me, the beginning of a very successful idea.

Now, these ideas were there, and there were people who come and invest in those things. I met one guy who said, Yeah, you know, sometimes you pick a winner and sometimes you don't, but I've picked a couple of winners. One of them was Netflix. I got in the first day on Netflix. Now we're doing pretty good.

But what this was, this was the seed corn, if you will, of capitalism in America. This is what it's all about. But most of the people that had projects there had something to do with a tool that we all are learning about, and that is the Internet.

Now, we have rules coming down from the Federal Government. The FCC is putting out rules to grant the Federal Government new power to regulate the Internet, restrict access and, thus, stalling this type of innovation of these dynamic young men and women that I met last night with their great concepts on how to improve life and create a business.

Our Founding Fathers were very smart. They realized if you give us liberty, from that will come new ideas; from those new ideas will come entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs; from that will come jobs, capital to reinvest and grow a thriving economy. We have been living on that basic system of private enterprise in this country now since the inception of this country, and these young technocrats have learned how to use the Internet as a tool to make life better for people. Yet if you ask them what they don't want, they don't want the Federal Government regulating them.

Now, the people that are wanting to regulate, they're looking at maybe some things they see as problems. I don't know what problems they are. Maybe they think somebody is using it to enhance politics other than theirs and they're worried about the other guy having access for political reasons. Maybe they're worried about some of the bad things that are on the Internet. And there are bad things. Our terrorists are learning how to make weapons to kill other people on the Internet. But they are not realizing that, as they take something that's working and stick the Federal Government in there, it probably isn't going to be working as good. The Federal Government doesn't do a whole lot to make things work well.

So the unintended consequences of that is they would basically destroy this exciting, innovative industry

that's being created in this country to come up with new ideas that, hopefully, make life better and more convenient for all of us and, in turn, hopefully, generate wealth for those who have the ideas, because that's what we are all about.

Right now, using this tool, until we can get Mr. DAVIS' REINS Act—which I'm a cosponsor and almost everybody I know is. We're going to try to get this thing passed this session of Congress, signed into law by the President of the United States, as a tool that all Members of Congress should respect. Until that time, we use the Congressional Review Act. And here's some things we are looking at in the Congressional Review Act.

□ 2000

The EPA rule disapproving the State of Texas' flexible permitting system under the Clean Air Act. We filed H.J. Res. 21, JOHN CARTER sponsors that. FCC Net Neutrality Rule, H.J. Res. 37, GREG WALDEN is using the Congressional Review Act to look into that. HHS rule on medical loss ratio, MLR, requirements under the Patent Protection and Affordable Care Act, H.J. Res. 19, I am going after that rule with the Congressional Review Act. NESHAP Rule for Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, H.J. Res. 42. Again, Representative CARTER. This rule is likely to close 18 cement kilns around the country and destroy good American jobs, driving them overseas to places like China and India, possibly increasing the mercury pollution in the United States from offshore pollution.

These are just examples of some things we have been working on. We have talked about them before. And I can assure you, my office right now is daily checking every service we can find to find out about every regulation that is being proposed so that we can look at the ones that we can be aggressive and take the offense on for the Congressional Review Act.

Once again, the REINS Act would shift the burden, as we say in the law, and it would mean that we would have to vote on any major regulation as by the definition that Mr. DAVIS has given us. So both these tools would be available to Members of Congress for us to be able to look at these administrative rules that are being passed, which are basically done by individuals and agencies, not by this Congress, and give this Congress, which represents the people, to be responsible for whether or not the rule passes. Therefore, if the folks back home want somebody to blame, that is what you take this job for. The buck stops with your vote. If you support the rule, you are going to be responsible for it. And if the folks back home don't like it, you are going to own it. But that is what we came up here for. We came up here to be responsible for our constituents, to be their voice in Washington.

Maybe my friend, Mr. DAVIS, would like to comment again. So once again I yield to you.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman. And just your point on being responsible. One thing that I would share along these lines is that one of the jobs that all Members of Congress have is to explain to their constituents what is happening in Washington and also to explain to Washington what their constituents think. And when we come down to these issues with the rules, I think of one thing so critical for us to understand is, and I have seen it in my early time here. I saw it certainly during the health care debate when people would walk out and they would do press conferences and do press releases talking about all the great things that were happening. We read the bill in our office, I didn't see any of that happening, but it took 3 months and then 6 months and 12 months, and people were waking up to all these things that weren't there, and it created a great backlash. And much of that was expressed in frustration at the election because of ultimately this growth and intrusion of policy that the American people didn't want.

By having this check and balance, it does several things. It restores transparency so people can see. It forces Members of Congress to communicate with their district. If we think a regulation is something that is important to have enacted or a law that will empower a regulation that is going to have significant reach, we need to have that discussion with our constituents so they understand, as well as a discussion with the agency community long before that legislation ever goes to the floor of the House.

By bringing about this REINS process, it would take these major rules at the end of 60 days back up here for an up-or-down vote. Really, if the House and Senate are doing their job and the agency community and the executive branch is doing its job, that should be a relatively straightforward exercise. But if there is an attempt by the executive to step outside the will of the people, then we get into this. And it is important.

I go back to the question of the Congressional Review Act. In corollary, not directly tied to this by regulation, but oftentimes in the agencies there is an attempt that takes place to fall into a routine of operation. And in times of crisis, those are not always the most effective thing.

Many of us remember back in the early days of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Regardless of one's politics, positions on the policy, we suddenly found ourselves in a new kind of counterinsurgency that had not been expected by the military, had not had the expectation set by the administration that this was going to unfold, and in fact they were caught by surprise. Because of the promulgation of thousands of improvised explosive devices by the fall of 2003, the Army and Marine Corps specifically realized we were in a full-blown counterinsurgency and had to



react. The first words out of the civilian bureaucracy and the Defense Department were that it would take several years in order to accomplish what was necessary because laws would have to be enacted and following test doctrines for various programs.

I think of some of the things I have seen in military programs that began 15, 20, 25 years ago and simply die because, by the time something gets to a flyable prototype or an executable weapons system, it ends up making itself obsolete because there is not that agility to respond because of the internal regulations, not even germane to what we are talking about tonight, but these rules that govern the mindset of how the government operates.

Well, telling division commanders and brigade commanders and regimental and battalion and company commanders, well, it will be a couple years down the road, and we will have a solution to your immediate combat problem, is not the way Americans think and operate.

In World War II, we fielded all kinds of technology. What worked was made in mass, and it showed the agility of our industrial complex. And we were looking for everything, long before this large military-industrial bureaucracy came into being.

What it took for Congress to get the up-armored vehicle program into theater, and it was an amazing thing after enactment; you were here to see that, 39,000 armored vehicles that would not have gone into theater specifically in Iraq were there in 16 months, but it took an act of Congress to do that, to exert on the executive branch the will of the American people. This was even a case when the President agreed and wanted this, but even he couldn't overcome the inertia of his own agency community. Something not uncommon for Presidents, regardless of party.

Coming back into our world here with the regulations that affect us economically in day-to-day time. Restoring accountability, restoring the dialogue, restoring the constitutional primacy of the legislature allows us to do our job to protect the American people, to make sure that their interests are seen, and give them somebody to hold accountable at the end of the day. You can't fire the EPA administrator or the director of the FCC or the Secretary of Education or any of a number of other agency heads if they implement regulations that are not what our communities, what our country, what our citizens want. And, frankly, it brings an end to this paternalistic government that is run by experts that don't necessarily reflect what the will of the American people is.

Your colleague from Texas gave a remarkable speech a couple of years ago on the issue of CFC light bulbs. I find it so amazing in the mandate that was put down to have CFC light bulbs. In 2007, I remember when one was dropped in the Longworth Office Building and the building was evacuated over the

issue of this. Mr. POE from Texas read this draconian list of regulatory requirements in dealing with a dropped light bulb.

The thing that struck me is it is so expensive to comply with the regulations on the production side that none of them are made nor will ever be made in the United States of America. They are made in China. And I think that is one example that shows this complete dissonance.

We can restore American economic competitiveness. We can strengthen our regulatory framework for real, sound regulations that protect consumers, that protect the American people, that protect the integrity of our commerce, but do it in such a way so it is in context and not putting layer over layer over layer that just increases complexity, increases the size and reach of government, and ultimately the cost to our pocketbook.

Mr. CARTER. Those are excellent comments. And those light bulbs are a particular sticking point in my life. I don't like being mandated to purchase anything, quite honestly, by the government. And it is really kind of hypocritical to say everybody has got to use these lights, but we can't make them in the country because the regulators won't let us. And we create the regulators. So it is just hypocritical.

I guess what we are trying to say to folks out there and to the people in this Chamber is that it is time to take a look at this secret world of regulators. And it really is a secret to the American people.

I don't think I would make a bad estimate if regulations were printed on both sides of paper like that size paper; and this Chamber has, what, 80 foot ceilings, 100 foot ceilings, and it is probably 40 yards long and 20 yards wide? Stacking these regulations on pages like this, you would have to have at least two or three of them, probably just to cover the IRS Code, much less all the other regulations.

The voluminous number of regulations that are out there will literally boggle your mind. If there is a good reason to have the Internet, it is to have somebody help you keep track of the regulations probably better than anything I can think of.

□ 2010

They're there. They interfere with our lives. Some of them help and some of them don't. And the people's representatives should have a say.

The Congressional Review Act is presently giving us a chance to have a say, and we hope to bring many of these, actually all of these, to the floor of this House for a vote and to the floor of the Senate for a vote.

With the REINS Act passed and signed into law, it gives us another way to get the people of this House who represent the people of this country to cast a vote on behalf of their citizens back home as to whether a major regulation will or will not help this Nation.

As we sit here trying to take down barriers to creating jobs, if there's one thing more than anything else that we've got to do for now and for the foreseeable future in this Congress, it is help take down barriers and get the entrepreneurial spirit going again and get the environment such that people quit sitting on their money and go out and hire new people to help them make bigger profits and grow their companies by hiring people and giving them a job. That's our number one priority. It must be. These regulations, some of them are good, but many of them are onerous and prevent these jobs that we're talking about.

I thank the Speaker for his time.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS COMMEMORATES WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to add material to the subject that we are discussing this evening.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, this evening we in the Congressional Black Caucus are coming to the floor to honor the women in our communities that have been its backbone and who have employed their foresight, their hard work, and their sacrifice to move us forward, serving as the inspiration for all of us in our individual and collective journeys.

March, as you know, is Women's History Month, celebrated this year with the theme, "Our History is Our Strength." We all know the stories in our families and in our communities of mothers, grandmothers, godmothers, aunts and sisters who pulled together to make sure that everyone within their power was fed, educated and remained healthy. Those with a lot of resources shared what they had. Those with not much gave of their time and their heart to bring generations into existence, to nurture all of the community's children despite all of the odds before them.

As we highlight the achievements of women, we will also speak to our concerns that the gains women have made and the progress we still need to make are being threatened by the actions and the agenda of the 112th Congress under a Republican majority.

Before I yield to my colleague from Texas, I would just like to read some quotes from the Secretary of State and the President of the United States.

First the Secretary, quoting from her remarks on Women's History Month:

"This year we commemorate the 100th anniversary of International Women's Day, a global celebration of the economic, political and social achievements of women past, present and future. International Women's Day is a chance to pay tribute to ordinary women throughout the world and is rooted in women's century-old struggle to participate in society on an equal footing with men. This day reminds us that while enormous progress has been made, there is still work to be done before women achieve true parity."

And from President Barack Obama: "We have to work even harder," he says, "to close the gap that still exists and to uphold that simple American ideal: we are all equal and deserving of the chance to pursue our own version of happiness. That's what Eleanor Roosevelt was striving toward half a century ago. That's why the report on women that was issued this month matters today. And that's why on behalf of all of our daughters and our sons, we've got to keep making progress in the years ahead."

It is now my pleasure to yield to the gentlelady from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I would like to thank the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands for allowing us—and being the lead on Monday after Monday—opportunities to be able to engage our constituents and speak on a number of very important issues. I thank you for your leadership. I have certainly been privileged to be part of this very important opportunity to speak on a number of challenging issues.

Many of us have just arrived back into Washington. We have spent precious days with our constituents, and it is amazing the number of issues that we are encountering: individuals who are impacted by the broken and unfixed immigration laws; individuals who are in need of small business assistance or health care. These are the real issues of Americans. Or those who are gathering to join their allies and friends in Wisconsin as they are concerned and almost intimidated somewhat about the misdirected approach to budget cutting by cutting out rights of workers, many of whom are women.

So I think speaking about women is crucial as we commemorate Women's History Month, because we know from the early founding of this great country, women were standing side by side with the Founders. Those of us who come from a slave history, we know the history of slave women who were the backbone of keeping families together. That if a slave woman was sold, she could turn to another slave woman and say, Would you take care of my children? I can't take them with me. Or if, tragically, she lost her life in the violence of slavery, the families of other slaves rallied around those children.

I would think the same of Native Americans, Indian women, who were

the backbone of their families, and pioneering women and women who came from places around the world, Irish women, women who came from Great Britain or Poland or from South and Central America or from the Caribbean. These are women who have come to the United States and were part of the founding.

I speak of my grandmother, Olive Jackson, who came from Jamaica, West Indies, and with her husband, Albert Jackson, went to Panama and helped build in the teeming woods and forests of that era, fighting against malaria and mosquitoes and diseases and were part of building the Panama Canal. How my grandmother kept the family together and gave birth to her first son and survived to be able to make it here to the United States and had children born in South Carolina and made their way up, and then finally got to Brooklyn, New York. A part of the history of this country. She kept the family together.

Let me just call a roll, if you don't mind, of some of the women from Texas. Please note that there are many others.

Women like Mrs. Johnson, the wife of Lyndon Baines Johnson, who was so much involved in the beautification of Texas. Her daughter, Luci Baines Johnson. Her other daughter, Lynda Robb Johnson. The Honorable Barbara Jordan, who made a point in the 1974 Watergate hearings that she would not see the Constitution declined or diminished, and that she believed that even though it did not include her when we started, that this Constitution means We the People. That's what Women's History Month means.

Ann Richards, the former Governor, the late Governor of Texas. Mayor Kathy Whitmire. Beulah Shepard, the mayor of Acres Home. Ruby Mosley, who has been such a leader and a pioneer in changes in Acres Home. Jewel Houston, a great educator. Willie Belle Boone, a great political activist. Christia Adair, another great political activist. Esther Williams, a great early political activist and precinct judge. Irma of Irma's fabulous Mexican restaurant, a businesswoman who, with her children by her side, opened one of the famous restaurants in Houston. Representative Carol Alvarado. Representative Anna Hernandez. Commissioner Sylvia Garcia. Council Member Wanda Adams. Council Member Jolanda Jones. Doris Hubbard. The late Dorothy Hubbard. Mayor Annise Parker.

Small businesswomen. The late Nancy Berkman, who was so pivotal in working on the Mickey Leland Kibbutzim program. Joyce Schechter, a premier advocate and supporter of Democratic policies. Parvin McVey, an outstanding humanitarian. The women and doctors at the March of Dimes that I work with, the sacrifice that they make. Former Councilwoman Robinson, the wife of the late Judson Robinson, the first council member to be

elected, and once he passed, Council Member Robinson, his wife took his place. Jewel McGowan, another great educator.

Teachers, nurses. Dr. Betty Lewis, a great nurse. Dr. Wanda Mott, a great doctor. Dr. Natalie Carroll, former president of the National Medical Association. And certainly Ling Lui, a Chinese American. Dr. Ahmed, an American from Bangladesh who's at Texas Southern University.

My mother, Ivalita Jackson. My aunts: Aunt Valerie, Aunt Audrey, Aunt Vickie, Aunt Sybil.

□ 2020

The reason why I just called their names is because they, along with the women of courage that we honored just a week or so ago with Secretary Hillary Clinton and Mrs. Obama—Michelle Obama, which I include in the greatness of how far women have come—they really make a statement, Congresswoman, that what we're doing in the budget and what we're doing in the CR really does not take into account all the sweat and toil of hardworking women.

Can you tell me how we would ignore a health care reform that women no longer have to be subjected to pre-existing condition as a means of getting insurance and therefore pregnancy now does not stifle a woman who is working on a job from getting insurance and bans insurance companies, again, from dropping the women when they get sick or become pregnant. For women in new plans, it provides pre-coverage of important lifesaving preventative services. Women who are sometimes a single head of household, older women who have chronic conditions, they can now be covered because of preventative care; bans insurance companies from reauthorization or referral for access to OB/GYN care.

What an antiquated system that required women not to be able to go to a doctor for OB/GYN care. We have gotten rid of that; and the common practice of gender rating, meaning charging women substantially higher premiums. Yet this Affordable Health Care is on the chopping blocks. I can't understand it. Ensures children up to age 19 cannot be denied coverage for preexisting disease. Sometimes babies are born with asthma or sickle cell or juvenile diabetes. Those people cannot get insurance. Women would have to take off or quit or get on welfare just to be able to find some such basis of coverage or insurance.

Greater access to insurance by women. And yet as we commemorate Women's History Month, we have a situation where our friends on the other side of the aisle are slashing and burning. In fact, they have already voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act. What does it say to the history of women in this country?

Let me quickly move to some additional harms to women, Republican-proposed cuts that will harm women

and their families. Title X family planning. This program has provided family planning services, breast and cervical cancer screening and other preventative health care to low-income women. It has provided health centers that serve more than 5 million women.

Can you imagine that healthy women, who make a difference in this country—that is less hours of sick women, less children away from the home, less women able to bear children and then go out into the workplace, because they have suffered the lack of access to health care. Well, my friends, if you can imagine, this is where we are today.

We had \$300 million in a vote just by a Congressperson from Indiana, who won the vote 240-185 to prevent any Federal funding to Planned Parenthood. By the way, Planned Parenthood reads. They understand. Their moneys are used for family planning. It is used to detect cervical cancer and breast cancer. It's used to provide preventative service to millions of women in health care dealing with HIV testing, breast exams, and, of course, contraception. But none of these dollars will be used for what I suppose this amendment was supposed to inhibit—and that's abortion. They read. They get it. They have been following the law for years.

In Women's History Month, what are we saying to our women? It cuts nutrition programs for pregnant women and children \$747 million, special supplemental nutrition program, the WIC program. Can you believe it? Suggesting that it's a waste of money, when most educators will tell you children that are not nourished in the early stages, they have a default in their ability to think and to be able to do well in school. Cut Head Start and child care. People approach me in my district, on the streets here in Washington, D.C. Cutting \$1.1 from Head Start, \$39 million from child care.

I want you to know that I'm dealing with a case, Congresswoman, in my district where Federal dollars were supporting a home child care. As you well know, those requirements are less than Head Start. And now do you know what we have? Four dead babies in this child care home care center where a fire consumed them. Unfortunately, because the caretaker made a mistake. This is what I'm dealing with.

And so my question is: you're cutting Head Start, you're cutting child care. People are standing in line to get child care. People are being turned away. They don't know what to do. Young mothers who are trying to do right, are trying to get a job, and they realize this is a problem. It cuts job training. I've had young mothers in job training programs, \$4 billion. Are they telling me it doesn't work?

These job training programs are particularly important to women workers, many of them coming out of the home after they've had children and they can place them in a school setting or Head

Start. They can now get back to work. They can be contributing to the tax base and to the society and be able to teach their children about the work ethic because they're young and they want to do so.

Cutting that; cutting Pell Grants. When I went out to Lone Star College, what did I see? Young women, some of them young mothers, getting the opportunity of a second life. It halts funding for the implementation of the health care law. I've already spoken about that. Maternal and child health. And then Social Security for women who are seniors. I just don't understand what we are trying to do.

So I would just argue the point in this Women's History Month that there is a breakdown. There's a mental block. Don't let me start talking about the minority women-owned businesses where they're cutting MBDA \$1.9 million; and denying minority workers skills training for the 21st century workforce, cutting \$3 billion dollars, and leaving our American heroes out in cold, women who have been veterans, cutting them \$75 million, who may be homeless. I have met women homeless veterans. I see them every day. And it has only been recently that we've acknowledged that these women have PTSD and other problems. I've met them. They have begged for the programs to continue because they served their country as well.

And then, lo and behold, we've just shut the doors on community health clinics, something that the Congressional Black Caucus worked so hard on, \$1.3 billion, cutting 3.2 million patients where they can come out of their homes and go to a doctor and not wind up in the emergency room that pushes up the tax base or the tax cost by the public hospital system and the private hospital system. And yet we continue cutting these programs.

So I'm reminded of Barbara Jordan's words about not being worried about being called a politician. She just said, I want to be called a darned good politician. That's what we should be looking at here in this place as we honor women and Women's History Month, that we can all be good elected officials, good politicians that make a difference. We make a difference on behalf of all of the American people. No party affiliation. That we don't cut and jab into collective bargaining in States around this country when in fact collective bargaining is simply giving someone the opportunity to sit down at the bargaining table; nurses, many of them women; teachers, many of them women, clerical workers; many of them women; municipal workers; women who have come out of the household to support their family and may be the only bread winner.

So let me thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to be able to salute women of all persuasions all over this country. Let me personally thank you for the nurturing that you have given the soldiers and sons that

you have sent off to battles throughout the ages; to the Gold Star Mothers, to the Blue Star Mothers that I work with in my district. Thank you for the sacrifices that you have made. Thank you for nurturing those who are still mending and healing those who have been wounded in war, whether it's the war of the ages or the wars that we've just encountered in Iraq and Afghanistan.

And let me thank the mothers and the women of the Mid East, from Egypt to Tunisia to Bahrain to Yemen to Libya—and most of all to Libya. Let me thank the women who have gone into battle. Let me thank the women who have already lost children because they wanted freedom in battle.

Let me thank the peace lovers. And all I would say, as we commemorate Women's History Month, the names that I have just called, they represent the strength and our history. And it is on their shoulders that I stand. It is on their shoulders that I pledge that I will never give up; as JOHN LEWIS said, never give out; and never give in, because women today are truly having as the wind beneath their wings all the women who have gone before, all the older women that stand alongside of them.

□ 2030

Finally, Congresswoman, to the young women, let me say that the road is never as smooth as one would like. It is rocky, with mountains and valleys; but take the opportunity to learn and to build so that you can have wings as well.

Women's History Month, I salute you and the women. I believe in your strength, and I believe in your spirit and your history.

#### BACKGROUND ON WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Every March, the country recognizes National Women's History Month. This national celebration and recognition of women's historic achievements began in 1980 when National Women's History Week was proclaimed by Presidential Proclamation. In 1987, this national celebration was expanded by Congressional Resolution to an entire month by declaring March as National Women's History Month.

In the last several years, we have had a number of historic firsts to celebrate in conjunction with Women's History Month—the first woman Speaker of the House, the first female President of Harvard—to name a couple. These historic events speak to the progress we have made in women participating in public service and the political process.

Further, there are now a record number of women serving in Congress. The 112th Congress includes 93 women Members serving in the House and Senate.

The Democratic-led 111th Congress focused on a number of key concerns of America's women, including quality affordable health care, investments to create jobs and stimulate growth, investments in early childhood education, ensuring that our military families are receiving the resources and services that they need, and ensuring equal pay for all of America's working women.

Unfortunately, in the 112th Congress, the GOP-led House has moved in the opposite direction—failing to pass measures to create

jobs and promote economic growth. Not only have Republicans failed to create jobs, they have passed a Spending Bill that is projected to destroy up to 700,000 jobs and reduce economic growth by up to 2 percentage points, as well as cut services particularly vital for America's women.

#### HOW HEALTHCARE REFORM BENEFITS WOMEN

Ensures being a woman will no longer be treated as a "pre-existing condition," with insurance companies banned from denying coverage for "pre-existing conditions," beginning in 2014. Currently, many women are denied coverage or charged more for such "pre-existing conditions" as breast or cervical cancer, pregnancy, having had a C-section, or having been a victim of domestic violence.

Bans insurance companies from dropping women when they get sick or become pregnant, as of 2010.

For women in new plans, provides free coverage of important, life-saving preventive services, such as mammograms and colonoscopies, as of 2010.

Improves the care of millions of older women with chronic conditions, by providing incentives under Medicare for more coordinated care.

Bans insurance companies from requiring women to obtain a pre-authorization or referral for access to ob-gyn care, as of 2010.

Ends the common practice of "gender rating," charging women substantially higher premiums than men for the same coverage, beginning in 2014. According to a recent study, the women on the individual market pay up to 48% more in premium costs than men.

Ensures that children up to the age of 19 cannot be denied coverage due to a "pre-existing condition," as of 2010.

Provides greater access to affordable health coverage for women, with the establishment of new Health Insurance Exchanges for the millions who do not have health insurance through an employer, beginning in 2014. Currently, less than half of America's women can obtain affordable insurance through their employer.

#### REPUBLICAN PROPOSED CUTS THAT WILL HARM WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Eliminates Funding for the Title X Family Planning—Entirely eliminates funding for the Title X Family Planning Program, which received \$317 million in FY 2010. For more than 40 years, the Title X Family Planning Program has provided family planning services, breast and cervical cancer screening, and other preventive health care to low-income women in need. Title X-funded health centers serve more than 5 million individuals each year, at 4,500 community-based clinics. Six in 10 women who obtain health care from a Title X-funded family planning center consider it to be their primary source of health care. Grantees include state and local health departments, hospitals, community health centers, and private non-profit organizations.

Eliminates all federal funding for Planned Parenthood—In addition to eliminating all funding for the Title X Family Planning Program in the underlying bill, House Republicans also adopted an amendment by Representative MIKE PENCE (R-IN), by a vote of 240–185, to specifically prohibit any federal funding for Planned Parenthood. The Pence amendment would have a devastating effect on women's access to health care across the country. Planned Parenthood health centers currently

provide preventive services to millions of women in need of health care, including the provision of contraception, cancer screenings, breast exams, and HIV testing. In fact, over 90 percent of health care offered by Planned Parenthood is preventive. Many low-income individuals depend on Planned Parenthood health centers for the majority, if not all, of their health care.

Cuts Nutrition Programs for Pregnant Women and Their Children—Cuts \$747 million from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, better known as the WIC program. The WIC program provides nutritious food, counseling, and other supports to 9.6 million low-income pregnant women, new mothers, and infants each month. This program makes a real difference; studies have linked WIC participation with higher birth weight and lower infant mortality.

Cuts Head Start and Child Care—Cuts \$1.1 billion from the Head Start program and \$39 million from child care, causing hundreds of thousands of children to lose early learning support. Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Child Care Development Block Grant are our key federal early learning investments. These initiatives: (1) allow low-income children to start school ready to succeed, and (2) support and enable parents to work. Funding is already insufficient and these cuts will result in even fewer children benefiting from early learning programs.

Cuts Job Training—Cuts more than \$4 billion for job training programs that are critical in preparing workers for employment in growth industries. For example, funding under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) is zeroed out—eliminating a \$1.4 billion program serving 1.7 million youth and adult workers. These job training programs are particularly important for women workers, many of whom are concentrated in low-wage and low-skill jobs without opportunity for advancement.

Cuts Initiatives That Help Students Pay for College—Cuts the maximum Pell Grant amount by \$845—from the current level of \$5,550 to \$4,705 for the coming academic year. Pell Grants provide the basic foundation of federal student aid and help millions of low-income American women afford to attend college. The bill also entirely eliminates federal funding (\$757 million in FY 2010) for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, which provide additional grants of up to \$4,000 to the lowest income Pell recipients and reach 1.3 million of the Nation's neediest students. Cuts to these programs will make college less accessible for low-income women.

Halts Funding to Implement the Health Care Law—House Republicans adopted a series of amendments on the House Floor that essentially stop any funding to implement the Affordable Care Act, the landmark health care law enacted last year. The GOP bill, as amended, therefore takes away critical new patient's rights, many of which are critical to America's women. As a result, under the GOP bill, lifetime caps could once again be placed on coverage, young adults up to age 26 would lose the assurance they could stay on their parents' plan, pregnant women could once again be thrown off insurance rolls, and being a woman could once again be considered a pre-existing condition.

Cuts Maternal and Child Health—Cuts \$50 million from the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. Title V-supported pro-

grams provide prenatal health services to 2.5 million women and primary and preventive health care to 31 million children each year. Cuts this deep will severely harm state and local programs serving women, babies, and children.

Eliminates Funding that Helps Schools Comply with Title IX—Eliminates the Women's Educational Equity Program, which promotes education equity for women and girls and helps educational agencies meet their obligations under Title IX, the law that requires gender equity for boys and girls in every educational program that receives federal funding.

Cuts Funding for Social Security Offices and Supports for Women Who Are Seniors—Cuts funding for the Social Security Administration by hundreds of millions of dollars. These cuts will force thousands of layoffs and furloughs in offices across the country, which means delays in processing applications for Social Security benefits Americans have earned. The bill also cuts funding for a range of supports for seniors, including senior employment services (cut by \$525 million) and Administration on Aging programs (cut by \$65 million). Women are a majority of Social Security recipients and more than two-thirds of the elderly poor—so they will be disproportionately harmed by these GOP cuts.

Undermines Food Safety—Cuts funding for USDA food safety inspections by \$88 million—making it impossible to conduct daily inspections of meat and poultry plants. This would force many meat and poultry plants to shut down for more than a month in 2011, resulting in estimated economic losses of up to \$11 billion. Furthermore, the bill cuts FDA funding by \$241 million. This would lead to furloughs and/or RIFs of hundreds of FDA staff including those who inspect our domestic and imported foods.

Blocks Public Database on Safety of Consumer Products, Designed as "Early Warning System" for Parents—House Republicans adopted an amendment by Representative MIKE POMPEO (R-KS), by a vote of 234–187, which prohibits any funding for a new public consumer safety information database, opposed by Big Business, which is particularly designed to warn parents about potentially defective products aimed at children.

#### REPUBLICAN SPENDING BILL IMPACT ON MINORITIES

##### *Inhibiting the Creation of Minority Businesses*

Slashing \$1.9 million from the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), the sole agency dedicated to fostering growth and innovation among minority-owned firms, creates barriers for minority businesses to employ more than the 6 million Americans they did last year.

In 2010, the MBDA generated \$3.3 billion in contracts and capital for minority-owned firms.

##### *Denying Minority Workers Skills Training for a 21st Century Workforce*

Cutting \$3 billion from the Workforce Investment Act eliminates access to essential job training initiatives that have helped millions of minorities gain the skills to compete in our nation's job market.

In 2009, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs helped approximately 8,370,000 people, with minorities making up 43 percent (714,314) of the WIA Adult Program, 38 percent (384,106) of the WIA Dislocated Worker Program and 68 percent (186,809) of the WIA Youth Program.

### *Ensuring a Second Rate Education for Minority Communities*

Taking away \$1 billion from Head Start denies 200,000 children an early childhood education and forces them to begin kindergarten less educated than their classmates. This cut disproportionately harms minority children with Latinos making up 36 percent and African Americans 29 percent of the nearly 1,114,000 children that receive a quality early education from Head Start funding.

By cutting \$580 million from special education programs, Republicans are shifting the federal government's obligation to educate up to 324,000 children with disabilities onto our already burdened states, 45 of which are already running deficits. This cut will hurt special education programs where Latino children make up 19 percent, African American children 15 percent and Asian Americans and Pacific Islander children 4 percent of students.

### *Eliminating Health Care Services to Minority Communities*

Eliminating \$61 million in funding from the Maternal and Child Health Block Grants forces doctors to decide which of the millions of mothers they serve will not receive the prenatal care they need to give birth to healthy babies. In one year, these grants assisted over 4 million mothers, including 1 million Latinas, 723,000 African Americans and 195,000 Asian Americans who gave birth to healthy babies.

Cutting \$1.3 billion from Community Health Centers will deny critical health care to nearly 3.2 million new patients. Currently, Community Health Centers provide quality, affordable health care to 20 million people 36 percent are Latinos, 22 percent are African Americans and 4 percent are Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

### *Leaving Our American Heroes Out in the Cold*

Revoking \$75 million from veterans' housing programs will leave up to 10,000 homeless veterans without a roof over their head despite patriotically serving in our Armed Forces.

African American and Latinos make up 56 percent of the estimated 156,000 homeless veterans though they only comprise 11 percent and 6 percent of the veterans' population, respectively.

Finally, I can not end, without saluting NANCY PELOSI, the first woman Speaker in the History of the United States. Many little girls will aspire to great heights because of her leadership and strength. Thank you, Speaker PELOSI, for all of your work over the years. Along with Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Coretta Scott King, Maya Angelo, Rosa Parks and Dr. Dorothy Height the women of Presidents, every U.S. President sought her counsel, we are blessed because of their fight and their victory!

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, for your inspiring words, and thank you for being such a faithful participant in these Monday evening Special Orders.

You listed a lot of the very special women in your district, as you said, on whose shoulders we stand. I could also list women from my district who are leaders in the fight for freedom and justice: who are labor leaders, doctors, clergy, writers, nurses, teachers, and those who have just been role models

and who have helped to nurture our territory's children.

I do want to spend some of my time saluting a pioneering educator in my district of the U.S. Virgin Islands, one who would have celebrated her 96th birthday on March 26 had she not left us this past January. Like many Virgin Islands women of her generation, Mrs. Delta Dorsch was a force of nature.

Born in the town of Frederiksted in 1915, 2 years before the Virgin Islands became a part of the American family, Mrs. Dorsch was a renowned educator, storyteller and tradition bearer of the territory. She was tall in stature and stood out as a woman of class, of intelligence and excellence in all that she did. In her lifetime, she witnessed the birth, growth and development of the modern Virgin Islands: from the transfer of ownership from Denmark to the United States, to the quest of its people for greater self-government and self-determination, to its welcoming of many people from many shores, to its present position poised at the dawn of a new century with its modern concerns of quality health care and education for all, environmental and cultural sustainability, energy independence, and a future for its children of a life lived in peace and security, with access to a quality life that provides good, stable employment opportunities.

Mrs. Dorsch, who was educated at New York University, at Columbia University and who studied international education at the University of London in England and at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, served for more than 38 years as a teacher and elementary supervisor in the Virgin Islands school system. From 1977 to 1982, she also served as an instructor of elementary education in both undergraduate programs at the University of the Virgin Islands and as Deputy Commissioner for Curriculum and Instruction in the Virgin Islands Department of Education. She was also the chair of the board of directors of the St. Dunstan's Episcopal School in St. Croix.

Her excellent educational resume does not adequately convey the quality of care she gave to Virgin Islands students. She was a mentor and a special friend to many, encouraging them to achieve and to work for excellence. She also worked throughout her lifetime to preserve traditional values and her cultural heritage, taking it upon herself to learn the many folk stories that had been passed down from generation to generation and to share them with the young and with the not so young.

Her message was simple: As you progress and embrace change, don't forget your culture, your way of life, and the everyday things that make you unique and special and identifiable as a people.

In addition to education and culture, she was active in the political life of the community, supporting the campaigns of worthy candidates and giving

sage advice to those who, like myself, sought her counsel.

In her lifetime, Mrs. Delta Dorsch received many accolades and awards. The National Junior Honor Society of the Elena Christian Junior High School is named in her honor as is the residence hall at the University of the Virgin Islands, St. Croix campus. She was among the tradition bearers who participated in the Virgin Islands Folklife Festival in 1990 here in Washington, DC, on The Mall, where she told the Bru Nansi and Jumbie stories that are particular to the U.S. Virgin Islands. She authored a book and an accompanying video on the role of the storyteller and of the preservation of the Virgin Islands culture, and she contributed to our town Frederiksted's current edition of the "Glory Days of Frederiksted."

Mrs. Delta M. Jackson Dorsch made her mark as a woman of substance in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and left a remarkable trail for the rest of us to follow. It is in her spirit of determination and advocacy that I stand here today to speak about the current state of women, not only in the U.S. Virgin Islands, but across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we are now in a time that has shown great progress for women, as I read from our President earlier; but we also find ourselves at a crossroads where there are many areas in which our welfare is threatened. Some of these areas were enumerated by my colleague from Texas.

According to the report prepared for the White House Council on Women and Girls, entitled, "Women in America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being," which was published this month, women have outpaced men in educational attainment, earning more college degrees and graduate education, but they are still more likely than men to live in poverty.

Black and Hispanic females are likely to be poorer than non-Hispanic white females. Black women have a 28 percent rate of poverty, Hispanic 27 percent, white women 11 percent—also too high. While more education increases income for both men and women, the pay gap between the two still exists. More women than men work part time, and of course that means they are less likely to be insured or to have other benefits. At all levels of education, women still earn about 75 percent as much as their male counterparts. The female-headed families have the lowest family earnings among all family types.

Women today face health challenges, with depression, for example, and more women than men report having chronic medical conditions. Yet more of us are uninsured, and many women report not having a usual source of care. Eighteen percent of nonelderly women lack health insurance. Of unmarried women, almost 25 percent are uninsured. Twenty-one percent of African American women and 38 percent of Latinas are uninsured.

So the challenge to improve the lives of all women continues, and we Democrats are proud that in the historic 111th Congress, presided over by the first female Speaker of this House, we passed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, which restores the rights of women and other workers to challenge unfair pay and work events.

We passed the Paycheck Fairness Act, which updated the 47-year-old Equal Pay Act, by providing more effective remedies for women who are not being paid equal wages for doing equal work.

We also passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which created 3.3 million jobs, many of them held by American women in emerging industries such as clean energy.

The stimulus package passed by this House expanded opportunities for women and minorities in the transportation industry by investing in on-the-job training for them and even highway construction and transportation technology. It included technical assistance for them to obtain transportation infrastructure contracts, and is helping 3.5 million women students obtain higher education through the increases in the Pell Grant funding. It provided for key investments in early education by providing additional funding to increase Head Start enrollment by 65,000, creating 30,000 jobs for Head Start teachers and staff, while strengthening families, including some of the women-headed families.

Services for families and children were strengthened in the 111th Congress with the increased funding for child care development block grants and for programs to reduce violence against women.

In the 111th Congress, the Affordable Care Act increased access for the high number of uninsured women to access health care. For the insured, it made their insurance more secure, and it made it illegal for insurance companies to charge women more than men for the same coverage or to limit their choices by making caesarean deliveries or domestic violence preexisting conditions.

Our 1.8 million women veterans have the chance at improved health care with the expansion of the VA health care services by removing barriers and providing up to 7 days of care for newborn children of women veterans and by enhancing treatment for sexual trauma for women at the VA.

Much was done in the last Congress to enhance and protect the lives of women; but in this Congress, the 112th, it seems as though we are about to take giant steps backwards when it comes to the health, education, business, and finances of women and their families. The budget cuts being proposed to fund this year's budget and the next are definitely going to adversely impact the women of this country.

□ 2040

I see I have been joined by another of my colleagues, Congresswoman GWEN

MOORE of Wisconsin, and I would invite her to use as much time as she might consume or to enter in a dialogue if she would like.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you so much, gentlelady from the Virgin Islands. I am so pleased that you put this Special Order together to memorialize the contributions that African American women have made in this, our month of March, a tribute to all women.

As the Democratic cochair of the Women's Caucus, I am particularly proud to talk about some of the accomplishments and challenges, quite frankly, of African American women in this country. It is so obvious that we have to honor some of our ancestors on whose shoulders we stand, women like Harriet Tubman, who led slaves out of slavery, even at the point of a gun, a rifle, a strong African American woman that really instilled the kind of self-respect and self-esteem in the African American community, that strength of character that has helped us survive all kinds of tragedies in our community.

Sojourner Truth, of course, who really was engaged very heavily in the women's right to vote movement, in the suffrage movement. And of course Fannie Lou Hamer in Mississippi, who fought for the right to vote. And Rosa Parks, who fought to end the segregation in the South on accommodation. And really, moving through history, people like Madam C.J. Walker, first millionaire. So many people, I could just go on and on naming women in every field of business and entertainment, Oprah Winfrey, all the way of course to our very own first lady, our own great Michelle Robinson Obama.

But I think that such a tribute would not be complete if we did not recognize some of the people who are unknown to people, some of the unsung heroes within our own community. And I'm thinking of such a woman right now, a woman named Velvlea Phillips. Velvlea Phillips lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and graduated from North Division High School, my alma mater, the same school that Golda Meir graduated from, and it was at that time a predominantly white school, and she won an oratorical contest, and the school was reluctant to give her that prize because she was a black student, and of course, the majority white student body rebelled and insisted that she win the prize as an orator.

Velvlea Phillips later came to be known as Vel, affectionately as Vel Phillips, went on to run for alderman of the city of Milwaukee. There had never been a woman who had won a seat on the common council until Vel ran, and because she shortened her name from Velvlea to Vel, they thought she was a man. She didn't put any pictures on her literature. So they also did not know she was a black. So she was the first woman and the first black person to become an alderman in the city of Milwaukee.

She was the first black woman to graduate from the University of Wis-

consin Law School. She was the first black person to become a judge in Milwaukee County. She was the first black woman to ever serve on a national party committee in either the Democrat or the Republican national committee, the very first black woman. She is the first and only African American who has ever won a Statewide office in the State of Wisconsin.

She is alive and still kicking, and is a major force in the community brainstorming conference of Milwaukee, a sort of black think tank in Milwaukee that talks about all kinds of social situations in Milwaukee, very thriving organization in our community.

But even then it would be inappropriate to end this tribute without talking about those unknown women who have contributed so much, and I believe that this hour started out with your referencing some of these people. Madea, Big Mama, Aunt Peaches, Cousin Fannie, these people who dug deep into their pockets to pull out a very carefully folded \$20 bill to press into your hand as you went off to college to give you some support. Those people who scrubbed floors and were not proud to try to give you a better life than they had. Those people who held the family together when all else failed. And that is why African Americans have thrived and survived to the extent that they have because of the strength of the African American woman in our community.

I will tell you as a physician, gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, that African American women are facing some tremendous challenges right now. We live in America, and of course, African Americans are very proud to be American, but the fact still remains that there is no level playing field in America for African American women. Women in general only earn 77 cents for every dollar that a man earns, and of course, African American women earn even less than that.

And they're faced with so many challenges. With a very high incarceration rate among African American men, African American women are often finding themselves in situations where they are the sole breadwinners in a family where their wages are less than African American men or any men in this country.

African American women, though, have continued to show that they are overcomers; that they can step outside of their story; that they can stand in the truth of their power and continue to inspire generation after generation after generation of African Americans. And we see this so often when we think of people in our community who have been raised up by single female and single female heads of household but have continued to move forward.

We look at our own President, Barack Obama. He is an African American. His mother was not an African American woman but she mirrored the condition of so many African American



women in this country, finding themselves rearing African American children on their own.

And that is why I think it is important to come to this floor and to explore our colleagues to not eviscerate the kinds of support that makes so much difference to children. Like the Women, Infant, and Children program, where there have been efforts to cut that by \$747 million; efforts to cut Head Start; efforts to cut the maternal and child health block grant; efforts to cut out basic kinds of support that African American women need to support their often lonely task of trying to rear children who are already poor. And the genius of African American women to cobble together a living where there seems to be nothing is something that I admire a great deal and something, quite frankly, that I have been a beneficiary of.

My mother was the mother of nine children. I'm the eighth of nine children, and my mother was poor. At the point at which I was born, my mother had nine children and did not have a high school education. She went back to high school—this was prior to GED—she went back to high school when I was about 5 years old and she got an associate's degree after that, and she went on to graduate and become magna cum laude as an adult, and all this time she kept us fed with beans and cornbread and rice and plenty of fresh water out of Lake Michigan.

□ 2050

She believed firmly in taking us to church and feeding us at the trough of religion and good morality and having compassion and loving justice.

Her very best friend, Ceria Travis, who went to church with her, has a daughter, Dr. Dorothy Travis Moore, who has established a school in Milwaukee devoted to helping struggling African American men because they saw how these strong black women worked hard. And my mom and Mrs. Travis inspired a whole generation of African American men and women to strive for a life better than they had. My mom helped so many young people go on and win college scholarships. She used to train them and tutor them to be able to win scholarships from the local Masons and Elks oratorical contests.

This is why I can't stop, gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, because I had a role model in my own life of a sociological miracle, someone who overcame all of the things that had been said she couldn't do. So that is why, if people tell me that I cannot do something, I have what all children should have, and that is a background of someone who is close to them that says continuously, Yes, I can. Yes, I can. Yes, I can. And as black women, we can do it.

However scarce our resources, however austere these budgets are, we are not going to go away. We are Americans. We work hard. We have built this country, and we have provided this

country with a lot of genius. We have provided original music. We have provided inventions and agriculture. We have built this Capitol with our sweat, blood, and tears. And as African Americans, we are proud of the American part. And as black women, we have given birth not only to our children, but we have given birth to a great country.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I thank you for those words. And I know that those who are listening are really inspired by all of what you had to say. We are so proud and so very fortunate to have you as the cochair of the Women's Caucus in this Congress.

Before we close, to take us back to where we are today, I just want to recap that, among the actions being proposed in this Congress, there are some repeals that—yes, we're going to rise above them—but that will make things very difficult for not only African American women but women all across this country.

To recap: eliminating funding for the title X family planning program. These are the cuts that are being proposed in the CR for the rest of 2011 that eliminate the funding for the program that has provided family planning, breast and cervical cancer screening, and preventive health to low-income women. They propose to eliminate all Federal funding for Planned Parenthood, as we have heard, and to cut nutrition programs for pregnant women and their children; to cut Head Start and child care; to cut job training; to cut funding for college.

All of these are going to make it much harder for our young and our older women to do what Gwen's mom did and move themselves up the educational ladder and help to provide a bridge for the youngsters that come behind. Their plan to cut funding for college and Pell Grants, to halt the implementation of the health care law that, as you have heard, will do so much for not just women but for all Americans, those who are insured and those who are uninsured. It will cut maternal and child health funding and funding that helps school comply with title IX.

The CR that is proposed, the long-term CR for fiscal year 2011, also cuts funding for Social Security offices and support for senior programs, as the majority of Social Security recipients are women and of course are elderly, and many are poor. All of these programs and others are on the chopping block, and women will be greatly and adversely impacted by them.

As we honor the history of women in our country this month, let us not celebrate it with an assault on women and their families. Let's not make it more difficult for poor women and minority women, for children, for students, for seniors, for small business women, for the many who need these necessary supports if they are to be a part of the vibrant future that we envision for our country. These cuts make any praise of Women's History Month by our Repub-

lican colleagues mere lip service, no more than empty words in a time when women are vulnerable because of our economic crisis and when we need the programs that they are planning to cut. We need those programs more than ever.

In this month dedicated to women, we are calling on the leadership of the 112th Congress to continue to build, not to tear down, but to build on the gains we have made for women and for all Americans in the 111th Congress. Do not turn back the clock to a time that none of us want to go back to. Do not turn back the clock to a time that our country cannot afford to go back to if we are to be the number one country in this world.

We, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, dedicate this hour to the women of African descent, those known and unknown on whose shoulders we stand, the sturdy bridges that have brought us to where we are today. To them, we dedicate this hour, and we dedicate ourselves and our work on behalf of families and children, African American and all Americans here in this country and around the world.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, throughout March we celebrate the many achievements and accomplishments women have made in the United States and around the world.

Before the 1970s women's history was largely overlooked, but today we cannot ignore the significant contributions women have made in shaping our country and building for a brighter, more peaceful future.

The theme for the 2011 Women's History Month is "Our History Is Our Strength." Women's History Month celebrates millions of women who helped make our world a better place. We must continue to promote and encourage our future generation of young women and girls to strive for the very best.

In the 111th Congress, the Democratic-led Congress focused on a number of key concerns of America's women, including: quality affordable health care; investments to create jobs and stimulate growth; investments in early childhood education; providing resources for our military families; and ensuring equal pay for all of America's working women.

Unfortunately, the Republican-led House has moved in the opposite direction. House Republicans have passed a spending bill that reduces or eliminates funding to key women services and wellness programs. Their spending plan is projected to destroy up to 700,000 jobs and reduce economic growth. Ending vital programs and offering reckless spending proposals will only move our country backwards.

Mr. Speaker, while cuts are necessary to address the nation's long-term fiscal problems, cutting too deeply before the economy is in full expansion will add unnecessary risk to our economy and to America's women and families.

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.



Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of travel delay due to heavy storms.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 15, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

842. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Asparagus Revenue Market Loss Assistant Payment Program (RIN: 0560-AI02) received February 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

843. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Publication of Notification of Bundling of Contracts of the Department of Defense (DFARS Case 2009-D033) received February 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

844. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Repeal of the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program (DFARS Case 2011-D001) received February 16, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

845. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's notification of the intention to obligate FY 2011 funds under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

846. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Payments in Support of Emergencies and Contingency Operations (DFARS Case 2009-D020) (RIN: 0750-AG56) received February 17, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

847. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — (General Provisions) Contract Appeals and the Acquisition Regulation: General, Acquisition Planning, and Contracting Methods and Contract Types (RIN: 1991-AB81) received February 11, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

848. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of Authority to the States of Iowa; Kansas; Missouri; Nebraska; Lincoln-Lancaster County, NE; and City of Omaha, NE, for New Source Performance

Standards (NSPS), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) including Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards [EPA-R07-OAR-2010-0908; FRL-9271-6] received February 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

849. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters; National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, Institutional Boilers; Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units: Notice of Reconsideration [EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0058; EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0790; EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0119; FRL-9272-7] (RIN: 2060-AQ25; RIN: 2060-AM44; RIN: 2060-AO12) received February 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

850. A letter from the Deputy Chief, OET, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Measurement Standards for Digital Television Signals Pursuant to the Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004 [ET Docket No.: 06-94] received February 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

851. A letter from the Co-Chairs, Commission on Wartime Contracting, transmitting the Commission's Second Interim Report "At what risk? Correcting over-reliance on contractors in contingency operations"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

852. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-139, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

853. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-116, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

854. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2010 report on U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia, pursuant to Public Law 102-511, section 104; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

855. A letter from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Appeal Authority When Researcher Privileges Are Revoked [NARA-10-0005] (RIN: 3095-AB69) received February 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

856. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS 350 B, BA, B1, B2, B3, and D, and Model AS350 E, F, F1, F2, and N Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0611; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-18-AD; Amendment 39-16487; AD 2010-22-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

857. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for General Law, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Enhanced Enforcement Authority Procedures [Docket No.: PHMSA-2005-22356] (RIN: 2137-AE13) received February 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

858. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Hazardous Materials Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Incorporation of Certain Cargo Tank Special Permits into Regulations [Docket No.: PHMSA-2010-0017 (HM-245)] (RIN: 2137-AE56) received February 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

859. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Hazardous Materials Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and the International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air [Docket Nos.: PHMSA-2009-0126 (HM-215K)] (RIN: 2137-AE45) received February 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

860. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — NASA Implementation of Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Award Fee Language Revision (RIN: 2700-AD69) received February 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

861. A letter from the Deputy Director, Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Department of Homeland Security Implementation of OMB Guidance on Drug-Free Workplace Requirements [Docket No.: DHS-2010-0028] (RIN: 1601-AA62) received February 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

862. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Requirements for Long-Term Care (LTC) Facilities; Notice of Facility Closure [CMS-3230-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AQ09) received February 17, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### 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. BACHUS: Committee on Financial Services. Supplemental report on H.R. 839. A bill to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to terminate the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide new assistance under the Home Affordable Modification Program, while preserving assistance to homeowners who were already extended an offer to participate in the Program, either on a trial or permanent basis (Rept. 112-31, Pt. 2).

Mr. BACHUS: Committee on Financial Services. Supplemental report on H.R. 861. A bill to rescind the third round of funding for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program and to terminate the program (Rept. 112-32, Pt. 2).

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 167. Resolution providing

for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 48) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-33). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. COBLE):

H.R. 1056. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, with respect to false marking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois):

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve standards for physical education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FLEMING (for himself, Mr. BARROW, Mr. NUGENT, and Ms. RICHARDSON):

H.R. 1058. A bill to allow seniors to file their Federal income tax on a new Form 1040SR; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 1059. A bill to protect the safety of judges by extending the authority of the Judicial Conference to redact sensitive information contained in their financial disclosure reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 1060. A bill to amend the Act of September 30, 1961, commonly known as the Sports Broadcasting Act of 1961, to remove the antitrust immunity otherwise applicable to professional football teams under such Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD (for himself, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 1061. A bill to require Federal agencies to show receipts and expenditures every two weeks on agency websites; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. HAYWORTH (for herself, Mr. GARRETT, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 1062. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to repeal certain additional disclosure requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 1063. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the application of Medicare secondary payer rules for certain claims; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 1064. A bill to rescind amounts for certain surface transportation programs; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. MICA, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. COOPER, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. BERG, Mr.

NUGENT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. ROONEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. WEST):

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for increased penalties for operators of pill mills, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Mrs. CAPPS (for herself and Mr. PLATTS):

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employee's duty; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1067. A bill to rescind earmarks for certain surface transportation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 1068. A bill to provide for the more accurate computation of retirement benefits for certain firefighters employed by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. COOPER:

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an election for unmarried, nonitemizing individuals to have their returns prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 1070. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to authorize the Securities and Exchange Commission to exempt a certain class of securities from such Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 1071. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Medgar Evers House, located in Jackson, Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 1072. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 95 Dogwood Street in Cary, Mississippi, as the "Spencer Byrd Powers, Jr. Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 1073. A bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the corporate income tax rate to 10 percent and to lower the rate of tax on capital gains and dividends to 10 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas):

H.R. 1075. A bill to repeal the Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### 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 Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 1056.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1057.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress' authority under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 1058.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Amendment 16 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 1059.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 9 and Clause 18; and Article III, Section I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 1060.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 1061.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 1062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 1064.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 1065.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The power to enact this legislation is granted in Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 1066.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1067.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:  
H.R. 1068.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. COOPER:  
H.R. 1069.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1, which states that Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:  
H.R. 1070.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
Article One, Section Eight.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:  
H.R. 1071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:  
H.R. 1072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:  
H.R. 1073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. TIPTON:  
H.R. 1074.

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.

By Mr. WOMACK:  
H.R. 1075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 states, "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes. . . ."

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.  
H.R. 10: Mr. CARTER and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.  
H.R. 11: Ms. HANABUSA and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.  
H.R. 24: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 27: Mr. DICKS.

H.R. 49: Mr. TURNER, Mr. FINCHER, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LANDRY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WEST, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MICA, Mr. AKIN, Mr. UPTON, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HALL, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. JONES, Mr. COLE, Mr. BONNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. HELLER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 104: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 114: Mr. WEST, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 122: Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 143: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 198: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 237: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 303: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 308: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. BECERRA.

H.R. 350: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 396: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 420: Mr. RIVERA, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 426: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 431: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 432: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 440: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 471: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 488: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 511: Mr. RIVERA.

H.R. 535: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 539: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 553: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 567: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 575: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.

H.R. 609: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 700: Mr. WALDEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 711: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 733: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DICKS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 735: Mr. OLSON and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 747: Mr. WELCH and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 750: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. ADAMS, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 773: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 780: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 782: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 822: Mr. LATTA, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 863: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACA, Mr. FARR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 870: Ms. NORTON and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 878: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 883: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr.

KUCINICH, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 885: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 894: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. BASS of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 895: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. GARRETT.

H.R. 898: Mr. STARK and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 900: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 909: Mr. QUAYLE.

H.R. 910: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 925: Mr. CLAY and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 930: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 937: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. RIGELL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. YODER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. JORDAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. NUGENT, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. REED, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. AMASH, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 943: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. SUTTON.

H.R. 948: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 964: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 973: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 984: Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. RUNYAN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 987: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 999: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1000: Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1023: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 1055: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.J. Res. 37: Mr. CANSECO, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H. Res. 71: Mr. AKIN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. COBLE.

H. Res. 88: Mr. LUJÁN and Ms. SUTTON.

H. Res. 111: Mr. NEAL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. JENKINS.

H. Res. 137: Mr. WELCH, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Res. 142: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H. Res. 148: Mr. KISSELL.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. DANIEL E. LUNGREN OF CALIFORNIA

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks,

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on House Administration in

H. Con. Res. 27, providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.