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No. 134

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 12, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MICHAEL K. SIMPSON 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 would now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2011.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 9, 2011 at 1:43 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1239.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

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 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: We give You thanks, O God, for giving us another day. Please help us to use it well.

We ask Your blessing upon this assembly and upon all to whom the authority of government is given. They return to the Capitol, reminded, as are all Americans, that we honor that day by asserting the values of democratically elected representation. Help them to meet their responsibilities during these days to attend to the immediate needs and concerns of these times in our history.

Watch over this House, and cause Your blessing to be upon each Member that they might serve all the people with sincerity and truth. As we recall a September 12, 10 years ago, when all the Nation stood united, give them the wisdom and patience to place Nation above party as they exercise their duties.

May all that is done within the people's House this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

NEVER FORGET SEPTEMBER THE 11TH IN THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

(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, 10 years ago, in one of the most tragic moments of our country's history, terrorists hijacked commercial jetliners to murder nearly 3,000 innocent people on American soil. In this darkest hour, the people of our Nation came together to grieve, mourn, and remind each other: We are still one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

On this 10th anniversary of the September 11th attacks, I want to highlight how America's resolve that day was challenged but not broken. In the time since, our Nation has proven the resilience of the American people. The struggle to protect freedom and liberty is one that must be promoted both domestically and internationally—and our great Nation has answered the call.

Let us remember the first responders and our military that have served and are currently serving near and far to protect our freedoms here at home. I

□ 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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will always be grateful for those making a difference by defeating terrorists overseas to protect American families at home.

Most importantly, let us not forget the victims of the September 11th attacks, their families, the memories of that fateful day, and the constant challenges our country faces in winning the global war on terrorism.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 4 p.m.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL) at 4 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

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.

INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ACT OF 2011

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2076) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2076

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. INVESTIGATION OF MASS KILLING OR ATTEMPTED MASS KILLING AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES.

Title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 530C(b)(1)(L)(i), by striking "2,000,000" and inserting "\$3,000,000";

(2) in section 530C(b)(4), by adding at the end the following: "The authority to conduct or assist in investigations includes the authority to deploy tactical response, command and control, and other crisis-management assets of the Bureau, as appropriate; and any such conduct or assistance shall be understood presumptively to be within the scope of Federal office or employment.";

(3) in section 540A—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "Investigation of certain violent crimes;" and inserting "Investigation of certain violent crimes";

(B) in subsection (a), by inserting "in the investigation of violent acts and shootings occurring in venues such as schools, colleges, universities, non-Federal office buildings, malls, and other public places, and in the investigation of mass killings and attempted mass killings" after "traveler"; and

(C) in subsection (c), by adding the following new paragraph at the end:

"(4) 'mass killings' means three or more killings in a single incident."; and

(4) in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 33, by striking the item relating to section 540A and inserting the following:

"540A. Investigation of certain violent crimes."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 2076, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, violent crimes that impact multiple victims in mass shootings in particular are unpredictable and, in addition to sending shock waves through the communities impacted, often test the resources of the State and local law enforcement jurisdictions involved. Regrettably, within our lifetime, there have been scores of mass shootings ranging from restaurants to high schools to universities and churches. No place is safe.

There are no sanctuaries left any more, Mr. Speaker, in our culture. And despite the tremendous training, education, and hard work of the brave women and men in State and local law enforcement, these types of tragedies can test even the most well-resourced law enforcement agencies. Not only is there an active crime scene with victims, there are hundreds of pieces of forensic or ballistic evidence, and the gathering of evidence is taking place sometimes contemporaneous with the search for an assailant.

There is a deep and rich history of cooperation and collaboration between and among law enforcement agencies. This is true at the local level, the State level and, indeed, at the Federal level. Federal law enforcement agencies have unique skill sets, access to resources and equipment and other investigative techniques that can and do assist smaller police departments on a regular basis.

But, Mr. Speaker, currently the FBI does not have the specific statutory authority to assist in all investigations, specifically with respect to the investigation of mass shootings or other violent crimes occurring in non-Federal venues.

H.R. 2076, the Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011, is a commonsense bill that allows the FBI to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement authorities, if requested, in response to a mass shooting or other mass casualty. This bill addresses when the FBI is asked to assist State or local authorities with mass shootings and mass killings at a public place, such as a shopping mall or a school.

The FBI has traditionally assisted State and local law enforcement authorities, but the statutory authority explicitly granting the FBI jurisdiction is lacking. To be sure, the FBI helps and is willing to help, but the absence of a specific statutory grant of jurisdiction, even jurisdiction by invitation, needs to be resolved.

This bill is not an expansion of Federal authority, and it does not expand the authority of the FBI. Any assistance from the FBI must be requested by the State or local authority and agreed to by Federal authorities. The FBI will only assist when State or local counterparts ask for help and they agree to provide it.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, is simple, but it is also critical. State and local authorities often look to the FBI for assistance in handling large, violent crimes, but the FBI must look to Federal law to determine what authority it has been granted by Congress before it can offer assistance.

Accordingly, H.R. 2076 gives the FBI the specific authority to respond to requests for assistance from State and local law enforcement authorities when mass killings or other acts of violence are committed or attempted.

H.R. 2076, Mr. Speaker, was passed out of the House Judiciary Committee by a voice vote with broad bipartisan support. This bill is also supported by the FBI Agents Association, a voluntary professional association currently representing over 12,000 active duty and retired FBI special agents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I begin by commending my colleague on Judiciary, TREY GOWDY, for introducing this bill and being the sponsor

of it. I agree with everything that has been said.

I would like to ask my colleague about a shooting I read about just today—it wasn't a mass killing, but some of these things are so awful—a 17-year-old young girl athlete shot mysteriously. Do you see that that might be a role that we may want the FBI to be able to intervene in if they are invited as well?

Mr. GOWDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONYERS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. GOWDY. I thank the gentleman from Michigan, and I would tell the distinguished former chairman of Judiciary, I am not aware of a single instance in my 16 years as a prosecutor where the FBI was asked to provide help and didn't do so, and I know that my friend from Michigan would want the FBI to be on solid, legal footing.

So with respect to the shooting that you are referencing—and I fear that I am familiar with that shooting; I believe I read about it, the tragic loss of life of a wonderful high school young lady who happened to be a tremendous basketball player—the FBI agents that I know would gladly help in that case.

And if the gentleman from Michigan wanted to provide a way for the Bureau to help whenever requested, I would be happy to work on that with him.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the gentleman, and I think this is something that our community might well want to look into, because the general impression is that crime is going down, and I assume that's accurate, but in some places it isn't. I thank the gentleman for making sure that this assistance from the FBI has a statutory basis, which it hasn't enjoyed until now.

I join with him in providing this assistance as a matter of law, and I urge the passage of the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 2076. This bill will improve the ability of the FBI to assist state and local law enforcement in response to certain types of incidents.

H.R. 2076 would give the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, specific statutory authority to respond to requests from state and local law enforcement authorities for assistance in the investigation of felony crimes of violence that are violent acts, shootings, mass killings, and attempted mass killings.

The FBI does not currently have specific statutory authority to assist in the investigation of mass killings or attempted mass killings occurring in venues such as schools, colleges, universities, non-federal office buildings, malls, and/or other public places.

While the FBI continues to receive requests for such assistance from state and local law enforcement, there is no federal statute that directly provides jurisdiction to the FBI to respond to such requests.

Legislation granting the proposed investigative authority would allow the FBI to provide state and local law enforcement with the assistance requested when the violent act does not appear to otherwise violate a federal law.

State and local law enforcement agencies responsible for investigating mass killings in

the workplace or classroom often need the many resources which the FBI is well capable of providing. Further, the general public expects the FBI to be capable of responding when mass killings threaten the safety of our nation's citizens.

There is a need for legislation that grants the FBI authority to respond immediately to requests for assistance from state and local law enforcement authorities when mass killings are committed or attempted.

I commend the gentleman from South Carolina, Representative TREY GOWDY, for introducing H.R. 2076. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

□ 1610

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2076, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

APPEAL TIME CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2011

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2633) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the time limits for appeals in civil cases to which United States officers or employees are parties, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2633

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, and rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure provide that the time to appeal for most civil actions is 30 days, but that the appeal time for all parties is 60 days when the parties in the civil action include the United States, a United States officer, or a United States agency;

(2) the 60-day period should apply if 1 of the parties is—

(A) the United States;

(B) a United States agency;

(C) a United States officer or employee sued in an official capacity; or

(D) a current or former United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on behalf of the United States;

(3) section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, and rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Ap-

pellate Procedure (as amended to take effect on December 1, 2011, in accordance with section 2074 of that title) should uniformly apply the 60-day period to those civil actions relating to a Federal officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with Federal duties;

(4) the civil actions to which the 60-day periods should apply include all civil actions in which a legal officer of the United States represents the relevant officer or employee when the judgment or order is entered or in which the United States files the appeal for that officer or employee; and

(5) the application of the 60-day period in section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, and rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure—

(A) is not limited to civil actions in which representation of the United States is provided by the Department of Justice; and

(B) includes all civil actions in which the representation of the United States is provided by a Federal legal officer acting in an official capacity, such as civil actions in which a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives is represented by the Office of Senate Legal Counsel or the Office of General Counsel of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. TIME FOR APPEALS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "order or decree" each place it appears and inserting "order, or decree";

(B) by striking "suit or proceeding" and inserting "suit, or proceeding"; and

(C) by striking "filed, within thirty" and inserting "filed within 30"; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) In any such action, suit, or proceeding, the time as to all parties shall be 60 days from such entry if one of the parties is—

"(1) the United States;

"(2) an agency of the United States;

"(3) an officer or employee of the United States who is sued in an official capacity; or

"(4) a current or former officer or employee of the United States who is sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on behalf of the United States, including any instance in which the United States represents that person when the judgment, order, or decree is entered or files the appeal for that person."

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on December 1, 2011.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2633, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I want to thank the ranking member of the Courts Subcommittee, Mr. COHEN, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, and the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. CONYERS, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, for their having co-sponsored the bill.

I introduced the bill, H.R. 2633, at the behest of the United States Judicial Conference. It addresses a small problem that must be fixed or attended to prior to December 1 of this year.

Under the existing Rules Enabling Act, the Judicial Conference may develop changes to existing Federal rules of procedure and evidence. The Supreme Court submits any agreed-upon amendments to Congress no later than May 1 of a given calendar year. The changes take effect on December 1 unless Congress intervenes during the interim.

This year, as part of its rules package, the Supreme Court submitted proposed amendments to Appellate Rule 4 that clarify the treatment of the time to appeal in civil cases involving a United States officer or employee. Because the time to appeal in a civil case is set not only by Appellate Rule 4 but also by section 2107 of title 28 of the U.S. Code, the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules has proposed that the Judicial Conference seek legislation to make the same clarifying change to section 2107.

Appellate Rule 4 and section 2107 currently provide that the time to appeal is 30 days for most civil cases, but that the appeal time for all parties is 60 days when the parties to the case include “the United States,” a United States “officer,” or a United States “agency.” The problem is that current law is not clear concerning the applicability of the longer period in cases in which the Federal party is a United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity. The proposed amendments in H.R. 2633 simply clarify that the longer period applies to such an individual or employee, just as it does to the United States Government or a United States agency.

A lawsuit against a Federal officer or employee under these conditions requires the Federal Government to decide whether to represent that individual. This requires time, as the government must evaluate the case, determine whether an appeal should be taken, and ultimately obtain the Solicitor General’s approval.

The proposed revisions to Appellate Rule 4 are on a glide path to December 1. It’s important to promote the consistency between the rules and title 28 by ensuring that we enact H.R. 2633, which also takes effect on December 1.

The only change to the bill as reported by our committee is the inclusion of “findings” language developed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The main point of this text is to clarify that the 60-day period applies to cases involving article I litigants, including Members of the House of Representa-

tives and Senators. This addition is entirely consistent with the legislative history of the bill and is fully supported by the Judicial Conference. This will also help to expedite passage of H.R. 2633 by the other body.

Mr. Speaker, this is bipartisan legislation devoid of controversy. It treats Federal litigants fairly under the Appellate Rules and assists the courts in correctly interpreting those rules. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2633, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I begin by congratulating HOWARD COBLE of North Carolina, a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, who is the sponsor of this bill, and agree with him entirely. It was reported by our committee by voice vote and no amendment. His explanation was thorough, and I appreciate his inclination for detail which had us make this important modification of appeal time clarification.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2633, the “Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011,” as amended.

This noncontroversial legislation simply clarifies the time for filing an appeal in federal civil cases.

It does so by amending section 2107 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide that current or former officers or employees of the United States who are sued in their individual capacities for acts or omissions in connection with the performance of their federal duties are entitled to 60 days from the entry of a judgment, order, or decree to file their appeals, rather than the normal 30 days.

The bill resolves an ambiguity in current law as to whether officers or employees of the United States who are sued in their individual capacities—as opposed to their official capacities—are entitled to the 60-day period.

The amendments made by H.R. 2633 would make it clear that they are indeed entitled to the longer appeal period.

This change would also bring section 2107 in line with a pending revision to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4, which also governs the time for appeals in civil cases.

The amendment to Rule 4 was approved by the Supreme Court in April and is set to take effect on December 1, 2011.

H.R. 2633’s amendment to section 2107 will avoid confusion and inconsistency between the two provisions that pertain to the time to file an appeal in civil cases.

Finally, the change made by H.R. 2633 is consistent with the policy that underlies the longer appeal period involving federal parties generally.

If the United States represents a federal party, the government typically needs time to review the case, determine whether an appeal should be taken, and secure the Solicitor General’s approval for that appeal.

The same concern applies when the United States—through the Justice Department or some other federal litigating entity such as the House Office of General Counsel or the Senate Office of Legal Counsel—decides to represent a current or former officer or employee sued in his or her individual capacity.

Therefore, making it clear that the 60-day time period to file an appeal is available in such cases serves that policy goal.

H.R. 2633 was reported by the Judiciary Committee without amendment by voice vote. The version of the bill we are considering today is identical, but for the addition of certain findings made at the Senate’s recommendation.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COBLE. I thank my friend from Michigan for his kind words.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2633, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXTENSION OF REDACTION AUTHORITY CONCERNING SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1059) 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.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1059

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF REDACTION AUTHORITY CONCERNING SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION.

Section 105(b)(3) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

- (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Marshall” and inserting “Marshals”; and
- (2) by striking subparagraph (E).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 1059 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1620

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

I support H.R. 1059 and again thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for having sponsored it. I also thank the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) for having served as cosponsors.

H.R. 1059 promotes an important goal—providing security for Federal judges. Under the Ethics in Government Act, judges and other high-level judicial branch officials must file annual financial disclosure reports. This requirement increases public confidence in government officials and better enables the public to judge the performance of those officials.

However, recognizing the nature of the judicial function and the increased security risks it entails, Congress also enacted legislation that allowed the Judicial Conference to redact statutorily required information in a financial disclosure report where release of such information could possibly endanger the filer or his or her family.

Those seeking to harm or intimidate Federal judges might use a disclosure form to identify where someone's spouse or child works or goes to school on a regular basis. However, individuals targeting judges for harassment have also been known to file false liens on properties owned by judges and their families. Harassers could use judicial financial disclosure reports to more easily identify such property.

The Judicial Conference delegated to its Committee on Financial Disclosure the responsibility for implementing the financial disclosure requirements for judges and judicial employees under the Ethics in Government Act. The committee monitors the release of financial disclosure reports to ensure compliance with the statute. In consultation with the U.S. Marshals Service, the committee also reviews and approves or disapproves any request for the redaction of statutorily mandated information where the filer believes the release of the information could endanger the filer or his or her family.

Under the Judicial Conference's regulations, no redaction will be granted without a clear nexus between a security risk and the information for which a redaction is sought. The law has worked well through the years and has been reauthorized twice since 2001. But it expires at the end of this calendar year if we fail to act—an outcome that is unacceptable. Last year, the Marshals Service investigated and analyzed almost 1,400 threats and inappropriate communications to judicial officials—nearly three times as many threats recorded in 2003. There were more than 3,900 "incidents" and arrests at U.S. court facilities in 2010.

Financial disclosures are an important part of maintaining an open and transparent government, Mr. Speaker. But government transparency should not come at the cost of personal security for government officials. Judges and other judicial employees perform

important work that is integral to our democratic system of government. In order to preserve the integrity of our democracy, we must protect the integrity of our courts. And that means ensuring the security of judges and other judicial employees from intimidation and threats.

In conclusion, there's no evidence that the law is being abused. I support H.R. 1059 and urge my colleagues to extend the redaction authority permanently.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman of Judiciary, LAMAR SMITH, as well as the subcommittee chair, Mr. COBLE, for swiftly moving this through the Judiciary Committee. I think it has been explained that the redaction of sensitive information for the benefit of members of the judiciary is obvious and important. I am hoping that with my consultation with the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee we would be able to make the permanent feature that HOWARD COBLE has discussed a permanent one and a part of the law as it now exists.

H.R. 1059 gives the Judicial Conference of the United States permanent authority to redact certain sensitive information from public financial disclosures required by the Ethics in Government Act.

This important legislation, which was ordered reported from the Judiciary Committee by voice vote, deserves the support of the entire House for a number of reasons.

First, H.R. 1059 properly balances the purposes of the Ethics in Government Act with the need to ensure the security of judges, judicial employees, and their families.

The Ethics in Government Act serves to promote ethics and openness in the federal government by reducing the risk of corruption or preventing the appearance of impropriety.

The Act accomplishes this objective by requiring the public disclosure of certain information, including identification of personal financial information, non-governmental sources of income, gifts, property interests, and liabilities.

Unfortunately, the required disclosures can also include critical information about the filer's residence, a spouse's workplace, a child's workplace, or a vacation home. This information has the potential to place individual judges, employees, and their families at risk. The bill's redaction authority is critical to ensuring that this information does not get into the wrong hands.

Second, the risk to the personal safety of federal judges and court employees from disclosure of personal location information is real.

But, without further action, this important protection for judicial security will expire at the end of this year.

And, finally, making this redaction authority permanent will not lead to abuse of such authority.

The federal judiciary has utilized such authority very sparingly.

For instance, there were 17,658 financial disclosure filings between 2007 and 2010. Of those, there were 750 instances where filers requested redaction. Of that number, 645 redaction requests were granted in full, while 70

requests were granted in part, and 35 requests were denied.

Thus, in only 4.2 percent of filings was redaction even requested, and not all of those were granted.

It's clear, based on these statistics, that the federal judiciary exercises considerable restraint in applying its redaction authority in recognition of the need for public disclosure.

The Government Accountability Office similarly reported in 2004 that the judiciary's exercise of its redaction authority provided a measure of security to at-risk individuals, while not substantially interfering with dissemination of information to the public.

Congress first recognized the value of granting redaction authority to the judiciary back in 1998. It has repeatedly reauthorized redaction authority on a temporary basis since then, except for a two-year lapse in 2006 and 2007.

In order to avoid future lapses, this redaction authority should be made permanent.

In closing, I would like to thank Chairman LAMAR SMITH and Subcommittee Chair HOWARD COBLE for moving this important legislation through the committee and swiftly to the floor. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1059.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question 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 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

AMERICAN JOBS ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112-53)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committees on Education and

the Workforce; Energy and Commerce; Financial Services; House Administration; the Judiciary; Oversight and Government Reform; Rules; Science, Space, and Technology; Small Business; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

This message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the "American Jobs Act of 2011," together with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

The American people understand that the economic crisis and the deep recession were not created overnight and will not be solved overnight. The economic security of the middle class has been under attack for decades. That is why I believe we need to do more than just recover from this economic crisis—we need to rebuild the economy the American way, based on balance, fairness, and the same set of rules for everyone from Wall Street to Main Street. We can work together to create the jobs of the future by helping small business entrepreneurs, by investing in education, and by making things the world buys.

To create jobs, I am submitting the American Jobs Act of 2011—nearly all of which is made up of the kinds of proposals supported by both Republicans and Democrats, and that the Congress should pass right away to get the economy moving now. The purpose of the American Jobs Act of 2011 is simple: put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans. And it will do so without adding a dime to the deficit.

First, the American Jobs Act of 2011 provides a tax cut for small businesses, to help them hire and expand now, and an additional tax cut to any business that hires or increases wages. In addition, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more money in the pockets of working and middle class Americans by cutting in half the payroll tax that comes out of the paycheck of every worker, saving typical families an average of \$1,500 a year.

Second, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more people back to work, including teachers laid off by State budget cuts, first responders and veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan, and construction workers repairing crumbling bridges, roads and more than 35,000 schools, with projects chosen by need and impact, not earmarks

and politics. It will repair and refurbish hundreds of thousands of foreclosed homes and businesses in communities across the country.

Third, the American Jobs Act of 2011 helps out-of-work Americans by extending unemployment benefits to help them support their families while looking for work, and by reforming the system with training programs that build real skills, connect to real jobs, and help the long-term unemployed. It bans employers from discriminating against the unemployed when hiring, and provides a new tax credit to employers hiring workers who have been out of a job for over 6 months. And, it expands job opportunities for hundreds of thousands of low-income youth and adults through a new Pathways Back to Work Fund that supports summer and year round jobs for youth; innovative new job training programs to connect low-income workers to jobs quickly; and successful programs to encourage employers to bring on disadvantaged workers.

Lastly, this legislation is fully paid for. The legislation includes specific offsets to close corporate tax loopholes and asks the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share that more than cover the cost of the jobs measures. The legislation also increases the deficit reduction target for the Joint Committee by the amount of the cost of the jobs package and specifies that, if the Committee reaches that higher target, then their measures would replace and turn off the specific offsets in this legislation.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 12, 2011.

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. 2076, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2633, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1059, by the yeas and nays.

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

INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2076) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 358, nays 9, not voting 64, as follows:

[Roll No. 699]

YEAS—358

Ackerman	DesJarlais	Johnson, E. B.
Adams	Deutch	Johnson, Sam
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Jones
Akin	Dicks	Jordan
Alexander	Dingell	Kaptur
Altmire	Dold	Keating
Andrews	Donnelly (IN)	Kelly
Baca	Doyle	Kildee
Bachus	Dreier	Kind
Baldwin	Duffy	Kingston
Barrow	Duncan (SC)	Kissell
Bartlett	Duncan (TN)	Kline
Barton (TX)	Edwards	Kucinich
Bass (CA)	Ellison	Labrador
Bass (NH)	Ellmers	Lance
Becerra	Emerson	Landry
Berg	Eshoo	Langevin
Berkley	Farenthold	Lankford
Biggert	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Bilbray	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Bilirakis	Filner	Latham
Bishop (GA)	Fincher	LaTourette
Bishop (NY)	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Black	Fleischmann	Lee (CA)
Blackburn	Fleming	Levin
Blumenauer	Flores	Lewis (CA)
Bonner	Forbes	LoBiondo
Bono Mack	Fortenberry	Loebsock
Boren	Fox	Lofgren, Zoe
Boswell	Frelinghuysen	Long
Boustany	Fudge	Lowey
Brady (PA)	Garamendi	Lucas
Brady (TX)	Gardner	Luetkemeyer
Bralley (IA)	Garrett	Lujan
Brooks	Gerlach	Lummis
Brown (FL)	Gibbs	Lungren, Daniel
Bucshon	Gibson	E.
Buerkle	Gingrey (GA)	Mack
Burgess	Gohmert	Maloney
Burton (IN)	Gonzalez	Manzullo
Butterfield	Goodlatte	Markey
Calvert	Gosar	Matheson
Camp	Gowdy	Matsui
Campbell	Granger	McCarthy (CA)
Canseco	Graves (MO)	McCarthy (NY)
Capito	Green, Gene	McCaul
Capps	Griffin (AR)	McCollum
Carnahan	Griffith (VA)	McCotter
Carney	Grijalva	McDermott
Carson (IN)	Grimm	McGovern
Carter	Guinta	McHenry
Cassidy	Guthrie	McIntyre
Castor (FL)	Hahn	McKeon
Chabot	Hall	McKinley
Cicilline	Hanabusa	McMorris
Clarke (MI)	Hanna	Rodgers
Clarke (NY)	Harper	McNerney
Clay	Harris	Meehan
Cleaver	Hartzler	Mica
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Michaud
Coble	Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)
Coffman (CO)	Hayworth	Miller (MI)
Cohen	Heck	Miller (NC)
Cole	Hensarling	Moore
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Mulvaney
Connolly (VA)	Higgins	Murphy (PA)
Conyers	Himes	Myrick
Cooper	Hinojosa	Napolitano
Costa	Hirono	Neal
Courtney	Hochul	Nugent
Cravaack	Holden	Nunes
Crawford	Honda	Nunnelee
Crenshaw	Hoyer	Olson
Critz	Huelskamp	Olver
Crowley	Huizenga (MI)	Owens
Cuellar	Hultgren	Palazzo
Culberson	Hunter	Pallone
Cummings	Hurt	Pascrell
Davis (CA)	Israel	Pearce
Davis (IL)	Issa	Pelosi
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Pence
DeLauro	Jenkins	Perlmutter
Denham	Johnson (IL)	Peters
Dent	Johnson (OH)	Peterson

Petri Sánchez, Linda
 Pingree (ME) T.
 Pitts Sanchez, Loretta
 Platts Sarbanes
 Pompeo Scalise
 Posey Schakowsky
 Price (GA) Schiff
 Price (NC) Schilling
 Quayle Schmidt
 Quigley Schock
 Rangel Schrader
 Reed Schwartz
 Rehberg Schweikert
 Reichert Scott (SC)
 Renacci Scott (VA)
 Richardson Scott, Austin
 Richmond Scott, David
 Rigell Sensenbrenner
 Rivera Serrano
 Roby Sewell
 Roe (TN) Sherman
 Rogers (AL) Shimkus
 Rogers (KY) Shuster
 Rogers (MI) Simpson
 Rokita Sires
 Rooney Slaughter
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (NE)
 Roskam Smith (TX)
 Ross (AR) Southerland
 Ross (FL) Speier
 Rothman (NJ) Stearns
 Roybal-Allard Stivers
 Runyan Stutzman
 Ruppberger Sullivan
 Ryan (OH) Sutton
 Ryan (WI) Terry

NAYS—9

Amash Flake
 Benishek Graves (GA)
 Broun (GA) McClintock

NOT VOTING—64

Austria Gutierrez
 Bachmann Heinrich
 Barletta Hergert
 Berman Hinchey
 Bishop (UT) Holt
 Buchanan Insee
 Cantor Jackson Lee
 Capuano (TX)
 Cardoza Johnson (GA)
 Chaffetz King (IA)
 Chandler King (NY)
 Chu Kinzinger (IL)
 Costello Lamborn
 Davis (KY) Lewis (GA)
 DeFazio Lipinski
 Doggett Lynch
 Engel Marchant
 Frank (MA) Marino
 Franks (AZ) Meeks
 Gallegly Miller, Gary
 Giffords Miller, George
 Green, Al Moran

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1857

Messrs. ROHRBACHER and GRAVES of Georgia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 699, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 699, had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 699, my plane flight was delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

APPEAL TIME CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2633) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the time limits for appeals in civil cases to which United States officers or employees are parties, as amended, 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 0, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 700]
 YEAS—384

Ackerman Coble
 Adams Coffman (CO)
 Aderholt Cohen
 Akin Cole
 Alexander Conaway
 Altmire Connolly (VA)
 Amash Conyers
 Andrews Cooper
 Austria Costa
 Baca Courtney
 Bachus Cravaack
 Baldwin Crawford
 Barrow Crenshaw
 Bartlett Critz
 Barton (TX) Crowley
 Bass (CA) Cuellar
 Bass (NH) Culberson
 Becerra Cummings
 Benishek Davis (CA)
 Berg Davis (IL)
 Berkeley DeGette
 Berman DeLauro
 Biggert Denham
 Bilbray Dent
 Bilirakis DesJarlais
 Bishop (GA) Deutch
 Bishop (NY) Diaz-Balart
 Bishop (UT) Dicks
 Black Dingell
 Blackburn Doggett
 Blumenauer Dold
 Bonner Donnelly (IN)
 Bono Mack Doyle
 Boren Dreier
 Boswell Duffy
 Boustany Duncan (SC)
 Brady (PA) Duncan (TN)
 Brady (TX) Edwards
 Braley (IA) Ellison
 Brooks Ellmers
 Broun (GA) Emerson
 Brown (FL) Eshoo
 Bucshon Farenthold
 Buerkle Farr
 Burgess Fattah
 Burton (IN) Filner
 Butterfield Fincher
 Calvert Fitzpatrick
 Camp Flake
 Campbell Fleischmann
 Canseco Fleming
 Cantor Flores
 Capito Forbes
 Capps Fortenberry
 Carnahan Foxx
 Carney Frelinghuysen
 Carson (IN) Fudge
 Carter Garamendi
 Cassidy Gardner
 Castor (FL) Garrett
 Chabot Gerlach
 Chandler Gibbs
 Chu Gibson
 Cicilline Gingrey (GA)
 Clarke (MI) Gohmert
 Clarke (NY) Gonzalez
 Clay Goodlatte
 Cleaver Gosar
 Clyburn Gowdy

Latta Lee (CA)
 Levin Lewis (CA)
 LoBiondo Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel E.
 Mack
 Maloney
 Manzullo
 Marchant
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Critz
 Moore
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Olson
 Olver
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pearce

NOT VOTING—47

Bachmann Holt
 Barletta Hurt
 Buchanan Jackson Lee
 Capuano (TX)
 Cardoza King (NY)
 Chaffetz Kinzinger (IL)
 Costello Lewis (GA)
 Davis (KY) Lipinski
 DeFazio Lynch
 Engel Marino
 Frank (MA) Miller, Gary
 Franks (AZ) Miller, George
 Gallegly Moran
 Giffords Murphy (CT)
 Green, Al Nadler
 Heinrich Neugebauer
 Hinchey Noem

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1904

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Pelosi
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Price (NC)
 Quayle
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renacci
 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
 Ruppberger
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Sánchez, Linda T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schilling
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Schweikert
 Scott (SC)
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Tipton
 Tonko
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 Walz (MN)
 Waters
 Watt
 Webster
 Welch
 West
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall
 Woolsey
 Yarmuth
 Yoder
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

EXTENSION OF REDACTION AUTHORITY CONCERNING SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1059) 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, 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 0, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 701]

YEAS—384

Ackerman	Clay	Gonzalez
Adams	Cleaver	Goodlatte
Aderholt	Clyburn	Gosar
Akin	Coble	Gowdy
Alexander	Coffman (CO)	Granger
Altmire	Cohen	Graves (GA)
Amash	Cole	Graves (MO)
Andrews	Conaway	Green, Gene
Austria	Connolly (VA)	Griffin (AR)
Baca	Cooper	Griffith (VA)
Bachus	Costa	Grijalva
Baldwin	Courtney	Grimm
Barrow	Crawaack	Guinta
Bartlett	Crawford	Guthrie
Barton (TX)	Crenshaw	Gutierrez
Bass (CA)	Critz	Hahn
Bass (NH)	Crowley	Hall
Becerra	Cuellar	Hanabusa
Benishek	Culberson	Hanna
Berg	Cummings	Harper
Berkley	Davis (CA)	Harris
Berman	Davis (IL)	Hartzler
Biggert	DeLauro	Hastings (FL)
Bilbray	Denham	Hastings (WA)
Bilirakis	Dent	Hayworth
Bishop (GA)	DesJarlais	Heck
Bishop (NY)	Deutch	Hensarling
Bishop (UT)	Diaz-Balart	Heger
Black	Dicks	Herrera Beutler
Blackburn	Dingell	Higgins
Blumenauer	Doggett	Himes
Bonner	Dold	Hinojosa
Bono Mack	Donnelly (IN)	Hirono
Boren	Doyle	Hochul
Boswell	Dreier	Holden
Boustany	Duffy	Honda
Brady (PA)	Duncan (SC)	Hoyer
Brady (TX)	Duncan (TN)	Huelskamp
Braley (IA)	Edwards	Huizenga (MI)
Brooks	Ellison	Hultgren
Brown (GA)	Elmerson	Hunter
Brown (FL)	Emerson	Hurt
Bucshon	Eshoo	Inslee
Buerkle	Farenthold	Israel
Burgess	Farr	Issa
Burton (IN)	Fattah	Jackson (IL)
Butterfield	Filner	Jenkins
Calvert	Fincher	Johnson (GA)
Camp	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (IL)
Campbell	Flake	Johnson (OH)
Canseco	Fleischmann	Johnson, E. B.
Cantor	Fleming	Johnson, Sam
Capito	Flores	Jones
Capps	Forbes	Jordan
Carnahan	Fortenberry	Kaptur
Carney	Fox	Keating
Carson (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Kelly
Carter	Fudge	Kildee
Cassidy	Garamendi	Kind
Castor (FL)	Gardner	King (IA)
Chabot	Garrett	Kingston
Chandler	Gerlach	Kissell
Chu	Gibbs	Kline
Ciilline	Gibson	Kucinich
Clarke (MI)	Gingrey (GA)	Labrador
Clarke (NY)	Gohmert	Lamborn

Lance	Owens
Landry	Palazzo
Langevin	Pallone
Lankford	Pascrell
Larsen (WA)	Pearce
Larson (CT)	Pelosi
Latham	Pence
LaTourette	Perlmutter
Latta	Peters
Lee (CA)	Peterson
Levin	Petri
Lewis (CA)	Pingree (ME)
LoBiondo	Pitts
Loebsack	Platts
Lofgren, Zoe	Pompeo
Long	Posey
Lowe	Price (GA)
Lucas	Price (NC)
Luetkemeyer	Quayle
Lujan	Quigley
Lummis	Rahall
Lungren, Daniel E.	Rangel
Mack	Reed
Maloney	Rehberg
Manzullo	Reichert
Marchant	Renacci
Markey	Ribble
Matheson	Richardson
Matsui	Richmond
McCarthy (CA)	Rigell
McCarthy (NY)	Rivera
McCaul	Roby
McClintock	Roe (TN)
McCollum	Rogers (AL)
McCotter	Rogers (KY)
McDermott	Rogers (MI)
McGovern	Rohrabacher
McHenry	Rokita
McIntyre	Rooney
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen
McKinley	Roskam
McMorris	Ross (AR)
Rodgers	Ross (FL)
McNerney	Rothman (NJ)
Meehan	Roybal-Allard
Meeks	Royce
Mica	Runyan
Michaud	Ruppersberger
Miller (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Miller (MI)	Ryan (WI)
Miller (NC)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Moore	Sanchez, Loretta
Mulvaney	Sarbanes
Murphy (PA)	Scalise
Myrick	Schakowsky
Napolitano	Schiff
Neal	Schilling
Nugent	Schmidt
Nunes	Schock
Nunnelee	Schrader
Olson	Schwartz
Oliver	Schweikert

NOT VOTING—47

Bachmann	Heinrich
Barletta	Hinche
Buchanan	Holt
Capuano	Jackson Lee
Cardoza	(TX)
Chaffetz	King (NY)
Conyers	Kinzinger (IL)
Costello	Lewis (GA)
Davis (KY)	Lipinski
DeFazio	Lynch
DeGette	Marino
Engel	Miller, Gary
Frank (MA)	Miller, George
Franks (AZ)	Moran
Gallely	Murphy (CT)
Giffords	Nadler
Green, Al	Neugebauer

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1911

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the following votes:

H.R. 2076—Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on this bill.

H.R. 2633—Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on this bill.

H.R. 1059—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. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on this bill.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2887, SURFACE AND AIR TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS EXTENSION ACT OF 2011

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2887) to provide an extension of surface and air transportation programs, and for other purposes; the bill shall be considered as read; the bill shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TIP-TON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, September 12, 2011.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On September 8, 2011, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider resolutions to authorize five lease prospectuses included in the General Services Administration's (GSA) FY2011 Capital Investment and Leasing Program (CILP) and one lease prospectus included in GSA's FY2012 CILP.

Our Committee continues to work to cut waste and the cost of federal property and leases. The six resolutions approved by the Committee will save the taxpayer more than \$21 million annually or more than \$210 million over ten years. These resolutions ensure savings through lower rents, avoidance of holdover penalties, and efficiencies created

through consolidation. In addition, the Committee has included space utilization requirements in each of the resolutions to ensure agencies find ways to shrink our real property footprint.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 8, 2011.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. MICA, M.C.,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of up to 147,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforce-

ment Office, currently located at One Penn Plaza, New York, NY, at a proposed total annual cost of \$8,820,000 for a lease term of up to 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 138 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 138 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-01-NY12
Congressional District: 08

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease of up to 147,000 rentable square feet (rsf) for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office (ICE), located at One Penn Plaza in New York City, NY.

The U.S. Customs Service was formerly housed at 6 World Trade Center, which was destroyed during the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The current lease at One Penn Plaza was the result of an emergency relocation executed under a blanket authorization issued immediately after September 11, 2001. The current lease is due to expire September 30, 2011 and since there are no renewal options available, the proposed project will ensure continued housing for DHS-CBP and ICE.

Description

Occupants:	DHS-CBP, ICE
Delineated Area:	Midtown, Midtown South and Downtown Manhattan, NYC
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring lease (09/30/2011)
Expansion Space:	None
Number of Parking Spaces:	None
Scoring:	Operating lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	10 years w/cancellation rights after the 5 th year
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	147,000 rsf
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$10,097,356
Proposed Total Annual Cost: ¹	\$8,820,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate: ²	\$60.00 per rsf

¹ Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-01-NY12
Congressional District: 08

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

Authorization

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide for an extension of the current lease or interim leases at alternate locations, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

GSA

PBS

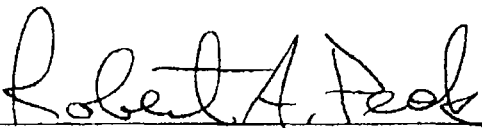
PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-01-NY12
Congressional District: 08

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on March 9, 2011

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

New York, NY
PN NY12

Hourly Plan
Department of Homeland Security

December 2010

Locations	Current						Proposed							
	Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF)			Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF)				
	Office	Total		Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total		Office	Storage	Special	Total
ONE PENN PLAZA														
DHS - Customs and Border protection	400			79,786	3,285	4,040	87,111	400			79,786	3,285	4,040	87,111
DHS - Immigration and Customs	110			11,110	750	355	12,215	110			11,110	750	355	12,215
Total:	510	510		90,896	4,035	4,395	99,326	510	510		90,896	4,035	4,395	99,326

Current	Proposed
Utilization	
Rate	138

Special Space	
Break Rooms	800
Mail Rooms	470
Conference Rooms	2,025
Training Rooms	650
Restrooms	450
Total:	4,395

Current UR excludes 19,997 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 19,997 USF of office support space

USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to exercise renewal options of up to 531,976 rentable square feet for the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, currently located at 5045 East Butler Avenue in

Fresno, CA at a proposed total annual cost of \$15,959,280 for a lease term of up to 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 52 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 52 square feet or higher per person.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-09-FR11
Congressional District: 20

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) is seeking authority to exercise renewal options of up to ten years for the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA), currently located in 531,976 rentable square feet of space at 5045 East Butler Avenue in Fresno, CA.

The existing building was originally constructed specifically for IRS, which has occupied the premises continuously since 1971. Currently, IRS is developing a national long-term strategy regarding the functions and space requirements of its national super-centers. One of these super-centers is planned to be located in Fresno, CA, with an approximate proposed occupancy of 2021 or earlier.

GSA is in discussions with the current lessor regarding IRS's continued tenancy at the existing Fresno location. GSA intends to negotiate more favorable terms for the Government's benefit.

Justification

It is in the Government's best interest to exercise the first five-year renewal option and potentially the second five year renewal option or modify and exercise the renewal option(s) to extend IRS/TIGA's occupancy at the existing location, until long-term plans and requirements can be finalized and a future housing strategy proposed. In addition, timely authority is required, since notice to exercise the first five-year option and funding confirmation is due 365 days prior to lease expiration or November 30, 2010.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-09-FR11
Congressional District: 20

Description

Occupants:	IRS, TIGTA
Current Location:	5045 East Butler Avenue
Justification:	Expiring lease (November 30, 2011) Notice to exercise first option on or before November 30, 2010.
Number of Parking Spaces:	2,641
Expansion Space:	None
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	10 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	531,976
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$14,862,928
Proposed Total Annual Cost ¹ :	\$15,959,280
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate ² :	\$30.00 per rentable square feet

Authorizations

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide an interim lease, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to negotiate lease modification for the renewal option(s).

¹Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

²This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA

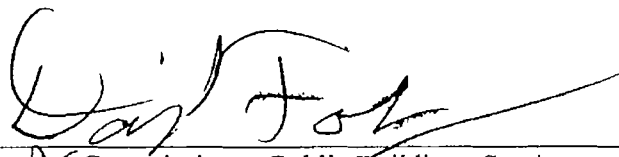
Prospectus Number: PCA-09-FR11
Congressional District: 20

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

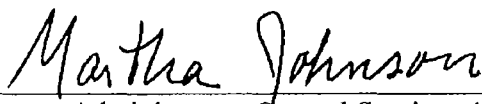
Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 10, 2010

Recommended:



Don Job
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

January 2010

Housing Plan
Department of the Treasury

Fremont, CA
PCA-11 FR11

Locations	Current				Proposed						
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)				
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	
5045 E. BUTLER											
Internal Revenue Service	5,161	5,161	340,883	26,624	84,983	452,490	5,161	5,161	340,883	26,624	84,983
TIGTA	7	7	3,597	0	0	3,597	7	7	3,597	0	0
Total	5,168	5,168	344,480	26,624	84,983	456,087	5,168	5,168	344,480	26,624	84,983

Current	Proposed
Utilization	
Rate	52
	52

Current UR excludes 75,785 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 75,785 USF of office support space

Special Space	
Conference/Training	8,491
ADP	13,907
Cafeteria	20,394
Locker/Shower Room	254
Credit Union	925
Library	1,151
Health Unit	1,589
Security	6,937
Mechanical	13,638
Auditorium	3,207
Loading Dock	2,713
Printer/Copier	4,451
Telecommunications Rm	897
Mail Room	2,274
Break Room	4,155
Total:	84,983

USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a consolidation lease of up to 469,000 rentable square feet for the Department of State currently located at several locations in the Washington, DC, metropolitan region at a proposed total annual cost of \$23,000,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease, except that the Administrator may not enter into any leases other than interim leases that are below pro-

spectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 156 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 156 square feet or higher per person.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exer-

cised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that*, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a consolidation lease of up to 500,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of State (DoS). The additional space will allow DoS to consolidate the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) and Administration (A/EX) Bureaus. The proposal would bring to one location 1,159 CA staff and 202 A/EX staff, who are currently located in the Harry S. Truman Building and in State Annexes at the following addresses: 2401 E St., NW, Washington, DC; 1111 19th St., NW, Washington, DC; 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC; 7500 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA; 1800 Kent St., Arlington, VA; and 1000 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA.

DoS and GSA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1987 that committed to consolidating space and personnel in the Foggy Bottom area of the District of Columbia and in Rosslyn, VA. To the extent that it is practicable, DoS requires that the consolidated space be located proximate to HST in order to facilitate telecommunications and data links as well as security and improved daily operations.

The consolidation will allow CA to effectively house its personnel to meet its obligations to the American public and will achieve the following results:

- Increased oversight of passport operations;
- Greater efficiencies of management and operations;
- Increased customer service and passport adjudication efficiency;
- Reduced operation costs;
- Improved CA staff workplace conditions; and
- Reduced overcrowding at current locations.

In addition to the efficiencies of consolidation, CA requires additional space. As a result of several policy and procedure changes over the past seven years, CA has increased staffing and production facilities to meet growing needs.

One major policy change has been the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), which dramatically increased the demand for passports in Fiscal Year 2007 and Fiscal Year 2008 and changed the way that Passport Services does business. Congress mandated WHTI in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 and many of its requirements took effect on January 23, 2007. WHTI requires that all U.S. citizens traveling to other countries present a valid passport or other designated travel document to depart and reenter the United States.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

CA has gone from issuing 10.1 million passports in Fiscal Year 2005 to a record-setting 18.5 million in Fiscal Year 2007. In Fiscal Year 2008, CA issued 16.2 million passports (including 500,000 passport cards); the most recent Gallup projections anticipate 12.7 million issuances (including 1.6 million cards for travel to Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean) for Fiscal Year 2009. Recognizing DoS's needs, in July 2007, Congress passed the Passport Backlog Reduction Act to enable DoS to respond to critical shortages of passport processing personnel. By collocating the Washington Passport Agency and the Special Issuance Agency with headquarters staff, DoS will be able to provide better oversight of these key offices.

Another substantial policy change has been CA's significantly increased responsibilities as the U.S. Central Authority for both the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-Operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. From 2005 to present, the staff of CA's Office of Children's Issues has grown from 45 to 75 and additional positions will be needed to continue to meet its obligations.

In addition to the efficiencies created by consolidating nearly all of CA's Washington, DC, staff, relocating the Washington Passport Agency and the Special Issuance Agency, currently located at 1111 19th St, NW, is an extremely high priority due to overcrowding in the current leased building.

Description

Occupants:	Department of State
Delineated Area:	Foggy Bottom
Lease Type:	Consolidation/Expansion
Justification:	Improve operational efficiency and reduce overcrowding
Expansion Space:	211,000 rsf
Number of Parking Spaces ¹ :	25 inside
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	500,000
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$9,681,475

¹ DoS security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the location leased. This may be accomplished as a lessor furnished service, under an operating agreement with the lessor, or as part of the Government's leasehold interest in the building(s). Any parking included in the Government's leasehold interest may result in a total proposed annual cost in excess of the amounts indicated above.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

Proposed Total Annual Cost ² :	\$24,500,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate ³ :	\$49.00

Energy Performance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

Authorization

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environmental and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in one or more facilities that will yield the required rentable area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide interim leases, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease(s).

² Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

³ This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA

PBS

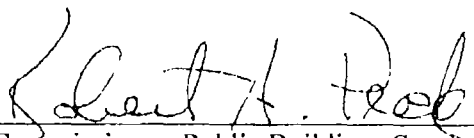
PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC

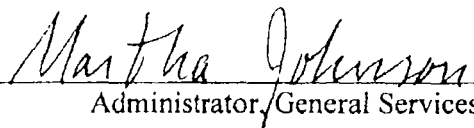
Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 13, 2010

Recommended 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Washington DC
PDC-15-WA11

HOUSING PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

December 2009

Locations	Current				Proposed				
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Office	Total	Office	Storage	
Existing CA Locations									
HST - 2201 C St. NW Wash DC	55	55	10,262						
SA-01 - 2401 E St. NW Wash DC	480	480	53,127	3,500	2,500				
SA-13 - 7002 Newington Rd., Lorton VA				4,757		4,757			
SA-15 - 1800 Kent St., Arlington VA	51	51	8,891			8,891			
SA-17 - 1111 19th St. NW Wash DC	225	225	39,452	1,500	16,600				
SA-21 - 7500 Boston Blvd., Springfield VA	4	4	120	2,636		2,756			
SA-29 - 2100 Penn. Ave NW Wash DC	344	344	45,728	1,500	3,000				
Existing V/EV Locations									
SA-27 - 1060 Wilson Blvd. Arlington VA	202	202	46,248	1,272	3,393				
Subtotal	1,361	1,361	203,829	15,165	25,493				
Proposed Lease(s)									
Consolidated Facility - CA							288,800	42,000	367,612
Consolidated Facility - A/EX							50,400	1,960	55,753
Total						1,696	339,200	43,960	423,365

Utilization Rate	Current	Proposed
	117	156

Current UR excludes 44,842 USF of Office for support space
Proposed UR excludes 74,624 USF of office for support space

Special Space	USF
Conference/Classroom	11,596
ADP	6,609
SCIF	800
Library	1,200
PPT Public Counter	20,000
Total	40,205

Usable square footage means the portion of the building available for use by tenants' personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building (e.g. auditorium, health units and snack bars). Usable square footage does not include space devoted to building operations and maintenance (e.g. craft shops, repair rooms, building supply rooms, rest rooms and lobbies).

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of up to 122,000 rentable square feet of space with 175 secured inside parking spaces for the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,759,615 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 157 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 157 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that*, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CLEVELAND, OH**

Prospectus Number: POH-05-CL11
Congressional District: 11

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease of up to 122,000 rentable square feet (rsf) with 175 secured inside parking spaces for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FBI currently occupies space at 1501 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, OH, under a lease that expires January 31, 2012.

Description

Occupants:	FBI
Delineated Area:	Cleveland, OH, Central Business District
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring lease, 1/31/2012
Number of Parking Spaces:	175 secured inside
Expansion Space:	None
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	122,000
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$5,149,283
Proposed Total Annual Rental Cost ¹ :	\$3,172,000
Proposed Total Annual Parking Cost ² :	\$587,615
Proposed Total Annual Cost:	\$3,759,615
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate ³ :	\$26.00 per rentable square foot

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

¹Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

²FBI's security requirements may necessitate control of the parking at the leased location. This may be accomplished as a lessor-furnished service, as a separate operating agreement with the lessor, or as part of the Government's leasehold interest in the building.

³This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS - LEASE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-05-CL11
Congressional District: 11

Authorizations

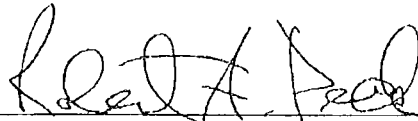
- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide an interim lease, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

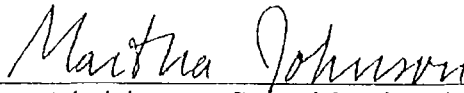
Submitted at Washington, DC, on December 21, 2010

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Administrator, General Services Administration

February 2010

Hous. Plan
FBI

POH-05-CL11
Cleveland, OH

Locations	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
LAKESIDE AVENUE BLDG												
1513 - Federal Bureau Of Investigation	300	300	60,858	26,900	21,092	108,850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Replacement Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	60,858	26,900	21,092	108,850
Total:	300	300	60,858	26,900	21,092	108,850	302	302	60,858	26,900	21,092	108,850

	Current	Proposed
Utilization	158	157

Special Space	
Restroom	920
Physical Fitness	2,500
Conference	4,619
ADP	7,963
Clinic/Health Unit	790
Mechanical rooms	500
Secured Storage	500
Break rooms	1,300
Processing Area	250
Mail Rooms	850
Vaults	400
Secured Room	500
Total:	21,092

Current UR excludes 13,389 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 13,389 USF of office support space

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of 224,000 rentable square feet of space and 428 inside parking spaces to accommodate government-owned and a small number of seized vehicles for the Drug Enforcement Administration's New York Field Division and Northeastern Regional Laboratory at a proposed total annual cost of \$19,090,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all

tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 77 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 77 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exer-

cised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-02-NY11
Congressional District: 08

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease of 224,000 rentable square feet (rsf) of space and 428 inside parking spaces to accommodate government-owned and a small number of seized vehicles for the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) New York Field Division (NYFD) and Northeastern Regional Laboratory (NERL).

The NYFD and NERL are separate divisions but work closely together. Direct interaction and consultation between NYFD special agents and the NERL chemist occur almost daily. In addition, DEA stores its highest value drug evidence at the laboratories. Collocating NERL with NYFD provides an increased level of security for the storage of the drug evidence and for the laboratory personnel.

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the DEA mission has evolved and NERL now supports and works closely with other law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorist organizations, which are funded in large part by illegal drug activities. These law enforcement agencies include FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force, New York/New Jersey High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) task force, and Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF). The interaction of DEA with its fellow law enforcement agencies, with which it shares agents and intelligence, is critical to the successful performance of its mission and for this reason, the delineated area for the proposed replacement lease is Midtown South to Downtown, New York City, New York.

Description

Occupants:	DEA
Delineated Area:	Midtown South to Downtown, NYC
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring lease (6/2/2011)
Number of Parking Spaces:	428 inside parking spaces for government and seized vehicles
Expansion Space:	None
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Maximum Office Rentable Square Feet:	224,000 rsf
Proposed Annual Rental Cost:	\$13,440,000
Proposed Annual Parking Cost:	\$5,650,000 (\$1,100/space/month)
Proposed Total Annual Cost:	\$19,090,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate:	\$60.00 per rsf

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-02-NY11
Congressional District: 08

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

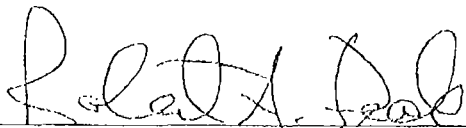
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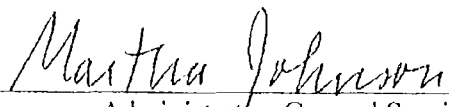
- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide for an extension at the existing location or an interim lease, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on December 21, 2010

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

August 2010

Housing - Plan
Drug Enforcement Administration

New York, NY
PNY- NY11

Locations	*Current						Proposed						
	Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF)			Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Rate	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total		
99 10TH AVENUE NY NY	966	966	122,636	14,337	14,337	72,255	209,228	966	966	122,636	11,337	75,255	209,228
DEA													
Total:	966	966	122,636	14,337	14,337	72,255	209,228	966	966	122,636	11,337	75,255	209,228

Current Utilization	77
Proposed Utilization	77

Current UR excludes 48,470 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 48,470 USF of office support space

↓

Special Space	
Laboratory**	30,190
Laboratory vault	3,000
Conference/meeting	5,950
Interview rooms	475
Physical fitness/restrooms	600
Physical fitness	2,700
Training room	10,890
Holding cells	1,100
Evidence vault	9,320
Tech Ops Command	5,430
Fleet Vehicle Maintenance	3,330
Tactical Training	2,270
Total:	75,255

*Current and Proposed reflect a recent re-measurement of DEA's space which will ultimately become the square footage used upon execution of the proposed succeeding lease. Prior to the re-measurement, office space totaled 269,961 rsf.

**Current Lab space totals 27,190 sq ft. Lab is to be expanded by 3,000 sq ft. Note: these totals do not include 3,000 sq ft lab vault.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION
LEASE—1800 G STREET, NW

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of up to 294,000 rentable square feet for the Department of State, Executive of the President, Department of Justice, and Department of Veteran Affairs, currently located at 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of \$14,406,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 155 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 155 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
1800 G STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-11-WA11

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease for up to 294,000 rentable square feet (rsf) of space for the Department of State (DOS), Executive Office of the President (EOP), Department of Justice (DOJ), and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), currently located at 1800 G Street NW, Washington DC. The four leases covered by this prospectus expire at various times in fiscal year 2011.

EOP occupies 50 percent of the government's space and DOS, DOJ and VA occupy the balance of the space under these leases. EOP's occupancy provides swing space for the renovation of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB). EOP's mission requires its staff be located close to the EEOB and the White House Complex.

Description

Occupants:	EOP, DOS, DOJ, VA
Delineated Area:	Proximate to the White House Southwest: F Street West: 19 th Street, NW North: K Street, NW East: 14 th Street, NW Southeast: Pennsylvania Avenue
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring Leases (2011)
Expansion Space:	None
Number of Parking Spaces ¹ :	75 Inside
Scoring:	Operating lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	294,000
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$9,768,468
Proposed Total Annual Cost: ²	\$14,406,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate ³ :	\$49.00

¹ The security requirements of the tenant agencies may necessitate control of the parking at the leased location. This may be accomplished as a lessor furnished service, as a separate operating agreement with the lessor or as part of the Government's leasehold interest in the building.

² Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

³ This estimate is for fiscal year 2011 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
1800 G STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-11-WA11

Energy Performance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

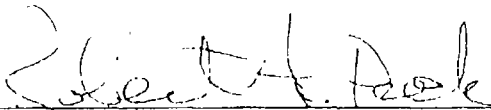
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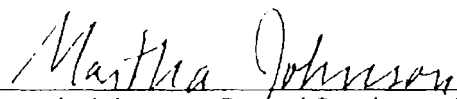
- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide interim leases, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 13, 2010

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

There was no objection.

**NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION
AND FAMILY LITERACY WEEK**

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today marks the start of National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week, and we must renew our efforts to help ensure every American is literate.

Today, 93 million American adults function below a high school level of literacy, lacking the most basic skills needed to compete in the 21st century economy. The unemployment crisis falls most heavily here—14.3 percent of Americans without a high school diploma are unemployed; among high school graduates with no additional education, the rate drops to 9.6 percent.

By supporting efforts to expand literacy, we can extend a hand to individuals and families across America. Making sure adults can read to their child or understand printed material at work isn't just good for them, it's essential for competing in the global economy.

Learning is a lifelong process. It doesn't stop the day you leave school. So let's renew our efforts to promote adult and family literacy both for the good of families and for the good of the country.

RISING FOOD PRICES

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Fed Chairman, Ben Bernanke, said last week when he was giving his speech that we didn't really have to worry about inflation, that the long-term inflation problem would not get beyond 2 percent. So in case Mr. Bernanke or the administration is paying attention, I'd like to read a few facts to them.

The price of milk has gone up 38 percent since last year. The price of sugar is up 20 percent since last year. The price of corn is up 62 percent since last year. As of August, beef prices grew 13 percent, or 52 cents a pound, since last year—the largest increase in the last 7 years. Gasoline is up 35 percent from a year ago, 98 cents a gallon, and the projected inflation rate is much, much higher than the administration or the Fed says is going to occur.

So I hope that we will stop these Keynesian policies, these socialistic policies, these big-spending policies that are killing the American people.

**REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1161**

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1161.

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

There was no objection.

CBC HOUR

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.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. This evening, I am again pleased to join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to talk about jobs for this first hour, and we are really pleased that we're going to be led off this night by our Democratic whip, The Honorable STENY HOYER, the person who has led us in the Make It In America agenda.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and I thank her for her leadership.

I want to thank the Congressional Black Caucus, which has raised this issue to a new height of not only visibility but of hope.

EMANUEL CLEAVER, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, told a wonderful story in our caucus the other day. He said there was a little boy and his dad, and his dad was reading the paper. The little boy scratched his hand, and as he did so, it obviously hurt. He went in front of his dad, shaking his hand. He walked to and from his father, and his father kept reading the paper. Finally, his father put down the paper and said, "Son, I know you scratched your hand, but there's nothing I can do about it."

And the little boy looked at his dad and said, "You can say, 'Ouch.'"

You can understand the pain that I am experiencing. You can understand the pain that losing a job is causing me. You can understand the pain of a home that is lost because the mortgage cannot be paid. You can understand the pain of a family, living in a home, who has seen the value of that most important asset of theirs dwindle and be reduced so that the mortgage payment they're paying is more than the value of the home in which they live.

The Congressional Black Caucus did two things: It said, "We hear and we say, 'Ouch.' We understand the pain you're experiencing. We feel your pain." But if all we do is empathize and feel pain, that's not enough.

□ 1920

Our President addressed us last week, and he said we can shrug our shoulders and say there are 14 months until the next election, but the people in pain can't wait 14 months.

And that's what the Congressional Black Caucus did. Tens of thousands of people showed up throughout this Nation because somebody offered hope, and not just hope but real deliverables. Jobs were gotten; interviews were set up; training sessions for how you apply, how you dress, how you talk to

prospective employers. Those kinds of seminars were given. A difference was made by the Congressional Black Caucus traveling throughout this country.

So I rise to thank the leadership and all the members of the Congressional Black Caucus. I see Mr. DAVIS and Ms. WATERS on the floor with DONNA CHRISTENSEN, and I thank them for their leadership in particular. MAXINE WATERS was an extraordinarily strong voice for saying just that: we feel your pain, and it's not just empathy we're going to give you; we're going to give you the help that we can give.

This President came before us last week and said, ladies and gentlemen, it is time to act. It is time to add to the opportunity for success for putting America back to work, for addressing the mortgage crisis in our country, for putting some more money in the pockets of working men and women in this country, for helping small business grow and expand, making sure as well that we pay for what we buy.

Every commission that has met, the Bowles-Simpson Commission and the Domenici-Rivlin Commission, said, yes, we have to get a handle on this debt and deficit, of which I'm a strong proponent; but in the short term we need to grow the economy because if you do not grow the economy, you will not get the deficit down because you need people working so that they can support themselves and their families and, yes, pay taxes, so that their grandchildren will not be deeply in debt. So I stand indebted to the Congressional Black Caucus for continuing to focus like a laser on creating jobs.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, another member of the Congressional Black Caucus and leader in our House, the chief deputy whip, is here as well and will be speaking so that in North Carolina and in America we can create jobs, invest in growing our economy, and, yes, give confidence, give confidence to every single individual, every family, and, yes, every business—small, medium, and large; that this Congress will act responsibly to address a challenge, to address the pain that our people are feeling, and to make sure in the long term, as we did in the 1990s, that our country is on a sound fiscal path leading to growth in the economy, jobs for our people, and a stronger and healthier America.

So I am pleased to join the Congressional Black Caucus, thanking them, congratulating them, and saying that I look forward to working with them, not just today, but today, tomorrow, the next day, and the next week until such time as our people are no longer in the pain they now experience.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Democratic whip, for joining us, and please come back and join us anytime that we're on the floor. And thank you for reminding everyone that the people of this country just cannot wait 14 months to go back to work to take care of their families.

At this time I would like to yield to Congressman DAVIS from Illinois.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Let me, first of all, thank you, my classmate, DONNA CHRISTENSEN. We got here about the same time, and it seems as though the longer we're here, the more alike we think. So I want to thank you for your leadership.

I also want to commend the Congressional Black Caucus because we have just completed what I will call a very successful tour, a tour where some people were able to actually obtain jobs, where other people were able to renew their faith and hope that out there somewhere waiting for them is a job.

As the minority whip talked about pain and frustration, it reminded me that there are thousands of people in my congressional district who are experiencing that pain just as there are millions across the country.

I dug out an old record of mine the other day. I was going through my collection, and there was a fellow singing a song about getting a job. He says, Every morning about this time, she brings my breakfast to the bed, crying, "Get a job." He says, When I read the paper, I read it through and through, trying to see if there is any work for me to do—get a job.

But he kind of ends by saying, It was difficult to get a job that did not exist. It was difficult to get a job that he couldn't find.

So I was pleased a few nights ago when a job plan was articulated and presented. That's a very simple kind of plan in a sense. I couldn't find much controversy. I couldn't find much that one couldn't buy no matter which side of the aisle they were on, no matter what their political stripes.

I mean, who can argue with rebuilding roads and bridges and highways and giving people the opportunity to just ride on roads that are not bumpy or to ride on streets that are not filled with potholes—meaningful kinds of work that anybody can know is an investment and is not any kind of giveaway?

Who can argue with unemployed teachers getting an opportunity to work? Who can argue with small businesses being able to receive incentives if they hire people who have been unemployed for more than 6 months? Who can argue with that? I don't think anybody that is serious could argue with any of that.

So jobs must be found. Jobs must be had. And I am pleased to join with my colleagues to say that we must turn around that there are no jobs so that the guy can sing, I got a job, I got a job.

Thank you, Congressional Black Caucus.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, DANNY.

This morning I was with the postmasters at their convention, and they're facing some difficulties and are having to downsize. And those are some jobs that we know that you and ELIJAH CUMMINGS, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, ED TOWNS, and LACY CLAY have been working to protect; and we thank you for that.

At this time I yield to the gentlewoman from California, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS.

□ 1930

Ms. WATERS. Thank you very much, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN. I would like to thank you for taking this time this evening so that we could focus on this issue of jobs. It's extremely important.

I would like to thank STENY HOYER for coming to the floor to recognize the work that we are doing, to increase job opportunities for people in this country.

The Congressional Black Caucus is to be commended because they heard the cry. They felt the pain of so many people out there who have lost their jobs, who do not know how they are going to pay their mortgages, who do not know how they are going to provide for their families.

So despite the fact that the Congressional Black Caucus organized and introduced over 40 bills dealing with this issue, the Congressional Black Caucus decided to do something more, recognizing, yes, that we have a public policy responsibility, that's why the 40 bills. But beyond that what else could we do?

So the Congressional Black Caucus took to the streets and went out into America and hit five cities: Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Atlanta, Miami, and then my city of Los Angeles. And what we saw was mind-boggling. Even though we understood that 16.7 percent is a huge number for people to be unemployed, we did not realize the thousands upon thousands of people who really were hurting out there.

They came. They came by the thousands in every city that we were in. They were young, they were middle-aged, they were the unemployed, they were people who had been looking for jobs for over a year. And it was awfully painful to see all of these young college graduates who happened to be African American, who went to school, graduated, and looked forward to going to their job, who had no jobs. And so we saw it firsthand.

In my own city of Los Angeles where we organized one of these job fairs, there were over 10,000 people who showed up. Luckily, we had a venue, the Crenshaw Christian Center, where they had a dome, a faith dome. They could hold 10,000 people, and people didn't have to stand in line.

In Atlanta people got ill standing in line 3, 4 hours trying to get connected. The employers are to be commended. They came and they listened, they interviewed, they took applications, they assisted people in learning how to get an opportunity with their companies. We would like to thank all of those employers who participated with the Congressional Black Caucus in trying to help connect people with jobs.

We have to continue with this push for jobs. The press has done a rel-

atively good job of shining a light on the devastation that's going on in these African American communities. We support all people getting an opportunity for jobs, but we must target our resources to those communities that are most in need.

We are talking about rural communities where there's unemployment and poverty, and we are talking about these urban areas. We believe that the resources must be targeted, the attention must be paid, not only to the entire population in this country of unemployed, but those areas that are absolutely suffering.

We need to continue to do this. And while the white unemployment rate stayed the same last month, black unemployment increased by 4 percentage points to 16.7 percent. Today in The Wall Street Journal they noted that black teenage unemployment is bordering on 50 percent. Fifty percent.

These figures don't even take into account the discouraged workers, involuntary part-time workers, and underemployed workers. Moreover, let me just tell you about the wealth gap. It is at its largest levels in more than a generation.

The median wealth of white households is 20 times that of black households and 18 times that of Hispanic households, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of newly available government data from 2009.

These lop-sided wealth ratios are the largest since the government began publishing such data in 1984 and roughly twice the size of the ratios that had prevailed between these three groups for the two decades prior to the Great Recession that supposedly ended in 2009.

The median wealth of white U.S. households in 2009 was \$113,149 compared to \$5,677 for blacks and \$6,325 for Hispanics.

The percentage of African Americans with no wealth has increased. About 35 percent of black households and 31 percent of Hispanic households had zero or negative net worth in 2009, compared with 15 percent of white households.

So while unemployment and the housing crisis is impacting everyone, it is hitting minority communities the hardest. That is why we must continue to push. I am so pleased that the President presented a huge opportunity to focus on job creation, and so now the devil is in the details.

It must be targeted. The public policies must take into consideration targeting these efforts so that these resources are put where its most needed. The Congress must have hearings and markups for the American JOBS Act. We must work together to ensure that its stimulative investments are protected and strengthened through greater targeting.

Our entire jobs-creation agenda can't simply be the tax cuts alone. We need to focus infrastructure repair in the communities with the bridges, roads and sewer systems that are most in need.

We need to rebuild schools in urban and rural areas that have long been neglected.

We want housing, a national housing trust fund to produce, rehabilitate, preserve, and operate rental housing in areas where our homeless veterans and seniors are concentrated.

We need targeted aid to the unemployed, who are the most likely to spend their money and stimulate the economy. If we do not pursue targeted public policy, I predict that the African American unemployment will hit 20 percent. The American economy will never be stable if we have one segment of our population, particularly a segment as large as the African American population, that faces a systemic jobs crisis.

So, again, my appreciation and my thanks to our chairman, EMANUEL CLEAVER, and to the entire Congressional Black Caucus for having the courage to step up and make this a priority issue, not only for our caucus but for their Congress and for their country. We cannot sit idly by in silence and watch what is happening as this devastation is continuing in these communities.

Thank you one more time for allowing us to be here this evening.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman WATERS. We want to thank you for your leadership in leading the jobs task force for the CBC and for being such a strong voice for those who are continually being left out and left behind.

At this time I would like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Let me thank you, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, for all of your work, not only here in the House of Representatives, but what you do for the Congressional Black Caucus all across America.

What hasn't come out tonight is you are actually the first vice chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, and you work so hard for all of us and we want to thank you very much. We want to thank you for convening this Special Order tonight. You work so hard to make it happen.

I also want to extend my appreciation to Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS, who worked so tirelessly to help make successful the tour that we had a few weeks ago. She and her staff worked so very hard, and I want to publicly thank them for all that they did.

I had intended to go to two of the five events, but because of Hurricane Irene in my district, I did not make it to Los Angeles, but I did go to the first one. I was there in Cleveland with Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE when we had the jobs fair and the town hall meeting, and it made such a powerful impression on me for us to get up that morning and to drive over to the community college and to see thousands of people lined up trying to get an interview for a job.

There was no question about it that these people were sincere, they were

jobless through no fault of their own. Many of them told us that they had been jobless for more than 2 years, and they were standing in line hoping to get an opportunity to be interviewed by some of the fine companies that had come with the jobs in hand.

So I want to encourage us to continue our work. We have so much work to do. The national unemployment now is 9.1 percent and African American unemployment is at least 16.7 percent and probably more. As Congresswoman WATERS said a few moments ago, among African American youth the number now approaches 50 percent, and so we have work to do.

The President has announced a very bold jobs plan that I hope that we can come together on as a Congress, both Democrat and Republican, House and Senate. I hope that we can come together and pass that package, the complete package, in just a few days because the American people are demanding that we do it.

□ 1940

We have a deficit panel that has now begun its work, 12 Members equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, half from the Senate and half from the House; and we are hoping and praying that deficit panel will be able to come together and present bold ideas to this Congress by November 23 so that we can demonstrate to the American people that we are serious about trying to create jobs.

But you know, Congresswoman, we as a Congress cannot do this alone. We as the CBC cannot do this alone. We have got to have shared sacrifice from people all across America, and that includes America's corporations. I have been disturbed over the last few days that America's companies are sitting on more than \$2 trillion in retained earnings, and that is so disappointing.

So when we talk about creating jobs, American corporations have a responsibility, too, to put people to work and to start spending and investing in their own companies. So we go forward now, and we have a lot of work to do. We have a short term, as the minority whip said a few moments ago, and he is absolutely right; and I want to thank STENY HOYER for his willingness to come to the floor tonight and to make the statements that he made. But we must have a short-term solution and a long-term solution. In the short term, we have to create jobs and we have to grow the economy. We have got to help businesses innovate, and we've got to improve the infrastructure so we can start getting more revenue from American workers. And, hopefully, in the long term we can begin to pay down the deficit.

So thank you for allowing me to come to the floor tonight and thank you for your leadership, and I thank the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus who works tirelessly. I don't know when he goes to Kansas City. He is from Kansas City, Missouri,

and a good friend of all of ours. I don't know when he rests. He is our tireless leader. I understand that he may be next in the queue to speak, and I will eagerly await the statements from our chairman.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, and thank you for pointing out the fact that America's corporations are sitting on billions of dollars. They have an obligation. As I understand it, they claim there is uncertainty, and so they are holding onto their funds. But there can't be any more uncertainty in our corporations than in the families around this country who are hurting because they need a job.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Without question.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you again, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, for joining us. At this time, it is my pleasure to yield to the leader of our Congressional Black Caucus, Reverend EMANUEL CLEAVER. And thank you so much for your work and reminding this Congress and this country on the importance of job creation for America's families and for leading us on that tour over the August recess.

Mr. CLEAVER. I thank the vice chair of the CBC. And to follow Congressman G.K. BUTTERFIELD, who I think hit on all of the proper and necessary areas of concerns, it has been written that ours will be the last generation in this country to experience surpassing the previous generation, that our children will not achieve what we have achieved and the jobs are not there. And while the individuals who have written about this and presented research on it are certainly brilliant and wise, I will gently rebuke them and disagree with their prediction.

I am not in any way willing to accept the fact, the fatalism, that the United States will inevitably fall to number two in the world behind China. Yesterday there was a news story that said at best there will be two superpowers equal in terms of influence and their economies: China and the United States.

This Nation that placed men on the Moon, this Nation that creates a new technology almost hourly should never surrender its place in the world to any other nation. And, further, I don't think that it is in our best interest to even give a hint that we believe that we can't continue to create jobs for the next generation.

The jobs tour that we had during the month of August was eye-opening and Earth-shattering. When we walked from our cars inside the Cleveland State University place where we held the jobs fair, there were people who had been in line since 5 a.m. that morning. And so it always troubles me to hear people say, and say baselessly: Well, you know, some people don't want to work. So 5 a.m. in the morning, standing in line. And at best, of the 5,000 or 6,000 people who were there, we only had about 2,000 jobs. But people stood patiently in line.

One of the things that happened that I think some of you may already know about who are in the CBC, an Anglo gentleman, and there were people from every race in every city, but this particular gentleman caught my attention because he said: Look, I listen to black radio. He said, I just like R&B and I heard about the jobs fair and I thought I'd come over since I'm unemployed. And he said, Is it all right? And of course our position is, has been, and shall always be, one of including everybody, particularly in a time of crisis. But even if we're not, that is what we would want. And so he remained in line. I'm not sure what happened, whether he was one of the successful applicants or not.

The point I want to make is that the pain that is being experienced in this Nation is not just being experienced by African Americans. It is true that our numbers are higher, but our numbers are higher for a variety of reasons. Number one, African Americans historically have tried or sought employment in government. One of the reasons Washington, D.C. is predominantly black is because African Americans from the South came to Washington by the tens of thousands because it was believed that if you could get to the capital of the United States, you would experience far less bigotry and discrimination. And so by the thousands they came to Washington.

The same thing holds true with government. African Americans have sought employment with State, local, and the Federal Government. So every time people read in the paper or cheer that some State laid off 200 or 300 people, they need to understand that those are 200 or 300 real human beings, and chances are also great that they are disproportionately minority. So that is one of the reasons why our numbers are swelling like they are.

But also I think we have got to realize that there are some other factors through no fault of people who are unemployed. I served as mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, from 1991 until 1999, two terms, 8 years. One of the things we always had to fight was expanding. Urban sprawl is what it is called sociologically. Kansas City is a city that stretches 322 square miles. To show you how large that is, you can place the entire city of San Francisco inside the city limits of Kansas City 30 times, or the city of Washington, I think it is like 42 times. It is a huge city.

Now while many politicians brag about that, the truth of the matter is we stretched out our resources. One of the things I learned during the jobs fairs—we started out in Cleveland, went to Detroit; left Detroit and went to Atlanta; left Atlanta and went to Miami; left Miami and went to Los Angeles—and there is one thing that was present at all of those that this Congress needs to deal with and it is this: the jobs that were brought to our fairs were not new jobs. The truth of the matter is they were jobs that already

existed except they were in the suburbs.

And so as the cities have expanded, the jobs have moved to the suburbs. And so we cannot speak of creating jobs without dealing with the issue of transportation. There's an inextricable connection between jobs and transportation: how do you get people in the highest unemployment areas to the areas where the jobs are.

□ 1950

For those who live on the eastern seaboard, you have a little better situation because you have, as we do in Washington, the Metro. But when you start moving toward the western part of the United States, or the Caribbean, there is no mass transportation that is as effective as it is on the east coast. Therefore, if jobs are in suburban Kansas City and people who live in the urban area are unemployed and do not have a car and do not have any way of getting to the jobs, there is no way they can get there. Remember, Kansas City is a city of 322 square miles, which means that people could need to go essentially 30, 40, 50 miles to get a job.

Now, let me also say that nothing has been discussed thus far dealing with transportation. The jobs bill is seeking to have what I think most of us would support, which would be some kind of transportation bank where it would end up that the government would put money in and hopefully the private sector would come in and we would be able to get these infrastructure jobs going. But the amount of money that is being discussed is woefully inadequate, and there's probably little chance that we're going to be able to create any new mass transit programs in the country. In fact, UMTA, the Urban Mass Transit Administration, is broke virtually broke. So there's very little in the way of help coming forth.

Now, there's some politics involved, and we're all in the political environment. And the people at home may not even understand what's going on.

Tragically, I have watched our country move to a state where people are constantly angry. They're being told to hate their government, and then both sides of the aisle use inappropriate language to discuss things with the other side of the aisle. It's continuing to ratchet up, and it's getting worse and worse. And the people around the country are not only participating in it, they are encouraging it.

This is the United States of America. My hope and my dream is that this Nation will be around for my children and my grandchildren. But I'm telling you that what our children are seeing is not a pleasant sight because they are looking at a Nation that is becoming more and more divided. You can't look at television or radio without this constant attack, attack, attack, and it's just sickening to see this.

As we're moving into an election cycle, we're going to see "thermal nu-

clear" campaigns. And the American public needs to come to grips with the fact that if people will run a nasty campaign where all they do is attack, chances are when they come to Congress they're going to do the same thing. And the more we bring people in here who come for the sole purpose of fighting against the other side, the less business we're going to take care of for the people of this country.

I said last week there are some people who'd like to defeat the President of the United States. Fine. Campaign against him. Get your spouse, your children, your grandchildren, your friends, and everybody. Vote against him. If you can vote twice, vote twice. Do everything you can to defeat the President. But right now, vote for the American public. Fight him later. Vote now for the American public.

And the American public is in trouble. We've got to create opportunities for jobs to grow and develop or we're going to find ourselves faced with a new normal, a new normal where unemployment is considered normal at 8 percent rather than 3.5 percent, which is what our predecessors decided that we're going to keep unemployment at, 3.5 percent. So we can't allow this to happen. I think we've got to fight against it. But, more than that, what we've got to do is quit fighting each other. Nothing is going to happen worth anything if we're fighting each other.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEAVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. CLEAVER, you brought up the subject of infrastructure in your remarks. That's a very important conversation that we've got to have in this country. You have served 8 years as mayor of a major city. Would you again speak to the importance of infrastructure and what it can mean to job creation and economic development in communities all across America?

I'm from a rural community. I have 88 small cities and towns in my district and they don't have access to money to build infrastructure. The infrastructure bank that you made reference to would just bring new life to rural communities. I know you served as a mayor. Just talk about the relationship between infrastructure and job creation.

Mr. CLEAVER. What is generally said is that you get, four to one, jobs to money spent if we do infrastructure projects, and those jobs are long lasting.

Now, most of the infrastructure in this country is in decrepit condition. Most of the storm water sewers, wastewater sewers in cities around the country are over a century old. Roads are collapsing. Our bridges are collapsing. We saw in Minnesota 2 years ago what happens when we neglect our own infrastructure.

And the worst thing about it, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, is that we're

building roads and bridges right now in Iraq, new roads and bridges and schools in Iraq right now. I'm just a dumb Methodist preacher, but something doesn't add up. We're doing all of this in Iraq and our roads are crumbling?

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. And we have American workers ready to do the work if we can create the opportunities.

Mr. CLEAVER. And we can with the infrastructure bank. But we've got to put enough money in the bank to attract the private sector dollars. And that's a part of the President's plan, and hopefully people will buy into it. But I don't think we have a lot of time to waste. Americans are sitting around now hoping, many of them even praying, that we will do something to help them out of the economic doldrums in which they find themselves.

So, I appreciate the opportunity to come and share tonight in this discussion because I think people around the country who are watching this need to know at least there are some people in Washington who are looking out for their best interests. And I think, based on what we're doing, we are part of it. I'm not going to suggest that other folks are not interested in helping folks. They are. I'm saying that sometimes, maybe even unintentionally, we allow political ideology to trump anything and everything else, and at some point we ought to be more Americans than we are Democrats or Republicans.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Chairman CLEAVER, and thank you for the perspective that you always bring to these discussions, helping us to focus on the important issues, sometimes the underlying issues that often get overlooked.

Yesterday and today, we've taken time out of our daily routine to remember the over 3,000 people who went to work on a bright, sunny morning and whose lives were snuffed out in three dastardly acts of terrorism. We remember and honor them and their families and the first responders who returned to help and also met their death on September 11, 2001. We pay tribute also to the men and women of our Armed Forces who lost their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan, continuing our fight against al Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and those who are still there protecting us and the world from attack.

Today, I had the honor of addressing our postmasters at their annual convention and remembered Thomas Morris, Jr., and Joseph Curseen, who died after being exposed to anthrax sent in the mail in the weeks after as they worked at the Brentwood postal facility here in Washington. We didn't look at those who died or talk about those who died as Republicans or as Democrats or Independents. They were workers in both the public and private sector, who some groups today are trying to pit against each other. We honor them all and their families for their sacrifice.

Tonight, we've been focusing on the workers that remain with us, but most especially we are singling out for our attention—to the attention of this Congress and for all Americans—those who have no job and for whom, until now, it had appeared as though there would be no legislation to come to their aid. But thanks to our great President, there's now a bill before us, and we're calling on both bodies to pass it as soon as possible and without taking it apart. The 1.9 million jobs and the 2 percent economic growth projections are dependent on those two things—that we pass it promptly and that we pass it intact.

Most importantly, as President Obama said, and all of us know, the American people cannot wait 14 months until after the next election. They have already been hurting too long and they need those jobs. They need our help today.

□ 2000

As you heard, the Congressional Black Caucus did not wait either. We felt the pain and anxieties in our communities and communities across the country and used our August recess to partner with the private sector and some government agencies to bring jobs that are needed so desperately into our communities now. People of all ages, all educational backgrounds and levels came out in the thousands everywhere that held those job fairs.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this country are crying out to us to put them back to work, to allow them to make it in America and to be able to take care of their families and our Nation once again. Sure, there are things in the President's draft bill that some of us are not particularly fond of that we're willing to accept for the integrity of the entire package and for the good of our country. And others, like Social Security and Medicare, we accept the President's goals and hope that we can work with him to achieve them through any alternative measures wherever our approaches might differ.

The ladies in the markets in the Caribbean at home in the Virgin Islands used to what we call "marry" different fruits and vegetables for sale. You had to buy the two of them, whether it was limes and peppers or yams and okra, you had to buy the two; the vegetables were married. The purpose of that, of course, was to get everything sold by tying something everyone wanted to something that might not be as popular. Now I know that was not our President's approach, but he did put together a package that could best appeal to us so that we could all come together and buy it as a package. And so, Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, that is exactly what we should and must do.

Creating jobs and stimulating our economy is critical not just to our present, but to our future. This is not an issue that's about the President, and it ought not to be about the next election. Neither is it about the CBC or

Members of Congress, or about Republicans or Democrats or Independents. It's about the welfare and the well-being of the American people and of our country, which I know all of us care about.

We are in a crisis. In crises, people always come together to the aid of each other, as we did on 9/11/01 and in the weeks and months after. So it's our hope and prayer that this Congress can do the same thing now.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I yield back the balance of our time.

GOP JOBS OFFENSIVE: ROLLING BACK JOB-KILLING REGULATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. Mr. Speaker, last week we were here talking about jobs. This week, we need to talk about jobs again because, quite honestly, the problem the United States has is we have to get our people back to work.

These fine folks who just had the hour before us, they were talking about jobs, talking about the ability to get a job. I thought it was an interesting discussion. We are all concerned about jobs, and we all have different views of how this should be done.

The President laid out a broad agenda for another stimulus bill that he believes will cause us to have new jobs. He's going to deliver that I think today in writing so we can all sit down and look at it and analyze just exactly what it actually says so we can figure out how much of that will create jobs, and if there is a disagreement, we will at least know what we disagree with.

But the bottom line is there are some things that are basic. People take their money and they invest their money when they feel like, A, it's going to make them money, and B, they can feel relatively safe that the future that they envision is the future that's going to actually happen. You've got to look down the road in any organization and get yourself a perspective of just what it takes to make your business or your operation thrive and go forward. And there are some basic things you want to know. You want to know, basically—let's say you're doing a 5-year plan. Over the next 5 years, there are some simple things you would like to know: What are my taxes; what taxes am I going to have to pay on my business? What regulations are going to affect my business, and are they going to change? What is the source of money to borrow or invest in my business if I want to expand? Let's say I want to put a new assembly line in my factory, or I need a new building for my business to grow and put my employees in. Am I going to be able to finance that building? Am I going to be able to come up with the mortgage money to be able to do that? Can I envision a pathway to

income that will support that mortgage and the paychecks for those people that I'm going to hire to run my business with me, to operate the business? These are not mind-shattering things. This is very simple stuff.

If you were starting a lemonade stand, you would have to make some kind of projection on a lemonade stand to figure out whether you were just going to sell lemonade today, or maybe you could sell it all week if you're a little kid. But you've got to know what the playing field is about.

Tonight I'm going to talk about the same thing we talked about last time, something that may be unintended consequences. It may be a different agenda of a different view of the world, or whatever you want to call it, but there are very, very onerous regulations that are popping up now on a basically daily basis that are surprising people and industry around the country. The one that is a front-page headline and will be the subject of legislation I believe this week in Congress is on this board right here. And Congressman TIM SCOTT of South Carolina has a bill to block this regulation, this action by one of our regulatory authorities, the National Labor Relations Board.

The National Labor Relations Board has filed a complaint against Boeing to prevent them from building a new aircraft plant in South Carolina. Boeing currently has a large complex of production in Seattle, Washington—or somewhere in Washington, I think it's Seattle—Puget Sound it's called. The problem that the National Labor Relations Board has with the South Carolina site—which is not going to displace, to my knowledge, any of the union employees that are at Puget Sound, but it's a new factory with new employees. But because this factory is in a right-to-work State, where a person doesn't have to join a union in order to get the salary and benefits that the company pays, the National Labor Relations Board has filed suit against Boeing to prevent them from hiring these people and opening this plant.

Now at a time with over 9 percent unemployment—close to 10 percent in some estimates—and as you heard, in some communities, the African community, 16 or 18 percent unemployment, in the Hispanic community, the very same kind of numbers for the Hispanic community, why would a board in Washington, D.C., the National Labor Relations Board, why would they want to say to a company which has made a financial determination that the wise place for them to build their next factory is in the great State of South Carolina, but because they are not a union State, they say, no, we're not going to let you build it there? When did it become the government's job to have regulatory authorities telling people where they could and could not build a plant based solely on union membership? This is very, very onerous. It's very, very unfortunate.

Without any argument pro or con toward union membership, this State—which is a sovereign State of our Nation—has chosen to have right-to-work laws, which means you don't have to join the union to go to work. Other States choose to have union laws, and closed shops, which means that you can't work in a place unless you join the union. Whether you like one version or the other depends on where you stand, but the facts are that in this country we have both union shops and right-to-work States, and I don't think the government should be picking winners and losers.

□ 2010

I think it's inappropriate for the government to be picking winners and losers. So that's why TIM SCOTT is bringing a bill to the floor this week, I believe it's this week, to discuss this very issue and, basically, restrict the National Labor Relations Board from having the power to do something like this, because this is not appropriate. The National Labor Relations Board's job is to develop the relationship between labor and management. It's not a guarantee of union membership. The reason we're talking about this, first and foremost is this is the current event in regulations and government interference in a company's business.

And by the way, what is a corporation?

This is something I'm always amazed by. The minute you said the words "Boeing Corporation," it's like they become something, some giant something, and like it's one rich man someplace that owns Boeing. If you own a 401(k), if you have a retirement plan, if you are involved in even the government investment plan that we have for our Federal employees, there's a pretty good chance you might own Boeing stock. Your plan might own Boeing stock.

So what is that corporation? Well, it's you, if you own Boeing stock, because the owners of that company are the people who own the stock. So we need to realize that it's not one or two rich people that own Boeing. It is a multitude of Americans who have invested a small part of their paycheck in buying a share or 10 shares or a million shares, whatever they can afford, of Boeing stock.

So we've got this concept that came out of the sixties, it's don't steal from the individual, but steal from "the man." In criminal law where I've spent much of my life, that was always an amazing thing for me. "The man" seemed to be anybody that you didn't know. But it certainly was the corporations.

And, yet, an awful lot of people have their life savings invested in companies like Boeing, like Shell Oil Company, like Exxon, like United States Steel, if they still exist, I don't know whether they do or not, like Continental Airlines, like American Airlines, like Union Pacific Railroad. Those are all

owned by people. People own those corporations.

Why should the National Labor Relations Board tell the representatives of the people that own Boeing stock that they can't be in South Carolina because it's not a union shop?

I don't think they should. I think this bill will pass out of this House and, hopefully, will get the support of the President and the realization by the Democrats over in the Senate that this is an important thing and a very bad precedent for the government to be picking winners and losers.

So we started with this board. Now, I talked about my bill that I have, which we may or may not take up. First off, let me tell you something we've been doing. The Congressional Review Act is in existence at this time, and it allows Congress to review every Federal regulation issued by the government agencies and, by the passing of a joint resolution, overrule those regulations.

Federal agencies shall, that means they must, submit to each House of the Congress, that's the Senate and the House, to the Comptroller General a comprehensive report on any major proposed rule. Congress has 60, and that's legislative days, to pass a joint resolution of disapproval of any rule. The Senate must vote on a Congressional Review Act resolution of disapproval.

So there is a tool to actually disapprove of some of these rules that we're going to be talking about tonight, and we're going to be using that tool. We've already started using it. We're going to continue to use it, so I'm going to put it down here at the bottom so we'll remember we've got a tool.

People have asked me why I put a bill forward that would be so general as to say let's have a general regulation moratorium on all regulations until 2013. Let me read you some—this is not an original idea by JOHN CARTER, that's me. This is some regulations that come, some articles out of some newspapers. Let me just read you a couple of them.

The Detroit News: The flood of Federal regulations coming out of the Obama administration add costs, stifles economic growth and limits job creation. Growth is a smarter way to generate additional taxes from businesses than raising the rates and thus the operating costs. The former approach creates jobs. The latter kills them.

The business community is also warning that a flood of Federal regulations will limit growth and job creation. Obama should suspend implementation of any regulation with the potential impact on the economy until the unemployment rate falls below 6 percent.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in particular, must be throttled. The EPA's war on coal affects power plants that provide roughly half of the Nation's electricity. In Michigan, DTE

energy says that the new rules will take 20 percent of its capacity off line within 3 years. Without an assured supply of energy, companies will not invest in new facilities.

That's the clip from the Detroit News.

The Wall Street Journal: Business leaders, "Stop the Implementation of Job-Destroying Regulations." Many of their suggestions are familiar. The CEOs want lower corporate taxes in the U.S., which has among the highest corporate rates in the world, and a moratorium or a rollback of business regulations.

"The government needs to be a better partner with the business world," says Magellan Health Services CEO Rene Lerer, echoing a sentiment expressed by many. James Turley, Chairman and CEO of Ernst Young, "Remove government regulatory policy uncertainty through 2013 by halting initiation or implementation of regulations when such regulations could hurt jobs or economic growth."

So that's just two quotes out of the newspaper. There are more here. But the point of that being is that the people who create jobs, the job creators are the small and mid-sized businesses of this world, and the big businesses for that matter. But the real generator is the small businessman in America. Over 90 percent of all the jobs held by anybody in this country, those people work for small businesses.

Now, what's a small business?

Well, the other day we had, sitting up here listening to the President's speech, we had a franchise holder for McDonald's franchises. McDonald's hamburger place is a small business, as it belongs to a person who has purchased the franchise for that business.

We had another man with Sports Cuts, which is a haircut franchise. And these are individual people who get a national name, and a national product, and they pay money for that, for the right to use that national name and national product, but they are a small business, usually run by one or two individuals. And they're telling us the uncertainty of regulatory procedures of the Federal Government is making their job untenable.

I'm joined here by my good friend from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO). I think he might have something to say about this. DON, would you like to take the mike? I'll be glad to yield you whatever time you'd like to have concerning regulations and how you see them affecting folks in your part of the world.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you, Judge CARTER, for the opportunity to be with you this evening.

I spend, as you know, most of my time working on manufacturing issues. Our congressional district in the northern part of Illinois is home to over 2,000 factories, and McHenry County, in particular, is home to some of the most high-tech plastic companies in the world.

The President, last week, spoke before Congress and talked about regulations, and he said that every rule should meet the so-called common-sense test.

□ 2020

Regulations should protect people from environmental health hazards and unsafe workplace practices. There's no disagreement on that. We all agree on that. But overregulation has a tendency to destroy jobs.

For example, the Department of Health and Human Services, under the directive of the National Toxicology Program, has labeled, recently, styrene as a human carcinogen that causes cancer. Now, styrene is the basic ingredient that is used in plastic composites. About 90 percent of the composites contain that and about 50 percent of other plastic resins for other uses.

And some of the uses for products with styrenes, they're used in packaging and disposables under polystyrene plastic resins, food trays, egg cartons, furniture, office fixtures, equipment covers, mail trays. In fact, the plastic that is oftentimes used on electronic equipment, refrigerator components, liners, air-conditioning parts in housing, toys, high-tech products, consumer electronics, major appliances, insulation, floor backing, pipe and siding, computer monitors, IV connectors, syringes, stereo covers. You can see that it's almost anything that is used in manufacturing. And the fiberglass tubs, showers.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will yield, I believe this board is made out of that styrene. This is what we call plastic board.

Mr. MANZULLO. It could very well be.

Mr. CARTER. If you look at it, it probably is made out of styrene.

Mr. MANZULLO. So that just demonstrates, Judge, the fact that styrene is so pervasive in all of our consumer products.

Now, what has happened is the National Toxicology Program said that styrene is a carcinogen. They looked at a couple of studies, did a very, very poor job in looking at the history and the other studies available. In fact, the European Union and Canada came to the opposite conclusion and said that there's nothing wrong with styrenes, that it does not cause cancer.

What we're trying to do is get the National Academy of Sciences, which is widely regarded as the final word in these scientific matters, to conduct an independent study on styrene.

Now, if nothing happens and styrene remains on this list of something that's "likely to cause cancer," it could end up destroying hundreds of thousands of jobs in America. Let me give you an example.

The company that makes all the plastic utensils for McDonald's, that company uses styrenes. And what we see developing here are insurance companies that are taking a look at the

plastic companies that use styrene, and they're becoming very nervous over the fact that the government is taking a position that, without good case study, styrene is a carcinogen. So insurance companies are starting to balk at insuring the companies that use styrene.

Lawyers have already met examining the best way that they could bring the class action lawsuits for all of these products that contain styrenes. And what could end up happening is, because of the regulations that will come down from the Federal Government, the government will say, well, in its finished product, there's nothing wrong with a product involving styrenes, but in the manufacturing of it, that's where the problem is. We could lose hundreds of thousands of jobs. Our plastics industry could be destroyed.

Now, these are the types of things that absolutely do not make sense, where, because of the jungle of rules that the Federal Government has that makes it very difficult to get in a counterargument, where people make decisions not based upon a cost analysis but based upon a couple of studies here and there as opposed to volumes of studies that have gone on examining whether or not styrenes are a carcinogen, we could lose the plastics industry in America. Those jobs could easily go overseas all because of poor science on the part of the regulators.

Regulation in America is out of control. And I work not only with the styrene industry but the people that are involved in foundries, where regulations are underway that if they're not done correctly—you could take a look at the silicas and say even though silicas are a problem, we know that if the regulations are done improperly, we could lose the foundry industry in this country.

America is great because of our manufacturing background. America will only recover from this economic crisis when the manufacturing jobs are secure and come back. That's why we've been pleading with HHS, saying, You don't understand, the Department of Health and Human Services, the impact of the poor decision that you have made with regard to these styrenes.

We could go on to other products from other manufacturers, and it's a slew. You have, up there on the chart, the scissors cutting the red tape. The red tape is so thick it would take a blowtorch to go through it, or some kind of a chopper or buzz saw, besides the scissors on it.

So I share with you the deep concern over the people who are losing jobs in America today because of overregulation by the Federal Government.

Mr. CARTER. Recapturing my time, I thank my friend and say that I hope that all of those Members of this House and others that might be listening heard you say America could lose this industry. You didn't say that the world would lose this industry because, quite honestly, once again, a great industry that produces good-paying jobs will, all

of a sudden—not because of taxes or not because of high labor costs, which are a lot of the arguments we get—a new factor, the regulatory industry, drove this prosperous industry out of our country because of possibly voodoo science that they didn't investigate enough. They've got a concept, and they stick to that concept on their science arguments and they don't go outside the scope of their view of the world.

They're going to shut down an industry. But are we going to stop making plastics? No. The world's not. Just the United States is going to stop. And then people say, Why are all of these jobs offshore?

It's not just the cost of labor that drives people offshore. Our regulatory agencies have as much to do with that as anything there is out there.

The President made a joke recently where he said he found out that all shovel-ready jobs are not shovel-ready jobs. Well, let me tell you. I haven't checked all of those jobs he's talking about, but I'd be willing to bet you that there's either an endangered species or, in some form or fashion, the Environmental Protection Agency is in between the shovel taking the first load of dirt on a project and somebody trying to get a project done, because it's the agencies that are shutting down our highways. They're shutting down our bridges. They're shutting down our sewer projects, our water projects, and sometimes for very bizarre reasons.

Mr. MANZULLO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANZULLO. Look at the Keystone pipeline coming down from Canada to Texas, which branches, really, into central Illinois. It's been tied up by the EPA and other regulators for 3 years. We're looking at 20,000 new jobs. I think it's a \$5 billion to \$8 billion project. That doesn't count the people that make the pizzas, the people that make the shoes.

I was talking to a shoe salesman, Red Wing shoes that are mostly made in America, and those are the industrial shoes. And I said, How's business?

He said, DON, when manufacturing is down and construction is down, my sales of shoes are down.

And so it continues. It's not just the actual cost of the impact to that particular entity, the particular construction site, the particular regulation, but all of the peripherals that come as a result of it. Those are the things that destroy our economy.

□ 2030

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time to just continue this conversation, I think it's very interesting what you said about the pipeline. That pipeline is bringing heavy crude from Canada to the United States to be refined. Now, let's just point out that it was in *The Wall Street Journal* sometime this

week, as I read it this week, that Alberta, Canada is just exploding. Everybody has got these great jobs because they are going forward, their environmentalists are staying out of the way, and they're developing this heavy crude industry, this tar they've got there, tar sands; and that's what we're shipping down here to be refined in this proposed pipeline, down to where the market is in the United States. Canada is one of our largest, if not the largest single, exporter to the United States of petroleum products.

Now, what's interesting about this picture is that same field that's across that imaginary line in Canada is also down in North Dakota, and we know it's there. It's in Montana, and we know it's there. And it's probably in a lot of other places that are called "public lands" in this country right now. Those are lands held by the Federal Government. They own those lands.

Now, what does that mean? That means that they're not letting the drilling going on or the exploration going on on our land for the same petroleum products that we're buying from Canada and building a pipeline to ship down here. Why? EPA and others, regulators and bureaucrats, are preventing the development of those products. Now, it all goes back to the global warming or climate change argument or whatever this whole big umbrella is over this whole idea.

But you wonder why there are no jobs; 250,000 jobs have been created in Alberta, Canada in the last 18 months. 250,000 jobs all to do with that oil. Right across the border, we could be doing the same thing.

Mr. MANZULLO. And it's not just oil; it's natural gas.

Mr. CARTER. It's natural gas. And I will tell you something else. I was just down in San Antonio meeting with some friends down there. One of them is a banker, and he said, Go to south Texas. Man, you should see what's happening in south Texas. Besides the oil and gas we'd already found many years ago down there, they have now found out that there is shale oil and shale gas down in the ground, amazing deposits down there. They're going to have to be using the fracking system to get it out.

But already they're building hotels in towns that only have 8,000 people in them. They're building four-story hotels. Why? Because for the foreseeable future, working men and women are going to be in those hotels, because they've got a job there, until they can find a place to live. Builders are already looking at developing subdivisions, and the people who sell work boots are selling work boots in south Texas. And all those periphery things that come off of that discovery and that development of that discovery create thousands and thousands of jobs.

It multiplies as it goes, just exactly as you were describing, Mr. MANZULLO; and that's the exact kind of progression that will bring this country back

if we let those folks continue to manufacture.

I guarantee you there's not a person that's watching this or listening to this or who is in this Chamber that there's not somewhere almost within their reach something that's made out of styrene that you've just been describing to us. It is almost as abundant as wood. In fact, if you remember the old movie "The Graduate," what was the advice the guy gave the kid? "Plastics." That's the future: plastics.

Well, we're in that future now, and it is the future. In fact, one of the reasons we have such an outstanding medical world that we live in is we're not having to rewash and sterilize metal and glass instruments. We're making all of our instruments out of this plastic with that styrene in it, and then we're throwing them away. They're disposable. We're making them at a price where we can dispose of them for health purposes, which has changed the lives of many thousands and thousands of Americans in this country every single day, the health pluses of having that product on the market.

But with the government's interference, we will be getting it from China or India or who knows where. But it won't be from here, and no American will have a good job on that. It's almost criminal.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANZULLO. Plus we would end up losing the people that made the machine tools, the actual molds, the dyes for the injection systems and other types of systems and molding systems that are used in the manufacture of these plastics.

I appreciate Congressman CARTER's yielding to me to explain this styrene issue, and I look forward to the rest of his presentation.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you for joining me. And if you would like to stay, we'd love to have you.

Going back to another quote: CNBC, CEO: "From a regulation standpoint, government just needs to get out of the way. We asked several CEOs leading up to the speech what bold steps Obama could take to reduce the 9.1 percent unemployment rate. John Schiller, chairman and CEO of Energy XXI, said, 'If the government would get out of the way, from a regulation standpoint, and let us, XXI, do what we do good, you'll see us continue to hire and grow this economy. I think that's a message from across the board,' said Schiller."

From the *Washington Examiner*: "If President Obama was serious about boosting job creation, he would stop his administration from creating even more regulatory uncertainty. This is the President who once blithely quipped, 'You know, the business community is always complaining about regulations.'

"But Friday's decision can only be viewed positively if it is indeed a first step. There are still six other proposed regulations from the EPA that would cost the economy dearly. According to

the EPA's own estimates, the cost to small businesses for obtaining carbon emission permits alone would be \$76 billion per year, not including the hundreds of billions of dollars in widespread economic damage from higher energy prices. If Obama really wanted to remove 'regulatory uncertainty' from the economy, he would use his Thursday jobs speech—that was last Thursday—"to announce that he is ordering EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson to halt all of her agency's work on global warming regulations."

Now, these are just some quotes from some of the media out there that are talking about job creation. I'm for a moratorium. We'll see if we can get that done.

Red tape reality: the White House promises to save \$10 billion in 5 years. The White House just put forward \$17.7 billion in regulations in only 2 months.

The next chart, this is something we call the TRAIN Act. The purpose of the TRAIN Act is simple: Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation, TRAIN. These guys sit up late at night to figure out how they can have an acronym to cover whatever they're doing. But this is very simple: TRAIN delays MACT and CSAPR—these are two huge rulemaking issues which I will tell you about in just a minute—until the full impact of the Obama administration's regulatory agenda has been studied. They basically say 1,000 power plants are expected to be affected. The annual electricity bill increases in many parts of the country from 12 to 24 percent.

Now, what is this? The administration's new Maximum Achievable Control Technology standards and Cross-State Air Pollution Rule for utility plants will affect the electricity prices for nearly all American consumers. A total of 1,000 plants are expected to be affected. Middle class Americans can expect their bills to go up between 12 and 22 percent.

□ 2040

Mr. SULLIVAN is saying, look, let's make an economic analysis before you actually impose these regulations, see what it's actually going to do. How is it going to hurt the individual consumer, and how, by the way, is it going to hurt the act of ability of people to get a job?

If you are going to shut down in some instances up to a third to half of power plants, because they are either coal emission power plants or because they've got boiler issues that have got to be dealt with, then what happens? You are talking about people's jobs, getting laid off. When it comes to coal-powered plants, there are some places where the majority of the electricity in the Midwest, for instance, is coal power.

Now if you are going to shut down coal-powered plants to make them retool for new regulations, here is an interesting thought: They have already retooled to put scrubbers on these

things three or four times. It's another set of retooling on top of the retooling before the retooling and the other retooling. When they get to this thing they find at some point the guy is going to say, my gosh, I have had about all of this regulation I can stand.

I am going to tell you an amusing story, but it's true. When I was a young lawyer I worked for the Agriculture Committee of the Texas House of Representatives as their lawyer, and we had a hearing one day about new Federal regulations on sausage manufacturers.

Now in Texas our heritage has a lot of folks from the sausage manufacturing parts of Europe. We have Germans, we have Czechs, we have Swedes, we have Norwegians, we have a lot of people who in their old country, they made sausage. And so we have lots and lots of small sausage operations in Texas. Almost every town you go to in Texas, some butcher shop somewhere is making their own best sausage made in Texas.

You can go to our grocery store and you will see sausage that's produced—I am just talking about Texas now—in multiple cities all over the State. Most of them are small towns.

Now, this is a true story. We were having testimony about new government regulations concerning the manufacture of sausage by small businesses. They brought a man in who was in a prison uniform from the State prison in Huntsville and they put him on the stand.

They said, why are you here? He said, well, my brother and I, we made the best sausage in east Texas. But this guy came in our office and he says, I've got these regulations here. You're not going to be able to make this in your butcher shop anymore. You're going to have to redo your butcher shop.

He gave us a list of stuff we had to do. We took it to our banker. He said, you boys have got the best sausage operation in east Texas. I'll loan you \$25,000, you can fix your place up. So they put in tile floors with drains, and they put in different butcher blocks, this, that, and the other. He said, we borrowed \$25,000.

About 8 months later that same old boy came through the door and said, I've got some bad news for you, gentlemen. We've got new regulations. All that stuff you had to do last time, it's not good enough. Everything has got to be stainless steel. You've got to have a cement floor with a power drain in it. You've got to have certain kinds of saws.

So me and my brother, we went to the banker and we said, hey, what are we going to do? He said, well, that's another \$50,000 but you're good, you've got a great business. I'm going to loan you that \$50,000. You boys do the work.

So we did the work, and it was working great. We were manufacturing sausage. We still made the best sausage in east Texas.

Then that same old boy came walking in our door, and he said, I got bad

news for you, boys. And that's when I shot him.

Now, that's a true story, and he was serving time for manslaughter in a penitentiary for shooting that regulator. I am not in any way advocating shooting regulators. I am telling you how frustrated a small businessman can get just for regulations on the manufacture of sausage in his hometown butcher shop.

Now, think how frustrated an employer gets whether a regulation causes him to lay off one-third of his workforce to afford to do what he is doing. This is the whole concept of why regulations have to be so carefully planned and done, and you have to have good studies done as to the economic effect, as JOHN SULLIVAN, my friend from Oklahoma, has brought before this House.

This is called the Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Relief Act. This has to do with Boiler MACT, hospitals, factories, colleges, thousands of major American employers use boilers that will be impacted by the EPA's new Boiler MACT rules. These new stringent rules will impose billions of dollars in capital and compliance costs, increase the cost of many goods and services, and put over 200,000 American jobs at risk.

The American forest and paper industry, for example, will see an additional burden of at least \$5 billion to \$7 billion. MORGAN GRIFFITH of Virginia has this bill which provides a legislative stay of the four interrelated rules issued by the EPA in March of this year. This legislation would also provide the EPA with at least 15 months to re-propose and finalize new regulations that are achievable and do not destroy jobs, and provide employers with the ability to extend compliance on these rules.

These rules, as they stand, are business-killing rules today; 200,000 people will lose their jobs if these rules are implemented. This will be brought up in October, around the 3rd of October, in that week, to basically put a hold on these job-killing regulations.

The President himself said we need to examine regulations and see how they are going to kill jobs. Well, here's one right here, Mr. President: 200,000 jobs at a minimum will be lost, maybe forever, and cost us \$5 to \$7 billion in just one industry.

Now, that's money, that is capital that has been put into a different project than building and expanding your business. That means instead of hiring people you are laying off people.

Now, why in the world, in the environment where we have 9 percent, 9.1 percent unemployment, we have been teetering around 10 percent now for almost a year, why in the world would we want to have these people who work for us in the government—they are not elected, they are appointed people, they are hired, just like anybody else—that are out there thinking up ways to shut off people, good, honest hard-

working men and women, in this country's jobs because of some concept they have on making an improvement.

Let's make improvements. Let's keep our environment clean, but let's do it in a way that remembers that we are part of the environment too.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has approximately 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. CARTER. This is something I have worked on. I have worked on it now for almost 6 months. This is cement, and JOHN SULLIVAN, who has been working with us on this, is bringing this up that week of October 3.

The Cement MACT and two related rules are expected to affect approximately 100 cement plants in America. Now, when we say cement we are talking about a process that makes that powdery gravel and sand that, if you go to the—I won't advertise for anybody—but if you go to one of these stores that sells stuff for construction, you will see these sacks of stuff that say something "crete"—"cement crete" or something like it. And in that sack is a bunch of stuff, and you add water to it, you make concrete. Gardeners use it, everybody uses it.

On a bigger scale you pour slabs for foundations for buildings. On an even bigger scale you put special reinforced steel in the cement pour, the concrete pour, and you make pre-stressed concrete walls which most of our big buildings in this country and around the world are built with. In fact, concrete is the number two building material in the world. The number one building material in the world is water.

Of the elements that are used in building things, Portland cement is number two, and it's the process that makes the powder that binds it to make concrete.

□ 2050

Now, this is our process. We discovered it. We did it. We originated the prestressed concrete that many of these buildings here in Washington, D.C. that aren't marble are built out of. And yet our regulatory process has the potential to drive anywhere from a third to a half of all the cement manufacturers, the people that make the powder that binds the concrete, out of the country.

Now, we are doing it for the good of the environment. Right? Well, we have scrubbers on our cement plants, and we have lots of things that we have cleaned up in our cement process. But our competitors in China and India have nothing. I mean, zero. They don't have anything to do with cleaning up the environment. So is it really going to clean up the world's environment, all the way around the world environment, by taking it away from a place that does it right and putting it in a place that does it wrong? A \$7 billion industry could cost as much as \$5 billion to fix these regulations. Put a pen-

cil to that. I mean, they are worth \$7 billion, and \$5 billion more has to be put into it.

And the only solution that many of them see is just close down the plants in the United States, fire the people that are there. Hello? What kinds of jobs are these? The lowest paid man that works at a Portland cement factory makes around \$65,000 a year, a laborer. And then the technicians get up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. These are not minimum-wage jobs; these are the kind of jobs that every American dreams about, the kind of job that every family dreams is the basis of their family.

And because of the regulatory analysis of some people, they have decided that they are going to impose regulations that basically drive these people off to Mexico or to China or to India. And they bring up issues like mercury. But studies, their own people's studies, show that the majority of the mercury that is in the air right now in the United States comes from China and India because they don't clean things up over there, and it blows over here from China and India. So we are going to make it better by sending more over to China and India? I don't think so.

But what about the American jobs that are here. What if they let these people thrive. If they thrive, building materials stay reasonable. We don't have to ship building materials from China to build our next house, to pour our next concrete slab. And so what happens, the price of everything goes up. Can we afford that next house? Who knows. This is what regulations do. It is a compounding effect that costs us jobs.

I see one of the smartest men in Congress here, Mr. GOHMERT, over there. Is he here to talk on a different subject? I know he is smart enough to talk about this if he wants to. LOUIE is one of my colleagues from Texas, and I'm proud to call him my friend.

Let's go to the next chart. We don't have a board for this, but let me say something. I'll tell you about south Texas and the jobs that they are creating down there. Just to give you an example of how excited people are about that find of natural gas in south Texas—and now remember, Texans are oil and gas people. Remember this, too: when Texas came into the Union as a country, we had a special treaty which let us keep our public lands. So the Federal Government doesn't tell us what we do with our land in Texas because we own our public lands. And all of this land that is going to be drilled on in south Texas is owned by people, not by the Federal Government. So they can't keep us from leasing our land out to drill these wells.

Now, they can keep us from using the process it takes to break up that shale to capture this gas, and that's what they're trying to do. Now, we created an Energy Department in this country, I forget, 30 years ago. And its goal was to make us energy independent in our

lifetime. Well, I don't know whose lifetime it was, but some of those people are already dead, because the truth is we are further from being energy dependent than the day that they created the Energy Department. Way further.

At that time, less than 30 percent or 40 percent of our oil and gas came from overseas. Now we are in the 80 percent range. Now, why in the world when we know that we've got it and we know we're going to use it, we have to use it, why would we keep buying it from Saudi Arabia and other places like Venezuela that hate us? Why don't we just get what we've got? Go down there and get what we've got. Out in the gulf and in south Texas and in the great State of Pennsylvania, where they've got a huge shale gas find, ask those people how they like their shale gas. They love it; 25,000 jobs have been created in that part of Pennsylvania in the last year and a half. The same shale goes into New York, and it is going other places. So there are jobs that get created by this.

But here is another peripheral thing. Because there is no place to stay in south Texas—it is just a bunch of little bitty towns down there—big hotel firms are coming down there and building hotels down there because they see this as a long-term operation down there, and it is worth investing and building hotels and motels so the people working down there will have a place to stay.

What comes with that, restaurants. And what comes with that, washaterias, and all of the other things that you need to help people grow. And then when people settle, what is the first thing that they are looking for, an apartment or a house to live in. They get tired of staying in a hotel.

One company, I won't use their name, one company went down to south Texas and leased a whole eight-story hotel for 2 years. That's how convinced they are this is going to be an economic boom in south Texas.

Why would we ever want to stop that. And yet there are people who are continuously bombarding this industry and saying that this terrible shale fracking process is poisoning the water supply. But there is no evidence, real evidence that proves that.

By the way, anybody that tells you that they smell it in their water doesn't know what they are talking about because natural gas doesn't smell. It smells in your house because they put a chemical in there that makes it smell so you know when your gas is leaking. But it doesn't smell when it comes out of the ground.

I worked in that industry as a kid. I had the crummy job of actually digging up one of those smell machines that puts the smell in natural gas, and I could testify under oath, it's the foulest-smelling thing that you ever saw, but they have a machine that puts it into your gas so you can smell it when it goes into your home. There are a lot of people who are just being crazy over some of these issues.

Look at this, coal. First, I was talking tonight at supper with one of our Members from Kentucky, and he said they've issued two coal mining permits in the last 2 years, I think he said. And they are one of the largest coal-mining areas in the entire country. They are doing everything they possibly can to kill the coal industry. And yet we have an abundance of coal, and cleaning up the coal process has been the goal of the coal industry and the manufacturing world. We have some States like Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, those States along the Ohio River, and many of the States on the east coast, and even this city have coal power plants. In fact, in some places the predominant power plant is the coal power plant.

Now, if they shut those down and take them offline, how are we going to have enough electricity for everybody? We already worry about brownouts and blackouts if we have hot weather. How are we going to have enough electricity if we're going to take away the natural resources?

And who's going to take it away? A vote of this Congress? No. We've had that vote, and it didn't happen. A guy who works for the government that sits in his little office in a cubicle and decides that he doesn't think we ought to have coal, should he and a group of people be able to write a regulation that shuts down a whole industry based on possibly bad science? That's a question we have to ask ourselves. And do we all want to sit around in the dark as we ponder because if we shut off what we use to power our power industry, we won't have any electrical power. This is for the residuals. I guess it's the ash, is the best word I can say.

□ 2100

Now, what in the world is anybody worried about coal ash for? Well, I think everybody in this room, if they don't have sheetrock in their house, there's something probably strange about it, because most everybody has what we in our part of the world call sheetrock. Now, up here they may call it wallboard or something else. Well, part of the component of sheetrock is coal ash. And yet this bill creates an enforceable minimal standard that allows coal ash to be used in the products it's being used in with appropriate studies. If they do the pending rules for coal ash, there's another thousand jobs that's going to be lost.

So just in our talk tonight there's 300,000 jobs.

We're almost through this stuff, but there's plenty more. I've just got 10 of the hundreds that have been passed, in just the last 2 months, of new regulations. These are just 10. But in these short 10, now we're at over 300,000 jobs lost when these regulations go into effect.

Most of these are current events. This will happen before the end of the year or certainly before the middle of next year. So, as we are trying to create jobs, we're losing them as fast as

we can create them. And why? Because of the regulations.

Now, we can regulate without shutting things down. There's a smart way to do things and there's a stupid way to do things. Let's do it the smart way. Let's get the politics—and by "politics," I mean the environmental politics—out of this process and let's get off to where we need to be. And that is: What do we need, how do we accomplish it, and how do we keep working while we do it? If we can do that, which is certainly not flying to the Moon. It's less complicated than that. If we can do that, we can start solving the job problem we've got in this country because we can put people back to work.

I'll give you one final example that we don't have a board on. I talked earlier about people who have franchises. If you wanted to buy a McDonald's hamburger franchise for your hometown—I don't know what it costs, but it's not cheap because it's a money-making business. And when you bought it, you would be a small business owner. You would own one McDonald's store. I think that would be a pretty good definition of a small business owner.

Now, we have written a regulation—there's more pages in that regulation than there are chairs in this room—called the Dodd-Frank bill. It regulates the financial industry. As a result of the Dodd-Frank bill, if you had the ability and the creditworthiness to get the money, to borrow the investment money and put up some of your own to buy a McDonald's franchise, the Dodd-Frank bill has put so many regulations on these folks that the availability of capital—and "capital" is not a dirty word; "capital" is another word for investment money—availability of capital for these small businesses is almost impossible.

And yet our banks are overflowing with capital. It's not that they don't want to make loans. It's, first, small business men are scared of this environment and they don't want to borrow. But if they do want to borrow, the regulations have made it so difficult, they give up and they don't borrow the money. Bankers don't make a living if somebody doesn't borrow the money. That's how they make a living.

So, everything in our economy is interrelated and tied together. As we talk about small business, it is the driving force for the American economy. If you keep small business from creating new jobs, you keep our economy from growing. These regulations and others we'll talk about in the future are just that—job-killing regulations. And if they've killed existing jobs, they're certainly not going to be helpful in creating new jobs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

REMEMBERING 9/11

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALBERG). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the

gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. As always, it is an honor to speak on this floor where so much history has been made, where, after Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt stood here in this Hall and announced that was a day that would live in infamy. There have been some great Americans from different walks of life, ages, races who do great things in this Hall. Sometimes we have to take a look and have some time of self-examination; and 9/11—yesterday, 10 years after the worst attack in American history on our soil—is a good time to really take inventory of where we are, what have we learned, what have we done.

We know that we have five who helped organize 9/11. They're being held at Guantanamo Bay. The man who acknowledges his role—and most say he was the leader, the instigator—Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, is there, a very smart man. He can still be smart and be crazy. A very smart man.

At a lengthy hearing during which he was interviewed by the judge in the military commission trial down at Guantanamo Bay—I've been there a couple of times. The design of that courtroom is absolutely ideal for the kind of trial that was to take place there of those five defendants, but they announced they intended to plead guilty back in December of 2008. That was before the new administration, including our Attorney General, Eric Holder, indicated that we wanted to give them a trial in New York City, itself. We wanted to bring those people to the heart of Manhattan, where some estimated it would cost not merely millions but potentially hundreds of millions for the security to have that trial there.

And the fact was they had already announced they were going to plead guilty. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed made very, very clear in a lengthy interview there in court—it's on the record, and we have the verbatim interview. He, under oath, such as it was, admitted enough detail. It was very clear this man was behind the killing of thousands of Americans on 9/11.

He is smart enough that he did his own translation and filed his pleading in response. The judge in the case before this administration took over was kind enough to declassify this pleading, and it can be found on my Web site at gohmert.house.gov. It can be found in a number of places. The things he says are extraordinary. Of course, he blames the United States.

But just in case there are people, Mr. Speaker, that wonder do we really have the right guys that organized, planned, plotted to kill innocent fathers and mothers and children there at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, and, yes, apparently even here at our Nation's Capitol that some say is the most recognized building in the entire world, well, he says—and he quotes from the Koran.

Thank God, most Muslims do not believe “jihad” means what the radicals believe. But make no mistake, just as it was in Afghanistan when the radical Islamists—the Taliban—took over Afghanistan, moderate Muslims were at risk because, to some like the Taliban, if you don’t believe in Islam and the Koran exactly like they do, then you’re eligible for a capital offense.

□ 2110

You can be put to death. You’re not a proper believer. You could be cast aside as an infidel.

So moderate Muslims are every bit as much at risk—even more so at times—than the rest of us infidels, according to the likes of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed.

He quotes from the Koran in his pleading. It says: “In God’s book, verse 9, Al-Taubah, Then fight and slay the pagans wherever you find them, and seize them and besiege them, and lie in wait for them in each and every ambush.”

Down at the bottom of page 4 of his pleading, he says: “We do not possess your military might, not your nuclear weapons”—and parenthetically, I would interject, not yet. Iran is working on that, and certainly we can expect the terrorists will have the nuclear weapons once Iran has them.

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, on behalf of himself and the other codefendants, said, “Nevertheless, we fight you with the almighty God. So if our act of jihad and our fighting with you cause fear and terror, then many thanks to God because it is him that has thrown fear into your hearts, which resulted in your infidelity, paganism, and your statement that God had a son and your Trinity beliefs.”

Now, according to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a radical Islamist, the mere belief or statement that God had a son or that there is a holy Trinity is a capital offense worthy of the death penalty because you have associated some other person or entity with God.

Then he quotes from the Koran. He says, God stated in his book, verse 151, Al-Umran: “Soon shall we cast terror into the hearts of the unbelievers for that they join companies with Allah, for which he has sent no authority. Their place will be the fire, and evil is the home of the wrongdoers.” So once again, in his own legal pleadings, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, on behalf of himself and four other codefendants, makes clear he felt like they were justified in inflicting capital punishment on what those of us who are somewhat sane in the world would say was an act of hatred, an act of war, an act worthy of the death penalty, itself.

He goes on. There’s quite a bit here in his six-page pleading, but he quotes from the Koran again: “God has stated in his book, verse 14, Al-Hashir, They fight not against you even together except in fortified townships or from behind walls. Their enmity among themselves is very great. You would think

they are united, but their hearts are divided. That is because they are a people who understand not.”

He’s right about that. As we have people who have tried to stand up and say these guys are thugs, they’re hateful, they’re evil, they deserve the death penalty for what they have admitted under oath in court that they did, they deserve the death penalty, we have people running around saying, no, no, no. Let’s give them a show trial. Let’s spend hundreds of millions of dollars to give them a show trial so they can spew their venom and their hatred out on all of the airways. That’s not what they deserve.

Under our system of justice—and people need to understand, Mr. Speaker, we go by the Constitution. And there is only one Court created in the Constitution that is not created by the United States Congress, and that is the Supreme Court. As my constitutional law professor used to make very clear, David Gwinn, he would say, if Congress has the power to create every court in the country, they have the power to dissolve them. They are congressionally created courts. Only the Supreme Court is a court they can’t mess with the jurisdiction; that’s set aside for them in the Constitution.

We have the power under the Constitution to set up military commissions, tribunals. The Bush administration made a mistake in initially trying to set up a military commission on its own. That was not constitutionally appropriate. The Constitution gives that power to Congress. So once that was struck down, then we did it here in Congress in 2006. Of course, it included some mean-spirited, nasty words about people like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who rejoiced at the terror Americans had on 9/11.

They felt like “enemy combatants” was just too mean-spirited to call such a wondrous creature like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. Let’s be kinder and gentler with our treatment of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. So in 2009, the Democratically controlled House and Senate passed an amendment. We watered down “enemy combatant.” It was just so harsh about these fine people. They are now called officially “unprivileged, alien, enemy belligerents.” And I hope they don’t take offense of being called “enemies”; but since they call us their enemies, then perhaps it’s not too harsh.

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, in his pleading, goes on. He says, “We will make our materials available to defend and deter and egress you and the filthy Jews from our countries.” Yeah, this wonderful creature, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, has a real love for our Jewish friends both in the United States and Israel and around the world. What a good guy. I hope we didn’t offend him by calling him an “enemy belligerent” or an “enemy combatant.”

But he said, “God has ordered us to spend for jihad in his cause. This is evident, he says, in many Koranic verses.

He goes on, and he says, “We ask to be near to God. We fight you and destroy you and terrorize you. The jihad in God’s cause is a great duty in our religion. We have news for you. The news is—” these are Khalid Sheikh Mohammed’s words “—you will be greatly defeated in Africa and Iraq, and America will fall politically, militarily, and economically. Your end is very near, and your fall will be just as the fall of the towers on the blessed 9/11 day.

“We will raise from the ruins, God willing. We will leave this imprisonment with our noses raised high in dignity as the lion emerges from his den. We shall pass over the blades of the sword into the gates of heaven.” He said, “So we ask from God to accept our contributions to the great attack, the great attack on America, and to place our 19 martyred brethren among the highest peaks in paradise.”

“Unprivileged, alien, enemy belligerent,” according to the Democratically controlled House and Senate, 2009. He’s not an enemy combatant; he’s an unprivileged enemy belligerent who wants to destroy America.

Now I know there are many Christians that I’ve heard from who are really torn over this issue of how a Christian should respond to hateful, evil attacks as we experienced on 9/11.

□ 2120

Some say, well, Jesus talked about turning the other cheek. Indeed he did. His Beatitudes that he gave in his Sermon on the Mount make clear that war is not something an individual is supposed to declare on another individual. And I don’t try to impose my religious beliefs on somebody else, but it’s important to have these discussions since we, for a little while longer, have the freedom of speech and freedom of religion even if we’re not radical Islamists. So for a little while longer we can discuss this publicly.

Anyone who believes the New Testament has to believe the book of Romans as well. And when you get to Romans 13:4 and it says, if you do evil, be afraid, it says, for our government is God’s minister to you for good. But if you do evil be afraid, for our government does not bear the sword in vain. Our government is God’s minister, an avenger to execute wrath on him who practices evil.

Those of us who believe all that’s in the New Testament also believe Jesus’ words that God does work things all together for good for those who love the Lord and are called according to his purpose.

I don’t know what all good things will come from this act of sheer evil and hatred on 9/11, that much hate that could bring down that many people and that much in the way of structure on the heads, on the bodies of innocent men and women, but I do know we should learn lessons.

This government, whether you’re a Christian, a Muslim, whether you’re of the Jewish faith, whatever your faith,

you have to understand, there needs to be a government in order to maintain order in society because this is not a perfect world and people are not perfect, and there will always be people bent on evil, bent on no good, and people who want to live in peace have to have governments in order to keep them safe as safe can be in a world where people exist who want to do evil.

Jesus did say, Blessed are the peacemakers, but he also said, you know, if you say Racca, which was a crime back then, an offense, you'll have to answer to the courts. He anticipated there had to be an orderly government where people had to answer for their offenses and crimes against others.

This is the government. We, the people of the United States, are the government, and every couple of years, there's a hiring day when people are supposed to examine the resumes, examine the backgrounds of those applying for the job to be servant. It's a hiring day. And we have a huge percentage of people who don't come out and even participate even though they're the government and they're supposed to hire servants to come in here and do the job of protecting them. That's the government's role.

On 9/11, we had people who did evil. If you believe Romans, they should be afraid. And there is nothing prohibitive in our United States Constitution of someone who is an enemy of the United States, is not an American citizen, being tried in a military commission or tribunal as long as it's set up by the Congress. There is nothing unconstitutional about that no more than there is anything unconstitutional about the U.S. Government trying people in the United States military under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. There's nothing inappropriate about that under our Constitution. That's why, in my 4 years in the Army, people I knew were court-martialed, and they were tried under those rules that would not meet the requirements for someone who was not in the military.

But the Constitution anticipates different people in different circumstances could have different types of trials. Nothing unconstitutional about that. And someone who is a foreign enemy of the United States, who commits, participates, aids, abets, encourages an act of war against the United States is worthy of being tried in a military tribunal, a military commission, and he's worthy of being put to death if capital punishment is the judgment of the tribunal or the commission.

What is not worthy is people coming in and intervening when defendants who were responsible, admittedly, over and over, for killing 3,000 Americans, and they're ready to plead guilty, they are pleading guilty, and they come in and say, Oh, not so fast. We want to give you a pulpit to spew your venom and hate and pay lots and lots of money.

That's not worthy of this government. That's the way you lose coun-

tries, when people will not stand up when they are the government and defend the people they are charged with defending.

Our role is to provide for the common defense against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that means people like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and others who would try to destroy this country and our freedoms. It should not happen.

Do we wonder, some people say, well, it's so inappropriate to talk about Christianity at all. The Founders, we're told sometimes, they never meant for that kind of thing to go on. Well, let's see.

I know, in my 4 years in the Army, I never had an officer who ordered that it was a violation, and it was a violation of his orders, to take God's name in vain. We'd have had a lot of people being court-martialed if that had been the case back when I was in. And I imagine that's true today.

But Washington felt that we could not expect God to bless us and protect us and to help in the revolution if we were taking his name in vain, or soldiers were at the same time they were asking for his blessing. Washington said so many things. But he also ordered, this is an order of May 2, 1778, to the troops at Valley Forge, Commander-in-Chief, and these are Washington's signed orders:

Commander-in-Chief directs that divine service be performed every Sunday at 11:00 in each brigade which has a chaplain. Those brigades which have none will attend the places of worship nearest to them. It is expected that officers of all ranks will, by their attendance, set an example for their men. While we are zealously performing the duties of God, citizens and soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher duties of religion. To the distinguished character of patriot, it should be our highest glory to laud the more distinguished character of Christian.

And he did capitalize the word "Christian."

We're not advocating that everybody in America should be a Christian, because we have freedom to do whatever we wish—worship, not worship. But it is not right to try to rewrite history to say the things that happened did not happen, the things that we were founded on did not happen.

Jefferson and Madison both attended church just down the hall each Sunday they were in Washington, D.C., at the biggest church in the District of Columbia, held in the House of Representatives.

Thomas Jefferson not only did not think it was inappropriate or unconstitutional to have a nondenominational Christian worship service in the House of Representatives, but he often had the Marine Band come play hymns for their worship services. He's the guy that coined the phrase, "separation of church and state."

When you hear someone say there's a wall of separation that the Constitu-

tion says we must have, that the Constitution says we must have separation of church and state, you know, you may be dealing with an intelligent person, but you're dealing with an ignorant person, because those things are not in the Constitution. They were in a letter written to the Danbury Baptists by Thomas Jefferson.

□ 2130

How about John Quincy Adams? He wrote this September, 1811: "So great is my veneration for the Bible and so strong my belief, that when duly read and meditated on, it is of all books in the world that which contributes most to make men good, wise and happy—that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens of their country, respectable members of society."

And that's a man who believed he was called to run for the House of Representatives after he was defeated for a second term for President.

Or how about this general order: "President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine Will demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity."

By the way, this was Abraham Lincoln, his order as Commander in Chief. He said: "The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer nor the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High.

"At this time of public distress," adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality."

Abraham Lincoln also in 1863 said this: "We have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand that preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own.

"Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us. It behooves us then to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins and to pray for clemency and forgiveness."

We have such a rich heritage. But we need to understand where we come from if we're going to understand where we're going.

How about Franklin D. Roosevelt's prayer on June 6, 1944, D-day, when he knew thousands of Americans were being killed on the beaches of Normandy. And he led the Nation in prayer over the radio, an emotional prayer it is. It can be found online without a problem.

Jefferson's memorial shows this quote: "God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the liberties of a Nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect our God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever."

I don't know what good God will work from the evil terror of 9/11. But I know something I saw on 9/11 and on 9/12, and this is the 10th anniversary of the day we came together as a Nation like I'd never seen before.

I went into the Army on active duty after Vietnam was over. It was not a good time to be in the military at all. We were sometimes ordered not to wear our uniforms off-post at Fort Riley, occasionally Fort Benning, because of violence that could be inflicted on military members if they were caught by themselves. It was not a good time. I've been spit on in uniform. It was not a good time to be in the military.

I really didn't think I would ever see the level of patriotism again that people saw after World War II.

And then came 9/11. And people in this country that had called police and law enforcement "pigs"; people who had been irritated and angry at fire department personnel because they were slowing things down, getting in the way; people who were upset with ambulances and EMTs for getting in their way; people who were upset with the

military had a new profound appreciation like could never have happened without those evil men committing those acts of hatred.

That night of September 11, 10 years ago, I went to a church I was not a member of, and we prayed—people from all walks, all ages, all races—we prayed together. We held hands. We asked God for protection like the children of Israel did when they knew they had no other place to turn but than the God Jehovah.

And the next day in our town square, like thousands and thousands of town squares around America, we gathered, we prayed, we spoke, we sang "Amazing Grace," we sang "God Bless America. That is a prayer. We held hands. And it hit me: Martin Luther King, Jr., had a dream of some day seeing people judged for the content of their character, not the color of their skin. And as I held hands and looked around at all of these hundreds of people in our town square holding hands and being of one heart, it hit me—a small glimpse of the dream he had. And it's beautiful.

That day there were no Euro-Americans, there were no Anglo-Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans. There were no hyphenated Americans 10 years ago today. We were Americans. May God grant that we will return to that sense of unity and purpose once again.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARLETTA (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of severe flooding in his district.

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for Sept. 12 and 13 on account of a death in the family.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of pressing business.

Mr. MARINO (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of severe flooding in his district.

Mr. PAULSEN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1239. An act to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the Committee on Financial Services.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

H.R. 1249. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide for patent reform.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 13, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and third quarters of 2008 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2008

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

HOUSE COMMITTEES

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

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Mar. 31, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2008

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

HOUSE COMMITTEES

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

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Sept. 30, 2008.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

3035. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluoxastrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0725; FRL-8884-4] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3036. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0621; FRL-8882-7] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3037. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0481; FRL-8874-9] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3038. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Tetraconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0583; FRL-8885-1] received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3039. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Rules of Practice and Procedure (RIN: 2590-AA14) received August 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3040. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Demonstration Programs—National Technical Assistance Projects to Improve Employment Outcomes for Individuals with Disabilities received August 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3041. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Dryers and Room Air Conditioners [Docket Number: EERE-2007-BT-STD-0010] (RIN: 1904-AA89) received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3042. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Responsibility of Applicants for Promoting Objectivity in Research for which Public Health Service Funding is Sought and Responsible Prospective Contractors [Docket Number NIH-2010-0001] (RIN:0925-AA53) received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3043. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cardiovascular Devices; Classification of Electrocardiograph Electrodes [Docket No.: FDA-2007-N-0092] (Formerly Docket No.: 2007N-0308) received August 8, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3044. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0545; FRL-9447-4] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3045. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York Reasonable Further Progress Plans, Emissions, Inventories, Contingency Measures and Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R02-OAR-2010-1058; FRL-9453-2] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3046. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Infrastructure State Implementation Plan Requirement to Address Interstate Transport for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-1027-FRL-9457-2] received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3047. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-2011-0412; FRL-9455-3] received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3048. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Change to the Reporting Date for Certain Data Elements Required Under the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0929; FRL-9456-3] (RIN: 2060-AQ80) received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3049. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule Revising the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0537; FRL-9457-6] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3050. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Minnesota; Rules Update [EPA-R05-OAR-2008-0448; FRL-9450-1] received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3051. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans North Carolina: Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review Rules [EPA-R04-OAR-2005-0534-201113; FRL-9449-8] received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3052. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protocol Gas Verification Program and Minimum Competency

Requirements for Air Emission Testing; Corrections [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0387; FRL-9450-7] (RIN: 2060-AQ06) received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3053. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Federal Implementation Plan for Interstate Transport of Pollution Affecting Visibility and Best Available Retrofit Technology Determination [EPA-R06-OAR-2010-0846; FRL-9451-1] received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3054. A letter from the Division Chief, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Segregation of Lands-Renewable Energy [WO 300-1430-PQ] (RIN: 1004-AE19) received August 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3055. A letter from the Chief, Division of Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Sales [WO-350-05 1430 PN] (RIN: 1004-AD74) received August 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3056. A letter from the Chief, Division of Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Geothermal Resource Leasing and Geothermal Resources Unit Agreement [WO-310 9131 PP] (RIN: 1004-AD86) received August 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3057. A letter from the Chief, Endangered Species Branch of Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for *Ipomopsis polyantha* (Pagosa Skyrocket) and Threatened Status for *Penstemon debilis* (Parachute Beardtongue) and *Phacelia submutica* (DeBeque Phacelia) [FWA-R6-ES-2010-0015] [MO 92210-0-0008 B2] (RIN: 1018-AV83) received August 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3058. A letter from the Acting Chief, Endangered Species Branch Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for the Cumberland Darter, Rush Darter, Yellow Cheek Darter, Chucky Madtom, and Laurel Dace [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2011-0027] [MO 92219-0-0008 B2] received August 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3059. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Harlem River, New York City, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0509] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3060. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; 2011 Seattle Seafair Fleet Week Moving Vessels, Puget Sound, Washington [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0505] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3061. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Sector Southeastern New England Captain of the Port Zone [Docket No.: USCG-

2010-0803] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3062. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Annual events requiring safety zones in the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan zone [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0264] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3063. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; BGSU Football Gridiron Classic Golf and Dinner Fireworks, Catawba Island Club, Port Clinton, OH [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0372] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3064. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30797; Amdt. 3438] received August 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3065. A letter from the Senior Program Monitor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0718; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-117-AD; Amendment 39-16756; AD 2011-15-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3066. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0257; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-122-AD; Amendment 39-16741; AD 2011-14-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3067. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747 Airplanes and Model 767 Airplanes Equipped with General Electric Model CF6-80C2 or CF6-80A Series Engines, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3068. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Launch Safety: Lightning Criteria for Expendable Launch Vehicles [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0181; Amendment No. 417-2] (RIN: 2120-AJ84) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3069. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Activation of Ice Protection [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0675; Amendment No. 121-356] (RIN: 2120-AJ43) received August 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3070. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Restrictions on Operators Employing Former Flight Standards Service Aviation Safety Inspectors [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1154; Amendment Nos. 91-325, 119-5, 125-61, 133-14, 137-16,

141-16, 142-8, 145-29, and 147-7] (RIN: 2120-AJ36) received August 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3071. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1212; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-167-AD; Amendment 39-16732; AD 2011-13-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3072. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Hazardous Materials Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials Transportation: Revisions of Special Permits Procedures [Docket Nos.: PHMSA-2009-0410 (HM-233B)] (RIN: 2137-AE73) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3073. A letter from the Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program (RIN: 2900-AN73) received August 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3074. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Discontinuance of High-Low Method for Substantiating Travel Expenses [Announcement 2011-42] received July 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on 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:

[Omitted from the Record of September 9, 2011]

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Todd Poole (Rept. 112-203). Referred to the House Calendar.

Submitted September 12, 2011]

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 963. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide immunity for reports of suspected terrorist activity or suspicious behavior and response (Rept. 112-204). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1852. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize support for graduate medical education programs in children's hospitals (Rept. 112-205). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the following actions were taken by the Speaker:

The Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 358 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. House Joint Resolution 77 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

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. NADLER:

H.R. 2882. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept from the Board of Directors of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc., the donation of title to The National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (for himself and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 2883. A bill to amend part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to extend the child and family services program through fiscal year 2016, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2884. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend the deadline for the payment to be made by the United States Postal Service in 2011 in connection with the financing of future health benefits for retirees; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mrs. MYRICK):

H.R. 2885. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make mandatory and permanent requirements relating to use of an electronic employment eligibility verification system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2886. A bill to prioritize the payment of pay and allowances to members of the Armed Forces and Federal law enforcement officers in the event the debt ceiling is reached or there is a funding gap; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2887. A bill to provide an extension of surface and air transportation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself and Mr. BOSWELL):

H.R. 2888. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow credits for the establishment of franchises with veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCOTTER:

H.R. 2889. A bill to reform Social Security by establishing a Personal Social Security Savings Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 2890. A bill to expand homeland security at public water systems and treatment works by allowing the Secretary of Homeland Security to include these facilities in the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. FINCHER:

H.R. 2891. A bill to delay implementation of the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule of the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2892. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to suspend the capital gains tax for 10 years for taxpayers other than corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 2893. A bill to prohibit Foreign Military Financing program assistance to countries that vote in the United Nations General Assembly in favor of recognizing a Palestinian state in the absence of a negotiated border agreement between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2894. A bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration to provide assistance to firefighting task forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 2895. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for a temporary agricultural worker program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2896. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 369 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Jersey City, New Jersey, as the "Judge Shirley A. Tolentino Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LONG, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. BARROW):

H.R. 2897. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to prevent the dissemination to the public of certain information with respect to noncommercial flights of private aircraft owners and operators; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RIBBLE (for himself, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 2898. A bill to provide that no agency may take any significant regulatory action

until the unemployment rate is equal to or less than 7.7 percent; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 2899. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure open and free journalism access in the People's Republic of China by establishing a reciprocal relationship between the number of visas issued to state-controlled media workers in China and in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.J. Res. 78. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the authority of Congress and the States to regulate the expenditure of funds for political activity by corporations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2882.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1, 17, and 18.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 2883.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2884.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 2885.

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

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2886.

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

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

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

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 2887.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18.

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 2888.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated

in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. McCOTTER:

H.R. 2889.

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.

Sixteenth Amendment

The Congress shall have 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. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 2890.

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

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

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

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2891.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2892.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2893.

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

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2894.

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

Article I

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 2895.

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

The Legal Agricultural Workforce Act is authorized by the Commerce Clause of Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2896.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 2897.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 18.

By Mr. RIBBLE:

H.R. 2898.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER:

H.R. 2899.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the US Constitution: "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States."

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.J. Res. 78.

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

Article V of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 23: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 25: Mr. LEWIS of California.
 H.R. 104: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
 H.R. 157: Mr. WITTMAN.
 H.R. 178: Mr. SCALISE.
 H.R. 329: Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 333: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 361: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 365: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. WEST.
 H.R. 402: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 409: Mrs. NOEM and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 431: Mr. GUINTA.
 H.R. 439: Mr. ROONEY.
 H.R. 452: Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H.R. 458: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 459: Mr. CAMP and Mr. GUTHRIE.
 H.R. 494: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 539: Ms. FUDGE.
 H.R. 642: Mr. CASSIDY.
 H.R. 645: Mr. ROYCE and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
 H.R. 687: Mr. REICHERT.
 H.R. 721: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 733: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 743: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 750: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 758: Mr. FLAKE.
 H.R. 812: Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 822: Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H.R. 853: Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 854: Mr. COBLE.
 H.R. 878: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 886: Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. REICHERT, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 912: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 959: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 973: Mr. WITTMAN.
 H.R. 997: Mr. MARCHANT.
 H.R. 1025: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HARPER, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 1041: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. FLORES.
 H.R. 1120: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 1179: Mr. LATTA, Mr. PENCE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. LONG, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
 H.R. 1187: Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H.R. 1193: Mr. ROSS of Florida.
 H.R. 1206: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 1236: Mr. GARDNER and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 1244: Mr. REHBERG.
 H.R. 1254: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 1265: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. PAULSEN.
 H.R. 1269: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 1281: Ms. JENKINS.
 H.R. 1283: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 1351: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.
 H.R. 1370: Mr. FORBES, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 1380: Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 1386: Mr. PETERSON and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1417: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H.R. 1419: Mr. KUCINICH and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 1449: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 1459: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
 H.R. 1477: Mr. TOWNS and Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 1489: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 1501: Mr. RUNYAN.
 H.R. 1505: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1558: Mr. CASSIDY.
 H.R. 1574: Mr. CRITZ.
 H.R. 1633: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BOREN, and Mrs. BLACK.
 H.R. 1656: Mr. SCHOCK.
 H.R. 1681: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 1711: Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 1738: Mr. LOEBSACK and Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 1744: Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H.R. 1780: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 1792: Mr. ZOE MALONEY.
 H.R. 1815: Mr. LEWIS of California and Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 1830: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
 H.R. 1834: Mr. LANKFORD.
 H.R. 1842: Mr. SIRES, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 1845: Mr. MORAN.
 H.R. 1855: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 1861: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. KLINE.
 H.R. 1865: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. NUNNELEE.
 H.R. 1897: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1916: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 1941: Mr. ACKERMAN and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 1946: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. BOREN.
 H.R. 1966: Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 1985: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 1994: Mr. POLIS.
 H.R. 1997: Mr. COBLE and Mr. NUNNELEE.
 H.R. 2002: Mr. CRAWFORD.
 H.R. 2005: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 2016: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 2033: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 2077: Mr. TERRY and Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 2089: Mr. HULTGREN.
 H.R. 2102: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 2104: Mr. ALTMIRE.
 H.R. 2121: Mr. FORBES.
 H.R. 2139: Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. ROBY, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HIMES, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. THORNBERRY.
 H.R. 2140: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. MORAN.
 H.R. 2145: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. LONG, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
 H.R. 2164: Mr. MCKINLEY.
 H.R. 2224: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2245: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. MORAN.
 H.R. 2250: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. ALTMIRE.
 H.R. 2257: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. GUINTA.
 H.R. 2273: Mr. TERRY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
 H.R. 2342: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 2401: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
 H.R. 2407: Mr. HEINRICH.
 H.R. 2414: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska and Mr. LATTA.
 H.R. 2429: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2447: Mr. COBLE, Mr. BOREN, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2457: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. TIBERI.
 H.R. 2471: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 2492: Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 2497: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. GUINTA.
 H.R. 2513: Ms. MOORE, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
 H.R. 2514: Mr. BROWN of Georgia.
 H.R. 2517: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 2530: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. DICKS.
 H.R. 2543: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2554: Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2559: Mr. CARNAHAN.
 H.R. 2607: Mr. STARK and Mr. POLIS.
 H.R. 2617: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2645: Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 2649: Mr. SCHOCK.
 H.R. 2659: Mr. HINCHEY and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 2671: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 2675: Mr. BOSWELL.
 H.R. 2679: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 2681: Mr. TERRY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. FORBES, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
 H.R. 2697: Mr. GARRETT and Mr. AKIN.
 H.R. 2705: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MORAN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 2706: Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. COBLE.
 H.R. 2722: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. VISCOLOSKY.
 H.R. 2754: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2787: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 2796: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 2810: Ms. JENKINS.
 H.R. 2815: Mr. COBLE.
 H.R. 2833: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HURT, Mr. YODER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. ADAMS, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. HARPER, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. MULVANEY.
 H.R. 2834: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. HULTGREN.
 H.R. 2854: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. MACK, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. LUCAS, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HECK, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WEST, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. HALL, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. NUGENT, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. REED, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. WEBSTER.
 H.R. 2864: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SHULER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. REED, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. BOSWELL.
 H.R. 2865: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. YODER, and Ms. JENKINS.
 H.R. 2881: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. WOLF.
 H.J. Res. 69: Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. BORDALLO.
 H.J. Res. 77: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. FORBES, Ms. BUERKLE, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.

September 12, 2011

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H6099

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri
and Mr. ROYCE.

H. Res. 332: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of Cali-
fornia.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

H. Res. 98: Mr. GOWDY and Mr. ROKITA.

H. Res. 394: Mr. WEST and Mr. MCKINLEY.

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors
were deleted from public bills and reso-
lutions as follows:

H. Res. 137: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 1161: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.