



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 156

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 2010

No. 113—Book III

House of Representatives

□ 2110

JAMES ZADROGA 9/11 HEALTH AND
COMPENSATION ACT OF 2010—
Continued

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Laura was a healthy 41-year-old woman when she spent 5 weeks working at Ground Zero in the months following 9/11. Now she has an incurable cancer and two tumors. She has had numerous cancerous lesions removed from her mouth and her airways. She has undergone facial rebuilding four times as a result and can barely walk down the street due to her breathing problems. Her two sons say that the mother they knew died at Ground Zero.

This bill is the right thing to do for Laura and all the first responders who came to the aid of their fellow Americans from across this country and are now suffering these horrible consequences.

I urge my colleagues to stand with these brave Americans and support this bill.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My friends from both sides of the aisle, many people responded on 9/11, a lot of folks from New Jersey. They were put into a situation which they did not ask for, did not pray for. These brave people deserve to be responded to. If you forget them, if you put them aside, we will have done a bad, bad thing here in the Congress of the United States.

I ask you, I plead with you, please recognize—two studies from two major hospitals in New Jersey indicate how severe that situation is. These people need your help, whether they were contractors, workers, firemen, or policemen. I ask you to respond.

Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to be standing here to support our heroes from 9/11.

While the entire nation watched with sorrow for those we lost and tried to heal emotionally after that day—there were only a few brave souls who went back to that rubble day-after-day and endured the physical and mental strain of clearing the remains of the towers in lower Manhattan.

On that day, we gave those brave souls the “all clear” sign, but we now know that we were exposing those men and women to a poisonous dust that would stay with them for the rest of their lives.

Today—more than four and a half years after the death of NYPD Det. James Zadroga—I am here to say that we need to pass the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act right away because we are losing these brave souls as we speak.

We need this bill because it will finally provide comprehensive health care and compensation for thousands of our ailing 9/11 heroes—and it does so while being fully paid for by closing foreign tax shelters.

This isn't just a bill for New York and New Jersey—This is a bill for all Americans.

We know that people from all 50 States were in lower Manhattan on or after 9/11 and now are facing serious health concerns—there are 435 congressional districts and 431 of them are represented by the names of constituents on the World Trade Center Health Registry.

After 9/11, we all said we would be there for these brave first responders—but today if we vote against this bill we are asking those same brave individuals to come to Washington, year after year to fight for their health benefits—do we expect them to come here ten years from now?

By then, it may be too late for many of these men and women who responded to their Nation's call of duty.

I urge all my colleagues to support the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to my friend from Long Island, Mr. ISRAEL.

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I spoke earlier today on this bill. I just want to make one final point.

The American people watching this debate are hearing finger pointing and blame laying, and you know what? All the finger pointing and all the blame laying isn't going to help a single 9/11 responder with his or her health care.

It is very simple: If you believe that these heroes deserve to be monitored for their medical conditions and deserve health care, vote “yes”; if you don't believe that, vote “no.” But let's stop the partisan bickering and the posturing and get on to the business at hand, which is helping these people.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents an irresponsible overreach and does not contain the necessary protections to safeguard taxpayer dollars from abuse, waste, and fraud.

Ken Feinberg, the special master of the original 9/11 fund, has stated that if the fund is reenacted, it should be for a window of 5 years, not 21, and that it should be done with “the understanding that there would be no changes in the rules and regulations governing the original fund, and that the new law would simply be a one-line reaffirmation of the original 9/11 fund.” Unfortunately, the majority did not listen to Mr. Feinberg's sound advice. Instead, we are considering a bill that creates a fund with an unnecessary 21-year-long duration that contains special protections for trial attorneys, extends greatly the original fund's eligibility and criteria, and does not include the procedural protections necessary to safeguard the fund from abuse, waste, and fraud.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say I think this is another example of the Democrats' insatiable appetite for the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars.

I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this bill.

□ 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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H6409

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, this evening I rise not only as a Member of Congress, not only as a native New Yorker, and not only as the son of a New York City police officer. Today, I also rise as the cousin of Battalion Chief John Moran and in strong support of the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act.

I want to thank my colleagues from New York, particularly CAROLYN MALONEY and JERRY NADLER, who have done their utmost to shepherd this bill through our side of the aisle.

My cousin, along with almost 3,000 others, died on September 11, 2001. His last known words to the driver of his truck with the New York City Fire Department—at John's request he was dropped off at 2 World Trade Center and he said, "Let me off here, I'm going to try to make a difference."

I rarely talk about the death of my cousin. The loss of him and other close friends who were killed that day is a personal matter. But today I need to share John's story because he and thousands of others who perished that day would want to know that the survivors of 9/11 will also never be forgotten.

I have joined in the efforts to pay tribute to all those who died for our Nation and all those who served our Nation after the attacks. Thousands of eloquent speeches have been delivered, medals of valor have been issued, but the ultimate tribute has yet to be provided to the survivors who served our Nation on that fateful day, and in the weeks and the months—and, yes, the years—that have followed. Almost 9 years after the September 11 attacks, those who dug through rubble, through plastics, through toxins, through human remains continue to await access to much-needed health services. And those who were told, go home, return to life as usual, as normal, are still waiting for that much-needed care. These are the very people who our government, our Federal Government, urged to go back to Ground Zero, back to Battery Park, back to the Financial Service District because the air was safe. And they did return to keep digging, keep searching, and keep working, but the government was wrong; the air wasn't safe, and now thousands are sick and dying.

Today we have a chance to finally fulfill the commitment to the 9/11 heroes. In the words of my cousin, my colleagues, today we have a chance "to make a difference." Vote for this bill.

This choice is simple: Either vote to protect foreign corporations who are avoiding U.S. taxes or vote to protect those who stood to protect our Nation on 9/11 and thereafter.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 847, the James Zadroga 9/11

Health and Compensation Act of 2010. This legislation will provide care for the thousands of 9/11 responders and others who are sick because of Ground Zero toxins.

Within hours of the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, fire fighters, police officers and EMTs, construction workers, and volunteers from every state in the Union labored together without regard for their own health or safety.

As they set about searching for survivors and then continued the task of clean up, they were told the air was safe to breathe.

Unfortunately, we know better today.

The cloud they worked in was a poisonous cocktail of thousands of tons of coarse and fine particulate matter, pulverized cement and glass, asbestos, lead, and other toxic pollutants.

Now, almost nine years later, we are seeing the potentially deadly effects of those toxins. Thousands of responders and people from the community surrounding Ground Zero are currently sick and receiving treatment. Tens of thousands are undergoing medical monitoring, and many more are enrolled in the World Trade Center Health Registry.

H.R. 847 helps the World Trade Center responders and members of the community who were exposed to the toxins of Ground Zero by providing medical monitoring and treatment. I strongly support these provisions.

This legislation also provides compensation for those who suffered economic loss. It reopens the September 11 Victims Compensation Fund and provides liability protection to the World Trade Center contractors.

Without the Victims Compensation Fund, those who need and deserve compensation have no alternative to the current litigation system. So, it's no surprise that some 11,000 workers are suing the World Trade Center contractors and the City of New York because of their illnesses.

The contractors, now subject to suit and potential financial loss, came in to help our nation in our time of need. They were told by the government that their liability would be taken care of and we need to make good on that promise.

To that end, H.R. 847 provides liability protection to the World Trade Center contractors. As with the original Victims Compensation Fund, people can either participate in the Victims Compensation Fund or litigate, but they cannot do both.

The solution offered in H.R. 847 is neither easy nor inexpensive. We must, however, take care of the people who took care of us following 9/11. If we don't, not only will we have failed in our moral obligation to our nation's responders and volunteers, we risk the possibility that others will not answer the call when we need them in the future.

I wish to thank Speaker PELOSI, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. NADLER, Chairman RANGEL, and Mr. PETER KING for their steadfast commitment to help.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the strongest possible support of the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, H.R. 847.

Mr. Speaker, every September, we come to the floor of the House of Representatives to pay homage to the lives lost on the 11th of September in 2001, to recognize that each anniversary is a time of solemn commemoration,

to extend condolences to the friends, families and loved ones of the innocent victims of the terrorists. Every September, we come here and reflect about that day in 2001 and to say none of us will ever forget what happened. And Mr. Speaker, those words are all well and good, those words are all spoken with sincerity and those words are all important. However, today this House has a chance to do something more, something different than just, "expressing the sense of the House," something tangible, something that will help the living victims of 9/11.

Mr. Speaker, when the towers were falling, there were men and women who rushed to those towers to help when all human instinct would be to run away. Later, workers volunteered and were hired to work on the "pile" at Ground Zero at the World Trade Center. First responders, workers, visitors and residents at Ground Zero were exposed to a mixture of asbestos, dioxin, jet fuel and other toxins when they were told by the federal government that it was safe. Unfortunately, the previous Administration declared the site "safe," pattered around with piecemeal and short-term efforts, and either by incompetence or design, utterly failed to address the now-acknowledged and long-term effects of exposure to the "pile" at Ground Zero. Nine years of waiting for a comprehensive plan of action is long enough; Congress must act now to provide for the lasting care of the people who rushed to Ground Zero to help others, as well as the thousands who worked on the "pile" in the aftermath to rebuild the site, and have gotten sick from it. We owe the heroes of 9/11 the medical care and compensation they deserve. H.R. 847, the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, would finally establish a permanent federal program to monitor and treat the first responders, workers, and residents who were exposed to the harmful contaminants caused by the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

Mr. Speaker, sadly, there are opponents to this bill. There are opponents to this bill that object to the cost. They say we can't afford it, that we can't afford to add another program with mandatory spending, that these 9/11 victims should come back to Congress every fiscal year for funding. Well, this bill is paid for with an offset. Then there are other opponents who object to the offset used to pay for the bill—an offset which has passed this House three separate times. Apparently, those opponents believe that foreign corporations making profits in the United States should be able to evade taxes. Then there are yet even other opponents to this bill who believe this isn't a national issue, that it's a local, New York City issue. To those opponents: 9/11 wasn't an attack on New York City; it was an attack upon the entire United States. The brave men and women in uniform who risk their lives every day in Afghanistan and elsewhere aren't defending just New York City, they're defending America.

Personally, I find it outrageous that we have to even offset the costs of this bill at all. For my entire time here in Congress, I have strongly supported emergency spending for all Americans who are victims of natural and man-made disasters. When there was emergency spending needed for the victims of floods and tornadoes in the Midwest, or hurricanes on the Gulf Coast, or forest fires out West, I supported that spending. In the future, it is likely we will consider emergency spending for some new disaster or attack, whether

it will be helping our citizens affected by the oil spill or something else. I strongly believe the victims of 9/11 are owed the same consideration by the Members of this House.

Responders came to Ground Zero in the thousands from all around the country, from almost every Congressional District. Over 13,000 responders to Ground Zero are sick now and already are receiving medical treatment. Another 53,000 responders are currently being medically monitored and 71,000 individuals are enrolled in the World Trade Center Registry, meaning there were exposed to toxins at some point. In the coming years, these numbers will only increase as symptoms and conditions related to exposure to Ground Zero begin to manifest themselves in the victims. This measure would monitor and provide treatment to responders to Ground Zero and build on the existing monitoring and treatment programs. There's also an economic component to this bill. Victims would be able to be compensated for their economic losses and contractors would receive liability protection. We must pass this bill not only because it's the right thing to do for those people who are sick, but for the next generation of responders who will have to think twice about volunteering and working at a site of a terrorist attack.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act so that all the victims of 9/11 will receive the medical care and help they need and deserve.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 847, the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act.

I would like to thank Congresswoman MALONEY from New York for introducing this important legislative measure.

According to a 2008 New York City Department of Health report, as much as three years after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, both psychological and new respiratory problems remain elevated among those persons enrolled in the World Trade Center Health Registry.

The news is even more disturbing when that figure is quantified as nearly 72,000 Americans that are currently registered.

Three percent of enrollees reported development of new asthma cases; 16 percent reported post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); and 8 percent had severe psychological distress.

And, among the whole population of registrants, minorities, persons of low-income, and women experienced higher rates of mental and physical problems.

H.R. 847 would amend Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act to provide: medical monitoring as well as treatment benefits to eligible emergency responders, as well as recovery and cleanup workers who responded to the World Trade Center terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

This bill would also provide the initial health evaluations, monitoring, and treatment benefits that residents and area workers who were directly impacted by the attacks need to address their concerns.

Going forward, we need to empirically study the psychological and physiological effects of 9/11 to better understand the new medical conditions that have emerged.

We owe it to those who selflessly risked their lives to save the lives of others.

Presently, the enrollment of the World Trade Center Registry includes 386 Texans who

were affected and are still being affected by this tragedy.

Because the impacts of 9/11 far reach beyond Ground Zero, it is important that we in Congress work to provide for the care of those who still suffer.

I am confident that with the passage of this bill, they are one step closer to that goal.

I urge my colleagues to support Health and Compensation Act for the medical monitoring, treatment, and scientific research for those affected by 9/11.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 847, the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, ensures that we continue to care for and compensate the heroes and heroines of 9/11. These are the firefighters, police officers, rescue workers, and volunteers who risked their lives to help the country during one of its darkest periods. They deserve our help, and we are duty-bound to provide it to them.

I congratulate Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. KING of New York and the other members of the New York delegation for their long struggle to bring this bill to the floor. I also thank Speaker PELOSI for her strong commitment to helping the heroes and heroines of 9/11.

In the days after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, Congress came together and—in a truly bipartisan effort—conceived of a system through which the victims of those terrible attacks could obtain medical treatment and just compensation for any injuries that occurred as a result of those attacks. As we learned in various hearings and markups before the Judiciary Committee, that system was a stunning success.

The 9/11 Victims Compensation Fund, for example, quickly compensated those who were injured or lost close family members in the attacks. Just over \$7 billion was paid out in a 33-month period, with overhead costs of less than 3 percent, and with 97 percent of the families of deceased victims opting into the fund rather than pursuing tort relief in the courts. As Special Master Kenneth Feinberg stated in his written testimony before our committee earlier this year: “this was one of the most efficient, streamlined and cost effective programs in American history.”

Despite its incredible success, however, the job is not quite done. There remain thousands of people who require the protection of the VCF, but who—by no fault of their own—were unable to take advantage of it when it was available. This includes first responders, workers, and volunteers from around the country who rallied to help locate survivors, recover the deceased, and clean up debris from the fallen towers. These are the people that the Nation and the world watched on television as they dropped everything in their own lives to rush to aid those who needed it the most.

They were told by their government that the air was safe to breathe. But many are now sick and suffering because of their exposure to the toxic dust that covered much of lower Manhattan.

People are sick and will continue to get sick because of their exposure to World Trade Center dust. We must resolve this problem, and that means passing H.R. 847.

The bill would provide medical monitoring and treatment to the continuing victims of the 9/11 attacks. It would also reopen the 9/11 Victims Compensation Fund to provide compensation to those victims.

One thing is clear: the status quo is unacceptable. Worker's compensation has failed. Medical programs aren't covering enough people. And the World Trade Center Captive Insurance Fund, created by Congress to resolve claims such as those that remain outstanding, has instead used the money appropriated to contest each and every one of those claims. Six years and \$300 million in administrative and legal costs later, the Captive Insurance Fund has settled less than 10 claims.

I believe this bill, while perhaps not perfect, goes a long way to establishing a fair and just program to care for and compensate those who continue to bear the deep scars from 9/11. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which is the result of a great deal of work on both sides of the aisle, and is the right thing to do for the first responders, workers, and volunteers who heard the call of duty and helped our country recover from 9/11.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the men and women who risked their lives for the victims of 9/11.

In the aftermath of the collapse of the World Trade Center towers, thousands of courageous men and women from around the country devoted themselves tirelessly to the rescue efforts. In the course of their work, they were exposed to numerous toxins.

After giving so much of themselves, many of these firefighters, police officers, rescue workers, and innocent bystanders are currently suffering from serious respiratory, gastrointestinal, and mental health conditions. More than 70,000 individuals have enrolled in the World Trade Center Health Registry, signifying that they were exposed to the toxins. Over 13,000 responders and 4,500 survivors are sick and receiving treatment. Moreover, approximately 53,000 responders have entered into medical monitoring.

For this reason, I support H.R. 847, the 9/11 Health and Compensation Fund.

H.R. 847 would build on existing programs to provide long-term, comprehensive health care and compensation for those in need. By establishing the World Trade Center Health Program, this legislation would ensure that World Trade Center victims and survivors receive proper medical monitoring and treatment. It will also reopen the 9/11 Victims Compensation Fund, which would help cover economic losses.

The World Trade Center victims and responders have waited long enough. Thousands of Americans were exposed to toxins at Ground Zero, and they are sick and need treatment. It is time for action.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 9th anniversary of the September 11th, 2001 attacks, I rise in support of legislation that would help the thousands of first responders and survivors who were exposed to hazardous health conditions in the aftermath of the attacks.

Congress and the Federal Government have an obligation and a responsibility to care for and help the responders and survivors of the September 11th attacks. The 9/11 Health and Compensation Act would re-open the federal health and compensation program as well as provide medical monitoring and treatment services for 9/11 responders and community members who have suffered long-term physical and mental health problems due to the residual dust, toxins and chemicals from the attacks.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is PAYGO compliant. Let us not forget the sacrifice and service of those brave individuals who rushed to the scene as well as the survivors. We cannot turn our backs on them. I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 847, as amended.

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. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 255, nays 159, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 491]

YEAS—255

Ackerman	Eshoo	Lofgren, Zoe
Adler (NJ)	Etheridge	Lowey
Altmire	Farr	Lujan
Andrews	Fattah	Lynch
Arcuri	Filner	Maffei
Baca	Foster	Maloney
Baird	Frank (MA)	Markey (CO)
Baldwin	Frelinghuysen	Markey (MA)
Barrow	Fudge	Marshall
Becerra	Garamendi	Matheson
Berkley	Giffords	Matsui
Berman	Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Gordon (TN)	McColum
Bishop (NY)	Grayson	McDermott
Blumenauer	Green, Al	McGovern
Boccieri	Green, Gene	McIntyre
Boren	Gutierrez	McMahon
Boswell	Hall (NY)	McNerney
Boucher	Halvorson	Meek (FL)
Boyd	Hare	Meeks (NY)
Brady (PA)	Harman	Melancon
Braley (IA)	Hastings (FL)	Michaud
Brown, Corrine	Heinrich	Miller (MI)
Butterfield	Herseth Sandlin	Miller (NC)
Cao	Higgins	Miller, George
Capps	Hill	Minnick
Capuano	Himes	Mitchell
Cardoza	Hincheey	Mollohan
Carnahan	Hinojosa	Moore (KS)
Carson (IN)	Hirono	Moore (WI)
Castor (FL)	Hodes	Moran (VA)
Chandler	Holden	Murphy (CT)
Childers	Holt	Murphy (NY)
Chu	Honda	Murphy, Patrick
Clarke	Hoyer	Murphy, Tim
Cleaver	Inslie	Nadler (NY)
Clyburn	Israel	Napolitano
Cohen	Jackson (IL)	Neal (MA)
Connolly (VA)	Jackson Lee	Nye
Costa	(TX)	Oberstar
Costello	Johnson (GA)	Obey
Courtney	Johnson, E. B.	Olver
Critz	Jones	Ortiz
Crowley	Kagen	Owens
Cuellar	Kanjorski	Pallone
Cummings	Kaptur	Pascarell
Dahlkemper	Kennedy	Pastor (AZ)
Davis (AL)	Kildee	Payne
Davis (CA)	Kilroy	Perlmutter
Davis (IL)	Kind	Perriello
Davis (TN)	King (NY)	Peters
DeFazio	Kirk	Peterson
DeGette	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pingree (ME)
Delahunt	Kissell	Polis (CO)
DeLauro	Klein (FL)	Pomeroy
Dent	Kosmas	Price (NC)
Deutch	Kratovil	Quigley
Dicks	Kucinich	Rahall
Dingell	Lance	Rangel
Doggett	Langevin	Reyes
Donnelly (IN)	Larsen (WA)	Richardson
Doyle	Larson (CT)	Rodriguez
Driehaus	Lee (CA)	Ross
Edwards (MD)	Levin	Rothman (NJ)
Edwards (TX)	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Ellison	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
Ellsworth	LoBiondo	Rush
Engel	Loebsock	Ryan (OH)

Salazar	Skelton	Tonko
Sánchez, Linda T.	Slaughter	Towns
Sanchez, Loretta	Smith (NJ)	Tsongas
Sarbanes	Smith (WA)	Van Hollen
Schakowsky	Snyder	Velázquez
Schauer	Space	Visclosky
Schiff	Speier	Walz
Schrader	Spratt	Wasserman
Schwartz	Stark	Schultz
Scott (GA)	Stupak	Waters
Scott (VA)	Sutton	Waxman
Serrano	Tanner	Weiner
Sestak	Taylor	Welch
Shea-Porter	Teague	Wilson (OH)
Sherman	Thompson (CA)	Woolsey
Shuler	Thompson (MS)	Wu
Sires	Tierney	Yarmuth
	Titus	Young (AK)

NAYS—159

Aderholt	Fallin	Miller (FL)
Alexander	Flake	Miller, Gary
Austria	Fleming	Myrick
Bachmann	Forbes	Neugebauer
Bachus	Fortenberry	Nunes
Barrett (SC)	Foxx	Olson
Bartlett	Franks (AZ)	Paul
Barton (TX)	Gallely	Paulsen
Bean	Garrett (NJ)	Pence
Berry	Gerlach	Petri
Biggert	Gingrey (GA)	Pitts
Bilbray	Gohmert	Platts
Bilirakis	Goodlatte	Poe (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Granger	Posey
Blackburn	Graves (GA)	Price (GA)
Blunt	Graves (MO)	Putnam
Boehner	Hall (TX)	Rehberg
Bonner	Harper	Reichert
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Roe (TN)
Boozman	Heller	Rogers (AL)
Boustany	Hensarling	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Herger	Rogers (MI)
Bright	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Broun (GA)	Inglis	Rooney
Brown (SC)	Issa	Ros-Lehtinen
Brown-Waite,	Jenkins	Roskam
Ginny	Johnson (IL)	Royce
Buchanan	Johnson, Sam	Ryan (WI)
Burgess	Jordan (OH)	Scalise
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Schmidt
Buyer	Kingston	Schock
Calvert	Kline (MN)	Sensenbrenner
Camp	Lamborn	Sessions
Campbell	Latham	Shimkus
Cantor	LaTourette	Shuster
Capito	Latta	Simpson
Carter	Lee (NY)	Smith (NE)
Cassidy	Lewis (CA)	Smith (TX)
Castle	Linder	Stearns
Chaffetz	Lucas	Sullivan
Coble	Luetkemeyer	Terry
Coffman (CO)	Lummis	Thompson (PA)
Cole	Lungren, Daniel E.	Thornberry
Conaway	Mack	Tiberi
Cooper	Manzullo	Turner
Crenshaw	Marchant	Upton
Culberson	Davis (KY)	Walden
Davis (KY)	McCaul	Westmoreland
Diaz-Balart, L.	McClintock	Whitfield
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCotter	Wilson (SC)
Djou	McHenry	Wittman
Dreier	McKeon	Wolf
Duncan	McMorris	
Ehlers	Rodgers	
Emerson	Mica	

NOT VOTING—18

Akin	Guthrie	Shadegg
Carney	Hoekstra	Tiahrt
Clay	Kilpatrick (MI)	Wamp
Conyers	McCarthy (CA)	Watson
Griffith	Moran (KS)	Watt
Grijalva	Radanovich	Young (FL)

□ 2146

Messrs. CAMP, BONNER, and MACK changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. BRALEY of Iowa and ALTMIRE, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BAIRD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1569 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5850.

□ 2146

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5850) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, with Mr. SNYDER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 111-578 by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) had been postponed.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 111-578 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 14 printed in part A by Mr. NEUGEBAUER of Texas.

Amendment No. 18 printed in part A by Mr. JORDAN of Ohio.

Amendment No. 20 printed in part A by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 2 printed in part B by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 4 printed in part B by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 10 printed in part B by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 11 printed in part B by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

PART A AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. NEUGEBAUER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 247, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 492]

AYES—177

Aderholt	Foxx	Mica
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)
Austria	Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)
Bachmann	Gallegly	Miller, Gary
Bachus	Garrett (NJ)	Minnick
Barrett (SC)	Gerlach	Murphy, Tim
Bartlett	Giffords	Myrick
Barton (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer
Biggart	Gohmert	Nunes
Billray	Goodlatte	Olson
Bilirakis	Granger	Paul
Bishop (UT)	Graves (GA)	Paulsen
Blackburn	Graves (MO)	Pence
Blunt	Guthrie	Petri
Boehner	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Bonner	Harper	Platts
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Boozman	Heller	Posey
Boustany	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Brady (TX)	Herger	Putnam
Bright	Herseth Sandlin	Rehberg
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Reichert
Brown (SC)	Inglis	Roe (TN)
Brown-Waite,	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Ginny	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Jones	Rooney
Buyer	Jordan (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	King (IA)	Roskam
Camp	King (NY)	Royce
Campbell	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	Kirk	Scalise
Capito	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schmidt
Carter	Kline (MN)	Schock
Cassidy	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Chaffetz	Lance	Sessions
Childers	Latham	Shimkus
Coble	Latta	Shuster
Coffman (CO)	Lee (NY)	Simpson
Cole	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Linder	Smith (NJ)
Cooper	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Lucas	Stearns
Culberson	Luetkemeyer	Sullivan
Davis (KY)	Lummis	Taylor
Dent	Lungren, Daniel	Terry
Diaz-Balart, L.	E.	Thompson (PA)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Mack	Thornberry
Djou	Manzullo	Tiberi
Donnelly (IN)	Marchant	Tierney
Dreier	Marshall	Turner
Duncan	Matheson	Upton
Ehlers	McCaul	Walden
Emerson	McClintock	Westmoreland
Fallin	McCotter	Whitfield
Flake	McHenry	Wilson (SC)
Fleming	McKeon	Wittman
Forbes	McMorris	Wolf
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Young (AK)

NOES—247

Ackerman	Castor (FL)	Ellison
Adler (NJ)	Chandler	Ellsworth
Altmire	Christensen	Engel
Andrews	Chu	Eshoo
Arcuri	Clarke	Etheridge
Baca	Clay	Faleomavaega
Baird	Cleaver	Farr
Baldwin	Clyburn	Fattah
Barrow	Cohen	Filner
Bean	Connolly (VA)	Foster
Becerra	Conyers	Frank (MA)
Berkley	Costa	Fudge
Berman	Costello	Garamendi
Berry	Courtney	Gonzalez
Bishop (GA)	Critz	Gordon (TN)
Bishop (NY)	Crowley	Grayson
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Green, Al
Boccieri	Cummings	Green, Gene
Bordallo	Dahlkemper	Grijalva
Boren	Davis (AL)	Gutierrez
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Hall (NY)
Boucher	Davis (IL)	Halvorson
Boyd	DeFazio	Hare
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Harman
Braleley (IA)	Delahunt	Hastings (FL)
Brown, Corrine	DeLauro	Heinrich
Butterfield	Deutch	Higgins
Cao	Dicks	Hill
Capps	Dingell	Himes
Capuano	Doggett	Hinchee
Cardoza	Doyle	Hinojosa
Carnahan	Driehaus	Hirono
Carson (IN)	Edwards (MD)	Hodes
Castle	Edwards (TX)	Holden

Holt	Michaud	Sanchez, Loretta
Honda	Miller (NC)	Sarbanes
Hoyer	Miller, George	Schakowsky
Inslee	Mitchell	Schauer
Israel	Mollohan	Schiff
Jackson (IL)	Moore (KS)	Schrader
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	Schwartz
(TX)	Moran (VA)	Scott (GA)
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (CT)	Scott (VA)
Johnson, E. B.	Murphy (NY)	Serrano
Kagen	Murphy, Patrick	Sestak
Kanjorski	Nadler (NY)	Shea-Porter
Kaptur	Napolitano	Sherman
Kennedy	Neal (MA)	Shuler
Kildee	Norton	Sires
Kilroy	Nye	Skelton
Kind	Oberstar	Slaughter
Kissell	Obey	Smith (WA)
Klein (FL)	Olver	Snyder
Kosmas	Ortiz	Space
Kratovil	Owens	Speier
Kucinich	Pallone	Spratt
Langevin	Pascrell	Stark
Larsen (WA)	Pastor (AZ)	Stupak
Payne	Perlmutter	Sutton
Perlmutter	Perriello	Tanner
Petriello	Peters	Teague
Peters	Peterson	Thompson (CA)
Peterson	Pierluisi	Thompson (MS)
Pingree (ME)	Polis (CO)	Titus
Polis (CO)	Pomeroy	Tonko
Pomroy	Price (NC)	Towns
Price (NC)	Tsongas	Tsongas
Quigley	Van Hollen	Velázquez
Rahall	Velázquez	Viscosky
Rangel	Walz	Wasserman
Reyes	Richardson	Schultz
Richardson	Rodriguez	Waters
Rodriguez	McCarthy (NY)	Watt
Ross	McCormack	Waxman
Rothman (NJ)	McDermott	Weiner
Roybal-Allard	McGovern	Welch
Ruppberger	McIntyre	Wilson (OH)
Rush	McMahon	Woolsey
Ryan (OH)	McNerney	Wu
Sablan	Meek (FL)	Yarmuth
Salazar	Meeks (NY)	
Sánchez, Linda	Melancon	
T.		

NOT VOTING—14

Akin	Kilpatrick (MI)	Tiahrt
Carney	McCarthy (CA)	Wamp
Davis (TN)	Moran (KS)	Watson
Griffith	Radanovich	Young (FL)
Hoekstra	Shadegg	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The Chair (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 2204

Messrs. DONNELLY of Indiana and TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PART A AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. JORDAN OF OHIO

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 159, noes 265, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 493]

AYES—159

Aderholt	Fortenberry	McMorris
Alexander	Foxx	Rodgers
Austria	Franks (AZ)	Mica
Bachmann	Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)
Bachus	Gallegly	Miller (MI)
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Miller, Gary
Bartlett	Giffords	Minnick
Barton (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Myrick
Biggart	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Billray	Goodlatte	Nunes
Bilirakis	Graves (GA)	Nye
Bishop (UT)	Graves (MO)	Olson
Blackburn	Grayson	Paul
Blunt	Guthrie	Paulsen
Boehner	Hall (TX)	Pence
Bonner	Harper	Petri
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boozman	Heller	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Hensarling	Posey
Brady (TX)	Herger	Price (GA)
Bright	Hodes	Putnam
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Rehberg
Brown (SC)	Inglis	Reichert
Brown-Waite,	Issa	Roe (TN)
Ginny	Jenkins	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Burton (IN)	Jones	Rohrabacher
Buyer	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Calvert	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	King (NY)	Roskam
Campbell	Kingston	Royce
Cantor	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Kline (MN)	Scalise
Carter	Lamborn	Schmidt
Cassidy	Lance	Schock
Chaffetz	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Childers	Latta	Sessions
Coble	Lee (NY)	Shimkus
Coffman (CO)	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Cole	Linder	Simpson
Conaway	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Stearns
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Diaz-Balart, L.	E.	Terry
Diaz-Balart, M.	Mack	Thompson (PA)
Dreier	Manzullo	Thornberry
Duncan	Marchant	Tiberi
Ehlers	McCaul	Upton
Emerson	McClintock	Walden
Fallin	McCotter	Westmoreland
Flake	McHenry	Whitfield
Fleming	McKeon	Whitfield
Forbes	McMorris	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	Rodgers	

NOES—265

Ackerman	Clay	Farr
Adler (NJ)	Cleaver	Fattah
Altmire	Clyburn	Filner
Andrews	Cohen	Foster
Arcuri	Connolly (VA)	Frank (MA)
Baca	Conyers	Fudge
Baird	Cooper	Garamendi
Baldwin	Costa	Gerlach
Barrow	Costello	Gonzalez
Bean	Courtney	Gordon (TN)
Becerra	Critz	Green, Al
Berkley	Crowley	Green, Gene
Berman	Cuellar	Grijalva
Berry	Cummings	Gutierrez
Bishop (GA)	Dahlkemper	Hall (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Davis (AL)	Halvorson
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Hare
Boccieri	Davis (IL)	Harman
Bordallo	Davis (TN)	Hastings (FL)
Boren	DeFazio	Heinrich
Boswell	DeGette	Herseth Sandlin
Boucher	Delahunt	Higgins
Boyd	DeLauro	Hill
Brady (PA)	Dent	Himes
Braleley (IA)	Deutch	Hinchee
Brown, Corrine	Dicks	Hinojosa
Butterfield	Dingell	Hirono
Cao	Djou	Holden
Capps	Doggett	Holt
Capuano	Donnelly (IN)	Honda
Cardoza	Doyle	Hoyer
Carnahan	Driehaus	Inslee
Carson (IN)	Edwards (MD)	Israel
Castle	Edwards (TX)	Jackson (IL)
Castor (FL)	Ellison	Jackson Lee
Chandler	Ellsworth	(TX)
Childers	Engel	Johnson (GA)
Christensen	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Chu	Etheridge	Kagen
Clarke	Faleomavaega	Kanjorski

Kaptur
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilroy
 Kind
 Kirk
 Kissell
 Klein (FL)
 Kosmas
 Kratochvil
 Kucinich
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 LaTourette
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lujan
 Lynch
 Maffei
 Maloney
 Markey (CO)
 Markey (MA)
 Marshall
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McMahon
 McNerney
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Michaud
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Mitchell
 Mollohan
 Moore (KS)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (VA)

Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (NY)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, Tim
 Nadler (NY)
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Norton
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Oliver
 Ortiz
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Perriello
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pierluisi
 Pingree (ME)
 Platts
 Pomeroy
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Ross
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sablan
 Salazar
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schauer
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz

Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Serrano
 Sestak
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shuler
 Sires
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Space
 Speier
 Spratt
 Stark
 Stupak
 Sutton
 Tanner
 Taylor
 Teague
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Welch
 Wilson (OH)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

[Roll No. 494]
 AYES—129

Alexander
 Austria
 Baehmann
 Barrett (SC)
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bishop (UT)
 Blackburn
 Blunt
 Boehner
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boozman
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Bright
 Broun (GA)
 Brown (SC)
 Brown-Waite,
 Ginny
 Buchanan
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Buyer
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Capito
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Chaffetz
 Coble
 Coffman (CO)
 Cole
 Conaway
 Culberson
 Davis (KY)
 Djou
 Dreier
 Duncan
 Emerson
 Fallin

Flake
 Fleming
 Foy
 Franks (AZ)
 Gallegly
 Gohmert
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Guthrie
 Harper
 Hastings (WA)
 Heller
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Hodes
 Hunter
 Inglis
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan (OH)
 King (IA)
 Kingston
 Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Kline (MN)
 Lamborn
 Latta
 Lewis (CA)
 Linder
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Mack
 Marchant
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKeon
 McMorris
 Rodgers

Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller, Gary
 Minnick
 Myrick
 Neugebauer
 Nunes
 Nye
 Olson
 Paul
 Pence
 Paulsen
 Pence
 Petri
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Reichert
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)
 Scalise
 Schmidt
 Scott (GA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shimkus
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Stearns
 Sullivan
 Terry
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wilson (SC)

Latham
 LaTourette
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NY)
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lujan
 Lynch
 Maffei
 Maloney
 Manzullo
 Markey (CO)
 Markey (MA)
 Marshall
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McMahon
 McNerney
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Michaud
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Mitchell
 Mollohan
 Moore (KS)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (VA)
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (NY)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, Tim
 Nadler (NY)
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Norton

Oberstar
 Obey
 Oliver
 Ortiz
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Perriello
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pierluisi
 Pingree (ME)
 Platts
 Polis (CO)
 Pomeroy
 Price (NC)
 Putnam
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Rehberg
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Ross
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schauer
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz

Sherman
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Space
 Speier
 Spratt
 Stark
 Stupak
 Sutton
 Tanner
 Taylor
 Teague
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Welch
 Wilson (OH)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

NOES—293

Ackerman
 Aderholt
 Adler (NJ)
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Arcuri
 Baca
 Bachus
 Baird
 Baldwin
 Barrow
 Bean
 Becerra
 Berkley
 Berman
 Berry
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Boccieri
 Bordallo
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boucher
 Boyd
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown, Corrine
 Butterfield
 Cantor
 Cao
 Capps
 Capuano
 Carnahan
 Carson (IN)
 Castle
 Castor (FL)
 Chandler
 Childers
 Christensen
 Chu
 Clarke
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper

Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Crenshaw
 Critz
 Crowley
 Cucciar
 Cummings
 Dahlkemper
 Davis (AL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (TN)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Dent
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Driehaus
 Edwards (MD)
 Edwards (TX)
 Ehlers
 Ellison
 Ellsworth
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Faleomavaega
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Garrett (NJ)
 Gerlach
 Giffords
 Gonzalez

Goodlatte
 Gordon (TN)
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hall (NY)
 Halvorson
 Hare
 Harman
 Hastings (FL)
 Heinrich
 Hersheth Sandlin
 Higgins
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Inslee
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 (TX)
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kagen
 Kanjorski
 Kaptur
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilroy
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kirk
 Kissell
 Klein (FL)
 Kosmas
 Kratochvil
 Kucinich
 Lance
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)

NOT VOTING—16

Akin
 Cardoza
 Carney
 Gingrey (GA)
 Griffith
 Hall (TX)

Hoekstra
 Kilpatrick (MI)
 McCarthy (CA)
 Moran (KS)
 Radanovich
 Shadegg

Tiahrt
 Wamp
 Watson
 Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on the vote.

□ 2217

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 260, not voting 15 as follows:

NOT VOTING—14

Akin
 Carney
 Granger
 Griffith
 Hoekstra

Kilpatrick (MI)
 McCarthy (CA)
 Moran (KS)
 Radanovich
 Shadegg

Tiahrt
 Wamp
 Watson
 Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 2211

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PART A AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 129, noes 293, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 495]

AYES—163

Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary
Austria	Gallegly	Minnick
Bachmann	Garrett (NJ)	Mitchell
Barrett (SC)	Gerlach	Myrick
Bartlett	Giffords	Neugebauer
Barton (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Nunes
Bean	Gohmert	Nye
Biggert	Goodlatte	Olson
Bilbray	Graves (GA)	Paul
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Pence
Blackburn	Hall (TX)	Peters
Blunt	Halvorson	Petri
Boehner	Harper	Pitts
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Platts
Boozman	Heller	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Hensarling	Posey
Brady (TX)	Herger	Price (GA)
Bright	Hodes	Putnam
Brown (GA)	Hunter	Rehberg
Brown (SC)	Inglis	Reichert
Brown-Waite,	Issa	Roe (TN)
Ginny	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Buyer	Kind	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	King (IA)	Roskam
Camp	King (NY)	Royce
Campbell	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	Kirk	Scalise
Cao	Kline (MN)	Schauer
Capito	Lamborn	Schmidt
Cassidy	Lance	Schock
Castle	Latta	Sensenbrenner
Chaffetz	Lee (NY)	Sessions
Coble	Linder	Shimkus
Coffman (CO)	LoBiondo	Shuster
Cole	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Cooper	Lummis	Stearns
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Culberson	E.	Terry
Davis (KY)	Mack	Thornberry
Dent	Manzullo	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart, M.	Marchant	Turner
Djou	McCaul	Upton
Dreier	McClintock	Walden
Duncan	McCotter	Westmoreland
Emerson	McHenry	Whitfield
Fallin	McKeon	Wilson (SC)
Flake	McMorris	Wittman
Fleming	Rodgers	Woff
Forbes	Mica	
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	
Foxx	Miller (MI)	

NOES—260

Ackerman	Christensen	Engel
Aderholt	Chu	Eshoo
Adler (NJ)	Clarke	Etheridge
Altmire	Clay	Faleomavaega
Andrews	Cleaver	Farr
Arcuri	Clyburn	Fattah
Baca	Cohen	Filner
Bachus	Connolly (VA)	Foster
Baird	Conyers	Frank (MA)
Baldwin	Costa	Frelinghuysen
Barrow	Costello	Fudge
Becerra	Courtney	Garamendi
Berkley	Critz	Gonzalez
Berman	Crowley	Gordon (TN)
Berry	Cuellar	Granger
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Grayson
Bishop (NY)	Dahlkemper	Green, Al
Blumenauer	Davis (AL)	Green, Gene
Bocchieri	Davis (CA)	Grijalva
Bonner	Davis (IL)	Hall (NY)
Bordallo	Davis (TN)	Hare
Boren	DeFazio	Harman
Boswell	DeGette	Hastings (FL)
Boucher	Delahunt	Heinrich
Boyd	DeLauro	Herseth Sandlin
Brady (PA)	Deutch	Higgins
Braley (IA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hill
Brown, Corrine	Dicks	Himes
Butterfield	Dingell	Hinchee
Capps	Doggett	Hinojosa
Capuano	Donnelly (IN)	Hirono
Cardoza	Doyle	Holden
Carnahan	Driehaus	Holt
Carson (IN)	Edwards (MD)	Honda
Carter	Edwards (TX)	Hoyer
Castor (FL)	Ehlers	Inslée
Chandler	Ellison	Israel
Childers	Ellsworth	Jackson (IL)

Jackson Lee	Miller (NC)	Schiff
(TX)	Miller, George	Schrader
Johnson (GA)	Mollohan	Schwartz
Johnson, E. B.	Moore (KS)	Scott (GA)
Jones	Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)
Kagen	Moran (VA)	Serrano
Kanjorski	Murphy (CT)	Sestak
Kaptur	Murphy (NY)	Shea-Porter
Kennedy	Murphy, Patrick	Sherman
Kildee	Murphy, Tim	Shuler
Kilroy	Nadler (NY)	Simpson
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Napolitano	Sires
Kissell	Neal (MA)	Skelton
Klein (FL)	Norton	Slaughter
Kosmas	Oberstar	Smith (WA)
Kratovich	Obey	Snyder
Kucinich	Olver	Space
Langevin	Ortiz	Speier
Larsen (WA)	Owens	Spratt
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Stark
Latham	Pascrell	Stupak
LaTourette	Pastor (AZ)	Sutton
Lee (CA)	Payne	Tanner
Levin	Perlmutter	Taylor
Lewis (CA)	Perrillo	Teague
Lewis (GA)	Peterson	Thompson (CA)
Lipinski	Pierluisi	Thompson (MS)
Loeb sack	Pingree (ME)	Thompson (PA)
Lofgren, Zoe	Polis (CO)	Tierney
Lowey	Pomeroy	Titus
Lujan	Price (NC)	Tonko
Lynch	Quigley	Towns
Maffei	Rahall	Tsongas
Maloney	Rangel	Van Hollen
Markey (CO)	Reyes	Velázquez
Markey (MA)	Rodriguez	Visclosky
Marshall	Rogers (AL)	Walz
Matheson	Ross	Wasserman
Matsui	Rothman (NJ)	Schultz
McCarthy (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Waters
McCollum	Ruppersberger	Watt
McDermott	Rush	Waxman
McGovern	Ryan (OH)	Weiner
McIntyre	Sablan	Welch
McMahon	Salazar	Wilson (OH)
McNerney	Sánchez, Linda	Woolsey
Meek (FL)	T.	Wu
Meeks (NY)	Sanchez, Loretta	Yarmuth
Melancon	Sarbanes	Young (AK)
Michaud	Schakowsky	

NOT VOTING—15

Akin	Kilpatrick (MI)	Shadegg
Carney	McCarthy (CA)	Tiahrt
Griffith	Moran (KS)	Wamp
Gutierrez	Radanovich	Watson
Hoekstra	Richardson	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 2224

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 157, noes 267, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 496]

AYES—157

Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Minnick
Austria	Gallegly	Mitchell
Bachmann	Garrett (NJ)	Myrick
Barrett (SC)	Gerlach	Neugebauer
Bartlett	Gingrey (GA)	Nunes
Barton (TX)	Gohmert	Olson
Bean	Goodlatte	Paul
Biggert	Granger	Paulsen
Bilbray	Graves (GA)	Pence
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Peters
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Petri
Blackburn	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Blunt	Harper	Platts
Boehner	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Bono Mack	Heller	Posey
Boozman	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Boustany	Herger	Putnam
Brady (TX)	Hodes	Rehberg
Bright	Inglis	Reichert
Brown (GA)	Issa	Roe (TN)
Brown (SC)	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Brown-Waite,	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Ginny	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Burgess	Kind	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Roskam
Buyer	King (NY)	Royce
Camp	Kirk	Ryan (WI)
Campbell	Kline (MN)	Scalise
Cantor	Lamborn	Schauer
Capito	Lance	Schmidt
Carter	Latta	Schock
Cassidy	Lee (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Castle	Linder	Sessions
Chaffetz	LoBiondo	Shimkus
Coble	Lucas	Shuster
Coffman (CO)	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Cooper	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Crenshaw	E.	Sullivan
Davis (KY)	Mack	Terry
Dent	Manzullo	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, M.	Marchant	Tiberi
Djou	McCaul	Turner
Dreier	McClintock	Upton
Duncan	McCotter	Walden
Emerson	McHenry	Westmoreland
Fallin	McKeon	Whitfield
Flake	McMorris	Wilson (SC)
Fleming	Rodgers	Wittman
Forbes	Mica	Woff
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	
Foxx	Miller (MI)	
	Miller, Gary	

NOES—267

Ackerman	Chu	Etheridge
Aderholt	Clarke	Faleomavaega
Adler (NJ)	Clay	Farr
Altmire	Cleaver	Fattah
Andrews	Clyburn	Filner
Arcuri	Cohen	Foster
Baca	Cole	Frank (MA)
Bachus	Connolly (VA)	Frelinghuysen
Baird	Conyers	Fudge
Baldwin	Costa	Garamendi
Barrow	Costello	Giffords
Becerra	Courtney	Gonzalez
Berkley	Critz	Gordon (TN)
Berman	Crowley	Grayson
Berry	Cuellar	Green, Al
Bishop (GA)	Culberson	Green, Gene
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Grijalva
Blumenauer	Dahlkemper	Hall (NY)
Bocchieri	Davis (AL)	Halvorson
Bonner	Davis (CA)	Hare
Bordallo	Davis (IL)	Harman
Boren	Davis (TN)	Hastings (FL)
Boswell	DeFazio	Heinrich
Boucher	DeGette	Herseth Sandlin
Boyd	Delahunt	Higgins
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Hill
Braley (IA)	Deutch	Himes
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hinchee
Butterfield	Dicks	Hinojosa
Calvert	Dingell	Hirono
Cao	Doggett	Holden
Capps	Donnelly (IN)	Holt
Capuano	Doyle	Honda
Cardoza	Driehaus	Hoyer
Carnahan	Edwards (MD)	Hunter
Carson (IN)	Edwards (TX)	Inslée
Carter	Ellison	Israel
Castor (FL)	Chandler	Jackson (IL)
Childers	Childers	Jackson Lee
Christensen	Christensen	Eshoo
		(TX)

Johnson (GA) Miller, George
 Johnson, E. B. Mollohan
 Jones Moore (KS)
 Kagen Moore (WI)
 Kanjorski Moran (VA)
 Kaptur Murphy (CT)
 Kennedy Murphy (NY)
 Kildee Murphy, Patrick
 Kilroy Murphy, Tim
 Kingston Nadler (NY)
 Kirkpatrick (AZ) Napolitano
 Kissell Neal (MA)
 Klein (FL) Norton
 Kosmas Nye
 Kratovil Oberstar
 Kucinich Obey
 Langevin Olver
 Larsen (WA) Ortiz
 Larson (CT) Owens
 Latham Pallone
 LaTourette Pascrell
 Lee (CA) Pastor (AZ)
 Levin Payne
 Lewis (CA) Perlmutter
 Lewis (GA) Perriello
 Lipinski Peterson
 Loebsock Pierluisi
 Lofgren, Zoe Pingree (ME)
 Lowey Polis (CO)
 Luján Pomeroy
 Lynch Price (NC)
 Maffei Quigley
 Maloney Rahall
 Markey (CO) Rangel
 Markey (MA) Reyes
 Marshall Richardson
 Matheson Rodriguez
 Matsui Rogers (AL)
 McCarthy (NY) Ross
 McCollum Rothman (NJ)
 McDermott Roybal-Allard
 McGovern Ruppertsberger
 McIntyre Rush
 McMahon Ryan (OH)
 McNerney Sablan
 Meek (FL) Salazar
 Meeks (NY) Sánchez, Linda
 Melancon T.
 Michaud Sanchez, Loretta
 Miller (NC) Sarbanes

NOT VOTING—14

Akin Kilpatrick (MI)
 Carney McCarthy (CA)
 Griffith Moran (KS)
 Gutierrez Radanovich
 Hoekstra Shadegg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 2230

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 165, noes 258, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]
 AYES—165
 Alexander Foxx
 Austria Franks (AZ)
 Bachmann Gallegly
 Barrett (SC) Garrett (NJ)
 Bartlett Gerlach
 Barton (TX) Giffords
 Bean Gingrey (GA)
 Biggert Gohmert
 Bilbray Goodlatte
 Bilirakis Granger
 Bishop (UT) Graves (GA)
 Blackburn Graves (MO)
 Blunt Guthrie
 Boehner Hall (TX)
 Bono Mack Harper
 Boozman Hastings (WA)
 Boustany Heller
 Brady (TX) Hensarling
 Bright Herger
 Broun (GA) Hodes
 Brown (SC) Hunter
 Brown-Waite, Inglis
 Ginny Issa
 Buchanan Jenkins
 Burgess Johnson (IL)
 Burton (IN) Johnson, Sam
 Buyer Jordan (OH)
 Calvert Kind
 King (IA) King (IA)
 King (NY) King (NY)
 Kingston Kingston
 Kirk Kline (MN)
 Lamborn Lamborn
 Lance Lance
 Latta Latta
 Linder Linder
 LoBiondo LoBiondo
 Lucas Lucas
 Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer
 Cooper Lummis
 Crenshaw Lungren, Daniel
 Davis (KY) E.
 Dent Mack
 Diaz-Balart, M. Manzano
 Djou Marchant
 Dreier Marshall
 Duncan Matheson
 Ehlers McCaul
 Emerson McClintock
 Fallin McCotter
 Flake McHenry
 Fleming McKeon
 Forbes McMorris
 Fortenberry Rodgers
 Foster Mica

NOES—258

Ackerman Chu
 Adler (NJ) Clarke
 Altmire Etheridge
 Andrews Faleomavaega
 Arcuri Clay
 Baca Cleaver
 Bachus Clyburn
 Baird Cohen
 Baldwin Connelly (VA)
 Barrow Conyers
 Becerra Costa
 Berkley Courtney
 Berman Critz
 Berry Cuellar
 Bishop (GA) Culberson
 Bishop (NY) Cummings
 Blumenauer Dahlkemper
 Boccieri Davis (AL)
 Bonner Davis (CA)
 Bordallo Davis (IL)
 Boren Davis (TN)
 Boswell DeFazio
 Boucher DeGette
 Boyd Delahunt
 Brady (PA) DeLauro
 Braley (IA) Deutch
 Brown, Corrine Diaz-Balart, L.
 Butterfield Dicks
 Cao Dingell
 Capps Doggett
 Capuano Donnelly (IN)
 Cardoza Doyle
 Carnahan Driehaus
 Carson (IN) Edwards (MD)
 Castor (FL) Edwards (TX)
 Chandler Ellison
 Childers Ellsworth
 Christensen Engel

Jackson Lee Miller, George
 (TX) Mollohan
 Johnson (GA) Moore (KS)
 Johnson, E. B. Moore (WI)
 Jones Moran (VA)
 Kagen Murphy (CT)
 Kanjorski Murphy (NY)
 Kaptur Murphy, Patrick
 Kennedy Murphy, Tim
 Kildee Nadler (NY)
 Kilroy Napolitano
 Kirkpatrick (AZ) Neal (MA)
 Kissell Norton
 Klein (FL) Oberstar
 Kosmas Obey
 Kratovil Olver
 Kucinich Ortiz
 Langevin Owens
 Larsen (WA) Pallone
 Larson (CT) Pascrell
 Latham Pastor (AZ)
 LaTourette Payne
 Lee (CA) Perlmutter
 Lee (NY) Perriello
 Levin Peterson
 Lewis (CA) Pierluisi
 Lewis (GA) Pingree (ME)
 Lipinski Polis (CO)
 Loebsock Pomeroy
 Lofgren, Zoe Price (NC)
 Lowey Quigley
 Luján Rahall
 Lynch Rangel
 Maffei Reyes
 Maloney Richardson
 Markey (CO) Rodriguez
 Markey (MA) Rogers (AL)
 Matsui Ross
 McCarthy (NY) Rothman (NJ)
 McCollum Roybal-Allard
 McDermott Ruppertsberger
 McGovern Rush
 McIntyre Ryan (OH)
 McMahon Sablan
 McNerney Salazar
 Meek (FL) Sánchez, Linda
 Meeks (NY) T.
 Melancon Sanchez, Loretta
 Michaud Sarbanes
 Miller (NC) Schakowsky

Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Serrano
 Sestak
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shuler
 Simpson
 Sires
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Space
 Speier
 Spratt
 Stark
 Stupak
 Sutton
 Tanner
 Taylor
 Teague
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Van Hollen
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Welch
 Wilson (OH)
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt Kilpatrick (MI)
 Akin McCarthy (CA)
 Carney Moran (KS)
 Griffith Radanovich
 Hoekstra Shadegg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). Two minutes remain on the vote.

□ 2237

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 159, noes 264, not voting 15, as follows:

Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Faleomavaega
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Gonzalez
 Gordon (TN)
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hall (NY)
 Halvorson
 Hare
 Harman
 DeFazio
 Hastings (FL)
 Heinrich
 Herseth Sandlin
 Higgins
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Inslee
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)

[Roll No. 498]

AYES—159

Alexander	Garrett (NJ)	Miller, Gary
Austria	Gerlach	Minnick
Bachmann	Giffords	Mitchell
Barrett (SC)	Gingrey (GA)	Myrick
Bartlett	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Barton (TX)	Granger	Nunes
Bilbray	Graves (GA)	Nye
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Olson
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Paul
Blackburn	Hall (TX)	Paulsen
Blunt	Halvorson	Pence
Boehner	Harper	Peters
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Petri
Boozman	Heller	Pitts
Boustany	Hensarling	Platts
Brady (TX)	Herger	Poe (TX)
Bright	Hodes	Posey
Brown (GA)	Hunter	Price (GA)
Brown (SC)	Inglis	Putnam
Brown-Waite,	Issa	Rehberg
Ginny	Jenkins	Reichert
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Roe (TN)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	Jordan (OH)	Rogers (MI)
Buyer	Kind	Rohrabacher
Camp	King (IA)	Rooney
Campbell	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cantor	Kingston	Roskam
Capito	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Royce
Carter	Kline (MN)	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	Lamborn	Scalise
Castle	Lance	Schauer
Chaffetz	Latta	Schmidt
Coble	Lee (NY)	Schock
Coffman (CO)	Linder	Sensenbrenner
Cole	LoBiondo	Sessions
Conaway	Lucas	Shimkus
Cooper	Luetkemeyer	Shuster
Crenshaw	Lummis	Smith (NE)
Culberson	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (NJ)
Davis (KY)	E.	Stearns
Dent	Mack	Sullivan
Diaz-Balart, M.	Manzullo	Terry
Djou	Marchant	Thornberry
Dreier	McCaul	Tiberi
Duncan	McClintock	Titus
Emerson	McCotter	Turner
Fallin	McHenry	Upton
Flake	McKeon	Walden
Fleming	McMorris	Westmoreland
Forbes	Rodgers	Whitfield
Fortenberry	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Foxx	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)	Wolf

NOES—264

Ackerman	Childers	Eshoo
Aderholt	Christensen	Etheridge
Adler (NJ)	Chu	Faleomavaega
Altmire	Clarke	Farr
Andrews	Clay	Fattah
Arcuri	Cleaver	Filner
Baca	Clyburn	Foster
Bachus	Cohen	Frank (MA)
Baird	Connolly (VA)	Frelinghuysen
Baldwin	Conyers	Fudge
Barrow	Costa	Galleghy
Bean	Costello	Garamendi
Becerra	Courtney	Gonzalez
Berkley	Critz	Gordon (TN)
Berman	Crowley	Grayson
Berry	Cuellar	Green, Al
Biggert	Cummings	Green, Gene
Bishop (GA)	Dahlkemper	Grijalva
Bishop (NY)	Davis (AL)	Gutierrez
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Hall (NY)
Boccieri	Davis (IL)	Hare
Bonner	Davis (TN)	Harman
Bordallo	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Boren	DeGette	Heinrich
Boswell	Delahunt	Herseth Sandlin
Boucher	DeLauro	Higgins
Boyd	Deutch	Hill
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Himes
Braley (IA)	Dicks	Hinchev
Brown, Corrine	Dingell	Hinojosa
Butterfield	Doggett	Hirono
Calvert	Donnelly (IN)	Holden
Cao	Doyle	Holt
Capps	Driehaus	Honda
Capuano	Edwards (MD)	Hoyer
Cardoza	Edwards (TX)	Inslee
Carnahan	Ehlers	Israel
Carson (IN)	Ellison	Jackson (IL)
Castor (FL)	Ellsworth	Jackson Lee
Chandler	Engel	(TX)

Johnson (GA)	Miller, George	Schakowsky
Johnson, E. B.	Mollohan	Schiff
Jones	Moore (KS)	Schrader
Kagen	Moore (WI)	Schwartz
Kanjorski	Moran (VA)	Scott (GA)
Kaptur	Murphy (CT)	Scott (VA)
Kennedy	Murphy (NY)	Serrano
Kildee	Murphy, Patrick	Sestak
Kilroy	Murphy, Tim	Shea-Porter
Kirk	Nadler (NY)	Sherman
Kissell	Napolitano	Shuler
Klein (FL)	Neal (MA)	Simpson
Kosmas	Norton	Sires
Kratovil	Oberstar	Skelton
Kucinich	Obey	Slaughter
Langevin	Olver	Smith (TX)
Larsen (WA)	Ortiz	Smith (WA)
Larson (CT)	Owens	Snyder
Latham	Pallone	Space
LaTourette	Pascrell	Speier
Lee (CA)	Pastor (AZ)	Spratt
Levin	Payne	Stark
Lewis (CA)	Perlmutter	Stupak
Lewis (GA)	Perriello	Sutton
Lipinski	Peterson	Tanner
Loeb sack	Pierluisi	Taylor
Lofgren, Zoe	Pingree (ME)	Teague
Lowey	Polis (CO)	Thompson (CA)
Lujan	Pomeroy	Thompson (MS)
Lynch	Price (NC)	Thompson (PA)
Maffei	Quigley	Tierney
Maloney	Rahall	Tonko
Markey (CO)	Rangel	Towns
Markey (MA)	Reyes	Tsongas
Marshall	Richardson	Van Hollen
Matheson	Rodriguez	Verlázquez
Matsui	Rogers (AL)	Visclosky
McCarthy (NY)	Ross	Walz
McCollum	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman
McDermott	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Watt
McIntyre	Rush	Waxman
McMahon	Ryan (OH)	Weiner
McNerney	Sablan	Welch
Meek (FL)	Salazar	Wilson (OH)
Meeks (NY)	Sánchez, Linda	Woolsey
Melancon	T.	Wu
Michaud	Sanchez, Loretta	Yarmuth
Miller (NC)	Sarbanes	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—15

Akin	Kilpatrick (MI)	Tiahrt
Carney	McCarthy (CA)	Wamp
Gohmert	Moran (KS)	Waters
Griffith	Radanovich	Watson
Hoekstra	Shadegg	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on the vote.

□ 2243

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011”.

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. BALDWIN) having assumed the chair, Mr. SNYDER, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5850) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1569, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1569, the question on adoption of the amendments will be put en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 251, nays 167, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 499]

YEAS—251

Ackerman	Etheridge	McCollum
Altmire	Farr	McDermott
Andrews	Fattah	McGovern
Arcuri	Filner	McIntyre
Baca	Foster	McMahon
Baird	Frank (MA)	McNerney
Baldwin	Fudge	Meek (FL)
Barrow	Garamendi	Meeks (NY)
Bean	Gerlach	Melancon
Becerra	Gonzalez	Michaud
Berkley	Gordon (TN)	Miller (NC)
Berman	Grayson	Miller, George
Berry	Green, Al	Mitchell
Bishop (GA)	Green, Gene	Mollohan
Bishop (NY)	Grijalva	Moore (KS)
Blumenauer	Gutierrez	Moore (WI)
Boccieri	Hall (NY)	Moran (VA)
Boren	Halvorson	Murphy (CT)
Boswell	Hare	Murphy, Patrick
Boucher	Harman	Murphy, Tim
Boyd	Hastings (FL)	Nadler (NY)
Brady (PA)	Heinrich	Napolitano
Braley (IA)	Higgins	Neal (MA)
Bright	Hill	Oberstar
Brown, Corrine	Himes	Obey
Butterfield	Hinchev	Olver
Cao	Hinojosa	Ortiz
Capps	Hirono	Owens
Capuano	Holden	Pallone
Cardoza	Holt	Pascrell
Carnahan	Honda	Pastor (AZ)
Carson (IN)	Hoyer	Payne
Castor (FL)	Inslee	Perlmutter
Chandler	Israel	Perriello
Childers	Jackson (IL)	Peterson
Chu	Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)
Clarke	(TX)	Polis (CO)
Clay	Johnson (GA)	Pomeroy
Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Clyburn	Kanjorski	Quigley
Cohen	Kaptur	Rahall
Connolly (VA)	Kennedy	Rangel
Conyers	Kildee	Reyes
Costa	Kilroy	Richardson
Costello	King (NY)	Rodriguez
Courtney	Kingston	Ross
Critz	Kirk	Rothman (NJ)
Crowley	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Roybal-Allard
Cuellar	Kissell	Ruppersberger
Cummings	Klein (FL)	Rush
Dahlkemper	Kosmas	Ryan (OH)
Davis (AL)	Kratovil	Salazar
Davis (CA)	Kucinich	Salazar
Davis (IL)	Langevin	T.
Davis (TN)	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
DeGette	LaTourette	Schakowsky
Delahunt	Lee (CA)	Schauer
DeLauro	Levin	Schiff
Deutch	Lewis (GA)	Schrader
Dicks	Lipinski	Schwartz
Dingell	LoBiondo	Scott (GA)
Djou	Loeb sack	Scott (VA)
Doggett	Lofgren, Zoe	Serrano
Donnelly (IN)	Lowey	Sestak
Doyle	Lujan	Shea-Porter
Driehaus	Lynch	Sherman
Edwards (MD)	Maffei	Shuler
Edwards (TX)	Maloney	Sires
Ellison	Markey (CO)	Skelton
Ellsworth	Markey (MA)	Slaughter
Engel	Matsui	Smith (NJ)
Eshoo	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)

Snyder	Titus	Waxman
Space	Tonko	Weiner
Speier	Towns	Welch
Spratt	Tsongas	Whitfield
Stark	Van Hollen	Wilson (OH)
Stupak	Velázquez	Wittman
Sutton	Visclosky	Wolf
Tanner	Walz	Woolsey
Teague	Wasserman	Wu
Thompson (CA)	Schultz	Yarmuth
Thompson (MS)	Waters	Young (AK)
Tierney	Watt	

NAYS—167

Aderholt	Fortenberry	Mica
Adler (NJ)	Foxo	Miller (FL)
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)
Austria	Frelinghuysen	Miller, Gary
Bachmann	Gallely	Minnick
Bachus	Garrett (NJ)	Murphy (NY)
Barrett (SC)	Giffords	Myrick
Bartlett	Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer
Barton (TX)	Gohmert	Nunes
Biggert	Goodlatte	Nye
Billbray	Granger	Olson
Bilirakis	Graves (GA)	Paul
Bishop (UT)	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Blackburn	Guthrie	Pence
Blunt	Hall (TX)	Peters
Boehner	Harper	Petri
Bonner	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Bono Mack	Heller	Platts
Boozman	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Herger	Posey
Brady (TX)	Herseth Sandlin	Price (GA)
Broun (GA)	Hodes	Putnam
Brown (SC)	Hunter	Rehberg
Brown-Waite,	Inglis	Reichert
Ginny	Issa	Roe (TN)
Buchanan	Jenkins	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Buyer	Jones	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Camp	Kind	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell	King (IA)	Roskam
Cantor	Kline (MN)	Royce
Capito	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Carter	Lance	Scalise
Cassidy	Latham	Schmidt
Castle	Latta	Schock
Chaffetz	Lee (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Sessions
Coffman (CO)	Linder	Shimkus
Cole	Lucas	Shuster
Conaway	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Cooper	Lummis	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (TX)
Culberson	E.	Stearns
Davis (KY)	Mack	Sullivan
Dent	Manzullo	Taylor
Diaz-Balart, L.	Marchant	Terry
Diaz-Balart, M.	Marshall	Thompson (PA)
Dreier	Matheson	Thornberry
Duncan	McCaul	Tiberi
Ehlers	McClintock	Turner
Emerson	McCotter	Upton
Fallin	McHenry	Walden
Flake	McKeon	Westmoreland
Fleming	McMorris	Wilson (SC)
Forbes	Rodgers	

NOT VOTING—14

Akin	Kilpatrick (MI)	Tiahrt
Carney	McCarthy (CA)	Wamp
Griffith	Moran (KS)	Watson
Hoekstra	Radanovich	Young (FL)
Kagen	Shadegg	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 2301

So 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

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend to sev-

eral votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on the Latham Amendment; “nay” on the Culberson Amendment; “aye” on final passage of H.R. 847; “nay” on the Neugebauer Amendment; “nay” on the Jordan Amendment; “nay” on the Flake-Bachmann Amendment; “nay” on the Flake Amendment #2 (Part B); “nay” on the Flake Amendment #4 (Part B); “nay” on the Flake Amendment #10 (Part B); “nay” on the Flake Amendment #11 (Part B); “nay” on the Motion to Recommit H.R. 5850; and “aye” on Final Passage of H.R. 5850.

SUPPORTING OBSERVER STATUS FOR TAIWAN IN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 266) expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 later.

AIRLINE SAFETY AND FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2010

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5900) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend airport improvement program project grant authority and to improve airline safety, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5900

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 “Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY EXTENSION

Sec. 101. Extension of taxes funding Airport and Airway Trust Fund.
Sec. 102. Extension of Airport and Airway Trust Fund expenditure authority.
Sec. 103. Extension of airport improvement program.
Sec. 104. Extension of expiring authorities.
Sec. 105. Federal Aviation Administration operations.
Sec. 106. Air navigation facilities and equipment.
Sec. 107. Research, engineering, and development.

TITLE II—AIRLINE SAFETY AND PILOT TRAINING IMPROVEMENT

Sec. 201. Definitions.
Sec. 202. Secretary of Transportation responses to safety recommendations.
Sec. 203. FAA pilot records database.
Sec. 204. FAA Task Force on Air Carrier Safety and Pilot Training.
Sec. 205. Aviation safety inspectors and operational research analysts.
Sec. 206. Flight crewmember mentoring, professional development, and leadership.
Sec. 207. Flight crewmember pairing and crew resource management techniques.
Sec. 208. Implementation of NTSB flight crewmember training recommendations.
Sec. 209. FAA rulemaking on training programs.
Sec. 210. Disclosure of air carriers operating flights for tickets sold for air transportation.
Sec. 211. Safety inspections of regional air carriers.
Sec. 212. Pilot fatigue.
Sec. 213. Voluntary safety programs.
Sec. 214. ASAP and FOQA implementation plan.
Sec. 215. Safety management systems.
Sec. 216. Flight crewmember screening and qualifications.
Sec. 217. Airline transport pilot certification.

TITLE I—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY EXTENSION

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF TAXES FUNDING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) FUEL TAXES.—Subparagraph (B) of section 4081(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “August 1, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2010”.

(b) TICKET TAXES.—

(1) PERSONS.—Clause (ii) of section 4261(j)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “August 1, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2010”.

(2) PROPERTY.—Clause (ii) of section 4271(d)(1)(A) of such Code is amended by striking “August 1, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2010”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 2, 2010.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 9502(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “August 2, 2010” and inserting “October 1, 2010”; and

(2) by inserting “or the Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010” before the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (A).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (2) of section 9502(e) of such Code is amended by striking “August 2, 2010” and inserting “October 1, 2010”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 2, 2010.

SEC. 103. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “August 1, 2010,” and inserting “September 30, 2010.”.

SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES.

(a) Section 40117(1)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “August 2, 2010,” and inserting “October 1, 2010.”.

(b) Section 44302(f)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking “August 1, 2010,” and inserting “September 30, 2010.”; and

(2) by striking “October 31, 2010,” and inserting “December 31, 2010.”.

(c) Section 44303(b) of such title is amended by striking “October 31, 2010,” and inserting “December 31, 2010.”.

(d) Section 47107(s)(3) of such title is amended by striking “August 2, 2010,” and inserting “October 1, 2010.”.

(e) Section 47115(j) of such title is amended by striking “fiscal years 2004 through 2009, and for the portion of fiscal year 2010 ending before August 2, 2010,” and inserting “fiscal years 2004 through 2010.”.

(f) Section 47141(f) of such title is amended by striking “August 1, 2010,” and inserting “September 30, 2010.”.

(g) Section 49108 of such title is amended by striking “August 1, 2010,” and inserting “September 30, 2010.”.

(h) Section 161 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 47109 note) is amended by striking “fiscal year 2009, or in the portion of fiscal year 2010 ending before August 2, 2010,” and inserting “fiscal year 2009 or 2010”.

(i) Section 186(d) of such Act (117 Stat. 2518) is amended by striking “October 1, 2009, and for the portion of fiscal year 2010 ending before August 2, 2010,” and inserting “October 1, 2010.”.

(j) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 2, 2010.

SEC. 105. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k)(1)(F) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(F) \$9,350,028,000 for fiscal year 2010.”.

SEC. 106. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a)(6) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(6) \$2,936,203,000 for fiscal year 2010.”.

SEC. 107. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a)(14) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(14) \$190,500,000 for fiscal year 2010.”.

TITLE II—AIRLINE SAFETY AND PILOT TRAINING IMPROVEMENT

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) ADVANCED QUALIFICATION PROGRAM.—The term “advanced qualification program” means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-54A, dated June 23, 2006, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(2) AIR CARRIER.—The term “air carrier” has the meaning given that term in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code.

(3) AVIATION SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM.—The term “aviation safety action program” means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-66B, dated November 15, 2002, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(4) FLIGHT CREWMEMBER.—The term “flight crewmember” has the meaning given the term “flightcrew member” in part 1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

(5) FLIGHT OPERATIONAL QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.—The term “flight operational quality assurance program” means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-82, dated April 12, 2004, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(6) LINE OPERATIONS SAFETY AUDIT.—The term “line operations safety audit” means the procedure referenced by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-90, dated April 27, 2006, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

(7) PART 121 AIR CARRIER.—The term “part 121 air carrier” means an air carrier that holds a certificate issued under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

(8) PART 135 AIR CARRIER.—The term “part 135 air carrier” means an air carrier that holds a certificate issued under part 135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 202. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION RESPONSES TO SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The first sentence of section 1135(a) is amended by inserting “to the Board” after “shall give”.

(b) AIR CARRIER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Section 1135 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) ANNUAL REPORT ON AIR CARRIER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress and the Board, on an annual basis, a report on the recommendations made by the Board to the Secretary regarding air carrier operations conducted under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(2) RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE COVERED.—The report shall cover—

“(A) any recommendation for which the Secretary has developed, or intends to develop, procedures to adopt the recommendation or part of the recommendation, but has yet to complete the procedures; and

“(B) any recommendation for which the Secretary, in the preceding year, has issued a response under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) refusing to carry out all or part of the procedures to adopt the recommendation.

“(3) CONTENTS.—

“(A) PLANS TO ADOPT RECOMMENDATIONS.—For each recommendation of the Board described in paragraph (2)(A), the report shall contain—

“(i) a description of the recommendation;

“(ii) a description of the procedures planned for adopting the recommendation or part of the recommendation;

“(iii) the proposed date for completing the procedures; and

“(iv) if the Secretary has not met a deadline contained in a proposed timeline developed in connection with the recommendation under subsection (b), an explanation for not meeting the deadline.

“(B) REFUSALS TO ADOPT RECOMMENDATIONS.—For each recommendation of the Board described in paragraph (2)(B), the report shall contain—

“(i) a description of the recommendation; and

“(ii) a description of the reasons for the refusal to carry out all or part of the procedures to adopt the recommendation.”.

SEC. 203. FAA PILOT RECORDS DATABASE.

(a) RECORDS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PILOT APPLICANTS.—Section 44703(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(16) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall cease to be effective on the date specified in regulations issued under subsection (i).”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FAA PILOT RECORDS DATABASE.—Section 44703 of such title is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h) the following:

“(i) FAA PILOT RECORDS DATABASE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before allowing an individual to begin service as a pilot, an air carrier shall access and evaluate, in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, information pertaining to the individual from the pilot records database established under paragraph (2).

“(2) PILOT RECORDS DATABASE.—The Administrator shall establish an electronic database (in this subsection referred to as the ‘database’) containing the following records:

“(A) FAA RECORDS.—From the Administrator—

“(i) records that are maintained by the Administrator concerning current airman certificates, including airman medical certificates and associated type ratings and information on any limitations to those certificates and ratings;

“(ii) records that are maintained by the Administrator concerning any failed attempt of an individual to pass a practical test required to obtain a certificate or type rating under part 61 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

“(iii) summaries of legal enforcement actions resulting in a finding by the Administrator of a violation of this title or a regulation prescribed or order issued under this title that was not subsequently overturned.

“(B) AIR CARRIER AND OTHER RECORDS.—From any air carrier or other person (except a branch of the Armed Forces, the National Guard, or a reserve component of the Armed Forces) that has employed an individual as a pilot of a civil or public aircraft, or from the trustee in bankruptcy for the air carrier or person—

“(i) records pertaining to the individual that are maintained by the air carrier (other than records relating to flight time, duty time, or rest time) or person, including records under regulations set forth in—

“(I) section 121.683 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations;

“(II) section 121.111(a) of such title;

“(III) section 121.219(a) of such title;

“(IV) section 125.401 of such title; and

“(V) section 135.63(a)(4) of such title; and

“(ii) other records pertaining to the individual’s performance as a pilot that are maintained by the air carrier or person concerning—

“(I) the training, qualifications, proficiency, or professional competence of the individual, including comments and evaluations made by a check airman designated in accordance with section 121.411, 125.295, or 135.337 of such title;

“(II) any disciplinary action taken with respect to the individual that was not subsequently overturned; and

“(III) any release from employment or resignation, termination, or disqualification with respect to employment.

“(C) NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER RECORDS.—In accordance with section 30305(b)(8) of this

title, from the chief driver licensing official of a State, information concerning the motor vehicle driving record of the individual.

“(3) WRITTEN CONSENT; RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.—An air carrier—

“(A) shall obtain the written consent of an individual before accessing records pertaining to the individual under paragraph (1); and

“(B) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law or agreement to the contrary, require an individual with respect to whom the carrier is accessing records under paragraph (1) to execute a release from liability for any claim arising from accessing the records or the use of such records by the air carrier in accordance with this section (other than a claim arising from furnishing information known to be false and maintained in violation of a criminal statute).

“(4) REPORTING.—

“(A) REPORTING BY ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator shall enter data described in paragraph (2)(A) into the database promptly to ensure that an individual’s records are current.

“(B) REPORTING BY AIR CARRIERS AND OTHER PERSONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Air carriers and other persons shall report data described in paragraphs (2)(B) and (2)(C) to the Administrator promptly for entry into the database.

“(ii) DATA TO BE REPORTED.—Air carriers and other persons shall report, at a minimum, under clause (i) the following data described in paragraph (2)(B):

“(I) Records that are generated by the air carrier or other person after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

“(II) Records that the air carrier or other person is maintaining, on such date of enactment, pursuant to subsection (h)(4).

“(5) REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN RECORDS.—The Administrator—

“(A) shall maintain all records entered into the database under paragraph (2) pertaining to an individual until the date of receipt of notification that the individual is deceased; and

“(B) may remove the individual’s records from the database after that date.

“(6) RECEIPT OF CONSENT.—The Administrator shall not permit an air carrier to access records pertaining to an individual from the database under paragraph (1) without the air carrier first demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the air carrier has obtained the written consent of the individual.

“(7) RIGHT OF PILOT TO REVIEW CERTAIN RECORDS AND CORRECT INACCURACIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or agreement, the Administrator, upon receipt of written request from an individual—

“(A) shall make available, not later than 30 days after the date of the request, to the individual for review all records referred to in paragraph (2) pertaining to the individual; and

“(B) shall provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to submit written comments to correct any inaccuracies contained in the records.

“(8) REASONABLE CHARGES FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS AND FURNISHING COPIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may establish a reasonable charge for the cost of processing a request under paragraph (1) or (7) and for the cost of furnishing copies of requested records under paragraph (7).

“(B) CREDITING APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds received by the Administrator pursuant to this paragraph shall—

“(i) be credited to the appropriation current when the amount is received;

“(ii) be merged with and available for the purposes of such appropriation; and

“(iii) remain available until expended.

“(9) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—

“(A) USE OF RECORDS.—An air carrier that accesses records pertaining to an individual under paragraph (1) may use the records only to assess the qualifications of the individual in deciding whether or not to hire the individual as a pilot. The air carrier shall take such actions as may be necessary to protect the privacy of the individual and the confidentiality of the records accessed, including ensuring that information contained in the records is not divulged to any individual that is not directly involved in the hiring decision.

“(B) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by clause (ii), information collected by the Administrator under paragraph (2) shall be exempt from the disclosure requirements of section 552 of title 5.

“(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Clause (i) shall not apply to—

“(I) deidentified, summarized information to explain the need for changes in policies and regulations;

“(II) information to correct a condition that compromises safety;

“(III) information to carry out a criminal investigation or prosecution;

“(IV) information to comply with section 44905, regarding information about threats to civil aviation; and

“(V) such information as the Administrator determines necessary, if withholding the information would not be consistent with the safety responsibilities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

“(10) PERIODIC REVIEW.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a statement that contains, taking into account recent developments in the aviation industry—

“(A) recommendations by the Administrator concerning proposed changes to Federal Aviation Administration records, air carrier records, and other records required to be included in the database under paragraph (2); or

“(B) reasons why the Administrator does not recommend any proposed changes to the records referred to in subparagraph (A).

“(11) REGULATIONS FOR PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF RECORDS.—The Administrator shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary—

“(A) to protect and secure—

“(i) the personal privacy of any individual whose records are accessed under paragraph (1); and

“(ii) the confidentiality of those records; and

“(B) to preclude the further dissemination of records received under paragraph (1) by the person who accessed the records.

“(12) GOOD FAITH EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an air carrier may allow an individual to begin service as a pilot, without first obtaining information described in paragraph (2)(B) from the database pertaining to the individual, if—

“(A) the air carrier has made a documented good faith attempt to access the information from the database; and

“(B) the air carrier has received written notice from the Administrator that the information is not contained in the database because the individual was employed by an air carrier or other person that no longer exists or by a foreign government or other entity that has not provided the information to the database.

“(13) LIMITATIONS ON ELECTRONIC ACCESS TO RECORDS.—

“(A) ACCESS BY INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AIR CARRIERS.—For the purpose of increasing timely and efficient access to records de-

scribed in paragraph (2), the Administrator may allow, under terms established by the Administrator, an individual designated by an air carrier to have electronic access to the database.

“(B) TERMS.—The terms established by the Administrator under subparagraph (A) for allowing a designated individual to have electronic access to the database shall limit such access to instances in which information in the database is required by the designated individual in making a hiring decision concerning a pilot applicant and shall require that the designated individual provide assurances satisfactory to the Administrator that—

“(i) the designated individual has received the written consent of the pilot applicant to access the information; and

“(ii) information obtained using such access will not be used for any purpose other than making the hiring decision.

“(14) AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.—Of amounts appropriated under section 106(k)(1), a total of \$6,000,000 for fiscal years 2010 through 2013 may be used to carry out this subsection.

“(15) REGULATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall issue regulations to carry out this subsection.

“(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The regulations shall specify the date on which the requirements of this subsection take effect and the date on which the requirements of subsection (h) cease to be effective.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B)—

“(i) the Administrator shall begin to establish the database under paragraph (2) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph;

“(ii) the Administrator shall maintain records in accordance with paragraph (5) beginning on the date of enactment of this paragraph; and

“(iii) air carriers and other persons shall maintain records to be reported to the database under paragraph (4)(B) in the period beginning on such date of enactment and ending on the date that is 5 years after the requirements of subsection (h) cease to be effective pursuant to subparagraph (B).

“(16) SPECIAL RULE.—During the one-year period beginning on the date on which the requirements of this section become effective pursuant to paragraph (15)(B), paragraph (7)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘45 days’ for ‘30 days’.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY; PREEMPTION OF STATE LAW.—Section 44703(j) (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1) of this section) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ‘LIMITATION’ and inserting ‘LIMITATIONS’;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ‘paragraph (2)’ and inserting ‘subsection (h)(2) or (i)(3)’;

(ii) in subparagraph (A) by inserting ‘or accessing the records of that individual under subsection (i)(1)’ before the semicolon; and

(iii) in the matter following subparagraph (D) by striking ‘subsection (h)’ and inserting ‘subsection (h) or (i)’;

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking ‘subsection (h)’ and inserting ‘subsection (h) or (i)’;

(D) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ‘or who furnished information to the database established under subsection (i)(2)’ after ‘subsection (h)(1)’; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) PROHIBITION ON ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AIR CARRIERS.—

“(A) HIRING DECISIONS.—An air carrier may refuse to hire an individual as a pilot if the individual did not provide written consent for the air carrier to receive records under subsection (h)(2)(A) or (i)(3)(A) or did not execute the release from liability requested under subsection (h)(2)(B) or (i)(3)(B).

“(B) ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.—No action or proceeding may be brought against an air carrier by or on behalf of an individual who has applied for or is seeking a position as a pilot with the air carrier if the air carrier refused to hire the individual after the individual did not provide written consent for the air carrier to receive records under subsection (h)(2)(A) or (i)(3)(A) or did not execute a release from liability requested under subsection (h)(2)(B) or (i)(3)(B).”

(2) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Section 44703(k) (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1) of this section) is amended by striking “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (h) or (i)”.

SEC. 204. FAA TASK FORCE ON AIR CARRIER SAFETY AND PILOT TRAINING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall establish a special task force to be known as the FAA Task Force on Air Carrier Safety and Pilot Training (in this section referred to as the “Task Force”).

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall consist of members appointed by the Administrator and shall include air carrier representatives, labor union representatives, and aviation safety experts with knowledge of foreign and domestic regulatory requirements for flight crewmember education and training.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Task Force shall include, at a minimum, evaluating best practices in the air carrier industry and providing recommendations in the following areas:

(1) Air carrier management responsibilities for flight crewmember education and support.

(2) Flight crewmember professional standards.

(3) Flight crewmember training standards and performance.

(4) Mentoring and information sharing between air carriers.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and before the last day of each one-year period thereafter until termination of the Task Force, the Task Force shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) the progress of the Task Force in identifying best practices in the air carrier industry;

(2) the progress of air carriers and labor unions in implementing the best practices identified by the Task Force;

(3) recommendations of the Task Force, if any, for legislative or regulatory actions;

(4) the progress of air carriers and labor unions in implementing training-related, nonregulatory actions recommended by the Administrator; and

(5) the progress of air carriers in developing specific programs to share safety data and ensure implementation of the most effective safety practices.

(e) TERMINATION.—The Task Force shall terminate on September 30, 2012.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Task Force.

SEC. 205. AVIATION SAFETY INSPECTORS AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH ANALYSTS.

(a) REVIEW BY DOT INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall conduct a review of the aviation safety inspectors and operational research analysts of the Federal Aviation Administration assigned to part 121 air carriers and submit to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration a report on the results of the review.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purpose of the review shall be, at a minimum—

(1) to review the level of the Administration’s oversight of each part 121 air carrier;

(2) to make recommendations to ensure that each part 121 air carrier is receiving an equivalent level of oversight;

(3) to assess the number and level of experience of aviation safety inspectors assigned to each part 121 air carrier;

(4) to evaluate how the Administration is making assignments of aviation safety inspectors to each part 121 air carrier;

(5) to review various safety inspector oversight programs, including the geographic inspector program;

(6) to evaluate the adequacy of the number of operational research analysts assigned to each part 121 air carrier;

(7) to evaluate the surveillance responsibilities of aviation safety inspectors, including en route inspections;

(8) to evaluate whether inspectors are able to effectively use data sources, such as the Safety Performance Analysis System and the Air Transportation Oversight System, to assist in targeting oversight of each part 121 air carrier;

(9) to assess the feasibility of establishment by the Administration of a comprehensive repository of information that encompasses multiple Administration data sources and allows access by aviation safety inspectors and operational research analysts to assist in the oversight of each part 121 air carrier; and

(10) to conduct such other analyses as the Inspector General considers relevant to the review.

SEC. 206. FLIGHT CREWMEMBER MENTORING, PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND LEADERSHIP.

(a) AVIATION RULEMAKING COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall convene an aviation rulemaking committee to develop procedures for each part 121 air carrier to take the following actions:

(A) Establish flight crewmember mentoring programs under which the air carrier will pair highly experienced flight crewmembers who will serve as mentor pilots and be paired with newly employed flight crewmembers. Mentor pilots should be provided, at a minimum, specific instruction on techniques for instilling and reinforcing the highest standards of technical performance, airmanship, and professionalism in newly employed flight crewmembers.

(B) Establish flight crewmember professional development committees made up of air carrier management and labor union or professional association representatives to develop, administer, and oversee formal mentoring programs of the carrier to assist flight crewmembers to reach their maximum potential as safe, seasoned, and proficient flight crewmembers.

(C) Establish or modify training programs to accommodate substantially different levels and types of flight experience by newly employed flight crewmembers.

(D) Establish or modify training programs for second-in-command flight crewmembers

attempting to qualify as pilot-in-command flight crewmembers for the first time in a specific aircraft type and ensure that such programs include leadership and command training.

(E) Ensure that recurrent training for pilots in command includes leadership and command training.

(F) Such other actions as the aviation rulemaking committee determines appropriate to enhance flight crewmember professional development.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH STERILE COCKPIT RULE.—Leadership and command training described in paragraphs (1)(D) and (1)(E) shall include instruction on compliance with flight crewmember duties under part 121.542 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) STREAMLINED PROGRAM REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the rulemaking required by subsection (b), the Administrator shall establish a streamlined review process for part 121 air carriers that have in effect, as of the date of enactment of this Act, the programs described in paragraph (1).

(B) EXPEDITED APPROVALS.—Under the streamlined review process, the Administrator shall—

(i) review the programs of such part 121 air carriers to determine whether the programs meet the requirements set forth in the final rule referred to in subsection (b)(2); and

(ii) expedite the approval of the programs that the Administrator determines meet such requirements.

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Administrator shall issue—

(1) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a notice of proposed rulemaking based on the recommendations of the aviation rulemaking committee convened under subsection (a); and

(2) not later than 36 months after such date of enactment, a final rule based on such recommendations.

SEC. 207. FLIGHT CREWMEMBER PAIRING AND CREW RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct a study on aviation industry best practices with regard to flight crewmember pairing, crew resource management techniques, and pilot commuting.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the results of the study.

SEC. 208. IMPLEMENTATION OF NTSB FLIGHT CREWMEMBER TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) STALL AND UPSET RECOGNITION AND RECOVERY TRAINING.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to require part 121 air carriers to provide flight crewmembers with ground training and flight training or flight simulator training—

(A) to recognize and avoid a stall of an aircraft or, if not avoided, to recover from the stall; and

(B) to recognize and avoid an upset of an aircraft or, if not avoided, to execute such techniques as available data indicate are appropriate to recover from the upset in a given make, model, and series of aircraft.

(2) REMEDIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to require part 121 air carriers to establish remedial training programs for flight crewmembers who have demonstrated performance deficiencies or experienced failures in the training environment.

(3) DEADLINES.—The Administrator shall—

(A) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a notice of proposed rulemaking under each of paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a final rule for the rulemaking under each of paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) STICK PUSHER TRAINING AND WEATHER EVENT TRAINING.—

(1) MULTIDISCIPLINARY PANEL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall convene a multidisciplinary panel of specialists in aircraft operations, flight crewmember training, human factors, and aviation safety to study and submit to the Administrator a report on methods to increase the familiarity of flight crewmembers with, and improve the response of flight crewmembers to, stick pusher systems, icing conditions, and microburst and windshear weather events.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND NTSB.—Not later than one year after the date on which the Administrator convenes the panel, the Administrator shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the National Transportation Safety Board a report based on the findings of the panel; and

(B) with respect to stick pusher systems, initiate appropriate actions to implement the recommendations of the panel.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) FLIGHT TRAINING AND FLIGHT SIMULATOR.—The terms “flight training” and “flight simulator” have the meanings given those terms in part 61.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(2) STALL.—The term “stall” means an aerodynamic loss of lift caused by exceeding the critical angle of attack.

(3) STICK PUSHER.—The term “stick pusher” means a device that, at or near a stall, applies a nose down pitch force to an aircraft’s control columns to attempt to decrease the aircraft’s angle of attack.

(4) UPSET.—The term “upset” means an unusual aircraft attitude.

SEC. 209. FAA RULEMAKING ON TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) COMPLETION OF RULEMAKING ON TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Not later than 14 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall issue a final rule with respect to the notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Federal Register on January 12, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 1280; relating to training programs for flight crewmembers and aircraft dispatchers).

(b) EXPERT PANEL TO REVIEW PART 121 AND PART 135 TRAINING HOURS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall convene a multidisciplinary expert panel comprised of, at a minimum, air carrier representatives, training facility representatives, instructional design experts, aircraft manufacturers, safety organization representatives, and labor union representatives.

(2) ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The panel shall assess and make recommendations concerning—

(A) the best methods and optimal time needed for flight crewmembers of part 121 air carriers and flight crewmembers of part 135 air carriers to master aircraft systems, maneuvers, procedures, takeoffs and landings, and crew coordination;

(B) initial and recurrent testing requirements for pilots, including the rigor and consistency of testing programs such as check rides;

(C) the optimal length of time between training events for such flight crewmembers, including recurrent training events;

(D) the best methods reliably to evaluate mastery by such flight crewmembers of aircraft systems, maneuvers, procedures, takeoffs and landings, and crew coordination;

(E) classroom instruction requirements governing curriculum content and hours of instruction;

(F) the best methods to allow specific academic training courses to be credited toward the total flight hours required to receive an airline transport pilot certificate; and

(G) crew leadership training.

(3) BEST PRACTICES.—In making recommendations under subsection (b)(2), the panel shall consider, if appropriate, best practices in the aviation industry with respect to training protocols, methods, and procedures.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the National Transportation Safety Board a report based on the findings of the panel.

SEC. 210. DISCLOSURE OF AIR CARRIERS OPERATING FLIGHTS FOR TICKETS SOLD FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION.

Section 41712 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR SELLERS OF TICKETS FOR FLIGHTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be an unfair or deceptive practice under subsection (a) for any ticket agent, air carrier, foreign air carrier, or other person offering to sell tickets for air transportation on a flight of an air carrier to fail to disclose, whether verbally in oral communication or in writing in written or electronic communication, prior to the purchase of a ticket—

“(A) the name of the air carrier providing the air transportation; and

“(B) if the flight has more than one flight segment, the name of each air carrier providing the air transportation for each such flight segment.

“(2) INTERNET OFFERS.—In the case of an offer to sell tickets described in paragraph (1) on an Internet Web site, disclosure of the information required by paragraph (1) shall be provided on the first display of the Web site following a search of a requested itinerary in a format that is easily visible to a viewer.”.

SEC. 211. SAFETY INSPECTIONS OF REGIONAL AIR CARRIERS.

The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall perform, not less frequently than once each year, random, onsite inspections of air carriers that provide air transportation pursuant to a contract with a part 121 air carrier to ensure that such air carriers are complying with all applicable safety standards of the Administration.

SEC. 212. PILOT FATIGUE.

(a) FLIGHT AND DUTY TIME REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (3), the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall issue regulations, based on the best available scientific information, to specify limitations on the hours of flight and duty time allowed for pilots to address problems relating to pilot fatigue.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—In conducting the rulemaking proceeding under

this subsection, the Administrator shall consider and review the following:

(A) Time of day of flights in a duty period.

(B) Number of takeoff and landings in a duty period.

(C) Number of time zones crossed in a duty period.

(D) The impact of functioning in multiple time zones or on different daily schedules.

(E) Research conducted on fatigue, sleep, and circadian rhythms.

(F) Sleep and rest requirements recommended by the National Transportation Safety Board and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(G) International standards regarding flight schedules and duty periods.

(H) Alternative procedures to facilitate alertness in the cockpit.

(I) Scheduling and attendance policies and practices, including sick leave.

(J) The effects of commuting, the means of commuting, and the length of the commute.

(K) Medical screening and treatment.

(L) Rest environments.

(M) Any other matters the Administrator considers appropriate.

(3) RULEMAKING.—The Administrator shall issue—

(A) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a notice of proposed rulemaking under paragraph (1); and

(B) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a final rule under paragraph (1).

(b) FATIGUE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF FATIGUE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN BY PART 121 AIR CARRIERS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each part 121 air carrier shall submit to the Administrator for review and acceptance a fatigue risk management plan for the carrier’s pilots.

(2) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—A fatigue risk management plan submitted by a part 121 air carrier under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Current flight time and duty period limitations.

(B) A rest scheme consistent with such limitations that enables the management of pilot fatigue, including annual training to increase awareness of—

(i) fatigue;

(ii) the effects of fatigue on pilots; and

(iii) fatigue countermeasures.

(C) Development and use of a methodology that continually assesses the effectiveness of the program, including the ability of the program—

(i) to improve alertness; and

(ii) to mitigate performance errors.

(3) REVIEW.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall review and accept or reject the fatigue risk management plans submitted under this subsection. If the Administrator rejects a plan, the Administrator shall provide suggested modifications for resubmission of the plan.

(4) PLAN UPDATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A part 121 air carrier shall update its fatigue risk management plan under paragraph (1) every 2 years and submit the update to the Administrator for review and acceptance.

(B) REVIEW.—Not later than 12 months after the date of submission of a plan update under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall review and accept or reject the update. If the Administrator rejects an update, the Administrator shall provide suggested modifications for resubmission of the update.

(5) COMPLIANCE.—A part 121 air carrier shall comply with the fatigue risk management plan of the air carrier that is accepted by the Administrator under this subsection.

(6) CIVIL PENALTIES.—A violation of this subsection by a part 121 air carrier shall be treated as a violation of chapter 447 of title 49, United States Code, for purposes of the application of civil penalties under chapter 463 of that title.

(c) EFFECT OF COMMUTING ON FATIGUE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall enter into appropriate arrangements with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the effects of commuting on pilot fatigue and report its findings to the Administrator.

(2) STUDY.—In conducting the study, the National Academy of Sciences shall consider—

(A) the prevalence of pilot commuting in the commercial air carrier industry, including the number and percentage of pilots who commute;

(B) information relating to commuting by pilots, including distances traveled, time zones crossed, time spent, and methods used;

(C) research on the impact of commuting on pilot fatigue, sleep, and circadian rhythms;

(D) commuting policies of commercial air carriers (including passenger and all-cargo air carriers), including pilot check-in requirements and sick leave and fatigue policies;

(E) postconference materials from the Federal Aviation Administration's June 2008 symposium titled "Aviation Fatigue Management Symposium: Partnerships for Solutions";

(F) Federal Aviation Administration and international policies and guidance regarding commuting; and

(G) any other matters as the Administrator considers appropriate.

(3) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of entering into arrangements under paragraph (1), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Administrator its preliminary findings under the study.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 9 months after the date of entering into arrangements under paragraph (1), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit a report to the Administrator containing its findings under the study and any recommendations for regulatory or administrative actions by the Federal Aviation Administration concerning commuting by pilots.

(5) RULEMAKING.—Following receipt of the report of the National Academy of Sciences under paragraph (4), the Administrator shall—

(A) consider the findings and recommendations in the report; and

(B) update, as appropriate based on scientific data, regulations required by subsection (a) on flight and duty time.

SEC. 213. VOLUNTARY SAFETY PROGRAMS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the aviation safety action program, the flight operational quality assurance program, the line operations safety audit, and the advanced qualification program.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include—

(1) a list of—

(A) which air carriers are using one or more of the voluntary safety programs referred to in subsection (a); and

(B) the voluntary safety programs each air carrier is using;

(2) if an air carrier is not using one or more of the voluntary safety programs—

(A) a list of such programs the carrier is not using; and

(B) the reasons the carrier is not using each such program;

(3) if an air carrier is using one or more of the voluntary safety programs, an explanation of the benefits and challenges of using each such program;

(4) a detailed analysis of how the Administration is using data derived from each of the voluntary safety programs as safety analysis and accident or incident prevention tools and a detailed plan on how the Administration intends to expand data analysis of such programs;

(5) an explanation of—

(A) where the data derived from the voluntary safety programs is stored;

(B) how the data derived from such programs is protected and secured; and

(C) what data analysis processes air carriers are implementing to ensure the effective use of the data derived from such programs;

(6) a description of the extent to which aviation safety inspectors are able to review data derived from the voluntary safety programs to enhance their oversight responsibilities;

(7) a description of how the Administration plans to incorporate operational trends identified under the voluntary safety programs into the air transport oversight system and other surveillance databases so that such system and databases are more effectively utilized;

(8) other plans to strengthen the voluntary safety programs, taking into account reviews of such programs by the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation; and

(9) such other matters as the Administrator determines are appropriate.

SEC. 214. ASAP AND FOQA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall develop and implement a plan to facilitate the establishment of an aviation safety action program and a flight operational quality assurance program by all part 121 air carriers.

(b) MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In developing the plan under subsection (a), the Administrator shall consider—

(1) how the Administration can assist part 121 air carriers with smaller fleet sizes to derive a benefit from establishing a flight operational quality assurance program;

(2) how part 121 air carriers with established aviation safety action and flight operational quality assurance programs can quickly begin to report data into the aviation safety information analysis sharing database; and

(3) how part 121 air carriers and aviation safety inspectors can better utilize data from such database as accident and incident prevention tools.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a copy of the plan developed under subsection (a) and an explanation of how the Administration will implement the plan.

(d) DEADLINE FOR BEGINNING IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall begin implementation of the plan developed under subsection (a).

SEC. 215. SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.

(a) RULEMAKING.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall

conduct a rulemaking proceeding to require all part 121 air carriers to implement a safety management system.

(b) MATTERS TO CONSIDER.—In conducting the rulemaking under subsection (a), the Administrator shall consider, at a minimum, including each of the following as a part of the safety management system:

(1) An aviation safety action program.

(2) A flight operational quality assurance program.

(3) A line operations safety audit.

(4) An advanced qualification program.

(c) DEADLINES.—The Administrator shall issue—

(1) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a notice of proposed rulemaking under subsection (a); and

(2) not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a final rule under subsection (a).

(d) SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DEFINED.—In this section, the term "safety management system" means the program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in Advisory Circular 120-92, dated June 22, 2006, including any subsequent revisions thereto.

SEC. 216. FLIGHT CREWMEMBER SCREENING AND QUALIFICATIONS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) RULEMAKING PROCEEDING.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to require part 121 air carriers to develop and implement means and methods for ensuring that flight crewmembers have proper qualifications and experience.

(2) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) PROSPECTIVE FLIGHT CREWMEMBERS.—Rules issued under paragraph (1) shall ensure that prospective flight crewmembers undergo comprehensive preemployment screening, including an assessment of the skills, aptitudes, airmanship, and suitability of each applicant for a position as a flight crewmember in terms of functioning effectively in the air carrier's operational environment.

(B) ALL FLIGHT CREWMEMBERS.—Rules issued under paragraph (1) shall ensure that, after the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, all flight crewmembers—

(i) have obtained an airline transport pilot certificate under part 61 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(ii) have appropriate multi-engine aircraft flight experience, as determined by the Administrator.

(b) DEADLINES.—The Administrator shall issue—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a notice of proposed rulemaking under subsection (a); and

(2) not later than 24 months after such date of enactment, a final rule under subsection (a).

(c) DEFAULT.—The requirement that each flight crewmember for a part 121 air carrier hold an airline transport pilot certificate under part 61 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, shall begin to apply on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act even if the Administrator fails to meet a deadline established under this section.

SEC. 217. AIRLINE TRANSPORT PILOT CERTIFICATION.

(a) RULEMAKING PROCEEDING.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct a rulemaking proceeding to amend part 61 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, to modify requirements for the issuance of an airline transport pilot certificate.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—To be qualified to receive an airline transport pilot certificate pursuant to subsection (a), an individual shall—

(1) have sufficient flight hours, as determined by the Administrator, to enable a pilot to function effectively in an air carrier operational environment; and

(2) have received flight training, academic training, or operational experience that will prepare a pilot, at a minimum, to—

(A) function effectively in a multi-pilot environment;

(B) function effectively in adverse weather conditions, including icing conditions;

(C) function effectively during high altitude operations;

(D) adhere to the highest professional standards; and

(E) function effectively in an air carrier operational environment.

(c) FLIGHT HOURS.—

(1) NUMBERS OF FLIGHT HOURS.—The total flight hours required by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1) shall be at least 1,500 flight hours.

(2) FLIGHT HOURS IN DIFFICULT OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS.—The total flight hours required by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1) shall include sufficient flight hours, as determined by the Administrator, in difficult operational conditions that may be encountered by an air carrier to enable a pilot to operate safely in such conditions.

(d) CREDIT TOWARD FLIGHT HOURS.—The Administrator may allow specific academic training courses, beyond those required under subsection (b)(2), to be credited toward the total flight hours required under subsection (c). The Administrator may allow such credit based on a determination by the Administrator that allowing a pilot to take specific academic training courses will enhance safety more than requiring the pilot to fully comply with the flight hours requirement.

(e) RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXPERT PANEL.—In conducting the rulemaking proceeding under this section, the Administrator shall review and consider the assessment and recommendations of the expert panel to review part 121 and part 135 training hours established by section 209(b) of this Act.

(f) DEADLINE.—Not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a final rule under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5900.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5900, the Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010.

I want to thank Chairman OBERSTAR and Ranking Member MICA and the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. PETRI, for their leadership in bringing this bill to the floor.

For the past few months we have been working in a bipartisan manner with the other body to produce a comprehensive Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill before it expires on August 1.

We have reached consensus on a majority of the items from both bills and only a few issues remain, which I believe can be worked out. However, the leaders in the other body said that they could not reach agreement with their Members and therefore we have an impasse. It is unfortunate that we have reached this point after coming so close to working through both bills. Therefore, we have decided to go forward with the bill before us tonight.

H.R. 5900 will provide a 2-month extension of the FAA reauthorization bill through the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 2010, and includes the airline safety and pilot training provisions that we have been able to negotiate with the Senate. In October, the House passed H.R. 3371, the Airline Safety and Pilot Training Improvement Act of 2009, as a stand-alone bill by an overwhelming majority.

Unfortunately, once again, the other body has not acted on this legislation either. Therefore, we are including the safety provisions that we have been able to negotiate with the Senate on the FAA extension.

The bill before us tonight contains the strongest aviation safety legislation in decades. It was introduced after many hearings, roundtable discussions, and with the input from the families of those who perished in the Colgan accident in Buffalo, the pilot groups, airlines, the National Safety Transportation Board, the Department of Transportation's Inspector General, and many Members of Congress.

Throughout 2009, the Aviation Subcommittee held many hearings and roundtables on safety issues and talked about a number of issues concerning the Colgan accident, which culminated in this legislation.

Regional airlines have been involved in the last seven fatal U.S. airline accidents, and pilot performance has been implicated in four of those accidents. This legislation strengthens pilot training requirements and qualifications by increasing the minimum number of flight hours required to be hired as an airline pilot by requiring the Airline Transport Pilot certificate, which is currently only mandatory for an airline captain. The ATP requires a minimum of 1,500 flight hours and additional aeronautical knowledge, crew resource management training, and greater flight proficiency testing.

In addition, the bill also strengthens the ATP qualitative minimum requirements, such as flying in adverse weather conditions, including icing, and requires the FAA to create and maintain an electronic pilot records database. The database will allow an airline to quickly access an applicant's comprehensive record for hiring purposes only.

Finally, H.R. 5900 requires all Internet Web sites that will sell airline tickets to show on the first page of their display the name of the air carrier operating each flight segment of a proposed itinerary. Passing this safety reform legislation now is the right thing to do.

We can no longer delay enacting the strongest safety bill in decades as we work on a final agreement on the greater FAA bill. The Colgan families, many of them who are with us here this evening, have been a powerful driving force behind this legislation, and I thank each of them for their persistence.

For the last 17 months, they have come to Washington, DC over 30 times at their own expense to push for the safety bill and safety improvements. Madam Speaker, it is time for the House and Senate to pass these important safety provisions and get them to the President to be signed into law.

Passing this bill tonight should not distract from our efforts to finish the FAA bill. There are many important provisions in the reauthorization bill, and I am committed to passing a comprehensive FAA reauthorization bill so that we can provide stability to the FAA and our Nation's aviation system by passing a multiyear reauthorization.

With—Madam Speaker, with that I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the senior Republican on the full committee, my colleague, JOHN MICA from Florida.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

First, Mr. PETRI, I want to personally thank you as our ranking member; Mr. COSTELLO, the chair of the Aviation Subcommittee; Mr. OBERSTAR, my partner on the full committee.

□ 2310

The hour is late, both for passage of this extension of our Federal Aviation Administration authorization, and the hour is late for passage of a Federal aviation airline safety bill, commuter safety legislation that we should have passed months and months ago.

First I have to address the airline safety provisions that have been rolled into this extension. I must apologize to those families who have waited so long, those families who experienced personal tragedy beyond what any of us could imagine, the loss of loved ones, the loss of life, and from that tragedy, they went forward and tried to change our Federal laws and our airline safety.

The United States of America is fortunate because we have probably the safest aviation system in the world. Large commercial aircraft, since November of 2001, we have not lost a single aircraft; every day it's a miracle, given all the human elements and possibilities of an accident. However, in

our service on the committee, we can't just be concerned about safety with large aircraft. Millions of Americans who fly every day and every week cross the land on commuter aircraft. The fatalities in commuter aircraft travel, as we have seen, have been too many, and we have not acted.

When we had the crash in February of 2009, again, from that tragedy families came forward and Members of Congress began the work of trying to craft legislation that would ensure a level of safety for those traveling on commuter airlines, an equal level of safety that everyone else enjoys in other classes of aircraft. I am sad that, again, it took so long, and now we're doing it on the extension, but it should have been done and now it will be done. Without their help, we wouldn't be here even tonight.

I also came tonight to stay a few minutes to thank one of our newer representatives. Imagine being elected to Congress and just a few weeks later, a few neighborhoods away, having a horrible aviation tragedy in your congressional district. That is what Representative CHRIS LEE experienced just a week after taking office. He also turned a tragedy into a personal commitment to pass the legislation which will pass tonight. So I am grateful for his action, and for the men and women and loved ones who, again, turned a tragedy into something that will hopefully prevent tragedies and the heartbreak that they have had to suffer.

I am disappointed that we are not passing an FAA bill. I had the honor to chair the Aviation Subcommittee back in 2001 through some very difficult times. Our previous authorization bill expired. On May 15, we introduced legislation, in 2003. We had it on the President's desk, signed, by December 12, 2003, the same year. That bill that I wrote then was only a 4-year authorization, it expired September of 2007. And here we are, the end of July, and we have not passed a reauthorization for 3 years. All of Federal policy dealing with all the aviation issues has not passed. All the projects we must authorize have not passed. All of the eligibility for Federal assistance to our aviation system has not passed. And we have picked out of this legislation tonight that airline commuter safety bill. It is sort of a sad state of affairs.

But again, I pledge to work with folks. We need to pass the rest of the legislation to ensure safety, to ensure that the United States maintains its position in the world not only for airline safety, but technology, and maintains leadership in that important role, provides a pathway for the future, jobs for the future, and safety for the future.

So again, I thank those that have made part of what we wanted possible tonight.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds just to clarify a point in the RECORD.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Florida, the ranking member of the

full committee, is correct. But for the record, it wasn't that we didn't pass the bill. This House of Representatives passed a bill in 2007, passed it again in 2009, and we have been attempting to get the other body to work with us to pass a bill out that can be agreed upon.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentlelady from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), who has been so very helpful to us in crafting this legislation. She has worked with us very closely.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. COSTELLO, I thank you so much for your kindness in yielding. I thank you even more for your kindness and your persistence, yours and Mr. OBERSTAR's, in bringing us to this moment this evening.

I want to thank Mr. MICA and my neighbor, Mr. PETRI, for their caring and work that they have done as well.

My heart is pretty full tonight because I have watched the families over these 1½ years, watched them with pain etched on their faces that will never go away. We talked a little while ago in my office about the ceremonies of life, who would give you away at the wedding, you miss your father at Christmas time, your mother, your child.

One of the saddest things in the world that happened here today, and I want to call attention to it, was the Eckert family, Karen and Susan, sisters of Beverly, who died in that plane crash. Beverly's husband had died at the World Trade Center. She was somebody we knew very well. She was here a lot, and we got to know her. And then her sisters took up this banner to make sure that this would not happen to other people.

They have learned to live with their tragedy, but what they have been doing all this time is working for us. They have made sure that none of the rest of us will endure this kind of tragedy. I know how grateful I am for them, but everybody in America owes them a debt of gratitude.

On that awful evening in February, with the runway in sight of that airplane, we lost 50 people and we learned that the skies are not as safe as we once thought. Since then, we have learned that regional airline pilots don't require the same training as major carriers with whom they share the skies.

No airline should have ever sent into Buffalo, New York in February two pilots that didn't have the foggiest idea how to fly through ice. We also found out that they were extraordinarily exhausted. They were paid so little that they had to fly to Newark to get their plane and they couldn't even afford a hotel room. One of them slept on the floor of a FedEx plane that night to get to Newark. Others were sleeping in chairs at the post.

□ 2320

How terrible is this that these are the people who are exhausted, underpaid, undertrained, and many of them

with great failures on their records that nobody ever knows about? How tragic for these families that those were the people in charge of the plane that night.

Now, every person on that plane was extraordinarily precious. We love and we miss every one of them. Also, the family who lived in the house where the plane fell, they lost their father. I will tell you that on that plane was one of the world's greatest anthropologists. On that plane was one of the world's greatest musicians. Everybody on that plane had particular talents and gifts and families that they loved. It should never have happened to them. That's why getting to this night is so important to all of us and to all of them—but we know now that crash could have been prevented.

So there are the people I thanked before. In addition is our Transportation Secretary, Mr. LaHood, to whom I want to say we really can't thank you enough.

We all know that progress has been slower than we would have liked, but Mr. COSTELLO is absolutely right. We seem to pass bills over here in a great flurry, working as hard as we can, and then they fall into that black recess on the other side of the Capitol. Today, though, we know we are at the finish line, and with the lessons that we have learned from Flight 3407, we have another opportunity to try to get this right. We must not rest until we get this right.

All of us want to say again to the families who are here, who have been with us, who have exhibited extraordinary patience, who have come at their own expense, who have suffered, that to get to know them and their children has been astonishing. What they have learned from their loss was to turn that into a gain for all of us. Thank you very much for all of the work that you have done. We appreciate it.

I join them to say that I hope no family will ever be confronted with the disaster that this was that could have been avoided.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York, CHRIS LEE.

Mr. LEE of New York. Madam Speaker, this has been a long time in coming. We are here today due to a group of individuals, many of whom are here tonight up in the gallery. It is truly amazing. They are the ones who decided to turn their personal tragedies into a mission to overhaul the way our airlines operate in this country and the way the pilots are trained.

It was February 12, 2009, a day, I think, everyone will always remember who is from western New York. Continental Connection Flight 3407 crashed into a home in Clarence Center, New York. This tragedy claimed the lives of 50 people, including a friend of mine, an expectant mother, many of whom who were constituents in my district, and, as I'd mentioned, a number of whom I'd known personally.

Since the night of the tragedy, I am proud to say that I have made many new friends as I see and peer up into the gallery this evening. The faces of these family members have not only become familiar to me but to many of the people who sit here on the floor tonight.

As a result of their never-ending commitment to ensuring a tragedy like this will never, ever happen again, they have taken their grief and have turned this tragedy into a significant push for meaningful aviation safety reforms that are before us today and which will be a part of the future of the FAA extension. From requiring all pilots to have at least 1,500 flight hours of experience to addressing issues with pilot fatigue and training, these reforms will ensure that no air carrier will ever cut corners. When this law takes effect, each and every person who boards a commercial aircraft in this country will know that there is an experienced, well-trained and prepared pilot in every cockpit. It should never have to have been otherwise.

With no doubt, we are here today because of the hard work of these families and also because of the dedication of many of my colleagues: my good friend, Congressman BRIAN HIGGINS; Congresswoman SLAUGHTER; Ranking Members MICA and PETRI; and of course, Chairmen OBERSTAR and COSTELLO, who took this forward. This has been very near and dear to me, and I appreciate your efforts and what you have done. This has been a long haul. Again, it is truly appreciated. To the staffs of all who have worked tirelessly over the last 17 months, I think they also deserve credit in addition to the families, for all of this, at the end of the day, is going to mean meaningful aviation safety that will benefit all Americans.

It has been nearly 17 months since the crash, and we are finally at a point where 1.8 million Americans each and every day who board a craft—and more than 400,000 of whom are on regional carriers—will be assured one level of aviation safety.

Lastly, our actions today truly validate the families' efforts in coming out to honor their loved ones. I just want to name a few. Kevin Kuwik, Karen Eckert, Susan Bourque, Scott Maurer, John Kausner, and many other family members—way too many to offer here—all have played an incredible role in getting done what we've gotten done tonight.

There were days I didn't think we'd get there, but it gives you hope when you see how both sides have come together to really push through this legislation. They have really turned the tears of sadness into tears of joy. So I am very pleased to be here. These men and women have worked so hard to get to this point. It makes me proud to be a western New Yorker. I really don't think anybody else—any group of families—could have done what this group has done tonight.

With that, I am just pleased that all Americans will benefit from the hard work that these families have done for this country.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Remarks in debate may not call attention to occupants in the gallery.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, might I inquire as to how much time we have remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 11¼ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman who testified before the subcommittee, who met with us many times to help put this legislation together, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of this legislation tonight.

I also want to thank Chairman JIM OBERSTAR, whose commitment to safety across the various modes of transportation is unchallenged.

I want to thank Chairman COSTELLO, Ranking Members MICA and PETRI for their leadership.

I want to thank my western New York colleagues, CHRIS LEE and LOUISE SLAUGHTER, for joining me and all of us in this effort.

I want to thank Representatives JERRY NADLER, TIM BISHOP, MIKE ARCURI, and MIKE MCMAHON. All are from New York, and all of them serve on the Transportation Committee.

As has been mentioned tonight, we are really here for one reason—that is a group that has become known as the “families of 3407.” It is an incredible and courageous group of people. To them, we extend our appreciation, our respect, and our admiration. We know all too well the passage of time will never fully heal the tragedy of their deep personal losses nor will these flight safety provisions, which will be approved at this late hour.

We are here tonight because of these families, families who persevered, who carried themselves over the past 18 months in a most dignified manner. Befitting the cause that they dedicated themselves to and for the people they loved, they became friends with one another. They worked through Congress with both perseverance and persistence but also with patience, and they were guided in their work by the light that still shines from those they loved and lost.

With that, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

In May 2009, the House passed H.R. 915, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2009. Four months ago, the Senate passed its own FAA reauthorization bill, which the House took up, amend-

ed, passed, and sent back to the Senate.

□ 2330

Since that time, staff from both Chambers have been in informal discussions to reconcile the two versions of the bill and bring a negotiated FAA reauthorization to the floor.

While these discussions have led to tentative agreements on nearly all of the provisions, a few controversial issues have stalled progress on a final agreement. Therefore, with the FAA's authorities set to expire on Sunday, we, again, find it necessary to extend those authorities.

Like the 14 earlier extensions, H.R. 5900 would extend the taxes, programs and funding of the FAA, this time through September 30, 2010. This bill will ensure that our National Airspace System continues to operate, and that the FAA continues to fund important airport projects while Congress completes action on a final reauthorization bill.

I remain very disappointed that a few issues in the reauthorization package are holding up final agreement and delaying important safety improvements. That's why I support the inclusion of the bipartisan and bicameral airline safety and pilot training provisions in this clean FAA extension bill.

The airline safety and pilot training provisions are in response to the terrible loss of life resulting from the crash of Colgan Flight 3407 in February of 2009.

Among other improvements, these provisions strengthen pilot screening and training standards, increase flight hour minimums, and require the FAA to conduct a comprehensive study on pilot fatigue.

The FAA is also directed to create a consolidated database of pilot records, and all air carriers will be required to access this database and pre-screen pilot candidates before making hiring decisions.

The families of Continental Flight 3407 must be recognized for their tireless efforts to see this legislation pass. I'm very grateful for their work and their dedication over the past 17 months since that terrible crash.

I want to thank Representative CHRIS LEE, Representative LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and Representative BRIAN HIGGINS for their work in getting these safety provisions enacted.

And I'd also like to thank Chairman OBERSTAR and Ranking Member MICA, as well as my chairman, JERRY COSTELLO.

The airline safety and pilot training provisions were drafted in an open, bipartisan fashion. And we all agree that adding these safety provisions to this extension is the right thing to do, both in memory of those who lost their lives on Flight 3407, and in honor of their families and friends who have dedicated themselves to seeing that the aviation safety improvements are made the law of the land.

Finally, I want to recognize Ryan Boyce and his hard work and service on the Aviation Subcommittee. Ryan is headed off to law school, and I want to wish him all the best.

I'd urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5900.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOCCIERI), a valued member of our Subcommittee on Aviation, who is a pilot. His expertise and experience was invaluable in putting this legislation together.

Mr. BOCCIERI. Madam Speaker, Chairman COSTELLO, Chairman OBERSTAR, and Ranking Members PETRI and MICA, we thank you for your leadership on this important issue, and including this legislation in this moving bill through the House of Representatives.

There's an adage that we often say in aviation, that you train like you fly, and you fly as you train. And aviators know that the practice that we do prepares us for situations where we find ourselves in compromised circumstances. And we know that the training that we do prepares us for those emergencies.

But you could take the most experienced air crew, with thousands of hours, hundreds of thousands of hours, put them in an air frame, and if they're not trained in the safety equipment of that aircraft, they will not know how to recover.

And while this accident in February was completely tragic, I'm sad to say that it was completely avoidable if we would have only taken the leadership as we are doing today.

When I reviewed the NTSB's reports, and I found that those pilots were not trained in the safety equipment on their aircraft, I was aghast. I was aghast that the Q400 check pilots that were interviewed, their demonstration or instruction of the aircraft pusher system is not part of the training syllabus for initial or recurrent training on the Q400. These pilots and this airline were cutting corners, and now we're paying the price for this. And those families who died are experiencing the grief and tragedy that was completely avoidable.

Madam Speaker, in the 1970s the NTSB had been telling the FAA to include stall recovery upset training as a part of curriculum for new pilots. Since the 1970s.

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

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. BOCCIERI. In 1994 they warned that stall recognition and the recovery techniques are to be included as stick shaker and stick pusher during training. But yet this airline did not include it.

In section 208 of this bill, we will change that, and we will make sure that pilots are having simulator training, and that they're going to recognize

and avoid stalls of aircrafts and recover from stalls as part of their simulator training.

For over 30 years we've been telling the FAA to do this, to make this a part of their curriculum; and nothing has happened. Now Congress has acted to ensure that this tragedy will be avoidable in the future.

I thank the chairman and this committee for its leadership, and for the families, for their unrelenting push to make sure that we hold, not only those who are training pilots, but those who are operating our equipment and flying our loved ones around this continent and others to be as safe as they can. We owe it to them, and this Congress is going to act today on this.

I thank you for your leadership.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the distinguished chairman of the full committee, who is recognized as one who knows more about aviation and transportation than anyone in this Congress.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding the time.

But more than that, thank you for persistent, vigorous and insightful and creative leadership you've given to the entire reauthorization of FAA, but especially to this particular safety issue. You've given your heart, your soul, your time, your energy; and we're now at a point of making an extraordinary difference in the history of aviation safety.

Our Constitution has a unique provision, unlike that in any other constitution I'm aware of. It prescribes the right of the citizens to petition their government for redress of grievances.

The families of the victims of the Colgan Continental express flight that crashed February 12 of last year have exercised that right with vigor, with persistence, with highmindedness. They know, as the families of all the victims of transportation tragedies, that they can't bring back the lives of those they loved, but they can do something to make sure it won't happen again to others.

I've seen the tears in their eyes that reflect the pain in their hearts. I've experienced their determination never to give up.

I've also stood at the site of the grim tragedy of the Mesaba Airlines commuter crash, only 6 miles from my home in Chisholm, Minnesota; the flight path toward the Chisholm Hibbing Airport in December 1993, where 19 people lost their lives because that aircraft didn't have a ground proximity warning system.

□ 2340

It wasn't required for commuter airlines, because there was a mismatch between pilot and copilot, because there was an inadequacy of training on the one hand and a mismatch of personalities and of skills and of abilities to manage aircraft under unusual circumstances.

I vowed to the families we would make a difference, Congress would act. And we were able to require the regional airlines to have ground proximity warning systems, regardless of the cost to the airlines. That's their problem. They can figure that out. And vowed to move to have more equitable management in the flight deck of matching of pilots and first officers. That was not as successful. Didn't have enough time before, frankly, we lost the majority.

But I also stood with my colleagues on the Pan Am 103 Commission in Lockerbie, Scotland, at the abyss, this trench that was carved in the Earth where that 747 exploded that killed 271 people. And we vowed to each other and to the families of Pan Am 103 to make a difference, to make the airways safer. Our report of 64 recommendations we took in this committee, which I chaired at the time, the Aviation Subcommittee, which Mr. COSTELLO now chairs, 63 of the 64 recommendations, translated them into legislative language in the House and in the Senate, and moved a bill through the House to make aviation safer. We didn't get everything we asked for. We got 98 percent of it.

There was much more yet to be done, and more happened after the tragedy of September 11, 2001. It should not require loss of life and tragedy and pain in the hearts, pain in the lives of people to make these changes for aviation safety and security.

The opening paragraphs of the FAA Act of 1958 says, "Safety shall be maintained at the highest possible level." Not the level the airlines can afford. Not the level the airlines want. Not the level that the airline executives choose to provide. The highest possible level. That is where we go with this legislation.

This bill passed the House last year. We sent a separate safety bill over to the other body when they didn't act. We have cajoled and wheedled and tried and pushed and moved, but holds, and hot holds, and threats of filibuster, and failure to break filibuster, and failure to agree in the other body have held up the entire FAA authorization bill.

The Senate bill had no provision comparable to this safety provision in their bill. The families of the victims, exercising their right to petition the government, broke the logjam, broke the indifference and the resistance in the other body. We are on the verge of a citizen triumph in safety.

Let us all work earnestly to ensure this bill passes the other body, goes to the President, is signed into law, and that never again citizens have to petition to make things right for safety.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5900, the "Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010".

This bill ensures that aviation programs, taxes, and Airport and Airway Trust Fund expenditure authority will continue without interruption pending completion of long-term Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization legislation. Because the long-term bill will not be completed before the current authority for aviation programs expires at the end of this week, H.R. 5900 is needed to extend aviation programs, taxes, and expenditure authority for an additional two months, through September 30, 2010.

The most recent long-term FAA reauthorization act, the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108–176), expired on September 30, 2007. Although the House passed an FAA reauthorization bill during the 110th Congress, and again last year, the Senate failed to act until March of this year. The FAA has, therefore, been operating under a series of short-term extension acts, the most recent of which expires on August 1, 2010.

Since passage of the Senate bill in March, we have been working diligently to resolve the differences between the House and Senate bills. To be frank, I had hoped that the House would pass a negotiated, comprehensive, multi-year FAA reauthorization bill this week. We are close to a final package with the Senate, with very few issues left on the table. As it stands now, the negotiated bill would provide the aviation sector with the stability of a multi-year authorization, safety reforms, record-high capital investment levels, several provisions that would accelerate the Next Generation Air Transportation System effort, and a passenger bill of rights.

Unfortunately, the FAA reauthorization bill is hung up in the Senate, primarily over a provision that would significantly increase the number of long-distance flights at Washington National Airport. The Senate provision was included in neither the House-passed nor Senate-passed FAA bills, and it is strongly opposed by Members of Congress and Senators who represent the Washington, D.C. metropolitan region because, they argue, it would create a burden for Washington National Airport by creating congestion at terminals and siphoning passengers away from Washington Dulles International Airport. I also have concerns that the provision, as written, would unduly benefit dominant incumbent carrier, US Airways.

Madam Speaker, on the night of February 12, 2009, a Colgan Air flight operating as Continental Connection Flight 3407 crashed in Buffalo, New York, killing 50 people. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigation that followed rocked the airline industry, stunned the American public, and identified the need to closely examine the regulations governing pilot training and rest requirements, with a particular focus on regional airlines.

In response to this tragedy, the Subcommittee on Aviation held a series of hearings, receiving testimony from the FAA, the NTSB, the Department of Transportation Inspector General, pilots' unions, airline representatives, and the representatives of the Colgan 3407 Families.

With regard to the Colgan 3407 Families, they have been a driving force behind aviation safety reform legislation. In the last 17 months they have come to Washington, D.C., more than 30 times to push for legislation. They have served the American public well. It is

time to let them go home now, to know that they have made a difference, to put closure on this tragedy and to pick up the pieces of their lives. Moreover, safety is our highest priority. Therefore, this extension act includes the airline safety and pilot training provisions that we have been able to negotiate with the Senate. These safety provisions will dramatically upgrade the training and experience necessary to be an airline pilot. Key features of this legislation include:

Requiring all airline pilots to hold an Airline Transport Pilot certificate, which requires a minimum of 1,500 flight hours; the current requirement is 250 flight hours.

Directing the FAA to update and implement new flight and duty time rules for pilots within one year, to more adequately address the results of scientific research in the field of fatigue.

Requiring FAA to ensure that pilots are trained on how to recover from stalls and upsets and that airlines provide remedial training to pilots who need it.

Establishing a pilot records database to provide airlines with fast, electronic access to a pilot's comprehensive record.

Some have argued that these safety provisions are one of the strongest selling points of a comprehensive FAA reauthorization package, and that by moving these provisions separately we may put the larger bill in jeopardy. We believe that moving these safety reforms right now, as part of an extension act, is simply the right thing to do. Moreover, we see no reason why Congress cannot return in September and work through the very few remaining issues in a larger FAA bill. We view these safety provisions as just a preview of a very strong comprehensive aviation package that this Congress will deliver for the American public in a matter of weeks.

I thank Chairman LEVIN of the Committee on Ways and Means for his assistance in ensuring the continued operation of aviation and highway programs. I also thank my Committee colleagues—Ranking Member MICA, Subcommittee on Aviation Chairman COSTELLO, and Ranking Member PETRI—for working with me on this critical legislation.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5900.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, as I have said earlier, this is the strongest aviation safety bill that we are about to pass in decades. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5900.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House, and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of pro-

ceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

MODIFYING DATE THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND APPLICABLE STATES MAY REQUIRE PERMITS

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3372) to modify the date on which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and applicable States may require permits for discharges from certain vessels.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3372

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

SECTION 1. DISCHARGES INCIDENTAL TO NORMAL OPERATION OF VESSELS.

Section 2(a) of Public Law 110-299 (33 U.S.C. 1342 note) is amended by striking “during the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 18, 2013”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LoBIONDO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 3372. This piece of legislation has been approved twice by this Chamber. Just last week, H.R. 5301, proposed by my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LoBIONDO) passed easily on the floor of this Chamber.

Both S. 3372 and H.R. 5301 are mere extensions of an already existing moratorium. This extension is necessary because the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that discharges from vessels under 79 feet in length are not benign. But the agency needs additional time to expand coverage of its permitting program for these smaller vessels, and the EPA needs additional time to set appropriate Clean Water Act requirements to protect the Nation's waters from these type of discharges.

So I urge my colleagues to join me and support S. 3372.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I urge all Members to support this very important measure. I want to particularly thank Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MICA, and GENE TAYLOR for their work on this measure. Again, I urge everyone to support the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 3372. Effective 2 days from now, commercial fishermen, charter boat operators and owners of other commercial vessels less than 79 feet will have to apply for and receive individual permits from the EPA to discharge from their vessels such things as deck wash, bilge water, and the condensation from air conditioning units. Vessels that operate without these permits could be subject to citizen lawsuits and daily fines that exceed \$32,000 per violation. To make matters worse, the EPA has informed Congress that they do not have the resources to process the hundreds of thousands of permits that would be required.

This bill simply extends the current moratorium a few more years to ensure the EPA has time to analyze the results of the study they conducted on incidental discharges, review public comments, and develop proper permitting regulations.

Although I am very pleased the House will be sending this bill to the President today, I still look forward to working with Chairman OBERSTAR on a broader bill to establish a fair and effective regime to regulate incidental discharges, as well as ballast water. As the Chairman knows, the current situation where we have 2 Federal agencies plus 28 different states enforcing 30 different standards on ballast water is crippling our maritime industry. I know the Chairman is committed to working through those issues and I hope we will have a bill on the floor soon.

Finally, I want to thank Chairman OBERSTAR for his leadership in moving this bill forward today, as well as Ranking Member MICA for his strong support and assistance. I also want to thank Senators MURKOWSKI and BOXER for their tremendous efforts. Finally, I want to thank the staff on both sides for their outstanding work.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. I want to compliment the gentlewoman on her splendid work on this legislation and her leadership of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey for his consistent and persistent advocacy. And if we pass this bill tonight, it will go directly to the President.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3372, a bill that extends a provision prohibiting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and States from requiring permits under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for certain discharges that are incidental to the normal operation of commercial vessels less than 79 feet in length and all fishing vessels. This Chamber has now twice passed the language contained in S. 3372.

I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) for his continued work on this

issue. As I have said many times to my colleague, we will get this legislation signed into law.

This legislation extends a narrowly tailored provision enacted by Congress in 2008 to establish a moratorium on permit requirements under the Clean Water Act for certain discharges from fishing vessels and those commercial vessels less than 79 feet in length. This legislation ensures that EPA has sufficient time to consider the implications of discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel, while preserving the goals of the Clean Water Act to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

When the moratorium was established two years ago, EPA was directed to conduct a study on discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel. The purpose of this study was to provide the Agency and Congress with additional information on the nature, types, volumes, and composition of vessel discharges, and the potential impact of these discharges on human health, welfare, and the environment.

EPA completed this study earlier this year and determined that discharges from these smaller vessels are not benign. Appropriately, EPA plans on bringing these vessels within the scope of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Currently, however, EPA does not have the framework in place or the resources to expand NPDES coverage to these smaller vessels.

S. 3372 extends the current moratorium to December 18, 2013. This extension will allow EPA time to implement the appropriate Clean Water Act mechanisms for controlling, minimizing, and properly addressing these types of vessel discharges. It will also allow the Agency to plan for the inclusion of these smaller vessels when the Agency renews its Vessel General Permits program.

The language contained in S. 3372 was included in H.R. 3619, the "Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010", which passed the House on November 2, 2009. In addition, last week, the House passed H.R. 5301, introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), which included this provision.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in support of S. 3372.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I urge support for the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3372.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2350

REAL ESTATE JOBS AND INVESTMENT ACT OF 2010

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5901) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain

stock of real estate investment trusts from the tax on foreign investment in United States real property interests, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5901

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 "Real Estate Jobs and Investment Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. EXCEPTION FROM FIRPTA FOR CERTAIN STOCK OF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 897(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking all that precedes "If any class" and inserting the following:

"(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR CERTAIN STOCK DISPOSITIONS.—

"(A) EXCEPTION FOR STOCK REGULARLY TRADED ON ESTABLISHED SECURITIES MARKETS.—",

(2) by adding at the end of subparagraph (A) (as added by paragraph (1)) the following: "In the case of any class of stock of a real estate investment trust, the preceding sentence shall be applied by substituting '10 percent' for '5 percent'.", and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(B) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN STOCK IN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Stock of a real estate investment trust held by a qualified shareholder shall not be treated as a United States real property interest except to the extent that an investor in the qualified shareholder holds (directly or indirectly through the qualified shareholder) more than 10 percent of the stock of such real estate investment trust.

"(ii) QUALIFIED SHAREHOLDER.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'qualified shareholder' means a shareholder—

"(I) which would be eligible for a reduced rate of withholding under any income tax treaty of the United States with respect to ordinary dividends paid by the real estate investment trust even if such shareholder holds more than 10 percent of the stock of such real estate investment trust, and

"(II) whose principal class of interests is listed and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges (as defined in the relevant income tax treaty referred to in subclause (I))."

(b) DISTRIBUTIONS OF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—Paragraph (1) of section 897(h) of such Code is amended—

(1) by inserting "(10 percent in the case of stock of a real estate investment trust)" after "5 percent of such class of stock", and

(2) by inserting ", and any distribution to a qualified shareholder (as defined in subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii)) shall not be treated as gain recognized from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest to the extent that the stock of the real estate investment trust held by such qualified shareholder is not treated as a United States real property interest under subsection (c)(3)(B)" before the period at the end.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (C) of section 897(c)(6) of such Code is amended by striking "more than 5 percent" and inserting "more than a particular percentage".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to dispositions made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DISTRIBUTIONS OF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to distributions made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF CONTINUOUS LEVY TO TAX LIABILITIES OF CERTAIN FEDERAL CONTRACTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (f) of section 6330 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2), by inserting “or” at the end of paragraph (3), and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) the Secretary has served a Federal contractor levy.”.

(b) FEDERAL CONTRACTOR LEVY.—Subsection (h) of section 6330 of such Code is amended—

(1) by striking all that precedes “any levy in connection with the collection” and inserting the following:

“(h) DEFINITIONS RELATED TO EXCEPTIONS.—For purposes of subsection (f)—

“(1) DISQUALIFIED EMPLOYMENT TAX LEVY.—A disqualified employment tax levy is”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) FEDERAL CONTRACTOR LEVY.—A Federal contractor levy is any levy if the person whose property is subject to the levy (or any predecessor of such person) is a Federal contractor.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of subsection (f) of section 6330 of such Code is amended by striking “JEOPARDY AND STATE REFUND COLLECTION” and inserting “EXCEPTIONS”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to levies issued after December 31, 2010.

SEC. 4. PAYGO COMPLIANCE.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

I am pleased to introduce this bill, the Real Estate Jobs and Investment Act. This bill will help address the growing problems in the U.S. commercial real estate market by attracting new capital through alleviating punitive taxes that discourage investment in the United States real estate markets.

Currently, almost \$170 billion in commercial U.S. real estate is underwater, with many of these mortgages needing to be refinanced within the next 2 to 3 years. Without a new infusion of capital, a collapse in the commercial real estate market could lead to yet another economic downturn. That is a risk that our country can simply not afford right now.

Under current U.S. tax law, foreign investors generally do not pay capital gains taxes when they sell stock in a

U.S. corporation, such as a Microsoft or Google, unless that U.S. corporation is a real estate investment trust, also known as a REIT, which is like a mutual fund for real estate.

Because Federal tax law imposes certain punitive taxes on foreign investment in U.S. real estate, foreign investors are not putting their money into the U.S. commercial real estate sector. The Real Estate Jobs and Investment Act takes direct aim at this problem by doubling the amount of foreign capital that can be invested in a publicly traded real estate investment trust.

The bill is fully PAYGO compliant, so it won't increase our debt or our deficit by even a single penny.

I also want my colleagues to know that this bill will not disadvantage U.S. taxpayers over foreign taxpayers. That's because foreign investment in U.S. real property will continue to be taxed in the same manner as domestic investment. Under current tax law, only foreign investors in U.S. real estate are penalized with a special tax. This bill relieves part of the tax on real estate, a tax that does not exist when a foreigner invests in any other U.S. asset class such as stocks.

Further, this bill will not open the door to another Dubai Ports situation or to greater control of U.S. real estate by countries who do not have our best interests at heart.

This bill only increases from 5 percent to 10 percent the amount a foreign investor can place in a real estate investment trust. This is not ownership control by any means.

Any foreign investor owning more than 10 percent in one of these real estate investment vehicles will still be forced to pay the punitive tax and will have to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This bill aims to correct the current tax law which discourages foreign investment in U.S. real estate and bring new investment into commercial real estate.

The bill has been endorsed by a number of organizations, including the Real Estate Roundtable, Organization for International Investment, National Association for Real Estate Investment Trusts, the International Council of Shopping Centers, the Building Owners and Managers Association, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Managers, the Association of Foreign Investors in Real Estate, the National Multi Housing Council, and the National Apartment Association.

I believe this is a commonsense reform at a time when new investments are needed in our U.S. economy. The more we can do to address the problems in commercial real estate before they boil over, the better.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BRADY of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, we're all aware of the ongoing tur-

bulence in the credit markets that has made it very difficult for owners of real estate, including commercial real estate, to obtain financing for new projects or to refinance existing ones. Transaction volumes have fallen, asset values have fallen, and rents have fallen. Our real estate markets are desperate for infusion of new capital.

One significant source of capital investment for these projects is foreign investors. It's important for Congress to periodically review the restrictions that the U.S. Tax Code imposes on foreign investment to ensure that these restrictions do not unnecessarily discourage this investment, especially during times like this.

Earlier this year, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) worked with the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) to introduce H.R. 4539, legislation that would modify some of the tax rules in this area collectively known as FIRPTA, the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act. Today's legislation based on their earlier bill would remove an unnecessary barrier to foreign investment in the U.S. real estate market, providing increased liquidity that is sorely needed.

Under current law, foreign portfolio investors who own less than 5 percent of U.S. publicly traded companies are exempted from the more stringent tax regime under FIRPTA. This bill would simply raise that 5 percent threshold for this FIRPTA exception to 10 percent for investments in publicly traded real estate investment trusts, or REITs. This modification would encourage investment of additional capital into our real estate markets at a time when the credit markets need it most.

Let me say just a word about the offset the majority has chosen for this bill, the tightening of the IRS levy rules for Federal contractors identified as owing taxes. This provision is based on a similar proposal that was included in the President's fiscal year 2011 budget request, and it was subsequently included in H.R. 4849, the small business and infrastructure spending bill introduced by Chairman LEVIN, which passed the House on a mostly party-line vote on March 24 of this year.

The bill we're considering today was introduced just last night, and for the very first time, the real estate proposal that Mr. TIBERI had been working on with the gentleman from New York has been paired up with this particular offset. Since the bill with this new offset was introduced last night, we've conducted considerable due diligence on this provision, including discussion with representatives of numerous associations representing potentially affected taxpayers.

While none of these associations have offered any expressions of support for this offset, we are, at this time, unaware of any group that intends to actively oppose this bill because of this provision. Should H.R. 5901 pass the

House, I'll certainly continue to discuss this new provision with potentially affected groups to ensure it does not place any undue burden on taxpayers.

That being said, the crisis in the credit markets is a serious concern we all share, and this bill will help our struggling real estate markets get the capital they need.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the gentleman for his comments and remarks and also recognize we may very well have to come back to do additional work to help this industry because this is a national crisis. It's not just in New York. It's not just in Texas or Boston or L.A. or Chicago. It's really all over the country, and I think this is a small part right now to help infuse some foreign investment and cash into the system to put people back to work, to get construction workers back on the job, and to get people building out offices, office spacing, and really bringing in more capital to lift up this industry.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CROWLEY. 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. 5901.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Real Estate Jobs and Investment Act (H.R. 5901), and I commend Congressman CROWLEY and the Ways and Means committee staff for the hard work that went into crafting this bill.

Even as we work hard to address the current foreclosure crisis in the residential housing market, a growing chorus of economists is warning that the commercial real estate market could very well be the next shoe to fall. In order to get in front of that looming crisis, and the additional burden on our recovery it would represent, Congress should consider any and all responsible steps we can take now to head off that outcome.

This legislation is that kind of step. By increasing from 5 percent to 10 percent the amount of foreign capital that can be invested in a publicly traded REIT before the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, FIRPTA, filing and withholding requirements kick in, we can attract more foreign investment to our commercial real estate market at a time when that investment is needed most—and we can do it in a way that doesn't disadvantage U.S. taxpayers or cede ownership control of U.S. real estate to foreign interests.

Madam Speaker, this is forward-looking legislation. It's fully paid for. I urge a "yes" vote.

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

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5901.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ASSISTANCE, QUALITY, AND AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2010

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5320) to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to increase assistance for States, water systems, and disadvantaged communities; to encourage good financial and environmental management of water systems; to strengthen the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to enforce the requirements of the Act; to reduce lead in drinking water; to strengthen the endocrine disruptor screening program; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5320

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; REFERENCES.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; references.
- Sec. 2. Technical assistance for small public water systems.
- Sec. 3. Prevailing wages.
- Sec. 4. Use of funds.
- Sec. 5. Requirements for use of American materials.
- Sec. 6. Data on variances, exemptions, and persistent violations.
- Sec. 7. Assistance for restructuring.
- Sec. 8. Priority and weight of applications.
- Sec. 9. Disadvantaged communities.
- Sec. 10. Administration of State loan funds.
- Sec. 11. State revolving loan funds for American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.
- Sec. 12. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 13. Negotiation of contracts.
- Sec. 14. Affordability of new standards.
- Sec. 15. Focus on lifecycle costs.
- Sec. 16. Enforcement.
- Sec. 17. Reducing lead in drinking water.
- Sec. 18. Endocrine disruptor screening program.
- Sec. 19. Presence of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in sources of drinking water.
- Sec. 20. Electronic reporting of compliance monitoring data to the Administrator.
- Sec. 21. Budgetary effects.

(c) **REFERENCES.**—Except as otherwise specified, whenever in this Act an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section

or other provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.).

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Subsection (e) of section 1442 (42 U.S.C. 300j-1(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator, directly or through grants or cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations, may provide technical assistance to small public water systems to enable such systems to achieve and maintain compliance with applicable national primary drinking water regulations.

“(2) **TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.**—Technical assistance under paragraph (1) may include on-site technical assistance and compliance assistance; circuit-rider and multi-State regional technical assistance programs; training; assistance with implementing source water protection programs; assistance with increasing water or energy efficiency; assistance with designing, installing, or operating sustainable energy infrastructure to produce or capture sustainable energy on site or through water transport; assistance with developing technical, financial, and managerial capacity; assistance with long-term infrastructure planning; assistance with applying for funds from a State loan fund under section 1452; and assistance with implementation of monitoring plans, rules, regulations, and water security enhancements.

“(3) **PRIORITY.**—In providing assistance under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to assistance that will promote compliance with national primary drinking water standards, public health protection, and long-term sustainability of small public water systems. In awarding grants and cooperative assistance under paragraph (1) to nonprofit organizations, the Administrator shall (subject to the preceding sentence) give greater weight to nonprofit organizations that, as determined by the Administrator, are most qualified and most effective and that, as determined by the Administrator using information where available, are providing the types of technical assistance that are preferred by small public water systems.

“(4) **COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.**—It is the presumption of Congress that any award of assistance under this subsection will be awarded using competitive procedures based on merit. If assistance is awarded under this subsection using procedures other than competitive procedures, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress, within 90 days of the award decision, a report explaining why competitive procedures were not used.

“(5) **FUNDING.**—

“(A) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

“(B) **PROHIBITION ON EARMARKS.**—No funds made available under this subsection may be used to carry out a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality, or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process.

“(C) **LOBBYING EXPENSES.**—No portion of any State loan fund established under section 1452 and no portion of any funds made available under this subsection may be used for lobbying expenses.

“(D) INDIAN TRIBES.—Of the total amount made available under this section for each fiscal year, 3 percent shall be used for technical assistance to public water systems owned or operated by Indian Tribes.”.

SEC. 3. PREVAILING WAGES.

Subsection (e) of section 1450 (42 U.S.C. 300j-9) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) LABOR STANDARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall take such action as the Administrator determines to be necessary to ensure that each laborer and mechanic employed by a contractor or subcontractor in connection with a construction project financed, in whole or in part, by a grant, loan, loan guarantee, re-financing, or any other form of financial assistance provided under this title (including assistance provided by a State loan fund established under section 1452) is paid wages at a rate of not less than the wages prevailing for the same type of work on similar construction in the immediate locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code.

“(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF LABOR.—With respect to the labor standards specified in this subsection, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions established in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.”.

SEC. 4. USE OF FUNDS.

Section 1452(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Except as otherwise” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise”;

(2) by striking “, or as a source of reserve and security for leveraged loans, the proceeds of which are deposited in a State loan fund established under paragraph (1),”;

(3) by striking “Financial assistance under this section” and inserting the following:

“(B) PERMISSIBLE EXPENDITURES.—Financial assistance under this section”;

(4) by striking “The funds may also be used” and inserting the following:

“(D) CERTAIN LOANS.—Financial assistance under this section may also be used”;

(5) by striking “The funds shall not be used” and inserting the following:

“(E) LIMITATION.—Financial assistance under this section shall not be used”;

(6) by striking “Of the amount credited” and inserting the following:

“(F) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount credited”;

(7) in subparagraph (B) (as designated by paragraph (3)) by striking “(not)” and inserting “(including expenditures for planning, design, siting, and associated preconstruction activities, for replacing or rehabilitating aging treatment, storage, or distribution facilities of public water systems, or for producing or capturing sustainable energy on site or through the transportation of water through the public water system, but not”;

(8) by inserting after such subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) SALE OF BONDS.—If a State issues revenue or general obligation bonds to provide all or part of the State contribution required by subsection (e), and the proceeds of the sale of such bonds will be deposited into the State loan fund—

“(i) financial assistance made available under this section may be used by the State as security for payment of the principal and interest on such bonds; and

“(ii) interest earnings of the State loan fund may be used by the State as revenue for payment of the principal and interest on such bonds.

Except as provided in this subparagraph, neither financial assistance made available

under this section nor interest earnings of a State loan fund may be used by a State as security for or as revenue for the payment of the principal or interest on any bond, including any tax exempt or tax credit bond issued by a State or any political subdivision thereof.”.

SEC. 5. REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF AMERICAN MATERIALS.

Section 1452(a) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF AMERICAN MATERIALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by a State loan fund as authorized under this section may be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system unless the steel, iron, and manufactured goods used in such project are produced in the United States.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply in any case in which the Administrator (in consultation with the Governor of the State) finds that—

“(i) applying subparagraph (A) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

“(ii) steel, iron, and manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

“(iii) inclusion of steel, iron, and manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

“(C) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND WRITTEN JUSTIFICATION FOR WAIVER.—If the Administrator determines that it is necessary to waive the application of subparagraph (A) based on a finding under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall—

“(i) not less than 15 days prior to waiving application of subparagraph (A), provide public notice and the opportunity to comment on the Administrator’s intent to issue such waiver; and

“(ii) upon issuing such waiver, publish in the Federal Register a detailed written justification as to why the provision is being waived.

“(D) CONSISTENCY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This paragraph shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.”.

SEC. 6. DATA ON VARIANCES, EXEMPTIONS, AND PERSISTENT VIOLATIONS.

Section 1452(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) a list of all water systems within the State that have in effect an exemption or variance for any national primary drinking water regulation or that are in persistent violation of the requirements for any maximum contaminant level or treatment technique under a national primary drinking water regulation, including identification of—

“(i) the national primary drinking water regulation in question for each such exemption, variance, or violation; and

“(ii) the date on which the exemption or variance came into effect or the violation began.”.

SEC. 7. ASSISTANCE FOR RESTRUCTURING.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 1401 (42 U.S.C. 300f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(17) RESTRUCTURING.—The term ‘restructuring’ means changes in operations (includ-

ing ownership, management, cooperative partnerships, joint purchasing arrangements, consolidation, and alternative water supply).”.

(b) RESTRUCTURING.—Clause (ii) of section 1452(a)(3)(B) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)(3)(B)) is amended by striking “changes in operations (including ownership, management, accounting, rates, maintenance, consolidation, alternative water supply, or other procedures)” and inserting “restructuring”.

SEC. 8. PRIORITY AND WEIGHT OF APPLICATIONS.

(a) PRIORITY.—Section 1452(b)(3) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) improve the ability of systems to protect human health and comply with the requirements of this title affordably in the future.”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D);

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) AFFORDABILITY OF NEW STANDARDS.—

For any year in which enforcement begins for a new national primary drinking water standard, each State that has entered into a capitalization agreement pursuant to this section shall evaluate whether capital improvements required to meet the standard are affordable for disadvantaged communities in the State. If the State finds that such capital improvements do not meet affordability criteria for disadvantaged communities in the State, the State’s intended use plan shall provide that priority for the use of funds for such year be given to public water systems affected by the standard and serving disadvantaged communities.

“(C) WEIGHT GIVEN TO APPLICATIONS.—After determining priority under subparagraphs (A) and (B), an intended use plan shall provide that the State will give greater weight to an application for assistance if the application contains—

“(i) a description of measures undertaken by the system to improve the management and financial stability of the system, which may include—

“(I) an inventory of assets, including a description of the condition of the assets;

“(II) a schedule for replacement of assets;

“(III) an audit of water losses;

“(IV) a financing plan that factors in all lifecycle costs indicating sources of revenue from ratepayers, grants, bonds, other loans, and other sources to meet the costs; and

“(V) a review of options for restructuring;

“(ii) a demonstration of consistency with State, regional, and municipal watershed plans;

“(iii) a water conservation plan consistent with guidelines developed for such plans by the Administrator under section 1455(a); and

“(iv) a description of measures undertaken by the system to improve the efficiency of the system or reduce the system’s environmental impact, which may include—

“(I) water efficiency or conservation, including the rehabilitation or replacement of existing leaking pipes;

“(II) use of reclaimed water;

“(III) actions to increase energy efficiency;

“(IV) actions to generate or capture sustainable energy on site or through the transportation of water through the system;

“(V) actions to protect source water;

“(VI) actions to mitigate or prevent corrosion, including design, selection of materials, selection of coating, and cathodic protection; and

“(VII) actions to reduce disinfection by-products.”; and

(4) in subparagraph (D) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) by striking “periodically” and inserting “at least biennially”.

(b) GUIDANCE.—Section 1452 (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (r) as subsection (s); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (q) the following:

“(r) SMALL SYSTEM GUIDANCE.—The Administrator may provide guidance and, as appropriate, tools, methodologies, or computer software, to assist small systems in undertaking measures to improve the management, financial stability, and efficiency of the system or reduce the system’s environmental impact.”.

SEC. 9. DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) ASSISTANCE TO INCREASE COMPLIANCE.—Section 1452(b)(3) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(b)(3)), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) ASSISTANCE TO INCREASE COMPLIANCE.—A State’s intended use plan shall provide that, of the funds received by the State through a capitalization grant under this section for a fiscal year, the State will, to the extent that there are sufficient eligible project applications, reserve not less than 6 percent to be spent on assistance under subsection (d) to public water systems included in the State’s most recent list under paragraph (2)(D).”.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Section 1452(d) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following: “Such additional subsidization shall directly and primarily benefit the disadvantaged community.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, or portion of a service area,” after “service area”.

(c) AFFORDABILITY CRITERIA.—Section 1452(d)(3) is amended by adding at the end: “Each State that has entered into a capitalization agreement pursuant to this section shall, in establishing affordability criteria, consider, solicit public comment on, and include as appropriate—

“(A) the methods or criteria that the State will use to identify disadvantaged communities;

“(B) a description of the institutional, regulatory, financial, tax, or legal factors at the Federal, State, or local level that affect identified affordability criteria; and

“(C) a description of how the State will use the authorities and resources under this subsection to assist communities meeting the identified criteria.”.

SEC. 10. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Section 1452(g) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “up to 4 percent of the funds allotted to the State under this section” and inserting “, for each fiscal year, an amount that does not exceed the sum of the amount of any fees collected by the State for use in covering reasonable costs of administration of programs under this section, regardless of the source, and an amount equal to the greatest of \$400,000, ½ of one percent of the current valuation of the State loan fund, or 6 percent of all grant awards to the State loan fund under this section for the fiscal year.”;

(B) by striking “1419,” and all that follows through “1993,” and inserting “1419.”; and

(C) in the matter following subparagraph (D), by striking “2 percent” and inserting “4 percent”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Governor of a State may—

“(i) reserve for any fiscal year not more than the lesser of—

“(I) 33 percent of a capitalization grant made under this section; or

“(II) 33 percent of a capitalization grant made under section 601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and

“(ii) add the funds so reserved to any funds provided to the State under this section or section 601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

“(B) STATE MATCHING FUNDS.—Funds reserved under this paragraph shall not be considered for purposes of calculating the amount of a State contribution required by subsection (e) of this section or section 602(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.”.

SEC. 11. STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS FOR AMERICAN SAMOA, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, GUAM, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Section 1452(j) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(j)) is amended by striking “0.33 percent” and inserting “1 percent”.

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Subsection (m) of section 1452 (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) is amended to read as follows:

“(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

“(B) \$1,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2012; and

“(C) \$1,800,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended.

“(3) RESERVATION FOR NEEDS SURVEYS.—Of the amount made available under paragraph (1) to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Administrator may reserve not more than \$1,000,000 per year to pay the costs of conducting needs surveys under subsection (h).”.

SEC. 13. NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS.

Section 1452 (42 U.S.C. 300j-12), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(t) NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS.—For community water systems serving communities with populations of more than 10,000 individuals, a contract to be carried out using funds made available through a capitalization grant under this section for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural or related services shall be negotiated in the same manner as—

“(1) a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code; or

“(2) a contract subject to an equivalent State or local qualifications-based requirement (as determined by the Governor of the State).”.

SEC. 14. AFFORDABILITY OF NEW STANDARDS.

(a) TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—Clause (ii) of section 1412(b)(4)(E) (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)(4)(E)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“If no technology, treatment technique, or other means is included in a list under this subparagraph for a category of small public water systems, the Administrator shall periodically review the list and supplement it when new technology becomes available.”.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (E) of section 1452(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking “except that the Administrator may reserve” and inserting “except that—

“(i) in any year in which enforcement of a new national primary drinking water standard begins, the Administrator may use the remaining amount to make grants to States whose public water systems are disproportionately affected by the new standard for the provision of assistance under subsection (d) to such public water systems;

“(ii) the Administrator may reserve”; and (B) by striking “and none of the funds reallocated” and inserting “; and

“(iii) none of the funds reallocated”.

(2) ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—

(A) Section 1412(b) (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (15).

(B) Section 1415 (42 U.S.C. 300g-4) is amended by striking subsection (e).

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (B) of section 1414(c)(1) (42 U.S.C. 300g-3(c)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “(a)(2), or (e)” and inserting “or (a)(2)”.

SEC. 15. FOCUS ON LIFECYCLE COSTS.

Section 1412(b)(4) (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “taking cost into consideration” and inserting “taking lifecycle costs, including maintenance, replacement, and avoided costs, into consideration”; and

(2) in the matter preceding subclause (I) in subparagraph (E)(ii), by inserting “taking lifecycle costs, including maintenance, replacement, and avoided costs, into consideration,” after “as determined by the Administrator in consultation with the States.”.

SEC. 16. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ADVICE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 1414 (42 U.S.C. 300g-3) is amended—

(1) in the matter following clause (ii) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “and provide such advice and technical assistance to such State and public water system as may be appropriate to bring the system into compliance with the requirement by the earliest feasible time”; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) At any time after providing notice of a violation to a State and public water system under subparagraph (A), the Administrator may provide such advice and technical assistance to such State and public water system as may be appropriate to bring the system into compliance with the requirement by the earliest feasible time. In deciding whether the provision of advice or technical assistance is appropriate, the Administrator may consider the potential for the violation to result in serious adverse effects to human health, whether the violation has occurred continuously or frequently, and the effectiveness of past technical assistance efforts.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1414 (42 U.S.C. 300g-3) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (d) through (j) as subsections (e) through (j), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS FOLLOWING VIOLATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, by regulation, and after consultation with the States, prescribe the number, frequency, and type of additional inspections to follow any violation requiring notice under subsection (c). Regulations under this subsection shall—

“(A) take into account—

“(i) differences between violations that are intermittent or infrequent and violations that are continuous or frequent;

“(ii) the seriousness of any potential adverse health effects that may be involved; and

“(iii) the number and severity of past violations by the public water system; and

“(B) specify procedures for inspections following a violation by a public water system that has the potential to have serious adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure.

“(2) STATE PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed or applied to modify the requirements of section 1413.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subsections (a)(1)(B), (a)(2)(A), and (b) of section 1414 (42 U.S.C. 300g-3) are amended by striking “subsection (g)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (h)”.

(B) Section 1448(a) is amended by striking “1414(g)(3)(B)” and inserting “1414(h)(3)(B)”.

SEC. 17. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1417 (42 U.S.C. 300g-6) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following:

“(4) EXEMPTIONS.—The prohibitions in paragraphs (1) and (3) shall not apply to—

“(A) pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption; or

“(B) toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger.”; and

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

“(d) DEFINITION OF LEAD FREE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this section, the term ‘lead free’ means—

“(A) not containing more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and

“(B) not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.

“(2) CALCULATION.—The weighted average lead content of a pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, or fixture shall be calculated by using the following formula: For each wetted component, the percentage of lead in the component shall be multiplied by the ratio of the wetted surface area of that component to the total wetted surface area of the entire product to arrive at the weighted percentage of lead of the component. The weighted percentage of lead of each wetted component shall be added together, and the sum of these weighted percentages shall constitute the weighted average lead content of the product. The lead content of the material used to produce wetted components shall be used to determine compliance with paragraph (1)(B). For lead content of materials that are provided as a range, the maximum content of the range shall be used.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of subsections (a)(4) and (d) of section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as added by this section, apply beginning on the day that is 36 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 18. ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR SCREENING PROGRAM.

Section 1457 (42 U.S.C. 300j-17) is amended to read as follows:

“ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR SCREENING PROGRAM

“SEC. 1457. (a) TESTING OF SUBSTANCES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the screening program under section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Administrator shall provide for the testing of substances described in paragraph (2) in addition to the substances described in section 408(p)(3) of such Act.

“(2) COVERED SUBSTANCES.—A substance is subject to testing pursuant to paragraph (1) if—

“(A) the substance may be found in sources of drinking water; and

“(B) the Administrator determines that a substantial population may be exposed to such substance.

“(3) SUBSTANCES ALREADY SUBJECT TO TESTING.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), a substance is not subject to testing pursuant to paragraph (1) if—

“(A) the substance is already subject to evaluation determined by the Administrator to be equivalent to testing pursuant to paragraph (1); or

“(B) the Administrator has already determined the effect of the substance on the endocrine system.

“(4) SUBSTANCES DERIVED FROM DEGRADATION OR METABOLISM OF ANOTHER SUBSTANCE.—If a substance subject to testing pursuant to paragraph (1) (in this paragraph referred to as the ‘covered substance’) is derived from the degradation or metabolism of another substance, or is used in or generated by the manufacture of another substance, the Administrator shall provide for such testing of the covered substance by the importer or manufacturer of the other substance.

“(b) IDENTIFICATION AND TESTING OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE IN DRINKING WATER.—

“(1) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010, after opportunity for comment, the Administrator shall publish—

“(A) a list of no fewer than 100 substances for testing pursuant to subsection (a)(1) (in accordance with the schedule specified in paragraph (3)); and

“(B) a plan for the identification of additional substances for testing pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and a schedule for issuing test orders for all such additional substances by not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010, with the goal of testing, at a minimum and consistent with subsection (a), all substances that have been placed on the Drinking Water Preliminary Contaminant Candidate List published pursuant to section 1412(b)(1)(B)(i).

In publishing the plan and schedule required by subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall obtain advice and direction from the Science Advisory Board.

“(2) PRIORITIZATION; CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting substances for listing under paragraph (1)(A) or identification pursuant to the plan under paragraph (1)(B), the Administrator—

“(A) shall prioritize the selection of substances that pose the greatest public health concern, using the best available science and taking into consideration (among other factors of public health concern) the effect of such substances on subgroups that comprise a meaningful portion of the general population (such as infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, individuals with a history of serious illness, and other subpopulations) that are identifiable as being at greater risk of adverse health effects due to exposure to substances in drinking water; and

“(B) shall take into consideration—

“(i) available information on the extent of potential public exposures to the substances through drinking water; and

“(ii) the Drinking Water Preliminary Contaminant Candidate List published pursuant to section 1412(b)(1)(B)(i).

“(3) SCHEDULE.—After publication of the list under paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall issue test orders for—

“(A) at least 25 substances on the list by the end of each year during the 4-year period following the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010; and

“(B) all substances on the list by the end of such 4-year period.

“(c) TESTING PROTOCOL PROCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010, the Administrator shall, after opportunity for comment, and after obtaining advice and direction from the Science Advisory Board, publish guidance on developing and updating protocols for testing of possible endocrine disruptors that may be found in sources of drinking water. The guidance shall specify—

“(A) the manner in which the Administrator will evaluate and, where necessary, revise such protocols;

“(B) the manner in which the Administrator will determine when testing of substances will be required; and

“(C) the procedures by which other scientifically relevant information can be used in lieu of some or all of the information that otherwise would be collected pursuant to testing under section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

“(2) MINIMUM CONTENTS.—The procedures specified pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) shall ensure that the Administrator may use information that is prepared or provided by any person (including a registrant, manufacturer, or importer of a substance for which testing is required, and any other entity) and shall apply equally with respect to any such person.

“(3) AMENDMENTS.—The Administrator may, after opportunity for comment, and after obtaining advice and direction from the Science Advisory Board, amend any guidance published pursuant to this subsection.

“(d) REVISION OF TESTING PROTOCOLS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010, the Administrator shall, after opportunity for comment, determine whether sufficient scientific information has been developed to warrant updating the screening protocols developed under section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for substances that may be found in sources of drinking water. Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010 and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall determine, consistent with the guidance published under subsection (c), whether to revise screening protocols under such section for substances that may be found in sources of drinking water based on significant improvements in the sensitivity, accuracy, reliability, reproducibility, or efficiency of such protocols, or a reduction in the number of animals required to conduct such protocols. Whenever the Administrator revises such a protocol, the Administrator shall also determine, after obtaining advice and direction from the Science Advisory Board, whether any substance that has already been subjected to testing should be tested using the revised protocol.

“(e) VALID SCIENTIFIC DATA.—Any testing protocols pursuant to this section shall be designed to produce scientific results that are based on—

“(1) verifiable measurements with sufficiently small error rates;

“(2) well-controlled measurements whose interpretation is not confounded by extraneous influences; and

“(3) results that are repeatable by independent scientists.

“(f) RESULTS OF TESTING.—

“(1) PUBLICATION OF DATA EVALUATION RECORDS.—Not later than 6 months after receipt of testing results for a substance that may be found in sources of drinking water, the Administrator shall prepare and, consistent with subsection (g), publish data evaluation records for such results in a publicly searchable database.

“(2) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.—Not later than 6 months after receipt of test results that determine the endocrine-related effects caused by a substance that may be found in sources of drinking water, the Administrator shall—

“(A) determine whether to take action related to the substance pursuant to the agency’s statutory authority; and

“(B) consistent with subsection (g), publish such determination in a publicly searchable database.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the Administrator’s authority to take action under other provisions of law.

“(3) STRUCTURED EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.—To assess the overall weight of the evidence and relevance to human health of results of testing for substances that may be found in sources of drinking water, the Administrator shall develop and use a structured evaluative framework consisting of science-based criteria, consistent with the protection of public health, for systematically evaluating endocrine mode of action and for determining data relevance, quality, and reliability.

“(g) PUBLIC DATABASE.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010 and consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the Administrator shall publish, in electronic format, a publicly searchable database that contains information regarding the testing program. Not later than 30 days after the date on which the information becomes available, the Administrator shall ensure that, at a minimum, the database—

“(1) identifies the substances selected for testing under the program; and

“(2) includes the documents and information pertaining to the status of testing activities for each such substance, including test orders, deadlines for submission, the Environmental Protection Agency’s data evaluation records, any scientific information on which the Administrator based actions under subsection (f), the Administrator’s determination under subsection (f) on whether action will be taken under other statutory authority, and the summary of chemical test results.

“(h) PETITION FOR INCLUSION OF A SUBSTANCE IN THE PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person may submit a petition to the Administrator to add a substance to the list under subsection (b)(1)(A) or identify a substance pursuant to the plan under subsection (b)(1)(B).

“(2) SPECIFICATION OF FACTS.—Any petition under paragraph (1) shall specify the facts that are claimed to establish that an action described in paragraph (1) is warranted.

“(3) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.—Not later than 90 days after the filing of a petition described under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall determine whether the petition has established that an action described in paragraph (1) is warranted and shall grant or deny the petition. If the Administrator grants such petition, the Administrator shall promptly add the substance to the list under subsection (b)(1)(A) or identify the substance pursuant to the plan under subsection (b)(1)(B), as applicable. If the Administrator denies the petition, the Administrator shall publish the reasons for such denial in the Federal Register.

“(i) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—After the Administrator—

“(1) requires testing of a substance that may be found in sources of drinking water, or

“(2) based in whole or in part on the results of testing of such a substance, takes action related to the substance pursuant to the agency’s statutory authority,

the Administrator shall give notice of such testing or action to Federal agencies which are authorized by other provisions of law to regulate the substance or products, materials, medications, processes, or practices that use the substance.

“(j) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010 and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall provide a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate that describes—

“(1) progress made in identifying and testing potential endocrine disruptors as well as plans for future activities;

“(2) any change in screening or testing methodology and evaluation or criteria for evaluating scientifically relevant information;

“(3) actions taken to ensure communication and sharing of scientific information with other Federal agencies and the public; and

“(4) any deviations from the plan or schedule published under subsection (b)(1)(B) as well as the reasons therefor.

“(k) TESTING CONSORTIA, COMPENSATION, AND COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person required by the Administrator to conduct testing of an endocrine disruptor that may be found in sources of drinking water may—

“(A) submit, on its own, data in response to an order for such testing; and

“(B) form (on a voluntary basis) a consortium in order to satisfy the requirements of one or more orders for such testing.

“(2) RELIANCE ON CONSORTIUM SUBMISSIONS.—Each member of a consortium described in paragraph (1)(B) shall have full rights to rely on all submissions of the consortium to satisfy the requirements of any order for testing, but continues to be individually subject to such requirements.

“(3) SHARING OF COSTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of a consortium described in paragraph (1)(B) shall share the applicable costs according to appropriate arrangements established by the consortium members.

“(B) BINDING OFFER.—Whenever, to satisfy the requirements of one or more orders for testing, any person offers to form or join a consortium described in paragraph (1)(B), or offers compensation to a person that has already submitted data to the Administrator satisfying an order for testing, such offer shall constitute a binding offer to share an appropriate portion of the applicable costs.

“(C) APPLICABLE COSTS.—In this subsection, the term ‘applicable costs’ includes the costs—

“(i) incurred to generate and report information to comply with an order for testing; or

“(ii) associated with the organization and administration of the consortium.

“(4) DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the event of any dispute about an appropriate share or a fair method of determining an appropriate share of applicable costs of the testing requirements in a test order, any person involved in the dispute may initiate binding arbitration proceedings by requesting the Federal Medi-

ation and Conciliation Service to appoint an arbitrator from the roster of arbitrators maintained by such Service or a hearing with a regional office of the American Arbitration Association. A copy of the request shall be sent to each person from whom the requesting party seeks compensation or who seeks compensation from that party.

“(B) NO REVIEW OF FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION.—The findings and determination of the arbitrator in a dispute initiated pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be final and conclusive, and no official or court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such findings and determination, except in the case of fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct by one of the parties to the arbitration or by the arbitrator.

“(C) PAYMENT OF FEE AND EXPENSES.—The parties to arbitration initiated pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall share equally in the payment of the fee and expenses of the arbitrator.

“(5) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Administrator determines that any person seeking to comply with an order for testing by relying on a submission made by a consortium or an original data submitter has failed to make an offer in accordance with paragraph (3)(B), to participate in an arbitration proceeding under paragraph (4), or to comply with the terms of an agreement or arbitration decision concerning sharing of applicable costs under paragraph (3), that person is deemed to have failed to comply with an order under subparagraph (A) of section 408(p)(5) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for purposes of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of such section.

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘endocrine disruptor’ means an exogenous agent or mixture of agents that interferes or alters the synthesis, secretion, transport, metabolism, binding action, or elimination of hormones that are present in the body and are responsible for homeostasis, growth, neurological signaling, reproduction and developmental process, or any other effect that the Administrator has designated as an ‘endocrine effect’ pursuant to section 408(p)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

“(2) The term ‘testing’ means the testing of a substance pursuant to the screening program under section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including a test of a substance that is intended to identify substances that have the potential to interact with the endocrine system or that is intended to determine the endocrine-related effects caused by such substance and obtain information about effects at various doses.

“(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”

SEC. 19. PRESENCE OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER.

Subsection (a) of section 1442 (42 U.S.C. 300j-1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) PRESENCE OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER.—

“(A) STUDY.—The Administrator shall carry out a study on the presence of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in sources of drinking water, which shall—

“(i) identify pharmaceuticals and personal care products that have been detected in sources of drinking water and the levels at which such pharmaceuticals and personal care products have been detected;

“(ii) identify the sources of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in sources of drinking water, including point

sources and nonpoint sources of pharmaceutical and personal care products;

“(iii) identify the effects of such products on humans, the environment, and the safety of drinking water; and

“(iv) identify methods to control, limit, treat, or prevent the presence of such products.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—The Administrator shall conduct the study described in subparagraph (A) in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs), the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies (including the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences), and other interested stakeholders (including manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and personal care products and consumer groups and advocates).

“(C) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress a report on the results of the study carried out under this paragraph.

“(D) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) The term ‘personal care product’ has the meaning given the term ‘cosmetic’ in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

“(ii) The term ‘pharmaceutical’ has the meaning given the term ‘drug’ in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.”

SEC. 20. ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 1414 (42 U.S.C. 300g-3), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator shall by rule establish requirements for—

“(1) electronic submission by public water systems of all compliance monitoring data—

“(A) to the Administrator; or

“(B) with respect to public water systems in a State which has primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413, to such State; and

“(2) electronic submission to the Administrator by each State which has primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413 of all compliance monitoring data submitted to such State by public water systems pursuant to paragraph (1)(B).”

(b) FINAL RULE.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall issue a final rule to carry out section 1414(k) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 21. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative

days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

When people, Mr. Speaker, turn on their bathroom or kitchen faucets, they often take for granted that an abundant supply of clean water flows freely from their taps. It is only when the water stops flowing due to a catastrophic failure that attention is given to the complexities of providing clean, safe drinking water.

In early May, when a breach of a 7-year-old pipe caused a water supply emergency that affected over 2 million residents of Boston, Massachusetts, and its surrounding areas, including a large portion of my district, our attention was drawn to this issue.

Although the incident in Massachusetts could not have been anticipated because the pipe that broke was so new, each time something like this occurs, public attention immediately turns to the need for increased Federal funding for infrastructure projects that ensure a safe drinking water supply for years to come.

Now, in the Energy and Commerce Committee, working under Chairman WAXMAN’s leadership and partnering with BETTY SUTTON, with JOE BARTON, with FRED UPTON and all of the very distinguished members of our committee who care so deeply about safe drinking water, we reported out a piece of legislation by a 45-1 vote.

Our bill does reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund for the first time since its creation in 1996 and will ensure that the public water systems deliver safe, affordable drinking water to the American people while creating jobs, prioritizing financially sound investment in our water structure.

I urge the Members of this House to support this legislation.

When people turn on their bathroom or kitchen faucets they often take for granted that an abundant supply of clean water flows freely from their taps. It is only when the water stops flowing due to a catastrophic failure that attention is given to the complexities of providing clean, safe drinking water.

Examples of these types of catastrophic failures occur frequently all across the United States. In fact, earlier this month, just outside of Washington, DC, residents of Rockville, Maryland, were faced with water restrictions when twice in one week a massive 52-year-old water main broke sending water spewing into the sky and creating a river out of the local streets.

Another incident occurred in early May, when a breach in a 7-year-old pipe caused a water supply emergency that affected over 2 million residents of Boston, Massachusetts, and its surrounding areas, including a large portion of my district.

A boil-water advisory lasted for several days. People swarmed the grocery stores to

stock up on bottled water. Restaurants and diners had to close because they had no water to serve or wash dishes with. And people had to get through Monday without their morning cup of coffee. In the Boston papers, the entire incident became known as the Aqua-pocalypse.

Although this incident in Massachusetts could not have been anticipated because the pipe that broke was so new, each time something like this occurs, public attention immediately turns to the need for increased federal funding for infrastructure projects that ensure a safe drinking water supply for years to come.

The reality is that the country’s drinking water infrastructure is rapidly aging. EPA estimates that over the next 20 years, water systems will need to invest nearly \$335 billion on infrastructure improvements to ensure safe water to our Nation. Water systems simply can’t afford to do this on their own, and people who are already struggling to pay their water bills can’t absorb these costs either.

The Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act was introduced by the Gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and me earlier this year. It was reported out of the Energy and Commerce Committee by a strong bipartisan vote of 45-1. Our bill will reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund for the first time since its creation in 1996. It will ensure that public water systems deliver safe, affordable drinking water to the American people, while creating jobs and prioritizing financially sound investment in our water infrastructure.

As a result of a truly cooperative and bipartisan effort, this bill has strong support from affected stakeholders across the board—including rural and metropolitan water systems, state drinking water administrators, civil engineers, labor unions, water technology research and environmental groups.

This bill will make a number of changes to the Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Fund to invest in the future and longevity of our Nation’s water system.

This bill increases water project funding from \$1.4 billion in 2011 to \$1.8 billion in 2015. This will mean that more drinking water projects can be completed, and that more jobs are created for people who need them. A December 2008 report from the U.S. Conference of Mayors estimated that every million dollars of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure investment directly creates 8.7 jobs. Over the next 5 years, our legislation would therefore lead to more than 65,000 new jobs.

We have also included a new emphasis on cutting-edge projects to allow funding priority to be granted for projects that will make drinking water safe and affordable for years to come. We will also encourage projects that increase water and energy efficiency, and projects that anticipate future problems and propose repairs before a crisis occurs.

We’ve ensured that we are directing resources to those who need it most, so that water systems serving communities that can’t afford to pay for the upgrades necessary to comply with Safe Drinking Water Act standards are given what they need to do so.

We’ve also included a change in drinking water enforcement requirements that will ensure that systems that have violated drinking water standards in the past are inspected to

ensure they stay compliant. I would like to thank Congressman BOBBY RUSH for his work in this area, following a truly horrific case in the village of Crestwood, Illinois, in which people were literally and knowingly poisoned by the water they were drinking for decades.

We have included in this bill a study for the presence of pharmaceuticals and other personal care products that may be found in sources of drinking water. So we can better understand how to manage this type of water contamination in the future.

Finally, this bill also includes language to strengthen EPA's endocrine disruptor screening program. Endocrine disrupting chemicals are the equivalent of computer viruses. Over time, they can severely disrupt the body's operating system. In fact, since the industrialized era, there has been a constant rise in the incidence of chronic diseases such as cancer, obesity and diabetes.

Scientific evidence increasingly indicates a relationship between these medical conditions and increased exposure to a wide array of chemical substances that are used in modern society. It is vital that EPA have a more robust and transparent program that screens drinking water contaminants to identify the chemicals that pose such concerns.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. I rise in support of the reauthorization of H.R. 5320, the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010.

This is a bipartisan piece of legislation, which has been worked on, as Chairman MARKEY just indicated, on a bipartisan basis, both at the subcommittee and the full committee. It would reauthorize the Safe Water Drinking Act for the first time since 1996.

It includes some new information, requires some scientific studies, but says that those studies actually have to be based on best science.

It has an authorization level of a little over \$4.8 billion. This is an increase of the existing authorization, but it is a compromise from the introduced draft which I believe was about \$15 billion over 5 years.

So this is Congress at its finest. It did pass 45-1. I hope it passes the House unanimously. With that, I urge adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5320, the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010.

Although H.R. 5320 is not perfect, it is, however, a good compromise that will ensure drinking water is safe.

The introduced bill authorized the Safe Drinking Water Act's Revolving Loan Fund at \$14.7 billion over 5 years. This amount is nearly the entire amount appropriated by the Federal government for the program for the past 14 years combined.

After discussion, we agreed on \$4.8 billion over three years.

H.R. 5320 also contains provisions dealing with substances in drinking water that might disrupt the human endocrine system. And

H.R. 5320 now requires that best available science be used and that studies comport with requirements of valid science. They must have verifiable measurements with small error rates, and be both well-controlled and repeatable by independent scientists.

Mr. Speaker, I think the drinking water revolving loan fund is a real success in meeting the public health needs of 272 million public water system customers without imposing unfunded mandates on States.

The program has helped finance more than 6,600 drinking water projects throughout the country, using federal funds to supplement and leverage investment from other sources.

I support how this bill makes rural areas a priority in obtaining technical assistance for compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. And I also support efforts to aid disadvantaged communities that have trouble meeting the requirements of the Act.

I remain concerned, however, about the expensive prevailing wage requirements in this bill and what they mean for federal and State governments.

But on balance, this bill is a solid step forward for safe drinking water. It spends much less than its Senate version and puts real science in the driver's seat at EPA.

I urge an "aye" vote.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. SUTTON) who worked very, very hard on this legislation and her fingerprints are all over it.

Ms. SUTTON. I thank the gentleman for the time, and I want to commend Chairman MARKEY for his amazing leadership on this very important piece of bipartisan legislation and thank Chairman WAXMAN for all the work that he put forward and for working with me on two important amendments during the committee. I appreciate that effort and that willingness to make this bill just every bit as good as it has been presented to be.

The first amendment that we worked on ensures that when applications for assistance include a plan to mitigate or prevent corrosion, that that application will receive greater weight. Now, why is that important? It's important because corrosion is a serious issue that doesn't receive enough attention until, sadly, it's too late, after a bridge collapses or water or sewer system ruptures.

But by addressing corrosion at the onset of a project, we will extend the life of critical infrastructure, thereby reducing maintenance costs, increasing public safety, and saving taxpayers money.

Now, according to a study to the Federal Highway Administration, the cost of corrosion to drinking water and sewer systems alone support \$36 billion a year. So, clearly, anyone interested in efficient cost-effective, deficit-busting government needs to join in the fight to prevent and mitigate the costs of corrosion.

Secondly, and very importantly, this bill also includes a Buy America amendment that will ensure that when

U.S. taxpayer dollars are used to build our water and sewer systems, that American-made steel and iron and manufactured goods will be used to do it.

The American people clearly expect that when their taxpayer dollars are used to invest in our Nation's infrastructure, that those tax dollars will be used to create jobs right here at home.

And with this Buy America amendment, we will ensure just that. We will effectively help bolster U.S. manufacturing and good-paying manufacturing jobs for the people I am so honored to represent in northeast Ohio and for those around the country.

Manufacturing jobs have a multiplier effect. Each manufacturing job can generate at least four other jobs in the private sector, and that's why I am very excited about the Make It in America strategy that Democrats are pursuing to strengthen U.S. manufacturing, and this Buy America amendment is a critical component of that Make It in America strategy.

As we invest in our Nation's infrastructure, American taxpayers expect that those tax dollars will be used to create jobs at home, and with this amendment in this bill we are making sure that will happen.

Getting Americans back to work is the highest priority; and with this bill we will not only be providing for safe, stronger, water systems. We are maximizing its job creation impact and doing so in a cost-effective way as we work to prevent the costly effects of corrosion.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you again for your work on this excellent bill.

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Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think the longer we talk, the less enthusiasm we have on this side for this bill, but we're still for it.

I want to yield 1 very quick minute to the distinguished Congressman from the Woodlands, Texas, Mr. KEVIN BRADY.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of Chairman MARKEY and Ranking Member BARTON on this issue.

I rise as the ranking member of the Trade Subcommittee on Ways and Means, not on the underlying bill, but on specific provisions.

Specifically, I am troubled to see that this bill includes the controversial "Buy American" provisions that closely mirror the failed stimulus bill. It makes no sense to repeat provisions that have delayed deployment of stimulus funding, led to unnecessary cost inflation, confused local officials, and impeded the creation of American jobs, clogging, not priming, U.S. economic recovery. These provisions have also created serious concerns under our international obligations and invited our trading partners to adopt their own "buy local" laws, hurting our ability to sell abroad and harming U.S. jobs.

In this global environment, it is not simply enough to buy American; we have to sell American throughout the world for American jobs and American workers.

It's unfortunate we are repeating these mistakes. As this bill moves forward, I will continue to object and seek to strip these provisions out of the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have a letter from the Associated General Contractors, which we will put in the RECORD, saying that they support the bill, but they hope certain changes are made in conference with the Senate.

And for those of us that have to be up, since my mother is watching, we want to say, Hi, mom. I support the bill and urge a "yes" vote.

THE ASSOCIATED

GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA,
Arlington, VA, July 29, 2010.

Re Key vote alert, H.R. 5320, "The Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010".

Hon. JOE BARTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BARTON: On behalf of the Associated General Contractors of America, and our 33,000 member companies, I am writing you today to support H.R. 5320, the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act (AQUA) of 2010." AGC reserves the right to designate this bill and as a Key Vote, which will be used in a report card to its membership as an indicator of your support for issues of significance to the construction industry. This legislation authorizes \$4.8 billion over three years for the EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) which will help ensure consistency, giving communities the ability to leverage federal funds and plan capital investments. H.R. 5320 represents a smart investment in the nation's outdated drinking water infrastructure that will help put Americans back to work.

America's aging infrastructure is in need of replacement and rehabilitation. According to the Environmental Protection Agency's most recent Drinking Water Needs Survey, \$334.8 billion is needed to close the investment gap over the next 20 years. Unfortunately, our nation's water infrastructure needs have grown while federal funding for clean and safe drinking water has steadily declined. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act did provide significant resources for enhancing our water infrastructure; however, the years of steadily declining federal investment continues to push costs on local governments and rate payers. Furthermore, according to the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) an average of six billion gallons of potable water is lost per day in the U.S. due to leaking pipes. Last year alone, American communities suffered more than 240,000 water main breaks and billions of gallons of overflowing combined sewer systems, causing contamination, property damage, disruptions in the water supply, and massive traffic jams.

However, AGC maintains serious objection to the inclusion of "Buy American" provisions similar to those in the Recovery Act that require that the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in projects funded by the bill be made in the U.S. These requirements artificially constrict the supply chain, particularly with projects in the water and wastewater field as many of the products are unavailable domestically as evidenced by the nonavailability waivers that EPA has had to grant during the course of the Recovery Act. AGC further believes that measures like this that lock many of our trading partners out of projects opens U.S. manufacturers up to retaliatory measures abroad, restricting their ability to profit from contracts in other countries. This market is not fully equipped to handle requirements like these, and many of the provisions that simplify these requirements at the federal level, like the trade agreement exemptions, are a complicated morass at the state and local level. For these reasons, AGC opposes this provision of the bill and hopes it will be removed by amendment or in conference.

By investing in our nation's critical water infrastructure, H.R. 5320 will build a foundation for future economic growth while generating the construction, manufacturing, and engineering jobs that are needed today.

Sincerely,

PERRY L. FOWLER,
Director, Municipal &
Utilities Construction Division.

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

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that if Mr. BARTON's mother is up right now, she's up too late and she's watching C-SPAN; both of those things are probably not good for her. So we hope Mom is asleep at this time, as are most Members of Congress at this point, with the exception of the ones who are speaking on the floor of the House.

This bill does increase funding from \$1.4 billion to \$1.8 billion between now and 2015. We ensure that there is more directed, laser-like focusing of where these resources go to get the maximum benefit.

The bill includes my language to strengthen EPA's Endocrine Disrupter Screening Program. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals are the equivalent of computer viruses; over time they can severely disrupt the body's operating system. In fact, since the industrialized era, there has been a constant rise in the incidence of chronic diseases such as cancer, obesity, and diabetes, and the clues to what is causing that could very well be in the water which we drink. And so we really strengthen the program at EPA so that we find out what is in the drinking water, especially for children in our country, as their bodies are being formed.

I would like to insert into the RECORD a revised cost estimate of the

reported legislation done by the Congressional Budget Office, which corrects an earlier estimate that was inaccurate.

Again, I thank Ms. SUTTON for her work, especially the work on the "Buy American" parts of the legislation. I want to thank all of my colleagues, especially Mr. BARTON, for his work, and the bipartisan work of all of the members of the committee who worked so hard on this legislation.

I would also like to thank the staff who have worked diligently on the details of this bill: Drs. Michal Freedhoff and Avenel Joseph of my staff; Jackie Cohen, Tracy Sheppard, Greg Dotson, Peter Ketcham-Colwill, Kristen Amerling and Phil Barnett of the Energy and Commerce Committee staff. And in the minority, Jerri Couri, David Cavicke, Katie Wheelbarger, Michael Beckerman, Amanda Mertens-Campbell and Garrett Golding.

I commend this legislation to all of the Members and I urge an "aye" vote.

H.R. 5320—Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010

Summary: H.R. 5320 would authorize the appropriation of nearly \$5 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide grants to states and nonprofit organizations to support a wide range of water quality projects and programs over the 2011–2015 period. This legislation also would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million annually over the next five years to support EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening program. CBO estimates that implementing this legislation would cost about \$3.5 billion over the next five years, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Remaining amounts would be spent after 2015.

The staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates that enacting the bill would increase the use of tax-exempt bonds by states, thus reducing revenues by \$35 million over the next 10 years. Pay-as-you-go procedures apply because enacting the legislation would affect revenues.

H.R. 5320 would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO estimates that the aggregate cost of the intergovernmental mandates would fall below the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$70 million in 2010, adjusted annually for inflation). Based on information from industry sources, CBO estimates that the aggregate cost of private-sector mandates would probably exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for the private sector (\$141 million in 2010, adjusted annually for inflation)

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted near the beginning of fiscal year 2011, that the full amounts authorized will be appropriated for each year, and that outlays will follow the historical patterns of spending for existing programs. Components of the estimated costs are described below.

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 5320

	By Fiscal year, in millions of dollars											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011–2015	2011–2020
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION												
Authorization Level	1,425	1,625	1,825	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	4,925	4,925
Estimated Outlays	66	392	867	1,209	1,057	627	277	120	61	33	3,591	4,709

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 5320—Continued

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011–2015	2011–2020
CHANGES IN REVENUES												
Estimated Revenues ^{1,2}	*	*	*	–1	–2	–4	–6	–7	–7	–7	–3	–35

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.
* = revenue loss of less than \$500,000.

¹ Estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation.

² Negative numbers indicate a reduction in revenues and an increase in the deficit.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE:

Revenues

JCT expects that some of the funds authorized in H.R. 5320 would be used by states to leverage additional funds by issuing tax-exempt bonds. JCT estimates that issuing addi-

tional tax-exempt bonds would reduce federal revenues by about \$35 million over the 2011–2020 period.¹

Spending subject to appropriation

This legislation would authorize appropriations totaling nearly \$5 billion over the next

five years for EPA’s water infrastructure and grant programs and to support EPA’s Endocrine Disruptor Screening program. Amounts authorized to be appropriated for individual programs are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2—AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR EPA PROGRAMS UNDER H.R. 5320

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011–2015
Safe Drinking Water SRF Grants	1,400	1,600	1,800	0	0	4,800
Grants for Small Public Water Systems	20	20	20	20	20	100
Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program	5	5	5	5	5	25
Total Authorization Level	1,425	1,625	1,825	25	25	4,925

Note: SRF = state revolving fund; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$4.8 billion over the 2011–2015 period for EPA to provide capitalization grants for the State Revolving Fund program for safe drinking water. In 2010, this program received an appropriation of about \$1.4 billion. (In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided \$2 billion for this program.) States use such grants along with their own funds to make low-interest loans to communities to build or improve drinking water facilities. Indian tribes also

use such grants to fund projects that would improve the quality of drinking water. This bill would make several revisions to those grant programs, including expanding the types of projects eligible for assistance and changing the formulas used to allocate grant money among the states and tribes.

This bill also would authorize the appropriation of about \$100 million over the 2011–2015 period for EPA to make grants to small public water systems to address the cost of complying with drinking water regulations

and \$5 million annually over the same period to support EPA’s Endocrine Disruptor Screening program, which tests for certain substances in drinking water.

Pay-As-You-Go considerations: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The changes in revenues that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table.

CBO ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5320 AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE ON MAY 26, 2010

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020
NET INCREASE IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	7	7	7	3	35

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 5320 would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. CBO estimates that the aggregate cost of the intergovernmental mandates would fall below the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$70 million in 2010, adjusted annually for inflation). Based on information from industry sources, CBO estimates that the aggregate cost of private-sector mandates would probably exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for the private sector (\$141 million in 2010, adjusted annually for inflation).

MANDATES

Lead-Free Plumbing. The bill would modify the definition of “lead free” under the Safe Drinking Water Act to reduce the amount of lead allowed in plumbing products. The new definition would apply to pipes, fittings, or fixtures used to provide drinking water that are sold after the bill’s enactment. Plumbing products used and sold in the United States would have to meet the new standard within three years of enactment.

The cost of the mandate would be the additional costs to manufacturers, importers, or users associated with producing or acquiring

compliant products. Based on information from industry sources, CBO expects that some manufacturers would already be in compliance with the new standard because of existing standards in some states. However, information from those sources suggests that the incremental cost of manufacturing or importing such products would total hundreds of millions of dollars to the private sector in at least some of the first five years the mandate is in effect. Some of those costs could be passed through to end users, including public entities. While the additional costs to state, local, and tribal entities could be significant, CBO estimates that those costs would total less than the annual threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates.

Reporting Requirements. The bill would require public water systems (including both public and private entities) to submit monitoring data electronically. CBO estimates that the cost to submit such information electronically would be minimal.

OTHER IMPACTS

The bill would provide capitalization grants to states to make loans to public water systems for infrastructure improvements relating to drinking water. Any costs

to those entities related to the capitalization grants would result from complying with conditions of assistance.

Previous CBO estimate: On June 11, 2010, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 5320, the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on May 26, 2010. That cost estimate included an incorrect estimate of the loss in revenue from implementing the legislation. JCT has corrected that error; the revenue loss is now estimated to be \$35 million over the next 10 years. This estimate reflects that correction and supersedes the earlier cost estimate.

Estimate prepared by: Federal spending: Susanne S. Mehlman; Federal revenues: Mark Booth; Impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Ryan Miller; Impact on the private sector: Amy Petz.

Estimate approved by: Theresa Gullo, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5320, the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010—the AQUA Act. This legislation will reauthorize and increase funding for the drinking water state revolving fund under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

¹JCT estimates that federal revenues would be reduced by \$1 million over the 2010–2014 period and by \$28 million over the 2010–2019 period.

The drinking water SRF helps fund infrastructure improvements to increase compliance with drinking water standards, protect public health, and assist the public water systems most in need. This important program has not been reauthorized since it was originally enacted in 1996. The AQUA Act would reauthorize it and increase authorization levels from \$1 billion to \$1.8 billion in 2013.

Our Nation's water systems serve over 272 million people, and, according to EPA, are facing infrastructure bills with the potential to climb to over \$330 billion over the next 17 years as our existing infrastructure ages. Currently, we are not investing enough to maintain the infrastructure we have, let alone improve and upgrade it. Reauthorizing the drinking water state revolving fund is a critically important step in addressing this priority.

This bipartisan legislation will also amend the drinking water act to improve the technical assistance programs for small systems, encourage good financial and environmental management of water systems, strengthen EPA enforcement authority, reduce lead in drinking water, study the presence of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in sources of drinking water, and strengthen the endocrine disruptor screening program.

The AQUA Act has strong support from stakeholders across the board: rural and metropolitan water systems, state drinking water administrators, civil engineers, labor unions, water technology researchers, and environmental groups. These groups have been brought together by the urgency of needed investment in our water infrastructure, and a focus on projects that make long-term sense.

I would like to thank several members of the Energy and Commerce Committee who have contributed to this legislation: the ranking member Mr. BARTON, the Subcommittee Chair Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. MELANCON. I would also like to thank members of the Committee staff, both majority and minority, for their hard work on this legislation: Jacqueline Cohen, Tracy Sheppard, Greg Dotson, Michal Freedhoff, Jerry Couri, and Amanda Mertens Campbell.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bipartisan measure.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to support the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010 (H.R. 5320), and am a cosponsor of the provisions which were drawn from Endocrine Disruptor Screening Enhancement Act of 2010. These provisions address an issue of immense importance, endocrine disrupting chemicals and their impact on public health.

There are alarming studies that show rates of diseases unheard of generations before.

Asthma rates have nearly tripled in the past three decades.

One of every six American children has a development disorder (ADHD, dyslexia, mental retardation).

One in every 150 American children is now diagnosed with autism. For boys, one in 59.

Cancer, after accidents, is the leading cause of death among children in the United States.

Primary brain cancer increased by nearly 40 percent and leukemia increased by over 60 percent among children 14 years and younger in the last 30 years.

Childhood obesity has quadrupled in the past 10 years.

Type 2 diabetes has increased drastically.

There is an increase in sexual abnormalities, particularly in newborn boys.

Forty-one percent of Americans will be diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, and about 21 percent will die from cancer. It is believed that much of this is environmentally induced.

An analysis of the umbilical cords of a test group of newborns found over 200 chemicals in the blood—chemicals to which the mother had transmitted to the fetus.

We're seeing it in wildlife. In parts of the Potomac, 100 percent of the male small mouth bass are intersex—they are carrying undeveloped ovaries.

These alarming trends in public health are believed to be the result of chemicals in the environment that disrupt our endocrine system. Small amounts of these chemicals, it has been shown, can have a huge impact on our health and ultimately health care costs.

Close to 14 years ago, Congress enacted legislation requiring the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish an Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program. To date that endeavor has focused on pesticides, and the agency has been hamstrung by its use of old science and interference by the chemical industry.

This bill will facilitate the study and regulation of endocrine disrupting chemicals. It will require EPA to focus on the 100 chemicals of most concern, to which people are exposed through drinking water. It empowers the agency to consider a range of scientific sources for information on toxicity, and to act quickly in regulating these substances.

I fully support this measure and the endocrine-related provisions in this bill. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues Chairmen ED MARKEY and HENRY WAXMAN to bolster research efforts and broaden the scope of the federal regulatory agencies to remove harmful chemicals from the environment. This bill is a good start, but more needs to be done. It would be unconscionable to allow this pervasive, severe threat to American health to continue unabated.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. 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 Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5320, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND THE NATIONAL SIT-IN MOVEMENT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1566) recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the pioneering of college students whose determination and non-violent resistance led to the desegrega-

tion of lunch counters and places of public accommodation over a 5-year period.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1566

Whereas, on February 1, 1960, 4 students, Joseph McNeil, Ezell Blair, Franklin McCain, and David Richmond, attending North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, North Carolina, walked into Woolworth's department store to purchase school supplies and then sat down at the store's lunch counter for coffee;

Whereas they were refused service at the lunch counter and stayed seated at the counter until the store closed;

Whereas when they were forced to leave the store, they still had not been served;

Whereas these same students recruited other students from Bennett College for Women and Dudley High School, and after a few days of sit-ins, protestors filled almost all 66 places at Greensboro's Woolworth's lunch counter, attracting the attention of local reporters;

Whereas the actions of these 4 North Carolina A&T students sparked a national sit-in movement;

Whereas by the end of February 1960, there were nonviolent sit-ins in more than 30 communities in 7 States;

Whereas sit-ins spread to Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Durham, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and other cities in North Carolina;

Whereas on February 9, students at Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina, instituted numerous sit-ins with Friendship Junior College students in Rock Hill, South Carolina;

Whereas most Charlotte lunch counters and restaurants eventually integrated their businesses;

Whereas North and South Carolina students protested segregation in Rock Hill, South Carolina, to push integration and racial equality within local businesses;

Whereas on February 11 and 12, sit-ins spread to Hampton, Virginia, and Rock Hill, South Carolina, respectively;

Whereas on February 25, 40 students tried to sit-in at the Kress store in downtown Orangeburg, South Carolina;

Whereas Kress's lunch counter was closed and the stools were removed to prevent Blacks from promoting nonviolent resistance by sitting at a "white-only" facility;

Whereas, on March 15, 1960, almost 1,000 students from South Carolina State and Claflin College began a peaceful march downtown to protest segregation and support sit-ins, and were attacked with clubs, tear-gas, and high-pressure fire hoses;

Whereas almost 400 of the peaceful marchers were forced into a police stockade, it was the largest Freedom Movement mass arrest at that time;

Whereas, on February 13, 1960, African-American students in Nashville, Tennessee, began a desegregation sit-in campaign called the Nashville Student Movement;

Whereas racist violence escalated with harassment and beatings and many non-violent protesters were arrested, overflowing the jails;

Whereas 81 of the students were convicted of "disorderly conduct" and refused to pay the fine and chose instead to serve their time in jail;

Whereas, on April 19, 1960 the home Alexander Looby, the attorney representing most students in the Nashville Student Movement, was destroyed by a terrorist bomb;

Whereas the bomb on Looby's home led to a nonviolent march to the Nashville City

Hall where student activist Diane Nash confronted Mayor Ben West, forcing him to admit segregation was morally wrong;

Whereas the Nashville sit-in movement led to it being the first major city to begin desegregation of its public facilities on May 10, 1960;

Whereas, on February 22, 1960, the Civic Interest Group in Baltimore, Maryland, initiated sit-ins and pickets of department stores, ice cream parlors, and movie theaters;

Whereas Baltimore restaurants agreed to integrate after a short period of time;

Whereas Baltimore's Civic Interest Group continued its nonviolent resistance campaign over the next several years to initiate integration of all Baltimore businesses;

Whereas Atlanta University Center (AUC) students began sit-ins on March 15, 1960, after forming the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights that facilitated training sessions and workshops on the tactics of nonviolent resistance;

Whereas Atlanta students focused on support of Atlanta's African-American community to initiate boycott of all segregated stores;

Whereas by September of 1961, many Atlanta store owners desegregated their lunch counters based on the Atlanta students' commitment to integration;

Whereas, on March 16, 1960, students in Savannah, Georgia, demanded the integration of public facilities and the hiring of African-American clerks and managers within stores;

Whereas Savannah students won their integration demands by boycotting White-owned downtown stores;

Whereas sit-ins in Memphis were launched on March 19, 1960, by students from LeMoyné College and Owen Junior College;

Whereas Memphis students organized sit-ins at the main public library and local department stores;

Whereas protests in Memphis continued throughout the summer of 1960 and resulted in the integration of the local bus lines and the City's parks;

Whereas, on March 28, 1960, students from Baton Rouge and New Orleans Southern and Xavier University, respectively, began non-violent resistant sit-ins;

Whereas Louisiana student activists were arrested for sit-ins, expelled from school and barred from all public colleges and universities within Louisiana;

Whereas their peers called for a boycott of all classes until the expelled students were reinstated;

Whereas the Louisiana boycotts continued for years and reached its height with the Freedom March in September 1963;

Whereas the civil rights movement principle of peaceful protests spread throughout the South, and the Nation was captivated by the images of young people marching, praying, singing, demonstrating, and in many cases, being met with violence;

Whereas by July 1960, Woolworth and Kress Stores agreed to serve all "properly dressed and well behaved people" regardless of race;

Whereas on from April 15-17, 1960, with an \$800 grant, 126 delegates from 58 student sit-in centers and from 12 different States, from the North and the South gathered at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, and formed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which led to the national sit-in effort, and helped lead the "Freedom Rides" in 1961 and the historic March on Washington in 1963;

Whereas SNCC was advised by Ella Baker, who was a former member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and worked as a field secretary and director of branches for the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP);

Whereas Ella Baker listened to the students and she encouraged their nonviolent efforts as a quiet leader of a grass-roots effort;

Whereas SNCC learned from great planners like Jim Forman and A. Philip Randolph, and were inspired by Jim Lawson and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and developed an unique, agile, determined, and organized approach to nonviolent action, that ultimately forced the desegregation of the South;

Whereas by the end of April 1960, a sit-in had occurred in every southern State;

Whereas by August 1961, one and a half years after the inception of the sit-ins, the movement had attracted over 70,000 participants and generated over 3,000 arrests;

Whereas in addition to its goal of desegregating places of public accommodation, SNCC engaged in a voter registration program in some of the most segregated areas of the country;

Whereas SNCC's voter registration program culminated in 1964 with the Mississippi Summer Project, sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (SNCC, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)), during which hundreds of volunteers, Black and White, from the North and South, coordinated and participated in voter registration projects and the formation of Freedom Schools;

Whereas SNCC organized Freedom Schools which endeavored to eradicate fear and to educate African-Americans about their right to vote and participate in the democratic process;

Whereas in 1964, SNCC helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), which challenged the legitimacy and seating of Mississippi's officially recognized Democratic Party;

Whereas the national party decision-makers promised expansion of gender and racially based restrictions;

Whereas in 1972 racially and gender based restrictions were formalized into the McGovern Rules, which outlawed explicitly racist local party affiliates;

Whereas SNCC facilitated the organization and implementation of the nonviolent protests against segregation;

Whereas SNCC worked with the NAACP to push the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and

Whereas the enthusiasm of the students and the support they garnered for their pacifism in the face of hatred, led to the beginning of integration within the United States and the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC);

(2) recognizes and commemorate the significance and importance of SNCC and its role in organizing the national sit-in movement and the role that they played in the desegregation of United States society and for creating the political climate necessary to pass legislation to expand civil rights and voting rights for all people in the United States;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to recognize and celebrate the legal victories of the national sit-in movement that sought to eradicate segregation in United States society; and

(4) aspires to work with the same courage, determination, dignity, and commitment exemplified by those pioneering students who dared to challenge a segregated society by addressing modern-day inequalities and injustice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, better known as SNCC, one of the organizations that served as the very foundation of the civil rights movement, the movement that brought America closer to its purpose, its established goals in the Declaration of Independence, which we had been striving to achieve and are still striving to achieve, as a place where there is equal opportunity for all people.

It was the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee that was responsible for conceptualizing and implementing the sit-in movement. College students came together in the name of justice and equality to desegregate lunch counters and other public places through nonviolent demonstrations.

I recently read a copy of the Smithsonian magazine in which there was an article about the sit-in movement. There was an interview with Joseph McNeil, one of the four students from North Carolina A&T who participated in the sit-ins at Woolworth's department store in 1960. While studying engineering physics at North Carolina A&T, Mr. McNeil would take the bus from New York to North Carolina and personally experience the shift in his status as he went from north to south. As an African American, he saw the differences in America traveling those distances, differences that should not have been allowed.

He is quoted in the article saying, "In Philadelphia, I could eat anywhere in the bus station. By Maryland, that had changed." And in the Greyhound depot in Richmond, Virginia, McNeil couldn't buy a hot dog at a food counter reserved for whites. He further explained, "I was still the same person, but I was treated differently. To face this kind of experience and not challenge it meant we were part of the problem."

Well, the problem was America, and America needed changing. SNCC was one of the groups that came forth to change America and see that Thomas Jefferson's words weren't just words on paper as they were established in 1776 in the Declaration of Independence, but the practice of America, and that all

men were created equal and had those inalienable rights.

In honor of those students' heroic efforts, I would like to make three observations regarding their actions and their implications.

First, these sit-ins and other forms of nonviolent protests changed the climate and character of our country forever. As a direct result of SNCC sit-ins, protests, and boycotts, cities around the country, the South in particular, began to integrate their businesses in 1960, and thereafter, paving the way for the entire country to do so.

SNCC's work was not limited to integration of places of public accommodation. SNCC worked with the NAACP to achieve the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed segregation not only at places of public accommodation, but also in schools, in hiring, and in voting registration. Shortly thereafter, in the wake of these achievements, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Second, despite SNCC's plethora of victories, their work was not easy, uncontroversial, or even safe. Those dedicated students faced clubs, tear gas, and high-pressure fire hoses at peaceful marches. Many faced harassment and beatings from racial dissenters, and many were arrested and even jailed despite their nonviolence. Some lost their lives.

□ 0020

These challenges posed by opposition did not stop SNCC. They continued to march, sit in, boycott, and to raise awareness for equal treatment and opportunities regardless of race—all shown on television—raising America's consciousness in seeing that morality was the future of this country.

For example, in Louisiana, student protesters were expelled from schools and were barred from the State's public colleges and universities. After the State barred these students from receiving the education they deserved, their peers boycotted classes for years.

The sit-in movement spanned across many States, including my State of Tennessee. The Nashville sit-in movement led to its being the first major city to begin the desegregation of its public facilities on May 10 of 1960. In Memphis, students from Le Moyne College and Owen Junior College also organized sit-ins at the main public library and local department stores.

Lastly, as I reflect on these important changes of the students that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee brought about in our country to bring it closer to the democratic ideals on which it was founded, I cannot help but be reminded of how far our country still has to go to achieve the goals that were set out in the Declaration of Independence.

Glaring inequality still exists in education, housing, health, marriage, and other civil rights. America still has a distance to go.

It is critical that we look to the accomplishments of the SNCC as an in-

spiration to work harder for civil rights that have not yet been met and not as a pacifier to convince ourselves that we truly live up to the name "free country."

With that said, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the sit-in movement that it sparked, which really sparked the justice movement in our Nation, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 1566. This resolution recognizes and commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which is also known as SNCC, and the national sit-in movement in the 1960s.

The SNCC was a key contributor to the civil rights movement in the 1960s. The nonviolent aims of the SNCC helped bring about desegregation, civil rights, and voting rights for all Americans.

The SNCC formed under the leadership of Ella Baker at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, in April 1960. A conference was held for students to share experiences and to coordinate activities with regard to racial equality. As sit-ins occurred throughout the South, the SNCC grew into a large organization. By August of 1961, the movement had attracted more than 70,000 participants.

The SNCC's nonviolent sit-ins, boycotts, and protests helped bring about the desegregation of places of public accommodation. The SNCC was also one of the leaders of the Freedom Rides in 1961 and of the historic March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963. SNCC Freedom Riders put themselves at great risk by traveling in racially integrated groups throughout the South. More than 400 people took part in these Freedom Rides throughout the spring and summer of 1961.

Robert Parris Moses helped transform the SNCC from a student protest group to a community-based political organization for the rural poor. He led a voter registration project in Mississippi in 1961 that became a springboard for similar SNCC activities from 1962 to 1966.

The SNCC's voter registration efforts culminated in 1964 with the Mississippi Summer Project, which was sponsored by the SNCC, by the Congress of Racial Equality, and by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Hundreds of black and white volunteers from the North and South participated in voter registration projects.

The SNCC also organized Freedom Schools for the purpose of eradicating fear and educating African Americans about their right to vote and to participate in the democratic process.

Finally, the SNCC worked with the NAACP to bring about the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

It is clear that the nonviolent sit-ins of the students who began the SNCC in 1960 inspired others later to take historic steps toward the building of racial equality in America, so I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3534, CONSOLIDATED LAND, ENERGY, AND AQUATIC RESOURCES ACT OF 2010; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5851, OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS WORKER WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT OF 2010

Mr. POLIS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-582) on the resolution (H. Res. 1574) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3534) to provide greater efficiencies, transparency, returns, and accountability in the administration of Federal mineral and energy resources by consolidating administration of various Federal energy minerals management and leasing programs into one entity to be known as the Office of Federal Energy and Minerals Leasing of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5851) to provide whistleblower protections to certain workers in the offshore oil and gas industry, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND THE NATIONAL SIT-IN MOVEMENT—Continued

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman who is the hero of the civil rights movement, a person who personally experienced the times of which we are speaking, who is, I believe, one of the founders of SNCC and a gentleman with whom we are privileged to serve and to know in America, who helped make America the country it is today and who is helping to move it forward to be the country that it needs to be, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I want to thank my colleague, my brother, and my friend, Mr. COHEN, for introducing this resolution with me. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia, along with Chairman CONYERS and members of the Judiciary Committee, for bringing this resolution to the floor tonight.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and appropriate that we pause to recognize the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, better known as SNCC. It grew

out of the sit-in movement and the efforts of hundreds and thousands of young people who were standing up by sitting in.

These young people put their bodies, their hearts, and their spirits on the line to end racial discrimination and segregation in public accommodations. We were working to liberate the soul of a nation. It was the young people—black and white, Jewish and Christian, from the North and the South—coming together as a circle of trust and a band of brothers and sisters to change America forever.

As a young student in the Nashville Student Movement, people like Jim Lawson taught us the philosophy and the discipline of nonviolent resistance. He taught us the way of love. While we trained and learned and prepared to sit in, the Greensboro sit-ins happened. That was the spark that ignited the courage and the passion of students around the Nation.

On the day of the first Nashville sit-in, 124 of us gathered at the First Baptist Church, and we walked through downtown Nashville, two by two, quiet and solemn, well-dressed and well-mannered. My group went to Woolworth's. We sat at the counter, and we were told that we wouldn't be served. The lunch counter was closed early, and they turned out the lights, but we sat there all day, quietly—some of us reading, some of us doing our homework. We sat in again and again that week. It was the first time that I was arrested for civil disobedience. No sooner would one group be arrested than another group would take our place at the lunch counters.

Some of us were beaten, and the images of violence were broadcast around the Nation. Soon, the jails were full. The process of desegregation had begun. For months, all around the country, students sat in and stood in. The sit-ins spread around the South like wildfire. We marched; we sang; we prayed. Along the way, many were beaten, jailed, and some even died in the struggle.

During that time, 126 student delegates from 58 sit-in centers and 12 different States came to the campus of Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. That was the first meeting of what would become known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, better known as SNCC.

SNCC did the hard, nitty-gritty work of organizing and mobilizing people in the heart of the Deep South to attempt to register to vote. From the sit-ins to the Freedom Rides, from Freedom Summer voter registration drives to the March on Washington, SNCC was there.

By 1963, at 23 years old, I had been arrested 24 times. I had been on the Freedom Rides. That year, I also became the chairman of SNCC.

SNCC was made up of people like Bob Moses and Bob Zelner, Julian Bond and Charles Sherrod, Bernard Lafayette and Diane Nash, Ruby Doris Smith and

Fannie Lou Hamer, Howard Zinn and Ella Baker.

These young people, the students, carried the movement into the heart of the Deep South, and America is a better place because of them and the work of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. We hope that they will inspire the next generation to continue to build the beloved community. It is a society based on simple justice that values the dignity and the worth of every human being.

I ask and urge all of my colleagues to join us in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of SNCC and the sit-in movement.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my staff for working on this resolution, especially my legislative director, Michaelleen Crowell.

□ 0030

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I have had occasion before to listen to Congressman LEWIS address this topic. Each time I enjoy doing that, and appreciate it wouldn't be appropriate for me to follow words after his, and so I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you very much to the manager of this bill, and thank you for allowing me to rise to salute our colleague, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, and the list of honorees that he listed just a few minutes ago, part of the founding foundation of SNCC.

So many of us associated ourselves as we looked to this group of young people who were willing to leave the comfort of classrooms around America, college classrooms, and begin to stand alongside of those who might have been considered elders in the movement.

You know, there are many discussions about whether an entity or a group is a movement. We've heard that of late over the last couple of few years. But those of us who know the civil rights movement and know about SNCC, know about the SCLC, we really understand what a movement was and what it is.

Fifty years is appropriate to commemorate a group that sacrificed themselves in the name of peace and nonviolence. Remember now, they were young people, energized, active, dedicated young people, full of energy, and certainly tempted by the violence that was around them. But because of leaders like JOHN LEWIS, their president, they were able to truly create a movement. They provided the legs and the genius of the sit-in movement as they went around the places of the South.

You know, when you're young, you can sit for a long time. You have the tenacity to be able to withstand the back-bending sitting that it requires. You are able to draw upon your strength to not eat while you're sitting at the counter because they were denying you that right.

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

Mr. COHEN. I yield the gentlewoman as much time as she needs.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. And so there was a special role, and I thank the gentleman for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and they have a very special place in history.

I'm very grateful that this great leader and hero who is amongst us today, JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, was able to come to the floor, with the help of his great staff, to give us the opportunity to commemorate those who many may not know, but to realize that they truly were part of a movement. They had a cause, a belief, a passion, a determination and a commitment to the freedom of all people.

Thank you to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and thank you, JOHN LEWIS.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to reflect on why we're here. Mr. LEWIS and I brought this resolution because it's the 50th anniversary of SNCC.

There were other civil rights organizations as well, the NAACP, there was the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, there was CORE, and there was SNCC. SNCC came about at a time when this country was ripe for change and helped really light the fire that ignited a Nation to see the injustices and bring about the change that came about in the sixties.

When you think about what's happened in 50 years, that we're here on the floor of the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker, honoring the founding of SNCC, an organization when it was founded and it was exercising its purposes, it was sneered and jeered and disdained by most people in America because they were upsetting America. They were bringing about change that people didn't understand and people resisted. And there were a lot of people that thought that the people involved in these organizations should be jailed, they were un-American, they were Communists, they were Socialists. That same rhetoric that you sometimes hear today you heard 50 years ago about these organizations that helped make America the more perfect Union it is, and to bring about the liberties that we really should enjoy, that Jefferson wrote about, but that were words on paper, not in practice.

The people that were involved with SNCC and these civil rights organizations should be considered heroes and are heroes because they made America. They made America what it should be, the land of opportunity and justice and equality and liberty, and giving all people rights, which we didn't have.

We had Jim Crow laws that were enforced by this Nation's laws, that Brown v. Board of Education changed. But before that, we had separate but equal, Plessy v. Ferguson, and it took

the work of Thurgood Marshall and others to overturn that in the courts, and later to overturn it in these Halls of this Congress in 1965 and 1964, civil rights laws, civil rights laws that, unfortunately, caused the Democrats to lose their majorities and to lose their hold on the South because they did what was right for this country, and what that flag stands for and what this Nation stands for.

So we're here today to honor the people and the organizations that at one time were sneered and disdained. But now we understand they were right. And sometimes you have to look back at history to understand who the heroes are and the direction this country goes in and where it should be.

And so I respect Mr. LEWIS. He was in the front line. He mentioned being arrested 24 times. He was beaten; he was hit. He was in the face of injustice in the picture of law and order, and stood up to it with a moral law that was higher than the law of the State of Alabama, and he made that law change.

And so it's fitting, appropriate, and proper that we honor those heroes and the anniversary of that organization and that this United States Congress pass this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, sometimes we have resolutions commending certain events and certain organizations where a few words can actually offer more respect than more. In this case, I think it's the life of Congressman LEWIS that really puts this resolution into perspective for all of us. And once again, we just thank him for his service, thanks to this resolution. We urge our colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my staff, Ms. Reisha Phills, who worked with me on this resolution with Mr. LEWIS, and I yield back the balance of my time and ask that we pass this resolution here tonight.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1566.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 0040

FRANCIS MARION NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5414) to provide for the

conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5414

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

SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, FRANCIS MARION NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Upon the tender of consideration from the First Baptist Church of Bonneau, 108 West Church Street, Bonneau, South Carolina (in this section referred to as the "Bonneau Baptist Church"), the Secretary of Agriculture shall sell and quitclaim to Bonneau Baptist Church all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of National Forest System land in the Francis Marion National Forest consisting of up to approximately 3 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled, "First Baptist Church of Bonneau Cemetery Tract" and dated May 6, 2010. The conveyance shall be subject to valid existing rights and the other provisions of this section.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CASH CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), Bonneau Baptist Church shall pay to the Secretary cash consideration in an amount equal to the market value of the land.

(2) MARKET VALUE.—The market value of the land conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by an appraisal approved by the Secretary based on appraisal instructions prescribed by the Secretary for a separate lot unconnected with a larger parcel, unencumbered by any permit or restrictive covenant (other than the restriction required by subsection (f)), and otherwise in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(3) DEPOSIT AND USE OF PROCEEDS.—The consideration received by the Secretary under this subsection shall be deposited into the account in the Treasury established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a). The monies so deposited shall be available to the Secretary, until expended and without further appropriation, for the acquisition of lands and interests in land in the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina.

(c) SURVEY.—The land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be surveyed, and such survey and resulting land description shall be subject to approval by the Secretary.

(d) COSTS.—The Secretary shall require the Bonneau Baptist Church to pay all reasonable costs associated with the conveyance under subsection (a), including—

(1) appraisal;

(2) survey;

(3) closing costs, including deed recordation; and

(4) any administrative and environmental analyses required by law or regulation.

(e) TREATMENT OF EXISTING SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION.—Upon completion of the conveyance under subsection (a), the Special Use Authorization provided to Bonneau Baptist Church for use of the conveyed lands shall be deemed to be terminated.

(f) RESTRICTION ON USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The deed of conveyance for the land conveyed under subsection (a) shall restrict the use of the conveyed land to cemetery purposes. Structures may not be erected on the conveyed land, other than for monumentation or cemetery maintenance facilities.

(g) COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—The conveyance of the land under subsection (a) is subject to compliance with existing laws and regulations.

(h) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2. STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO LANGUAGE.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5414 provides for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5414 authorizes the sale of land in the Francis Marion National Forest. The proceeds of the sale will be placed in the general account for the purchase of other suitable land within the Francis Marion National Forest when it becomes available. This legislation is sponsored by Representative BROWN of South Carolina, and supported by the Forest Service.

Since 1946, the Bonneau Baptist Church has operated 3 acres of the Francis Marion National Forest under a special use permit. The church has requested to expand the permit area and to purchase the land at fair market value to accommodate the growing needs of the cemetery they maintain on this property.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5414. This simple legislation allows the Forest Service to sell a 3-acre parcel of land in the Francis Marion National Forest to the Bonneau Baptist Church in Bonneau, South Carolina. The church needs this land to expand their cemetery, which is within

the boundary of the National Forest, and cannot expand without this sale.

The church has agreed to pay for the costs of the transaction. The Forest Service is going to use the funds generated by the sale of this tract to purchase other land for the forest in the future. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) has worked with the Forest Service, the church, and the community to ensure that this transaction is acceptable to everyone concerned. And most importantly, Mr. Speaker, this bill will not result in any expense to the taxpayers.

I hope and urge that my colleagues will join me in support of this legislation.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on a noncontroversial piece of legislation that I introduced that would assist many of my constituents in South Carolina's First Congressional District.

My legislation would simply facilitate the conveyance of no more than three acres of land from the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina.

The land would be acquired by constituents and families associated with the First Baptist Church in Bonneau, South Carolina. This land is needed in order to facilitate a one-time expansion of their cemetery which has currently reached its capacity.

This legislation would eventually allow these families to be buried together alongside other family members. It would also provide the forest service with desperately needed funds that they would be able to put to good use during these very tough budgetary times.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this noncontroversial piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5414, as amended.

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. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SKI AREA RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2476) to amend the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture regarding additional recreational uses of National Forest System land that are subject to ski area permits, and for other purposes, as amended.

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

H.R. 2476

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 "Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to amend the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497b)—

(1) to enable snow-sports (in addition to nordic and alpine skiing) to be permitted on National Forest System land, subject to ski area permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 3 of the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497b); and

(2) to clarify the authority of the Secretary to permit appropriate additional seasonal or year-round recreational activities and facilities on National Forest System land, subject to ski area permits issued by the Secretary under section 3 of the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497b).

SEC. 3. SKI AREA PERMITS.

Section 3 of the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "nordic and alpine ski areas and facilities" and inserting "ski areas and associated facilities";

(2) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "nordic and alpine skiing operations and purposes" and inserting "skiing and other snow-sports and such other seasonal or year-round recreational activities associated with mountain resorts as the Secretary may authorize pursuant to subsection (c)";

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively;

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) OTHER RECREATIONAL USES.—

"(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary may authorize the holder of a ski area permit issued pursuant to subsection (b) to provide on National Forest System land subject to the ski area permit such other seasonal or year-round natural resource-based recreational activities and associated facilities or improvements (in addition to skiing and other snow-sports) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Any activity, facility, or improvement authorized by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall—

"(A) encourage outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature;

"(B) to the extent practicable, harmonize with the natural environment of the National Forest System land on which the activity, facility, or improvement is located;

"(C) to the extent practicable, be located within the portions of the ski permit area that are developed to support skiing and other snow sports;

"(D) be consistent with the applicable forest management plan and all other applicable laws; and

"(E) be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(3) NO CHANGE IN PURPOSE.—

"(A) PURPOSE TEST.—The Secretary may not authorize an activity, facility, or improvement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the authorization of the activity, facility, or improvement would result in the primary recreational purpose of

the National Forest System land subject to the ski area permit to be a purpose other than skiing or any other snow-sport.

"(B) REVENUE TEST.—To ensure that National Forest System lands subject to a ski area permit continue to be used predominantly for skiing and other snow sports, the Secretary may authorize an activity, facility, or improvement under paragraph (1) only to the extent that the majority of the revenue of the ski area is generated by the sale of lift tickets and fees for ski and other snow-sport rentals, skiing and other snow-sport instruction, ski trail passes for the use of trails maintained by the permit holder, and ancillary facilities related to the operation and support of skiing and other snow-sport activities.

"(4) BOUNDARY CHANGES.—When determining the boundary of a ski area permit under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary shall not consider the need for activities other than skiing and other snow-sports.

"(5) EFFECT ON EXISTING AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES.—Nothing in this subsection affects any activity or facility authorized by a ski area permit in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection during the term of the permit."; and

(5) in subsection (d) (as redesignated by paragraph (3))—

(A) by striking "Within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the" and inserting "Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2010, the"; and

(B) by striking "within 3 years of the date of enactment of this Act".

SEC. 4. EFFECT.

Nothing in this Act (including the amendments made by this Act) affects—

(1) any authority of the Secretary of Agriculture (including the authority of the Secretary with respect to recreational activities or infrastructure located on National Forest System land) under any Federal law (including regulations) other than the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497b); and

(2) any duty of the Secretary under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

SEC. 5. STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO LANGUAGE.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 2476.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2476 amends the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 to update the use of ski permits to include other snow sports in addition to Nordic and alpine skiing, and to provide guidelines and clarification to the Secretary regarding other year-round recreational activities on Forest Service lands. This bill is sponsored by Representative DEGETTE, and has 16 cosponsors, and the Forest Service supports this legislation.

The original statute was enacted in 1986, before new sports like snowboarding grew into popularity. Additionally, many ski areas operate year-round activities like summertime mountain biking on the slopes. This bill will not alter any forest management plan or the need for strict environmental compliance on Federal lands.

I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2476, the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act. This bipartisan bill provides the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to allow additional activities on National Forest land governed by a ski permit. A vendor who holds a ski area permit will be able to offer snow sports other than alpine and Nordic skiing in these permitted areas.

The legislation also clarifies the Secretary's authority to expand the number of activities allowed in these skiing areas during summer months when they are not being utilized for their primary purpose.

Mr. Speaker, these are great ways to encourage Americans to explore our National Forest systems and to appreciate the beauty of our National Forests, all while being physically active. The bill ensures that these activities are regulated in such a manner that does not alter the character of the forest.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor of H.R. 2476.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you have had the chance to visit some of the terrific winter recreation and summer recreation areas in Colorado's Second Congressional District, in places that are known across the United States and across the world, like Vail, Beaver Creek, Copper Mountain, Arapahoe Basin, Keystone, Breckenridge, Winter Park.

People know us for our skiing. Our alpine and Nordic skiing is among the best in the world. And yet there are many more opportunities to be both good stewards of our mountain resources and provide additional rec-

reational opportunities for you, Mr. Speaker, our colleagues and friends from across the country, and across the world.

With those recreational opportunities that we give for people to enjoy our mountains with summer activities like mountain biking, activities on the mountain, activities in our rivers, with those opportunities, Mr. Speaker, we create jobs, jobs for people who reside in Eagle and Summit Counties, and Grand County in my district, and other areas across the country.

We have the opportunity with National Forest System land that we use for skiing to provide additional opportunities for seasonal and year-round recreational opportunities, providing enjoyment and fun for families across the United States, and promoting jobs in my district and others like it, and the communities that serve these areas.

By increasing the extent to which the National Forest Service land is managed to allow for outdoor recreational activities, we can provide more opportunities for people to interact with nature, to gain an appreciation of our ecosystem and natural heritage.

With this bill, we clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to permit appropriate seasonal or year-round recreational activities. This all continues to be subject to permits that are granted through a process that takes into account impact on the lands themselves.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, with the passage of this bill we can do an even better job in Vail, Beaver Creek, and in our mountain communities in showing you a good time, Mr. Speaker. And in showing you a good time, Mr. Speaker, we're going to create jobs for the good residents of Colorado's Second Congressional District.

I urge support of H.R. 2476.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. I would just like to give an amen to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado for which he speaks. As one who has traveled out to Colorado myself and visited around Vail and around Golden, Colorado, what he speaks is so truthful. And the enjoyment, the recreation, and the significant amount of jobs that are created as a result of what's embodied in this legislation. I commend you for your very strong remarks on it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2476, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 0050

SUPPORTING GOSPEL MUSIC HERITAGE MONTH

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 90) expressing support for designation of September 2010 as "Gospel Music Heritage Month" and honoring gospel music for its valuable and longstanding contributions to the culture of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. Res. 90

Whereas gospel music is a beloved art form unique to the United States, spanning decades, generations, and races;

Whereas gospel music is one of the cornerstones of the musical tradition of the United States and has grown beyond its roots to achieve pop-culture and historical relevance;

Whereas gospel music has spread beyond its geographic origins to touch audiences around the world;

Whereas the history of gospel music can be traced to multiple and diverse influences and foundations, including African-American spirituals that blended diverse elements from African music and melodic influences from Irish folk songs and hymns, and gospel music ultimately borrowed from uniquely American musical styles including ragtime, jazz, and blues;

Whereas that tradition of diversity remains today, as the influence of gospel music can be found infused in all forms of secular music, including rock and roll, country, soul, rhythm and blues, and countless other styles;

Whereas the legacy of gospel music includes some of the most memorable voices and musical pioneers in the history of the United States, such as Thomas Dorsey, Mahalia Jackson, James Vaughan, Roberta Martin, Virgil Stamps, Diana Washington, Stamps Quartet, The Highway QCs, The Statesmen, The Soul Stirrers, Point of Grace, Smokie Norful, Terry Woods, James Cleveland, Billy Ray Hearn, Rex Humbard, Joe Ligon and The Mighty Clouds of Joy, Kirk Franklin, V. Michael McKay, Theola Booker, Yolanda Adams, Edwin and Walter Hawkins, Sandi Patty, The Winans, Kathy Taylor, and Brenda Waters, Carl Preacher, Shirley Joiner of B, C & S;

Whereas many of the biggest names in music emerged from the gospel music tradition or have recorded gospel music, including Sam Cooke, Al Green, Elvis Presley, Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, Whitney Houston, Little Richard, Ray Charles, Buddy Holly, Alan Jackson, Dolly Parton, Mariah Carey, Bob Dylan, and Randy Travis;

Whereas, regardless of their musical styles, those artists and so many more have turned to gospel music as the source and inspiration for their music, which has blurred the boundaries between secular and gospel music;

Whereas, beyond its contribution to the musical tradition of the United States, gospel music has provided a cultural and musical backdrop across all of mainstream media, from hit television series to major Hollywood motion pictures, including "American Idol", "Heroes", "Dancing with the Stars", "O Brother, Where Art Thou?", "Sister Act", "The Preacher's Wife", "Evan Almighty", and more;

Whereas gospel music has a huge audience around the country and around the world, a testament to the universal appeal of a historical American art form that both inspires

and entertains across racial, ethnic, religious, and geographic boundaries; and

Whereas September 2010 would be an appropriate month to designate as “Gospel Music Heritage Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress supports the designation of “Gospel Music Heritage Month” which would recognize the contributions to the culture of the United States derived from the rich heritage of gospel music and gospel music artists.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present H.J. Res. 90 for consideration.

This resolution expresses support for Gospel Music Heritage Month celebrated in September and honors gospel music for its valuable and longstanding contributions to the culture of the United States. H.J. Res. 90 was introduced by our colleague Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE of Texas on June 17, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it reported favorably by unanimous consent on July 15, 2010. It enjoys the bipartisan support of 65 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, gospel music has been enjoyed by generation after generation of Americans and by music lovers from around the world. As with many of our country’s artistic and cultural traditions, it reflects our diverse ancestry, borrowing from such sources as African music, African American spirituals, Irish folk songs and hymns as well as ragtime, jazz, and blues. The blending of these styles with Christian hymns and gospel verse has led to a musical tradition at the heart of our culture.

Throughout its history, gospel music has stood as a prominent form of Christian worship. Congregations across the country continue to sing gospel music during their regular services. Gospel music has also influenced many forms of secular music with rock, country, soul, rhythm and blues, with many other styles drawing from its distinct sound.

Mr. Speaker, gospel music is a truly American art and H.J. Resolution 90 will recognize its profound contribution to our culture.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 90, expressing support for the designation of September 2010 as Gospel Music Heritage Month and honoring gospel music for its valuable and longstanding contributions to the culture of the United States.

I would like to commend the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for introducing this legislation and bringing it to the floor this evening—well, rather, this morning.

This is the third year in a row that this body has considered a resolution supporting Gospel Music Heritage Month and honoring gospel music. Beginning in June 2008, Members of this body have worked together in a bipartisan fashion to recognize what gospel music means to our country. I commend my colleagues for their work in honoring the cultural contributions that gospel music has and continues to make to America and the world.

Over the years, gospel music has been influenced by a multitude of unique and diverse musical styles and genres including elements of European music and African American spirituals as well. These spirituals brought together and blended elements of African music and were coupled with melodic influences from Irish folk songs and hymns.

Over the last century, gospel music has also merged aspects and features from uniquely American music styles such as ragtime, jazz, and blues.

Today, gospel music has progressed into more of a contemporary era as it has obtained pop culture status but at the same time has been able to stay true to its roots, traditions, and history. Artists like Aretha Franklin, Ray Charles, Marvin Gaye, Bob Dylan, and Mariah Carey have either emerged from or recorded gospel music. These artists and many others have sought inspiration from gospel music and through their work have blurred the line between secular and gospel music.

The area of Louisiana that I represent includes New Orleans, the birthplace of jazz. Gospel music, much like jazz, reflects the richness of talents, culture, and crosses all barriers. It provides a positive force for informing and reuniting our communities, and it serves as a spoken, yet often unwritten, record of our shared experiences.

From Louis Armstrong to Irma Thomas to Marva Wright, the maven of song who passed away early this year, New Orleans is rich with music that has shaped our Nation’s rich heritage and inspired lives across the world. America’s cultural story is heavily influenced by the celebration and struggle of African Americans through their musical expression, especially gospel music. African American musicians, singers, and composers have contributed immensely to our Nation’s history.

For decades, the voices of the civil rights movement’s social activism and

cultural awareness have been heard through the gospel music we recognize and celebrate today.

Mr. Speaker, gospel music has gone from a little-known American music genre to be known all around the world as an art form that has the ability to inspire and entertain millions of people. No matter the race, ethnicity, religion, or location, gospel music has become and will continue to be cherished and enjoyed by many.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting H.J. Res. 90.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. I now recognize Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, the author of this resolution, for such time as she may consume.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you to the manager of this legislation, Congresswoman CHU, for her very kind and astute words and to Mr. CAO for his words in recognizing that gospel music is part of Americana.

And that’s why I stand today to be able to reflect the history of America and to be able to say that it is important that we preserve our history, cherish uniqueness of American history and American history in music.

□ 0100

Today I rise in support of H.J. Res. 90, expressing support for the designation of September 2010 as Gospel Music Heritage Month and honoring gospel music for its valuable and long-standing contributions to the culture of the United States.

It was in my own hometown of Houston, listening to the wide range of gospel artists from many different disciplines, that the idea came to seek an opportunity for all of America, no matter from where they may have come, from what walk of life, what religion, what ethnicity, what background to really celebrate this very special part of American history.

As you may know, gospel music is an American art form that has spanned hundreds of years and across several generations. It has touched millions of lives around the world while demonstrating its profound ability to transcend secular music and many other forms of music.

As you can note, you can see that when we play or sing gospel music in a very diverse form, people are happy. They are joyful. They are having a wonderful time.

By surpassing culturally constructed boundaries, gospel music has emerged as a musical thread uniting the fabric of America. Gospel music is when we are sad. Gospel music is when we are joyous. Gospel music is when we need comforting.

Whether you are rich or poor, young or old, and even Democrats and Republicans alike have been uniquely interlinked by gospel’s undeniable influence to American culture. For this reason it is important that we recognize and celebrate the vital role that gospel music has played in shaping music history. If

you talk to many of our military personnel on battlefields, you will note that many will hum a gospel song or a hymn that began with the origin of gospel music.

While gospel music has become a multibillion-dollar industry, gospel music's historic roots have originated in the humble and soulful melodies of African American spirituals, as well as in the far ranges of Appalachia and other places around the Nation. Its sound contains diverse elements from African music, melodic influences from Irish folk songs, hymns and ultimately borrows from other uniquely American musical styles, including ragtime, jazz and blues. The legacy of gospel music can be heard in the voices of pioneers in American history like Thomas Dorsey, Mahalia Jackson, James Vaughan, Roberta Martin and many, many more.

The influence of gospel music can be found infused in all forms of secular music, including rock and roll, country, soul, R&B and countless other styles. Gospel music laid down the foundation for legendary recording artists such as Elvis Presley. I heard many say that Elvis's best words and music were the gospel songs that he sang, and I believe that someone reminded me that Elvis Presley won a Grammy because of a gospel song that he sang. Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, Buddy Holly, Whitney Houston, Ray Charles, Dolly Parton, Mariah Carey, Bob Dylan, and Randy Travis.

While there are many elements, situations and issues that divide our Nation, gospel music has found a unique way to highlight our similarities and influence the cultural makeup of our society. Instead of emphasizing our differences, gospel music has found a way to cater to the fundamental elements that unite people around the world, focusing on the soul of an individual rather than the mind.

If you look at these pictures, you can see how people are inspired and seemingly caught up in the emotion and the feeling of the song.

With that, it is important that we do not take this art form for granted. In fact, this evening I was speaking to Kurt Carr, and it may be important that as we celebrate Gospel Music Heritage Month we find a way to translate this musical art to our children. We must make sure that the heritage of gospel music is recognized, honored, and celebrated. As I said, it is part of Americana. It is part of American history. It is a song which pioneers took west with them and others found comfort in their times of stress.

Over the years, songs like "Amazing Grace," which was written by John Newton, a young boy who left school at the age of 11 and began a life as a pirate seaman. Eventually he engaged in slavery capturing people from west Africa and selling them to slave markets around the world. But some would say by the grace of God fear was put into his heart when he was caught in a violent and fierce storm upon the sea, and

lo and behold, he designed, wrote, felt and offered to the world the song, "Amazing Grace," which offered to us that one could be saved when you felt lost and blind.

And so it is important that as we reflect on how wonderful it is to live in this great country, how many attributes we have, we have brought to this Congress the opportunity to commemorate and designate September as Gospel Music Heritage Month.

There are some icons that I want to mention in this statement tonight.

Dr. Bobby Jones, who founded and is the director and anchor and presenter of "Dr. Bobby Jones Gospel," a program that has been on cable TV for 30 years, I did not say 10, I did not say 20, this is the longest-running cable TV program in the Nation, not longest gospel TV program, the longest gospel program of 30 years. And so I thank you, Dr. Jones, for providing for aspiring artists and the many gospel singers that have had their opportunity to be on your program.

Singers like Kurt Carr, V. Michael McKay and Don Jackson, who was the founder of the Stellar Awards, which is the great honorable program that honors all gospel singers. Certainly V. Michael McKay, as I indicated, just wrote a book of hymns that has a gospel touch; to Jazzy Jordan, who manages a number of artists and to many of those whose names have been listed in this legislation, names like the Mighty Clouds of Joy, Kirk Franklin, Theola Booker, Yolanda Adams, Edwin and Walter Hawkins—and certainly we mourn the passing of brother Walter Hawkins—Sandi Patty, the Winans, Kathy Taylor, Brenda Waters, Carl Preacher—the late Carl Preacher—Shirley Joiner of B, C & S. All of these may not still be with us today, but we recognize their value.

What about those who started with a grounding in gospel music like Sam Cooke, Al Green, Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, Whitney Houston, Alan Jackson and many, many others.

So I hope that as we celebrate, we will find the opportunity to be able to have a gospel music heritage event in every location around America. Again, no matter what your background, you can celebrate gospel music.

This bill has generated bipartisan support with 65 cosponsors, and I urge the rest of my colleagues to join us in honoring and celebrating this historic musical art form and pass H.J. Res. 90 today so that we can establish September as Gospel Music Heritage Month in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support my bill H.J. Res. 90, "Expressing Support for the Designation of September 2010 as 'Gospel Music Heritage Month' and Honoring Gospel Music for its Valuable and Longstanding Contributions to the Culture of the United States."

As you may know, gospel music is an American art form that has spanned hundreds of years and across several generations. It has touched millions of lives around the world

while demonstrating its profound ability to transcend secular musical genres. By surpassing culturally constructed boundaries, gospel music has emerged as the musical thread uniting the fabric of America. Rich, poor, young, old, and even Democrats and Republicans alike have been uniquely interlinked by gospel music's undeniable influence and contribution to American culture. For this reason, it is important that we recognize and celebrate the vital role that gospel music has played in shaping music history.

While gospel music has become a multibillion-dollar industry, gospel music's historic roots have originated in the humble and soulful melodies of African American spirituals. Its sound contains diverse elements from African music, melodic influences from Irish folk songs and hymns, and ultimately borrowed from other uniquely American musical styles including ragtime, jazz, and blues. The legacy of gospel music can be heard in the voices of pioneers in American history, such as Thomas Dorsey, Mahalia Jackson, James Vaughan, Roberta Martin, and many more.

The influence of gospel music can be found infused in all forms of secular music including rock & roll, country, soul, R&B, and countless other styles. Gospel music laid down the musical foundation for legendary recording artists such as Elvis Presley, Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, Buddy Holly, Whitney Houston, Ray Charles, Dolly Parton, Mariah Carey, Bob Dylan, and Randy Travis.

While there are many elements, situations, and issues that divide our Nation, gospel music has found a unique way to highlight our similarities and influence the cultural make of our society. Instead of emphasizing our differences, gospel music has found a way to cater to the fundamental elements that unite people around the world, focusing on the soul of an individual rather than the mind. With that, it is important that we do not take this art form for granted. We must make sure that the heritage of gospel music is recognized, honored and celebrated.

Over the years, songs like "Amazing Grace," which was written by John Newton, a young boy who left school at the age of eleven and began a life as a pirate seaman. Eventually he engaged in slavery, capturing people from West Africa and selling them to slave markets around the world. But by the grace of God, fear was put into his heart when he was caught in a violent and fierce storm upon the sea. Newton was so afraid of a shipwreck that he began to read "The Imitation of Christ" by Thomas a' Kempis. Calling himself a wretch who was lost and blind, John Newton recognized that God had used this book to lead him to a dramatic change in his way of life and this episode led him to write one of the most amazing songs throughout history.

My bill will designate the month of September as "Gospel Music Heritage Month," honoring gospel music for its valuable longstanding contributions to American culture. This bill has generated bipartisan support with 65 cosponsors. I urge the rest of my colleagues to join me in honoring and celebrating this historic musical art form, and to pass H.J. Res. 90 today.

Mr. CAO. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.J. Res 90, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting

Gospel Music Heritage Month, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 90.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING UNITED STATES MEN'S SOCCER TEAM

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1527) congratulating the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its inspiring performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1527

Whereas the United States Men's National Soccer Team made the Nation proud and impressed fans around the world with steadfast play and an impressive performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup;

Whereas the team won its group in the FIFA World Cup for the first time since 1930;

Whereas Nacogdoches, Texas, native Clint Dempsey scored a goal against England in the opening match to ensure a tie;

Whereas Landon Donovan of Redlands, California, and Michael Bradley of Manhattan Beach, California, each scored goals against Slovenia to tie the match and put the United States in position to advance to the second round with a win over Algeria;

Whereas the team advanced to the Round-of-16 with a 1-0 victory over Algeria, the first FIFA World Cup victory for the United States in 8 years and its fifth shutout in FIFA World Cup play;

Whereas Landon Donovan clinched the victory over Algeria with the second of his three goals in the 2010 FIFA World Cup in dramatic fashion in the first minute of added time following 90 minutes of exhausting play by both sides;

Whereas Landon Donovan now holds the all-time United States records for FIFA World Cup career appearances at 12 and FIFA World Cup career goals at 5;

Whereas the United States demonstrated that it can compete with the elite soccer programs in the world; and

Whereas the team's achievement reflects the growth in popularity of soccer in the United States and the importance of athletic participation for building character and confidence in the Nation's youth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its historic performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup;

(2) recognizes the United States Men's National Soccer Team head coach Bob Bradley of Manhattan Beach, CA, the team's coaching, training, and administrative personnel, and each of the players for their tenacious play and dedication to excellence, including Tim Howard of North Brunswick, New Jersey, Jonathan Spector of Arlington Heights, Illinois, Carlos Bocanegra of Alta Loma,

California, Michael Bradley of Manhattan Beach, California, Oguchi Onyewu of Olney, Maryland, Steve Cherundolo of San Diego, California, DaMarcus Beasley of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Clint Dempsey of Nacogdoches, Texas, Herculez Gomez of Las Vegas, Nevada, Landon Donovan of Redlands, California, Stuart Holden of Houston, Texas, Jonathan Bornstein of Los Alamitos, California, Ricardo Clark of Jonesboro, Georgia, Edson Buddle of New Rochelle, New York, Jay DeMerit of Green Bay, Wisconsin, José Torres of Longview, Texas, Jozy Altidore of Boca Raton, Florida, Brad Guzan of Homer Glen, Illinois, Maurice Edu of Fontana, California, Robbie Findley, of Phoenix, Arizona, Clarence Goodson of Alexandria, Virginia, Benny Feilhaber of Irvine, California, and Marcus Hahnemann of Seattle, Washington; and

(3) commends the United States Soccer Federation, the United States Soccer Foundation, and coaches and parents of young soccer players around the country for their role in the success of soccer in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

On behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present H. Res. 1527 for consideration. This measure congratulates the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its inspiring performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

Mr. Speaker, with this resolution, we express our great pride in our Nation's performance in this year's FIFA World Cup. Its stunning win over Algeria on June 23 marked the first time that the U.S. won first place in its group since 1930. Cheers erupted all over the country as forward Landon Donovan scored the winning goal in the 91st minute of play, in what may have been the most dramatic moment in the history of the team.

The U.S. team also played well in its matches against England and Slovenia, with goals scored by Clint Dempsey, Landon Donovan, and Michael Bradley, ensuring the team would have the chance to advance to the second round of the Cup. The team, comprised of excellent players from around the country, demonstrated that the U.S. can compete at elite levels with the top teams of the world, and it is fitting that we should congratulate them on their historic performance today.

H. Res. 1527 was introduced by our colleague, Representative LOUIE GOHMERT of Texas, on July 15, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it reported favorably by unanimous consent on July 28, 2010. It enjoys the bipartisan support of 50 cosponsors.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 1527, congratulating the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its inspiring performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand before this body to commend the U.S. Men's National Soccer Team on their truly amazing performance in this year's FIFA World Cup.

I would also like to commend my distinguished colleague from Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, for introducing this resolution that recognizes the men who represented our Nation on soccer's grandest stage. And I thank the gentleman from Texas for allowing me to be a cosponsor on his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, our men's soccer team competed admirably and played their way to a 1, 1 and 2 record, earning them a chance to play in the elite 'Round-of-16'. While all of the players on our national soccer team deserve praise for their performance, one player in particular earned the right to receive special recognition for his efforts.

Landon Donovan's performance not only helped his team to advance deep into the World Cup but his performance as an individual earned him a place in U.S. soccer history. Mr. Donovan now holds the U.S. World Cup record for most matches played, 12, most goals scored, 5 and the most consecutive games with a goal, 3.

Mr. Donovan's goal in the 91st minute of the match against Algeria, allowed the U.S. to win "Group C" and gave the team its first World Cup Group first place finish since 1930. The win over Algeria was also the U.S.'s first victory since the 2002 World Cup and gave our team its fifth shutout in FIFA World Cup play.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Men's National Soccer Team proved that the U.S. can compete at the international level with the most elite teams in the world. I am truly proud of the team's players, coaches, training personnel and administrative staff who all worked and competed tirelessly to be the best they could be, and represent our great country to the rest of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all members to join me in strong support of H. Res. 1527.

Mr. CAO. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) as much time as he may consume.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I do thank my friend from California and my friend from Louisiana.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution for the wonderful, outstanding job the United States Men's National Soccer Team did in representing this country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1527 to congratulate the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its valiant performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

In a country where baseball is said to be the National pastime and the NFL draws the largest TV viewership, this year's World Cup team showed Americans how exciting the game of Soccer can be. As our United States team seemed to overcome insurmountable obstacles, the American spirit showed through time and time again. When all seemed lost against Algeria, and the prospects of even moving out of group play seemed dim, Landon Donovan scored a goal that will be on highlight reels for years to come. That goal ensured that the team would win its group in the FIFA World Cup for the first time since 1930.

I was a judge for many years, and part of my job was to discern right from wrong, and I can unequivocally say many of the calls that went against the US team were dubious at best. But did our players quit? No, just the opposite. In circumstances that would cause many teams to hang their heads, quit and look for someone to blame, they showed their resolve to represent America well and show the rest of the world the values that we as Americans stand for. Despite two goals being wiped off the scoreboard, our players rose to the challenge, took the game into their own hands and displayed their indomitable spirit.

It was in these times of perseverance and fortitude that I couldn't help but be proud as an American and proud to be represented by the fine players on our team. When these guys put on their red, white and blue jerseys they represented more than themselves, more than their team, they represent a nation. A nation that prides itself on the things that our founders spelled out in our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. Though we did not achieve the ultimate goal of winning the World Cup, our team handled themselves with class. We owe a debt of gratitude to each and every one of them for their hard work in preparation for this tournament and for also representing us as a nation so very well.

I would also like to recognize my constituents and members of the United States Men's National Soccer team, Clint Dempsey of Nacogdoches and Francisco Jose Torres of Longview, on their performances in the World Cup.

Clint Dempsey began kicking a soccer ball around in the Texas town of Nacogdoches with his family and neighborhood children. He attended Furman University in South Carolina and was a star player—starting 61 out of 62 games and scoring 17 goals. After college, Clint joined the Boston based-New England Revolution, an American Major League Soccer club. He was named the MLS Rookie of the Year for 2004 after having a spectacular first season playing 24 of 30 games and scoring 7 goals. He led the Revs to three Major League Soccer Cup playoffs in 2005, 2006 and 2007. At the 2006 World Cup in Germany, he won the Honda Player of the Year for 2006, the highest individual honor in USA soccer, for being the only American player to score in the tournament. He has also been awarded the 2007 U.S. Soccer Athlete of the Year and the FIFA Confederations Cup Bronze Ball in 2009 for his performance during the Confederations Cup Final against Brazil. On June 12, 2010, Clint Dempsey scored a goal in an intense opening match against England to insure a 1–1 tie during the World Cup in South Africa. Clint or “Duece,” as many of his teammates know him, is known for his toughness, dribbling abilities, and versatility on the field.

Jose Francisco Torres grew up in Longview and attended Longview High School. He joined Pachuca, a Mexican football team that competes in the Mexican Primera Division, where he won a championship in 2007 and appeared in all three matches at the 2008 FIFA Club World Cup. He was also a member of the United States team in the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics. During the 2010 World Cup, the young, quick midfielder appeared during the Slovenia v. U.S. game. He is a star on the rise of whom East Texas is extremely proud as are all Americans. We wish both men the best of luck in their future endeavors. They are local as well as national heroes and role models to many aspiring young soccer players.

Although our U.S. team didn't prevail in our final game, the teamwork and passion inspired millions of Americans and speaks volumes about soccer in the United States. We offer our thanks and congratulations the United States Men's National Soccer Team, and know that all members of Congress will likely be supporting this resolution.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the U.S. Men's National Soccer Team for their inspiring World Cup performance.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1527.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today after 6 p.m. and the balance of the week.

Mr. SHADEGG (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the week on account of family reasons.

Mr. POE of Texas (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today from 1 until 2 p.m. on account of other congressional business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2765. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments against the providers of interactive computer services.

H.R. 4380. An act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5610. An act to provide a technical adjustment with respect to funding for independent living centers under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 in order to ensure stability for such centers.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1749. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the possession or use of cell phones and similar wireless devices by Federal prisoners.

S. 1789. An act to restore fairness to Federal cocaine sentencing.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reports that on July 29, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 5610. To provide a technical adjustment with respect to funding for independent living centers under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 in order to ensure stability for such centers.

H.R. 2765. To amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments against the providers of interactive computer services.

H.R. 4899. Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.), the House adjourned until today, Friday, July 30, 2010, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the first and second quarters of 2010 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, STACEE BAKO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 5 AND JULY 10, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Stacee Bako	7/06	7/07	Germany		98.46						98.46
	7/07	7/09	Afghanistan		10.00						10.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, STACEE BAKO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 5 AND JULY 10, 2010—Continued

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
	7/09	7/10	Germany		98.46						98.46
Committee total					206.92						206.92

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.

STACEE BAKO, July 22, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 2 AND JUNE 6, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Shelley Berkley	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,215.58		(³)				1,215.58
Sarah Blocher	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				243.89
	6/3	6/6	Spain		391.51		(³)				391.54
Hon. Vern Buchanan	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,215.58		(³)				1,215.58
Hon. Jim Costa	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,179.00		(³)				1,179.00
Hon. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,215.58		(³)				1,215.58
Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,215.58		(³)				1,215.58
Hon. Phil Gingery	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,215.58		(³)				1,215.58
Samantha Goldstein	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		929.00		(³)				929.00
Hon. Bart Gordon	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		979.00		(³)				979.00
Riley Moore	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,179.00		(³)				1,179.00
Edmund Rice	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,179.00		(³)				1,179.00
Hon. Cliff Stearns	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,215.58		(³)				1,215.58
Brent Woolfork	6/2	6/3	Portugal		261.54		(³)				261.54
	6/3	6/6	Spain		1,179.00		(³)				1,179.00
Committee total					17,691.36		(³)				17,691.36

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

³ Military air transportation.

HON. SHELLEY BERKLY, July 19, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

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. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR., Chairman, July 16, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

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. HENRY A. WAXMAN, Chairman, July 15, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

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. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER, Chairman, July 20, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2010

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

HOUSE COMMITTEES

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

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, Chairman, July 21, 2010.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 847, the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 847, THE JAMES ZADROGA 9/11 HEALTH AND COMPENSATION ACT OF 2010, AS AMENDED

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020	
Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	-173	233	1,733	147	-2,060	1,619	-180	-153	-434	-732	-120	0	

H.R. 847 would provide compensation and health care benefits to certain individuals who worked or lived near the sites of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The bill would also change tax provision that in some cases allow a U.S. subsidiary of a foreign corporation to avoid U.S. withholding tax on payments related to a subsidiary in a country that has a tax treaty with the United States and the legislation would shift about \$1.8 billion in revenues from 2016 to 2015 by temporarily changing the required amounts of quarterly estimated tax payments of large corporations to offset those costs.

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 2476, the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CBO ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 2476, THE SKI AREA RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010, AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON JUNE 30, 2010, WITH AN AMENDMENT PROVIDED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON JULY 29, 2010

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020	
Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

H.R. 2476 would clarify the authority of the Forest Service to allow ski concessioners to offer additional recreational services on public lands. Clarifying that authority could facilitate the agency's collection of offsetting receipts from ski concessioners. Any additional offsetting receipts generated from ski concessioners, which CBO estimates would not be significant, would be deposited in the U.S. Treasury.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 5320, the Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5320, THE ASSISTANCE, QUALITY, AND AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2010, AS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE ON MAY 26, 2010, WITH AN AMENDMENT PROVIDED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ON JULY 23, 2010

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020	
Net Decrease (–) in the Deficit														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	-10	-18	-26	-32	-35	-36	-36	-29	-194	

Note: This legislation would authorize the appropriation of additional funds for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) for the drinking water program, which is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Enacting this legislation also would restrict how states could leverage the SRF funds through the issuance of additional general obligation bonds or the use of earnings on the SRF for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that such restrictions would result in a net increase in revenue. Enacting this legislation would not affect direct spending.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 5414, To provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina, and for other purposes, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CBO ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5414, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF A SMALL PARCEL OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND IN THE FRANCIS MARION NATIONAL FOREST IN SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON JUNE 30, 2010, WITH AN AMENDMENT PROVIDED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON JULY 29, 2010

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020	
Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: H.R. 5414 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell 3 acres of land in the Francis Marion National Forest near Bonneau, South Carolina, to the First Baptist Church of Bonneau. Proceeds from the sale would be available to the Forest Service, without further appropriation, to acquire other lands within the Francis Marion National Forest. CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would increase offsetting receipts and associated direct spending by less than \$50,000 in 2011.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 5901, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain stock of real estate investment trusts from the tax on foreign investment in United States real property interests, and for other purposes, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5901, THE REAL ESTATE JOBS AND INVESTMENT ACT OF 2010, AS INTRODUCED ON JULY 28, 2010

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	4	-48	-34	-29	-23	-15	-6	4	15	27	42	-143	-61

Net Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

8632. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-008, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8633. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the semi-annual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8634. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Commerce, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of the Inspector General summarizing key audits, evaluations, and investigations, for the period October 1, 2009, through March 31, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8635. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Rock Sole, Flathead Sole, and "Other Flatfish" by Vessels Participating in the Amendment 80 Limited Access Fishery in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0910131363-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XW74) received July 16, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8636. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries (RIN: 0648-XW54) received July 16, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8637. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod for American Fisheries Act Catcher Processors Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0910131363-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XW75) received July 16, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8638. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition on behalf of a class of workers

from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation facility in Lackawana, New York to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC), pursuant to the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8639. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition on behalf of a class of workers from the St. Louis Airport Storage Site in St. Louis, Missouri to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8640. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation for Marine Event; 2010 International Cup Regatta, Pasquotank River, Elizabeth City, NC [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0363] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8641. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Marquette 4th of July Fireworks, Marquette Harbor, Lake Superior, Marquette, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0512] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8642. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Parade of Ships, Seattle SeaFair Fleet Week, Pier 66, Elliott Bay, WA [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0525] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8643. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; 2010 Muskegon Summer Celebration Air Show, Muskegon Lake, Muskegon, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0506] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8644. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; July Firework Display in Captain of the Port, Puget Sound AOR [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0476] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8645. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Milwaukee Air and Water Show, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0225] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8646. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fourth of July Fireworks Event, Cape Charles City Harbor, Cape Charles, VA [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0477] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8647. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; McNary-John Day Transmission Line Project, Columbia River, Hermiston, OR [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0504] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8648. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Escorted U.S. Navy Submarines in Sector Seattle Captain of the Port Zone [Docket No.: USCG-2009-1057] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8649. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation; Maggie Fischer Memorial Great South Bay Cross Bay Swim, Great South Bay, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2009-0302] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8650. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Wicomico Community Fireworks, Great Wicomico River, Mila, VA [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8651. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0351] (RIN: 1625-ZA25) received July 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5226. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Appalachian Regional Commission to carry out a program of outreach for veterans

who reside in Appalachia, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-580, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5626. A bill to protect public health and safety and the environment by requiring the use of safe well control technologies and practices for the drilling of high-risk oil and gas wells in the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-581, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

[Filed on July 30 (legislative day of July 29), 2010]

Ms. PINGREE of Maine: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1574. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3534) to provide greater efficiencies, transparency, returns, and accountability in the administration of Federal mineral and energy resources by consolidating administration of various Federal energy minerals management and leasing programs into one entity to be known as the Office of Federal Energy and Minerals Leasing of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5851) to provide whistleblower protections to certain workers in the offshore oil and gas industry (Rept. 111-5820).

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5663 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of July 28, 2010]

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3534. A bill to provide greater efficiencies, transparency, returns, and accountability in the administration of Federal mineral and energy resources by consolidating administration of various Federal energy minerals management and leasing programs into one entity to be known as the Office of Federal Energy and Minerals Leasing of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; with an amendment; Rept. 111-575, Pt. 1; referred to the Committee on Agriculture for a period ending not later than July 28, 2010, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(a), rule X.

[Submitted July 29, 2010]

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 5663. A bill to improve compliance with mine and occupational safety and health laws, empower workers to raise safety concerns, prevent future mine and other workplace tragedies, establish rights of families of victims of workplace accidents, and for other purposes; with an amendment; Rept. 111-579, Pt. 1; referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than July 29, 2010, consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(k), rule X.

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. WU (for himself and Mr. REHBERG):

H.R. 5917. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to conduct levee system evaluations and certifications on receipt of requests from non-Federal interests; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HODES:

H.R. 5918. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment tax credit for biomass heating property and repeal the passive activity limitation exception for working interests in oil and gas property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 5919. A bill to grant the Postmaster General the authority to implement up to 12 non-mail delivery days each fiscal year for the United States Postal Service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 5920. A bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of children's products containing excessive cadmium, chromium, barium, or antimony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 5921. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the payment of an additional death gratuity on behalf of a member of the Armed Forces killed in action in an amount equal to all social security taxes paid by the member before and during the military service of the member and taxes paid on self-employment income, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 5922. A bill to expand small-scale hydropower; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources, 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. PAULSEN (for himself, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. CASSIDY):

H.R. 5923. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to repeal certain limitations on tax health care benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MICA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 5924. A bill to repeal section 929I of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H.R. 5925. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States, units of local government, Indian tribes, and other entities for prescription drug disposal units and for prescription drug abuse education; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently de-

termined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 5926. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of comprehensive Alzheimer's disease and other dementia diagnosis and services in order to improve care and outcomes for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease by increasing detection, diagnosis, care, and planning; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRITZ:

H.R. 5927. A bill to limit the amount which may be provided for allowances and expenses of any office of the House of Representatives or Senate to 95% of the amount provided for the office for fiscal year 2010, and to limit the pay of Members of Congress to 95% of the amount provided for fiscal year 2010; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALZ (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Mr. HEINRICH):

H.R. 5928. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of processing certain claims for disability compensation by veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 5929. A bill to provide grants to State educational agencies and institutions of higher education to strengthen elementary and secondary computer science education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 5930. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to impose limitations on airline practices concerning the expiration of tickets for air transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. INSLEE, and Ms. GIFFORDS):

H.R. 5931. A bill to amend the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the development of solar energy; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H.R. 5932. A bill to establish the Organized Retail Theft Investigation and Prosecution Unit in the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINNICK (for himself, Mr. FILLNER, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. LOEBACK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mr.

LATHAM, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. KRATOVL, and Mr. ELLSWORTH);

H.R. 5933. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve educational assistance for veterans who served in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 5934. A bill to declare the sense of Congress that the public safety exception to the constitutional requirement for what are commonly called Miranda warnings allows for unwarned interrogation of terrorism suspects, and to amend section 3501 of title 18, United States Code, to assure the admissibility of certain confessions made by terrorism suspects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 5935. A bill making supplemental appropriations for investments in transportation infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. MINNICK):

H.R. 5936. A bill to repeal limitations imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on health-related tax benefits under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and to treat high deductible health plans as qualified health plans under such Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 5937. A bill to provide Government headstones and markers at private cemeteries for certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 5938. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to exclude child care from the determination of the 5-year limit on assistance under the temporary assistance to needy families program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CAO, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. CULBERSON, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. FOXX, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOEK-

STRA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LINDER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MICA, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROSKAM, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 5939. A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions and to provide for conscience protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, 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. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 5940. A bill to remove preferential trade treatment for certain textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 5941. A bill to reduce fraud and abusive practices in the origination of residential mortgages by establishing a clearinghouse of mortgage application information; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BACA (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GRAYSON, and Ms. RICHARDSON):

H.R. 5942. A bill to create a charter for Federal Financial Services and Credit Companies; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BERKLEY (for herself, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 5943. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for the portion of any equity investment used to buy down debt on commercial real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. CRITZ, and Mr. FILNER):

H.R. 5944. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to clarify the eligibility requirements with respect to railroad Hours of Service employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 5945. A bill to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to increase

the amount of Gulf of Mexico oil and gas lease revenue shared with Gulf States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5946. A bill to establish a competitive pilot program that utilizes community, innovation, and technology to improve physical fitness education and curriculum in elementary schools and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOUCHER (for himself and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 5947. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for voluntary incentive auction revenue sharing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H.R. 5948. A bill to repeal section 929I of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 5949. A bill to establish a grant program in the Department of Transportation to improve the traffic safety of teen drivers; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 5950. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of observation status in a hospital exceeding 24 hours toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRITZ:

H.R. 5951. A bill to extend Corridor N of the Appalachian development highway system from its current northern terminus at Corridor M, near Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, to Corridor T, near Salamanca, New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 5952. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for installation of composite, recyclable power line poles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 5953. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to display in each facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs a Women Veterans Bill of Rights; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. GIFFORDS (for herself, Mr. DJOU, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. NYE, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BOREN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. HILL, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. SHULER, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. KRATOVL, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 5954. A bill to increase the long-term fiscal accountability of direct spending legislation; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5955. A bill to limit the amount of funds which may be made available to Government agencies if Federal taxes are raised, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. RICHARDSON):

H.R. 5956. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the additional standard deduction for individuals age 65 and older; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H.R. 5957. A bill to require that any local currencies used to provide per diems to Members and employees of Congress for official foreign travel for a fiscal year be obtained by Congress and paid for using funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of Congress for the fiscal year, to enhance the disclosure of information on official foreign travel of Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KINGSTON (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 5958. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to allow members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who are at least 18 years old and less than 21 years old to purchase and consume beer and wine at certain locations on military installations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H.R. 5959. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the withholding of income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEE of New York (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. MARCHANT):

H.R. 5960. A bill to direct the payment of passport fees to the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAFFEI (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. SUTTON):

H.R. 5961. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a demonstration project to award grants to, and enter into contracts with, medical-legal partnerships to assist patients and their families to navigate health-related programs and activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MAFFEI:

H.R. 5962. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the maximum corporate income tax rate and to offset the revenue cost by repealing certain corporate tax benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York:

H.R. 5963. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out a grant program to fund pilot projects to explore how the camp experience promotes physical activity and healthy lifestyles among children and youth, reduces summer learning loss, and promotes academic achievement; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 5964. A bill to better inform consumers regarding costs associated with compliance for protecting endangered and threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 5965. A bill to designate certain Federal land within the Monongahela National Forest as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. REYES):

H.R. 5966. A bill to enhance the cybersecurity of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. NADLER of New York (for himself, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. CHU, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STARK, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. HARE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIREN, Mr. HOLT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. KILROY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. WEINER, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BACA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ISRAELI, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 5967. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide certain port authorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5968. A bill to establish the charter for the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 5969. A bill to fight criminal gangs; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Education and Labor, 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. PAUL:

H.R. 5970. A bill to repeal the amendments made by section 929I of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act relating to the confidentiality of materials submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DAVIS of Illi-

nois, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WATT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. WATSON):

H.R. 5971. A bill to facilitate lasting peace, rule of law, democracy, and economic recovery in Zimbabwe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. PETRI (for himself, Ms. BEAN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

H.R. 5972. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose certain return information related to identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. CAO):

H.R. 5973. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to increase the percentage of revenues from new offshore leases that will be shared with coastal States to 50 percent; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. POLIS, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 5974. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to pay to Fort Lewis College in the State of Colorado an amount equal to the tuition charges for Indian students who are not residents of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself and Mr. MANZULLO):

H.R. 5975. A bill to reauthorize the programs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIREN (for himself, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 5976. A bill to improve the efficiency, operation, and security of the national transportation system to move freight by leveraging investments and promoting partnerships that advance interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 5977. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for producing electricity from wasted heat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TSONGAS (for herself, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. LANCE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado):

H.R. 5978. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow loans from certain retirement plans for the payment of certain small business expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr.

TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 5979. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to establish a United States Nuclear Fuel Management Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. WOLF (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 5980. A bill to amend federal law to encourage the repatriation of jobs to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 307. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 308. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RUSH:

H. Con. Res. 309. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for a \$500 million recovery fund focusing exclusively on travel and tourism to be administered by the Gulf Coast Claims Facility in the wake of the BP oil spill; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKEON (for himself, Mr.

CONAWAY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FORBES, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. AKIN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PENCE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. DJOU):

H. Con. Res. 310. Concurrent resolution honoring the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces who are serving in, or have served in, Operation Iraqi Freedom; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, 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. HODES (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California):

H. Res. 1570. A resolution supporting the preservation of internet entrepreneurs and small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

of Florida, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. MICA, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. POSEY, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BILL-RAKIS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MACK, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. BOYD):

H. Res. 1571. A resolution acknowledging and congratulating Miami Dade College on the occasion of its 50th anniversary of service to the students and residents of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. CAO, and Mr. WOLF):

H. Res. 1572. A resolution condemning and deploring the violence, threats, fines, and harassment faced by the villagers of Con Dau, Da Nang, for seeking to protect their land, the historic cemetery, and other parish properties, and to receive an equitable resolution of their property dispute, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POLIS (for himself and Mr. LAMBORN):

H. Res. 1573. A resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit bills and joint resolutions from containing more than one subject; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida:

H. Res. 1575. A resolution expressing support for designation of the third week of October as Male Breast Cancer Awareness Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BUYER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. HILL, and Mr. PENCE):

H. Res. 1576. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Day of Recognition for Parents of Special Needs Children should be established; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAO (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. ALEXANDER):

H. Res. 1577. A resolution observing the fifth anniversary of the date on which Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast, saluting the dedication of volunteers who offered assistance in support of those affected by the storm, recognizing the progress of efforts to rebuild the affected Gulf Coast region, commending the persistence of the people of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and reaffirming Congress' commitment to restore and renew; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 1578. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Jubilee Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERS:

H. Res. 1579. A resolution establishing an earmark moratorium for fiscal year 2011; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H. Res. 1580. A resolution raising the awareness of the need to secure prescription medications and expressing support for designation of September 10 as National Lock Your Meds Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. Res. 1581. A resolution honoring eight marines from the 3rd Battalion 1st Marines who fought in Haditha, Iraq on November 19, 2005; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr.

PLATTS, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WU, Mr. HODES, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey):

H. Res. 1582. A resolution honoring and saluting Americans for the Arts on its 50th anniversary; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 85: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H. R. 197: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 208: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 235: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 240: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Mr. AUSTRIA.

H.R. 442: Mr. MCKEON, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H.R. 532: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 571: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona and Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 649: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 678: Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 745: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 782: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 930: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1074: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1103: Mr. MICA, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1124: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1176: Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 1549: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1551: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1570: Ms. KOSMAS.

H.R. 1645: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 1670: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 1751: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1829: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1868: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 1960: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 2000: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. DINGELL, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 2026: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

H.R. 2054: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2296: Mr. LANCE and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 2366: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2367: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 2378: Mr. SESTAK.

H.R. 2381: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2483: Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 2492: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2608: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 2672: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 2766: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 3047: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 3129: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 3140: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 3173: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 3301: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 3308: Mr. BRON of Georgia.

H.R. 3355: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.

- H.R. 3464: Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. HELLER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
- H.R. 3486: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 3652: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. WALZ, Mr. HODES, and Mr. SESTAK.
- H.R. 3697: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
- H.R. 3699: Mrs. MALONEY.
- H.R. 3716: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. DINGELL.
- H.R. 3729: Mr. JONES.
- H.R. 3752: Mr. HELLER.
- H.R. 3758: Mr. AUSTRIA.
- H.R. 3856: Mr. WALZ.
- H.R. 3936: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 3974: Mr. COSTA.
- H.R. 4014: Ms. MATSUI.
- H.R. 4070: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
- H.R. 4107: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H.R. 4116: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. FALCOMA VAEGA.
- H.R. 4129: Mr. COSTELLO.
- H.R. 4155: Mr. DEUTCH.
- H.R. 4199: Mr. WALZ.
- H.R. 4262: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H.R. 4269: Mr. HODES.
- H.R. 4270: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Mr. BACHUS.
- H.R. 4278: Mr. ROSKAM.
- H.R. 4322: Mr. DUNCAN.
- H.R. 4427: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
- H.R. 4530: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 4544: Mr. KILDEE.
- H.R. 4594: Mr. HEINRICH and Ms. SCHWARTZ.
- H.R. 4645: Mr. OLVER.
- H.R. 4650: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. SUTTON.
- H.R. 4676: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 4677: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
- H.R. 4690: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. KILDEE.
- H.R. 4693: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
- H.R. 4746: Mrs. Myrick and Mr. Stearns.
- H.R. 4785: Mr. Welch.
- H.R. 4787: Ms. Matsui, and Mr. Heinrich.
- H.R. 4806: Mr. Hinchey.
- H.R. 4856: Mrs. Dahlkemper.
- H.R. 4866: Mrs. Lummis.
- H.R. 4879: Mr. Hinchey, Mr. Polis, Mr. Maffei, Ms. Norton, and Ms. Chu.
- H.R. 4944: Mr. Gary G. Miller of California.
- H.R. 4952: Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Inglis.
- H.R. 4972: Mr. Frelinghuysen.
- H.R. 4985: Mr. Alexander and Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California.
- H.R. 4986: Mr. Latham.
- H.R. 4993: Mr. Lance.
- H.R. 4999: Mr. Conaway.
- H.R. 5015: Ms. Sutton.
- H.R. 5034: Mrs. Halvorson.
- H.R. 5058: Ms. Schwartz, Mr. Luetkemeyer, Mrs. Maloney, Mr. Tonko, and Mr. Cohen.
- H.R. 5081: Mrs. McCarthy of New York, and Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California.
- H.R. 5095: Mr. Gary G. Miller of California, and Mr. Reichert.
- H.R. 5112: Mr. SESSIONS.
- H.R. 5117: Mr. DICKS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLT, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.
- H.R. 5129: Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 5141: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. NYE, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mrs. EMERSON.
- H.R. 5162: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. LINDER, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BACA, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. COSTELLO.
- H.R. 5191: Mrs. MALONEY.
- H.R. 5207: Mr. JONES.
- H.R. 5216: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H.R. 5218: Mr. PAYNE.
- H.R. 5234: Mr. WALZ, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. LOEBB SACK.
- H.R. 5237: Mrs. MYRICK.
- H.R. 5244: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.
- H.R. 5260: Mr. ETHERIDGE.
- H.R. 5295: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 5323: Mr. SCALISE.
- H.R. 5348: Mr. HELLER and Mr. ROSKAM.
- H.R. 5358: Mr. PUTNAM.
- H.R. 5369: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 5424: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H.R. 5426: Mr. PETRI.
- H.R. 5434: Mr. MICHAUD.
- H.R. 5441: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 5458: Mr. PALLONE.
- H.R. 5461: Mr. HEINRICH.
- H.R. 5470: Mr. HODES.
- H.R. 5504: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CRITZ.
- H.R. 5543: Mr. KISSELL, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. OBERSTAR.
- H.R. 5577: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H.R. 5578: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H.R. 5579: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H.R. 5582: Mr. FLAKE.
- H.R. 5600: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. PLATTS, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
- H.R. 5625: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. BOCCIERI.
- H.R. 5643: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Ms. SPEIER.
- H.R. 5645: Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. MCKEON.
- H.R. 5652: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
- H.R. 5663: Ms. HARMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 5677: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
- H.R. 5679: Mr. KISSELL and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H.R. 5718: Mr. ISRAEL and Mrs. MALONEY.
- H.R. 5729: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 5746: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. SIREN, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. LOEBB SACK, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. WALZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. FILNER.
- H.R. 5769: Mr. SPACE and Mr. KRATOVIL.
- H.R. 5771: Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 5772: Mr. PENCE.
- H.R. 5778: Mr. WITTMAN.
- H.R. 5790: Mr. MELANCON.
- H.R. 5809: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 5828: Mr. RAHALL and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
- H.R. 5842: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. SCALISE.
- H.R. 5848: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HEINRICH.
- H.R. 5851: Mr. SHERMAN and Ms. HIRONO.
- H.R. 5852: Mr. OWENS.
- H.R. 5853: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. ALEXANDER.
- H.R. 5855: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
- H.R. 5858: Ms. SUTTON.
- H.R. 5870: Mr. KRATOVIL.
- H.R. 5882: Mr. PENCE, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H.R. 5897: Mr. MICHAUD.
- H.R. 5905: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Ms. KILROY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 5907: Ms. ESHOO.
- H. Con. Res. 245: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H. Con. Res. 259: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. CROWLEY.
- H. Res. 173: Mr. QUIGLEY.
- H. Res. 527: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ROSS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. FALCOMA VAEGA, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. SIREN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HILL, and Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
- H. Res. 528: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ROSS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. FALCOMA VAEGA, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. SIREN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. HILL.
- H. Res. 949: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
- H. Res. 1067: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
- H. Res. 1129: Mr. HARPER.
- H. Res. 1179: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
- H. Res. 1217: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. CROWLEY.
- H. Res. 1267: Mr. FARR.
- H. Res. 1314: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
- H. Res. 1355: Mr. HONDA, and Mr. WU.
- H. Res. 1402: Mr. CARNAHAN.
- H. Res. 1431: Mr. HOLT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. KISSELL, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. HINCHEY.
- H. Res. 1433: Mr. HOLT, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. STARK, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. COHEN.
- H. Res. 1442: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mrs. MYRICK.
- H. Res. 1444: Mr. LYNCH.
- H. Res. 1449: Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. MATSUI.
- H. Res. 1476: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
- H. Res. 1479: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. BUYER.
- H. Res. 1497: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CONAWAY, H. Res. 1497 (cont'd): Mr. McCLINTOCK, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
- H. Res. 1507: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
- H. Res. 1518: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. NADLER of New York, and Mr. WU.
- H. Res. 1524: Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H. Res. 1527: Mr. REICHERT.
- H. Res. 1528: Mr. STARK.
- H. Res. 1529: Mr. HOLT, and Mr. OWENS.
- H. Res. 1534: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
- H. Res. 1551: Mr. PAYNE.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative Rahall, or a designee, to H.R. 3534, the Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act of 2010, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

July 29, 2010

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H6459

OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN

H.R. 4785, the Rural Energy Savings Program Act, do not contain any congressional ear-

marks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, in

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 308, Adjournment Resolution.

The House passed H.R. 5850, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6459–S6539

Measures Introduced: Fourteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3665–3678, and S. Res. 601. **Pages S6519–20**

Measures Reported:

S. 3676, making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011. (S. Rept. No. 111–237)

S. 3677, making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011. (S. Rept. No. 111–238)

S. 3397, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, with amendments. **Page S6519**

Measures Passed:

Saving Kids From Dangerous Drugs Act: Senate passed S. 258, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide enhanced penalties for marketing controlled substances to minors, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6536–37**

Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act: Senate passed H.R. 1454, to provide for the issuance of a Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6537**

United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010: Senate passed H.R. 5874, making supplemental appropriations for the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010. **Pages S6537–38**

Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 592, designating the week of September 13–19, 2010, as “Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week”, and supporting the goals and ideals of Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week to raise awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease and the impact the disease has on patients now and for future generations until it can be cured, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6538**

Authorizing Testimony: Senate agreed to S. Res. 601, to authorize testimony of Senate employees in a grand jury proceeding in the District of Columbia. **Pages S6538–39**

Adjournment Resolution: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 308, providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives. **Page S6539**

Measures Considered:

Small Business Lending Fund Act: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, taking action on the following amendments and motion proposed thereto: **Pages S6460–98**

Pending:

Reid (for Baucus/Landrieu) Amendment No. 4519, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6440**

Reid Amendment No. 4520 (to Amendment No. 4519), to change the enactment date. **Page S6440**

Reid Amendment No. 4521 (to Amendment No. 4520), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6440**

Reid Amendment No. 4522 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 4519), to change the enactment date. **Page S6440**

Reid Amendment No. 4523 (to Amendment No. 4522), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6440**

Reid motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance with instructions, Reid Amendment No. 4524 (the instructions on the motion to commit), to provide for a study. **Page S6440**

Reid Amendment No. 4525 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4524) of the motion to commit), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6440**

Reid Amendment No. 4526 (to Amendment No. 4525), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6440**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 58 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. 221), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on Reid (for Baucus/Landrieu) Amendment No. 4519 (listed above). **Page S6473**

Subsequently, Senator Reid entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Reid (for Baucus/Landrieu) Amendment No. 4519. **Page S6473**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion to invoke cloture on the bill be withdrawn. **Page S6473**

By 70 yeas to 23 nays (Vote No. 222), Senate agreed to the motion to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. **Page S6497**

House Messages:

FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 1586, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S6498–99**

Pending:

Reid motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Reid (for Murray) Amendment No. 4567 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill), in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6498**

Reid Amendment No. 4568 (to Amendment No. 4567), to change the enactment date. **Page S6498**

Reid motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with

instructions, Reid Amendment No. 4569 (the instructions on motion to refer), to provide for a study. **Page S6498**

Reid Amendment No. 4570 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4569), of the motion to refer), of a perfecting nature. **Pages S6498–99**

Reid Amendment No. 4571 (to Amendment No. 4570), of a perfecting nature. **Page 6499**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill, with Reid (for Murray) Amendment No. 4567 (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Monday, August 2, 2010. **Page S6499**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the actions of certain persons to undermine the sovereignty of Lebanon or its democratic processes and institutions; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–65) **Page S6517**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

1 Coast Guard nomination in the rank of admiral. **Page S6539**

Messages from the House: **Pages S6517–18**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S6518**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S6518**

Executive Communications: **Pages S6518–19**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S6519**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S6520–21**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6521–28**

Additional Statements: **Pages S6515–17**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S6528–36**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S6536**

Quorum Calls:

One quorum call was taken today. (Total—4)

Page S6497

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—222) **Pages S6473, S6497**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:58 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Friday, July 30, 2010. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6539.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Appropriations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following bills:

An original bill making appropriations for State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs for fiscal year ending September 30, 2011;

An original bill making appropriations for Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for fiscal year ending September 30, 2011; and

An original bill making appropriations for Financial Services and General Government for fiscal year ending September 30, 2011.

NEW START TREATY

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Prague on April 8, 2010, with Protocol (Treaty Doc. 111–05), after receiving testimony from Rose Gottmoeller, Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation; and Edward L. Warner III, Secretary of Defense Representative to the New START Negotiations.

NEW START TREATY

Committee on Armed Services: Committee received a closed briefing on Department of Defense strategic force structure options under the New START from Edward L. Warner III, Secretary Representative to Post-START Negotiations, and Michael S. Elliott, Deputy Director, Plans and Policy, United States Strategic Command, both of the Department of Defense.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Michael C. Camuñez, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Charles P. Blahous III, of Maryland, who was introduced by Senator Gregg, and Robert D. Reischauer, of Maryland, who was introduced by Senator Conrad, both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, and a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY MISMANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Contracting Oversight concluded a hearing to examine mismanagement of contracts at Arlington National Cemetery, after receiving testimony from Edward M. Harrington, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Procurement, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology, Claudia L. Tornblom, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Management and Budget, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, and Kathryn A. Condon, Executive Director, Army National Cemeteries Program, all of the Department of Defense; John C. Metzler, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Thurman Higginbotham, District Heights, Maryland.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOREIGN LANGUAGE CAPABILITIES

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia concluded a hearing to examine closing the language gap, focusing on improving the Federal government's foreign language capabilities, after receiving testimony from David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, Government Accountability Office; Jeffrey R. Neal, Chief Human Capital Officer, Department of Homeland Security; Nancy E. Weaver, Director, Defense Language Office, Office of the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense; David S. C. Chu, Institute for Defense Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia; Richard D. Brecht, University of Maryland Center for Advanced Study of Language, College Park; and Dan E. Davidson, American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS, Washington, D.C.

STATE OF THE AMERICAN CHILD

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Children and Families concluded a hearing to examine the state of the American child, focusing on the impact of Federal policies on children, after receiving testimony from Cecilia Elena Rouse, Member, Council of Economic Advisers; Seth D. Harris, Deputy Secretary of Labor; David A. Hansell, Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, and Howard K. Koh, Assistant Secretary for Health, both of the Department of Health and Human Services; and Thelma Melendez de Santa Ana, Assistant Secretary of Education for Elementary and Secondary Education.

INDIAN GAMING

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine Indian gaming, after receiving testimony from Tracie Stevens, Chairwoman, National Indian Gaming Commission; Mark Brnovich, Arizona Department of Gaming, Phoenix; Philip N. Hogen, Jacobson, Buffalo, Magnuson, Anderson & Hogen, P.C., St. Paul, Minnesota; and Ernest Stevens, Jr., National Indian Gaming Commission, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 3397, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of John F. Walsh, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, John William Vaudreuil, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, William J. Ihlenfeld II, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, Mark Lloyd

Ericks, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Washington, Joseph Patrick Faughnan, Sr., to be United States Marshal for the District of Connecticut, Harold Michael Oglesby, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, and Conrad Ernest Candelaria, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico, all of the Department of Justice.

PASSPORT ISSUANCE PROCESS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security concluded a hearing to examine the passport issuance process, focusing on closing the door to fraud, after receiving testimony from Gregory Kutz, Managing Director, Forensic Audits and Special Investigations, Government Accountability Office; and Brenda S. Sprague, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Passport Services.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of James R. Clapper, of Virginia, to be Director of National Intelligence.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 64 public bills, H.R. 5917–5980; and 16 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 307–310; and H. Res. 1570–1573, 1575–1582, were introduced.

Pages H6402–05, H6454–57

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6406–07, H6457–58**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5663, to improve compliance with mine and occupational safety and health laws, empower workers to raise safety concerns, prevent future mine and other workplace tragedies, and establish rights of families of victims of workplace accidents, with an amendment (H. Rept. 111–579, Pt. 1);

H.R. 5226, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Appalachian Regional Commission to carry out a program of outreach for veterans who reside in Appalachia (H. Rept. 111–580, Pt. 1);

H.R. 5626, to protect public health and safety and the environment by requiring the use of safe well control technologies and practices for the drilling of high-risk oil and gas wells in the United States, with an amendment (H. Rept. 111–581, Pt. 1); and

H. Res. 1574, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3534) to provide greater efficiencies, transparency, returns, and accountability in the administration of Federal mineral and energy resources by consolidating administration of various Federal energy minerals management and leasing programs into one entity to be known as the Office of Federal Energy and Minerals Leasing of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5851) to provide whistleblower protections to certain workers in the offshore oil and gas industry (H. Rept. 111–582).

Pages H6402, H6453–54

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Loretta Sanchez to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H6285

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend Bruce Scott, Pentecostals of South Lake, Merrillville, Indiana.

Page H6285

Adjournment Resolution—Senate: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 307, providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate, by voice vote.

Page H6306

Adjournment Resolution—House of Representatives: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 308, providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives, by a yea-and-nay vote of 231 yeas to 189 nays, Roll No. 483. **Pages H6306–07**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures which were debated on Tuesday, July 27th:

Senior Financial Empowerment Act: H.R. 3040, amended, to prevent mail, telemarketing, and Internet fraud targeting seniors in the United States, to promote efforts to increase public awareness of the enormous impact that mail, telemarketing, and Internet fraud have on seniors, and to educate the public, seniors, their families, and their caregivers about how to identify and combat fraudulent activity, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 335 yeas to 81 nays, Roll No. 487 and **Page H6309**

Expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): H. Con. Res. 266, to express the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). **Page H6418**

Privileged Resolution—Intent to Offer: Representative Price (GA) announced his intent to offer a privileged resolution. **Pages H6354–55**

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011: The House passed H.R. 5850, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, by a yea-and-nay vote of 251 yeas to 167 nays, Roll No. 499. **Pages H6310–53, H6368–82, H6412–18**

Agreed to:

Boehner amendment (No. 1 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that terminates the HUD program for doctoral dissertation research grants on housing and urban development issues; **Page H6345**

Boehner amendment (No. 4 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that reduces the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs, Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses, within the Department of Transportation by \$1.6 million; **Page H6346**

Kaptur amendment (No. 5 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that eliminates all travel funds for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; **Pages H6346–48**

Arcuri amendment (No. 6 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that reduces funding for the Office of Policy Development and Research within HUD

by \$2,978,450—resulting in a 2.5% reduction in funding below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2010; **Pages H6348–53**

Perlmutter amendment (No. 7 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that strikes \$50 million in incentive grants to states to enact laws to make it a primary traffic violation for occupants to not use a seat belt; **Page H6349**

DeFazio amendment (No. 9 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that prohibits any funds under the Act from being used to reallocate Federal highway formula funding for the livable communities program unless the program is first authorized by Congress; **Page H6351**

Eddie Bernice Johnson (TX) amendment (No. 11 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that increases by \$10 million activities under Section 107, under the Community Development Grant program at HUD. Specifically additional funding would be requested for the HBCU Community Development Grant Program. Subsequently, reverse mortgages would be decreased by \$10 million; **Page H6353**

Moore (WI) amendment (No. 13 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that increases funding for the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization by \$100,000 and increases funding for the Minority Business Research Center's outreach activities by \$225,000 to help ensure that the small and disadvantaged business policies and goals of the Department are developed and implemented; **Page H6372**

Braley amendment (No. 15 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that increases funding to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) by \$20 million and offsets this increase with a decrease of \$20 million for non-personnel expenses within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purpose of the CDBG funding increase is to provide CDBG disaster relief and recovery funds to assist communities in the Midwest affected by the flooding that occurred during July of 2010; and **Pages H6373–74**

Turner amendment (No. 16 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that prevents funds in the bill from being used to prohibit the establishment of any occupancy preference for veterans in supporting housing for the elderly that is assistance by HUD and is located on Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) property or is subject to an enhanced use lease with the VA. **Page H6374**

Rejected:

Boehner amendment (No. 2 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to reduce HUD's Transformation Initiative (technical assistance and

capacity building) by \$40 million (by a recorded vote of 206 ayes to 217 noes, Roll No. 488);

Pages H6345–46, H6368–69

Latham amendment (No. 8 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to cut \$1.8 billion from specific accounts that were increased over and above the President's request (by a recorded vote of 197 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 489);

Pages H6349–51, H6369–70

Culberson amendment (No. 10 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to reduce the bill's funding level by \$12.4 billion dollars, returning the bill to the FY2009 funding level. This is an 18% cut in the bill's spending (by a recorded vote of 169 ayes to 252 noes, Roll No. 490);

Pages H6351–53, H6370–71

Graves (MO) amendment (No. 12 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to prohibit the Federal Aviation Administration from using funds in the Act to require a sponsor of a public general aviation airport to terminate existing residential through-the-fence agreements, or otherwise withhold funds from a sponsor of a general aviation airport, solely because the sponsor enters into a residential through-the-fence agreement;

Pages H6371–72

Kirkpatrick amendment (No. 17 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to make an across the board cut of 5% from the base text of the bill. It would have reduced the cost of the bill by \$3.37 billion, bringing the total cost of the bill down to \$64.03 billion;

Pages H6374–75

Neugebauer amendment (No. 14 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to reduce spending in the bill by \$10.52 billion. This amount represents the uncommitted funds from the \$61.7 billion in 2009 stimulus funds that were appropriated for transportation and housing related programs (by a recorded vote of 177 ayes to 247 noes, Roll No. 492);

Pages H6372–73, H6412–13

Jordan amendment (No. 18 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to reduce spending by \$18,579,000,000 in order to reflect FY 2008 levels (by a recorded vote of 159 ayes to 265 noes, Roll No. 493);

Pages H6375–76, H6413–14

Flake amendment (No. 20 printed in part A of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to reduce funding for Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for capital investments by \$1,203,500,000 (by a recorded vote of 129 ayes to 293 noes, Roll No. 494);

Pages H6376–77, H6414

Flake amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to prohibit \$1,000,000 from being made available for the Blackstone River Bikeway in Rhode Island and reduce the overall cost

of the bill by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 163 ayes to 260 noes, Roll No. 495);

Pages H6377–78, H6414–15

Flake amendment (No. 4 printed in Part B of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to prohibit \$1,000,000 from being made available for the downtown Tacoma streetscapes improvement project in Washington and reduce the overall cost of the bill by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 157 ayes to 267 noes, Roll No. 496);

Pages H6378–79, H6415–16

Flake amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to prohibit \$1,000,000 from being made available for the restoration and improvements to the historical Darwin Martin House Home and complex in New York and reduce the overall cost of the bill by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 165 ayes to 258 noes, Roll No. 497); and

Pages H6379–81, H6416

Flake amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 111–578) that sought to prohibit \$150,000 from being made available for the construction of a children's playground in the Municipality of Yauco, Puerto Rico and reduce the overall cost of the bill by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 159 ayes to 264 noes, Roll No. 498).

Pages H6381–82, H6416–17

H. Res. 1569, the rule providing for consideration of the bill, was agreed to by a recorded vote of 231 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 485, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 236 yeas to 179 nays, Roll No. 484.

Pages H6289–97, H6307–08

A point of order was raised against the consideration of H. Res. 1569 and it was agreed to proceed with consideration of the resolution by voice vote.

Pages H6289–90

Investing in American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act of 2010: The House began consideration of H.R. 5893, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create jobs through increased investment in infrastructure and to eliminate loopholes which encourage companies to move operations offshore. Further proceedings were postponed.

Pages H6355–68

H. Res. 1568, the rule providing for consideration of the bill, was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 233 yeas to 182 nays, Roll No. 486, after the previous question was ordered without objection.

Pages H6297–H6306, H6308–09

Suspension—Failed: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010: H.R. 847, amended, to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend and improve protections and services to individuals directly impacted by the terrorist attack in New York City on

September 11, 2001, by a 2/3 yeas-and-nays vote of 255 yeas to 159 nays, Roll No. 491.

Pages H6382–H6400, H6409–12

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010: H.R. 5900, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend airport improvement program project grant authority and to improve airline safety; **Pages H6418–28**

Modifying the date on which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and applicable States may require permits for discharges from certain vessels: S. 3372, to modify the date on which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and applicable States may require permits for discharges from certain vessels; **Pages H6428–29**

Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2010: H.R. 5320, amended, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to increase assistance for States, water systems, and disadvantaged communities; to encourage good financial and environmental management of water systems; to strengthen the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to enforce the requirements of the Act; to reduce lead in drinking water; and to strengthen the endocrine disruptor screening program; **Pages H6431–40**

Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act: H.R. 2476, amended, to amend the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture regarding additional recreational uses of National Forest System lands that are subject to ski area permits; **Pages H6445–46**

Expressing support for designation of September 2010 as "Gospel Music Heritage Month": H.J. Res. 90, to express support for designation of September 2010 as "Gospel Music Heritage Month" and to honor gospel music for its valuable and longstanding contributions to the culture of the United States; and **Pages H6446–49**

Congratulating the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its inspiring performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup: H. Res. 1527, to congratulate the United States Men's National Soccer Team for its inspiring performance in the 2010 FIFA World Cup. **Pages H6449–50**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed:

Real Estate Jobs and Investment Act of 2010: H.R. 5901, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain stock of real estate investment trusts from the tax on foreign investment in United States real property interests; **Pages H6429–31**

Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC): H. Res. 1566, to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the pioneering of college students whose determination and nonviolent resistance led to the desegregation of lunch counters and places of public accommodation over a 5-year period; and **Pages H6440–42, H6442–44**

Providing for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina: H.R. 5414, amended, to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina. **Pages H6444–45**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the actions of certain persons to undermine the sovereignty of Lebanon or its democratic processes and institutions is to continue in effect beyond August 1, 2010—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed (H. Doc. 111–136). **Page H6355**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H6289.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Six yeas-and-nays votes and 11 recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6306–07, H6307, H6307–08, H6308–09, H6309, H6369, H6369–70, H6370, H6412, H6412–13, H6413–14, H6414, H6414–15, H6415–16, H6416, H6416–17, and H6417–18. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 1:10 a.m. on Friday, July 30, 2010.

Committee Meetings

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government approved for full Committee action the FY 2011 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill.

QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW

Committee on Armed Services: Held a hearing on the Final Report of the Independent Panel's Assessment of the Quadrennial Defense Review. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the United States Institute of Peace: William J. Perry, Co-Chairman; and Stephen J. Hadley, Co-Chairman, Quadrennial Defense Review Independent Panel.

TOXIC CHEMICALS SAFETY ACT OF 2010

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection held a hearing on H.R. 5820, Toxic Chemicals Safety Act of 2010. Testimony was heard from Steve Owens, Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, EPA; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES; COMMERCIAL REAL STATE LIQUIDITY OPTIONS

Committee on Financial Services: Ordered reported, as amended, the following bills: H.R. 4790, Shareholder Protection Act of 2010; and H.R. 2267, Internet Gambling Regulation, Consumer Protection, and Enforcement Act.

The Committee also held a hearing entitled "Alternatives for Promoting Liquidity in the Commercial Real Estate Markets, Supporting Businesses and Increasing Job Growth." Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PRIVATE MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored enterprises held a hearing entitled "Future of Housing Finance: The Role of Private Mortgage Insurance." Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

HAITI CRISIS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere held a hearing on The Crisis in Haiti: Are We Moving Fast Enough? Testimony was heard from Rajiv Shah, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of State; and public witnesses.

CAPITOL POLICE BUDGET CONCERNS

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Capitol Security held a hearing on U.S. Capitol Police Budget Concerns. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the United State Capitol Police: Phillip D. Morse, Sr., Chief; and Carl W. Hoeker, Inspector General.

FAIR HOUSING ACT AFTER HURRICANE KATRINA

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties held a hearing on the American Dream Part III: Advancing and Improving the Fair Housing Act at the 5-year Anniversary of Hurricane Katrina. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands held an oversight hearing entitled "Building Success: Implementation of the Secure Rural Schools Program." Testimony was heard from Joel Holtrop, Deputy Chief, Forest Service, USDA; Ed Roberson, Assistant Director, Renewable Resources and Planning, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

SMALL HYDROPOWER PROJECT INVESTMENT

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water and Power held an oversight hearing entitled "Investment in Small Hydropower: Prospects of Expanding Low-Impact and Affordable Hydropower Generation in the West." Testimony was heard from Michael L. Connor, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; Michael G. Ensich, SES, Chief, Operations and Regulatory Community of Practice, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense; the following officials of the Department of Energy: Jeff Wright, Director, Office of Energy Projects, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and Sonya Baskerville, Manager, National Relations Officer, Bonneville Power Administration; and public witnesses.

IRAN SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Held a hearing entitled Implementations of Iran Sanctions. Testimony was heard from Robert J. Einhorn, Special Advisor, Nonproliferation and Arms Control, Department of State; Daniel Glaser, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes, Department of the Treasury; Joseph A. Neurauter, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA; Joseph A. Christoff, Director, International Affairs and Trade, GAO; and public witnesses.

FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH PUBLIC ACCESS

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Information Policy, Census, and the National Archives held a hearing entitled "Public Access to Federally-Funded Research." Testimony

was heard from David Lipman, M.D., Director, NCBI, NLM, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

CONSOLIDATED LAND, ENERGY, AND AQUATIC RESOURCES (CLEAR) ACT OF 2009; AND OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS WORKER WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT OF 2010

Committee on Rules: Granted, by a non-record vote, a rule for consideration of H.R. 3534, the “Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act of 2009,” and H.R. 5851, the “Offshore Oil and Gas Worker Whistleblower Protection Act of 2010.”

The rule provides a structured rule for consideration of H.R. 3534. The rule provides one hour of general debate with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. The rule provides that in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources printed in the bill, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report except those arising under clause 10 of rule XXI. The rule further makes in order only those amendments printed in part B of the report. The amendments made in order may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. All points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The rule provides that the Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or a designee. The rule provides that the Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill.

The rule also grants a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 5851, the “Offshore Oil and Gas Worker Whistleblower Protection Act of 2010.” The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part C of the report shall be considered as adopted. The rule provides that the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions of the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The rule provides that in the engrossment of H.R. 3534, the Clerk shall add the text of H.R. 5851, as passed by the House, as new matter at the end of H.R. 3534. Upon the addition of the text of H.R. 5851 to the end of H.R. 3534, H.R. 5851 shall be laid on the table. Testimony was heard by Chairman George Miller (CA), Chairman Rahall, Representatives Bordallo, Cummings, Jackson Lee (TX), Altmire, Kline (MN), Hastings (WA), Young (AK), Lamborn, Lummis, Cassidy, Brady (TX), and Scalise.

SMALL BUSINESS INTERCHANGE FEES

Committee on Small Business; Held a hearing entitled “The Impact of Interchange Fees on Small Businesses.” Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IN THE MATTER OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES B. RANGEL

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Adjudicatory Subcommittee met to organize regarding a Statement of Alleged Violations in the Matter of Representative Charles B. Rangel.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Ordered reported the following measures: H.R. 5892, amended, Water Resources Development Act of 2010; H.R. 5897, Economic Revitalization and Innovation Act of 2010; H.R. 5112, Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act of 2010; H.R. 5282, amended, To provide funds to the Army Corps of Engineers to hire veterans and members of the Armed Forces to assist the Corps with curation and historic preservation activities; H.R. 305, Horse Transportation Safety Act of 2009; H.R. 5717, amended, Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute Enhancement Act; H.R. 1997, To direct the Secretary of Transportation to update a research report and issue guidance to the States with respect to reducing lighting on the Federal-aid system during periods of low traffic density;

H.R. 4387, To designate the Federal building located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the “Winston E. Arnow Federal Building”; H.R. 5651, To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the “Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse”; H.R. 5706, amended, To designate the facility of the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the “Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building”; H.R. 5773, amended, To designate the Federal building located at 6401 Security Boulevard in Baltimore, Maryland, as the “Robert M. Ball Federal Building”; H.R. 5591, amended, To designate the facility of the Federal Aviation Administration located at Spokane International Airport in Spokane, Washington, as the “Ray Daves Air Traffic Control Tower”; and H. Res. 1473, amended, Supporting backcountry airstrips and recreational aviation.

LICENSURE AND CERTIFICATION

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing on Licensure and Certification. Testimony was heard from Raymond M. Jefferson, Assistant Secretary, Veterans' Employment and Training, Department of Labor; the following officials of the Department of Defense: John R. Campbell, Deputy Under Secretary, Wounded Warrior Care and Transition Policy; and Ron Horne, Deputy Director, Transition Assistance Program, Wounded Warrior Care, Transition Policy; Margarita Cocker, Deputy Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and representatives of veterans organizations.

STATE CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM WAIVERS

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support held a hearing to Review the Use of Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Projects to Promote Child Well-Being. Testimony was heard from Ruth Kagi, member, House of Representatives, State of Washington; George Sheldon, Secretary, Department of Children and Families, State of Florida; and public witnesses.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION—NON-COMMITTEE REQUESTS FOR ACCESS

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee approved three requests from non-Committee members for access to classified information.

BRIEFING—DOD QUARTERLY UPDATE

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Met in executive session to receive a briefing on DOD Quarterly Update. The Committee was briefed by departmental witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D846)

H.R. 689, to interchange the administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Signed on July 27, 2010. (Public Law 111–206)

H.R. 3360, to amend title 46, United States Code, to establish requirements to ensure the security and safety of passengers and crew on cruise vessels. Signed on July 27, 2010. (Public Law 111–207)

H.R. 4840, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1981 Cleveland Avenue in Columbus, Ohio, as the “Clarence D. Lumpkin Post Office”. Signed on July 27, 2010. (Public Law 111–208)

H.R. 5502, to amend the effective date of the gift card provisions of the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009. Signed on July 27, 2010. (Public Law 111–209)

H.J. Res. 83, approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. Signed on July 27, 2010. (Public Law 111–210)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 30, 2010

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No committee meetings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Friday, July 30

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, July 30

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of H.R. 3534—Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act of 2010 (Subject to a Rule) and H.R. 5851—Offshore Oil and Gas Worker Whistleblower Protection Act of 2010 (Subject to a Rule).



Congressional Record

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