

Kingston	Miller (MI)	Shays
LaTourette	Poe	Shimkus
Lynch	Pryce (OH)	Stark
McCrery	Rush	Velázquez
Meeks (NY)	Sanchez, Loretta	Young (AK)
Millender-	Sessions	
McDonald	Shaw	

□ 1920

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain how I would have voted on May 23, 2005 during rollcall vote No. 200, No. 201, and No. 202 during the first session of the 109th Congress. The first vote was on H.R. 744—the Internet Spyware (I-SPY) Prevention Act of 2005, the second vote was on H.R. 29—Securely Protect Yourself Against Cyber Trespass Act, and the last vote was on H. Con. Res. 149—Recognizing the 57th Anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel.

I respectfully request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that if present, I would have voted “yes” on the rollcall votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably delayed in my return to Washington, DC from an official visit to Venezuela for meetings with various officials and therefore unable to be on the House Floor for rollcall votes 200, 201, and 202. Had I been here I would have voted “yea” for rollcall vote 200, “yea” for rollcall vote 201, and “yea” for rollcall vote 202.

REPORT ON H.R. 2528, MILITARY QUALITY OF LIFE AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 2006

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-95) on the bill (H.R. 2528) making appropriations for military quality of life functions of the Department of Defense, military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND). Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 810, STEM CELL RESEARCH ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time without interven-

tion of any point of order to consider in the House H.R. 810. The bill shall be considered as read; the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) three hours of debate on the bill, equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) or their designees; (2) one motion to recommit; and during consideration of H.R. 810, notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair may postpone further consideration of the bill to a time designated by the Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TENNESSEE

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, you know last year this body passed the 2004 Jobs and Growth Act, and this restored sales tax deductibility to our State.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to rise tonight just to give an update on the good work this is doing in the State of Tennessee. We have a \$272 million boost in our State revenues. Now, we are one of those States that does not have a State income tax. We have a State sales tax, and restoring that deductibility that the Republican leadership pushed forward in this House has paid dividends for the State of Tennessee.

It is like a lot of the other economic news that we are hearing: 274,000 new jobs that were created in the month of April; employment ranks grew by 598,000 jobs this last month, pushing it to over 141 million Americans who are working. These are the right decisions, the right steps to promote positive economic growth in our great Nation, and I thank the leadership for their work on that issue.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS TO STRENGTHEN CLEANUP OF BRAC SITES

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, one reason there is so much opposition to the BRAC base closing process is that people do not know what they are going to get stuck with when their base closes. Seventeen bases from the 1988 round are still contaminated and have not been transferred back to the benefit of local communities. Over 140,000 acres on closed or realigned bases have not been cleaned up.

I am offering an amendment to the defense authorization legislation tomorrow that would delay the imple-

mentation of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure round until the Secretary of Defense submits a strategy including an estimate of the amount of funds necessary to complete unexploded ordinance clean up and environmental remediation of the bases closed during the 1988 round. Not trying to stop the BRAC, just getting plans in place that are 17 years overdue.

At a time when we are asking communities to bear the trauma of the BRAC process, it is unacceptable that we have not finished cleaning up the first round.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LUIS GLASER

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute to an outstanding citizen from my south Florida community, Dr. Luis Glaser. For the past 19 years, Dr. Glaser has served as provost for the University of Miami. He has been one of the university's most dynamic and energetic leaders.

As a recent graduate of the University of Miami, I am proud to have experienced firsthand his exceptional leadership.

As a Jewish refugee who fled his native Austria at the dawn of the Holocaust, Dr. Glaser understands the experience of refugees of so many countries who have made the University of Miami the international academic center that it is.

His sensitivity and his insight have allowed him to fully engage in the academic life of the university and to maintain direct personal contact with its students.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. Luis Glaser for his wonderful service, as well as to his great wife, Ruth, for their unparalleled commitment to our south Florida community and to the University of Miami community. Go Canes. Thank you, Louie.

ALLOW STEM CELL RESEARCH

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I met with a group of folks who are urging the House to allow common-sense, reasonable stem cell, embryonic stem cell research to continue. I talked to Dr. Charles Murray of the University of Washington Cardiovascular Regenerative Biology Center, who told us that this research some day could repair damaged hearts.

I talked to Dr. Tony Blau, a hematologist at the University of Washington, who said that they had to put some research on the shelf because of these restrictive rules that President

Bush's administration has placed on this research.

I talked to Dr. Connie Davis, who works with kidney and liver transplantees, who told us about the potential that this research could bring for the health of citizens, who said, why can people not make their own decisions? When you donate a kidney or you donate embryonic cells, she said, it should be the same thing.

We should pass, tomorrow, a commonsense measure that removes these restrictions that put handcuffs on our researchers right now where we are falling behind the rest of the country. Folks who have diabetes and Parkinson's know what is at stake tomorrow. Let us pass the bill.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

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

There was no objection.

OPPOSITION TO CAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight, joining with many of my friends on the Democratic side, because I am opposed to CAFTA; and I would like to take just a few minutes to explain why I am opposed to CAFTA, the Central American Free Trade Agreement; and I like to quote from a gentleman I have great respect for, particularly when it comes to protecting American jobs, Pat Buchanan.

□ 1930

The title of his article is called "CAFTA: Last Nail In The Coffin?" And I will read a few paragraphs from the article. He says, "As I write, the Department of Commerce has just released trade deficit numbers for February of 2005. Again, the monthly trade deficit set a record of \$61 billion. In January-February 2005, the annual U.S. trade deficit was running \$100 billion above the all-time record of \$617 billion in 2004."

Let me go read a little bit more from his article. "Between 1993 and 2004, the United States trade deficit with Beijing, China, grew 700 percent to \$162 billion. Since NAFTA which passed a few years ago, the U.S. trade surplus with Mexico has vanished and the annual trade deficit is now running above \$50 billion that we owe Mexico. One-and-a-half million illegal aliens are caught each year crossing our borders and 500,000 make it in to take up residence and enjoy all the social programs generous but over-taxed Americans cannot afford to pay.

"The highest per capita income in Central America is \$9,000 a year in Costa Rica, which is less than the U.S. minimum wage, but CAFTA will enable agribusiness and transnational companies to set up shop in Central America to dump into the United States and drive our last family farmers out of business and kill our last manufacturing jobs in textiles and apparel."

Mr. Speaker, I also want to read just a paragraph from a letter I received recently that was not signed. It is a full page and a half. I will read one paragraph. I intend to come to the floor day after day after day to talk about this issue.

He says, "Dear Congressman JONES: It is my understanding that you share my deep concern that our country is losing its industrial base. We are losing the vital jobs that are so important to support our economy and ultimately preserve the excellent standard of living that prior generations passed on to us. My view is that leaders in government and business are doing an inadequate job of protecting America's industrial base."

There is no question about that, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman that wrote this letter knows because he is a subcontractor.

Mr. Speaker, I want to show in my great State of North Carolina, which I am very proud to be one of 13 representatives, that since NAFTA we have lost over 200,000 manufacturing jobs. The United States itself, since NAFTA, has lost 2.5 million manufacturing jobs.

Mr. Speaker, this first chart shows you Pillowtex, which happens to be in the district of my dear friend, the gentleman from North Carolina's (Mr. HAYES), in July 31 of 2003. It says, "Pillowtex Goes Bust, Erasing 6,450 Jobs." The subtitle says, "5 North Carolina plants closing in largest single job loss in State's history."

Mr. Speaker, we need to get serious about what is happening to the manufacturing jobs in America, and I am very disappointed that this administration does not seem to get it.

I will also say that 2 weeks ago in my home county of Wilson County, which I share with the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD), it says, "VF Jeanswear Closes Plant, Last 445 Jobs Gone By Next Summer." It further states in the article that operations performed in Wilson, which in-

clude fabric cutting and finishing garments, will be moved to Central America.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we in a bipartisan way can defeat CAFTA, and I will do everything I can to help my friends, Republican and Democrat, to defeat CAFTA because it is about time that we care about the American workers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform and their families.

CHEMICAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Georgia). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in 2003 the U.S. General Accounting Office released a report that was done at the request of myself and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and, I believe, other Members of Congress that found with regard to terrorist threats that no Federal agency has assessed the extent of security preparedness at chemical plants and that no Federal requirements are in place to require chemical plants to assess their vulnerabilities and take steps to reduce them.

I wanted to talk briefly tonight about this issue of the need for security at chemical plants. I was pleased to note yesterday in the New York Times the lead editorial addressed this issue. I wanted to read from some sections of that editorial and comment on it.

In one part of the New York Times editorial yesterday it says, "There is no way to guarantee that terrorists will not successfully attack a chemical facility, but it would be grossly negligent not to take defensive measures. The question Americans should be asking themselves, says Rick Hind, Legislative Director of the Greenpeace Toxics Campaign, is, 'If you fast-forward to a disaster, what would you want to have done?'"

And this is what the New York Times and what Greenpeace say should be some of the priorities:

"First, tighter plant security. There should be tough Federal standards for perimeter fencing. Concrete blockades, armed guards and other forms of security at all of the 15,000 facilities that use deadly chemicals.

"Second, use of safer chemicals. Refineries, when practical, should adopt processes that do not use hydrofluoric acid, the chemical that is now putting New Orleans at risk. Some plants that once used chlorine, such as the Blue Plains wastewater treatment plant in Washington, D.C., have switched to safer alternatives.

"Third, reducing quantities of dangerous chemicals. An important reason that chemical facilities make such tempting targets for terrorists is the enormous quantity of chemicals they