

What unbelievable incompetence on the part of this administration, in addition to law-breaking. The American people are not well served by this. We need to clean up this mess and truly protect America.

NEWBORN SCREENING SAVES LIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 31, 2006, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday was Mother's Day. Across our Nation, America's mothers were honored with cards, gifts, flowers and phone calls. But for any mother, the most precious gift of all is a strong and healthy baby. Today, to help ensure that mothers receive that most precious of gifts, I am introducing the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2006.

Newborn screening is a public health intervention that involves a simple blood test used to identify many life-threatening genetic illnesses before any symptoms begin. Approximately 5,000 babies are born each year with detectable and treatable disorders. Forty years ago, these disorders would have gone undetected until symptoms appeared. As a result, these children unnecessarily died or suffered lifelong disabling consequences. Today, these severe disorders, mostly inborn errors of metabolism, can be detected in newborn babies and treated in time to prevent serious complications. But due to the fact that a national newborn screening law does not exist in this country, there is great disparity and variation from State to State in the quality and number of newborn screening tests an infant may receive. Consequently, each year approximately 2,000 infants are permanently disabled or die from otherwise treatable disorders. This bill could prevent these tragedies and save millions of dollars in health care costs to both families and States.

The Newborn Screening Act of 2006 seeks to eliminate these unnecessary deaths and severe disabilities by educating parents and health care professionals about the advisability of newborn screening and improves the system for follow-up care for infants detected with an illness through the newborn screening tests. The bill encourages States to uniformly test for all recommended disorders and provides resources for States to expand and improve their newborn screening programs. It also requires the CDC to ensure the quality of laboratories involved in newborn screening and establishes a system for collecting and analyzing data that will help researchers develop better detection, prevention and treatment strategies.

Mr. Speaker, somewhere in our country today, there is a mother holding

her newborn son or daughter totally unaware that her seemingly healthy baby is being attacked by a genetic disease because her State or birthing facility did not offer the one test that could have provided her with this critical information. If she knew, she could have begun the treatment needed to protect her baby from permanent disability or death.

Mr. Speaker, we have the power to help prevent this tragedy. By passing the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2006, we can ensure that parents and health providers are knowledgeable about newborn screening and that babies receive the comprehensive and consistent testing they need. It is a challenge we simply cannot ignore.

I urge my colleagues to join me in presenting a Mother's Day gift to the 4 million women who give birth each year by becoming cosponsors of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2006 and helping to pass it into law.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, You are forever faithful. Our history reveals Your constant protection and guidance of this Nation, so we have placed all our trust in You.

As Your faithful people, we are always optimistic about the future because we rely not on human endeavor alone, but upon Your promises. "I am Your Lord God. I am with You."

As Your people, we become a people filled with promise. That does not mean we expect to see everything fulfilled according to our own timing. We simply mull over the seed of promise in our own hearts and plant Your promises in others.

With hope rooted in Your promises, O Lord, we foster the growth of vision in a world of neighbors and in the next generation by what we say and how we act. You alone fulfill every promise and will recreate the face of the earth now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KELLER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS BELONG ON THE BORDER

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to applaud President Bush's decision to place additional National Guard troops on the Mexican border. I recently returned from a week long trip to the Mexico-California border. And as this photograph shows, I met with National Guard troops who were constructing a border security fence in the San Diego area.

President Bush's decision has been criticized from two sources.

First, some American politicians have complained that National Guard troops have no business being involved with border security. Well, this photograph clearly shows that National Guard troops are already playing a key role in helping to secure our borders.

Second, Mexico's President Vicente Fox complained about the U.S. possibly militarizing our border. This is the height of hypocrisy. Mexico was the first one to put their military on their southern border to stop illegals from coming into Mexico from Guatemala.

The American people want less whining from the open borders crowd and more action from the rest of us to secure our borders. This is a step in the right direction.

RECOGNIZING ELIZABETH STEPP

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, thousands of high school students across America are participating in Poetry Out Loud, a national competition which helps students master public speaking skills and learn about their literary heritage.

On April 8, Elizabeth Stepp proudly represented Richland Northeast High School in the 2006 National Endowment for the Arts South Carolina Poetry Out Loud State Competition. After performing poetry before Poet Laureate Marjory Wentworth and Kwame Dawes, founder of the South Carolina Poetry Initiative, Elizabeth was awarded the South Carolina State Championship.

Tonight Elizabeth will represent South Carolina in the Poetry Out Loud

National Finals held at the Lincoln Theater in Washington. As she prepares for this exciting event, I would like to recognize her tremendous accomplishment and wish her best wishes for continued success.

In conclusion, God bless the memory of Congressman Sonny Montgomery, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

BLACK CLOTH OF SACRIFICE

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

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, today I would like to remember the 155 men and women ripped from the ranks, gunned down, stabbed, ambushed, killed. Not soldiers in Iraq or Afghanistan, but American peace officers fighting an insurgency on American streets.

We honor those who died and those who survive them. They drape their badges in the black cloth of sacrifice to respect their fellow warriors. They lay their friends to rest, but they still risk their own lives to protect and serve.

One of the 13 Texas officers murdered last year, Officer Hank Nava, Jr., of Fort Worth, was savagely gunned down by an outlaw on parole who shot Officer Nava in the face.

Just days ago, Detective Vicky Armel of Fairfax County, Virginia, was ambushed by a street punk firing more than 70 rounds from an attack rifle.

We do not know the agony of these officers, but we know their indifference to danger. This Police Week we honor the honorable. We give our gratitude to police officers nationwide for their courage. We say thank you to those who turn toward turmoil so that we may turn toward safety.

And that's just the way it is.

NATIONAL GUARD IS A GOOD FIRST STEP

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, last night the President spoke to the American people about his plan for establishing a secure border and a sound immigration policy.

The highlight of President Bush's plans is to send up to 6,000 National Guard troops to assist Border Patrol agents, and I applaud the President for taking steps necessary to try and secure the borders. For far too long this Nation has had a policy of benign neglect, one that has left our system of immigration fundamentally broken. National Guard troops are an excellent short-term solution. However, this action must not be part of a real effort to enforce our laws and must not be coupled with a thinly veiled attempt to grant amnesty. The American people want assurances that our sovereignty and security are being respected.

America is a nation of immigrants. It is built upon the dreams and sacrifices

of those who came to share in our common goals of liberty, fairness and adherence to law. It is in celebration of these principles and in honor of those who came before us that we should act in respect for law and in respect for liberty.

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 is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

RIGHT-TO-RIDE LIVESTOCK ON FEDERAL LANDS ACT OF 2005

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 586) to preserve the use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on public lands, including wilderness areas, national monuments, and other specifically designated areas, administered by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Forest Service where there is a historical tradition of such use, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 586

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 "Right-to-Ride Livestock on Federal Lands Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. USE AND ACCESS OF PACK AND SADDLE ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

(a) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM LANDS.—Section 12 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) USE AND ACCESS OF PACK AND SADDLE ANIMALS.—

"(1) GENERAL RULE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the management of National Park System lands to preserve and facilitate the continued use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on such lands, including wilderness areas, national monuments, and other specifically designated areas, where there is a historical tradition of such use. As a general rule, all trails, routes, and areas used by pack and saddle stock shall remain open and accessible for such use. The Secretary may implement a proposed reduction in the use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on such lands only after complying with the full review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

"(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed—

"(A) to authorize the Secretary to refuse to issue a permit for a new use of pack and saddle stock animals, including use by a commercial outfitter or guide, without complying with applicable resource management plans and planning processes required under this Act or any other provision of law;

"(B) to limit the authority of the Secretary to impose a temporary emergency closure of a trail, route, or area to pack and saddle stock animals or issue special permits; or

"(C) to create a preference for one recreational use for any unit of the National Park System, without consideration of the stated purpose of the unit.".

(b) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS.—Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) USE AND ACCESS OF PACK AND SADDLE ANIMALS.—

"(1) GENERAL RULE.—The Secretary shall provide for the management of public lands to preserve and facilitate the continued use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on such lands, including wilderness areas, national monuments, and other specifically designated areas, where there is a historical tradition of such use. As a general rule, all trails, routes, and areas used by pack and saddle stock shall remain open and accessible for such use. The Secretary may implement a proposed reduction in the use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on such lands only after complying with the full review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

"(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed—

"(A) to authorize the Secretary to refuse to issue a permit for a new use of pack and saddle stock animals, including use by a commercial outfitter or guide, without complying with applicable resource management plans and planning processes required under this Act or any other provision of law;

"(B) to limit the authority of the Secretary to impose a temporary emergency closure of a trail, route, or area to pack and saddle stock animals or issue special permits; or

"(C) to create a preference for one recreational use for any area of the public lands, without consideration of the stated purpose of the area.".

(c) NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM LANDS.—Section 4(d) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5)(A) The Secretary shall provide for the management of System lands to preserve and facilitate the continued use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on such lands, including wilderness areas, national monuments, and other specifically designated areas, where there is a historical tradition of such use. As a general rule, all trails, routes, and areas used by pack and saddle stock shall remain open and accessible for such use. The Secretary may implement a proposed reduction in the use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on such lands only after complying with the full review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

"(B) Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed—

"(i) to authorize the Secretary to refuse to issue a permit for a new use of pack and saddle stock animals, including use by a commercial outfitter or guide, without complying with applicable resource management plans and planning processes required under this Act or any other provision of law;

"(ii) to limit the authority of the Secretary to impose a temporary emergency closure of a trail, route, or area to pack and saddle stock animals or issue special permits; or

"(iii) to create a preference for one recreational use for any unit of the System,