

Stamps program, potential changes to Social Security, proposals to reform U.S. immigration policies, and changes, both big and small, to a large host of income security programs. Moreover, Paul has been a key contributor and coordinator of CBO work on long-term budget projections, which we have come to increasingly consider as we move towards the pending retirement of the baby-boom generation.

In addition to his superb analysis of legislative proposals, Paul has provided valued support to the House and Senate Budget Committees on a bipartisan and bicameral basis. In short, Paul Cullinan ranks among the top budget experts here on Capitol Hill, and we will miss his input, careful judgment, and dedication to providing the best budgetary information possible for congressional consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3235, THE
NANOTECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT
AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES
ACT

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today upon the introduction of H.R. 3235, the Nanotechnology Advancement and New Opportunities (NANO) Act.

The NANO Act is comprehensive bill to promote the development and responsible stewardship of nanotechnology in the United States. The legislation draws upon the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Nanotechnology, a panel of California nanotechnology experts with backgrounds in established industry, startup companies, consulting groups, non-profits, academia, government, medical research, and venture capital that I convened with then-California State Controller Steve Westly during 2005.

Nanotechnology has the potential to create entirely new industries and radically transform the basis of competition in other fields, and I am proud of my work with former Science Committee Chairman Sherwood Boehlert on the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act of 2003 to foster research in this area.

But one of the things policymakers have heard from experts is that while the United States is a leader in nanotechnology research, our foreign competitors are focusing more resources and effort on the commercialization of those research results than we are.

In its report Thinking Big About Thinking Small, which can be found on my website, the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Nanotechnology made a series of recommendations for ways that the Nation can promote the development and commercialization of nanotechnology, a number of which are included in H.R. 3235.

In addition, the bill addresses concerns that have been raised in recent months about whether the Federal Government is doing enough to address potential health and safety risks associated with nanotechnology. The NANO Act requires the development of a nanotechnology research strategy that establishes research priorities for the Federal Government and industry that will ensure the development and responsible stewardship of

nanotechnology. This strategy will help to resolve the uncertainty that is one of the major obstacles to the commercialization of nanotechnology—uncertainty about what the risks might be and uncertainty about how the Federal Government might regulate nanotechnology in the future.

H.R. 3235 includes a number of provisions to create partnerships, raise awareness, and implement strategic policies to resolve obstacles and promote nanotechnology. It will: create a public-private investment partnership to address the nanotechnology commercialization gap; establish a tax credit for investment in nanotechnology firms; authorize a grant program to support the establishment and development of nanotechnology incubators; establish a Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center for “nano-CAD” tools; establish grant programs for nanotechnology research to address specific challenges in the areas of energy, environment, homeland security, and health; establish a tax credit for nanotechnology education and training program expenses; establish a grant program to support the development of curriculum materials for interdisciplinary nanotechnology courses at higher education institutions; direct NSF to establish a program to encourage manufacturing companies to enter into partnerships with occupational training centers for the development of training to support nanotechnology manufacturing; and call for the development of a strategy for increasing interaction on nanotechnology interests between DOE national labs and the informal science education community.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Science and Technology Committee to incorporate these provisions as we work to reauthorize the Nation’s nanotechnology research and development program.

STATEMENT ON THE ELECTION OF
PRATIBHA PATIL

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate president Pratibha Patil on her historic election.

On July 19, 2007, delegates from the Indian Parliament and various State legislatures elected Pratibha Patil the new president of India. She is the first female elected to the office of the presidency since India gained independence from the British in 1947. This is a monumental achievement for this emerging democracy, and it demonstrates the progressive ideals and forward-thinking ways of the people of India.

President Patil represents the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), the present coalition of ruling political parties that has had a strong and lasting presence in the Government of India since 2004, and she is a member of the Indian National Congress, which led the nation to Independence.

She won by nearly two-thirds of votes cast by the election body, representing the overwhelming support that President Patil has garnered while being a member of the UAP.

She has had a long history in elected office, her first victory coming in 1962 when she was

elected the state of Maharashtra’s legislature. Since then, she has demonstrated great skill in governing on both the state and national level. The turning point in her political career came in 2004 when she was elected the first female governor to the state of Rajasthan.

As President, Patil will not only serve as the First Citizen and Head of State of India, but she will be the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army and hold all executive powers of the Central Government.

The election of President Patil represents the merger of diversity and equality within the Government of India. She is not only the first woman president elected in the country, but also the first Maharashtrian to hold the position.

As a strong advocate of India-U.S. relations, I believe the election of President Patil signifies the pluralism that drives and provides efficient functioning of democratic systems.

I wish President Patil great success. She is a role model for all women around the world, and I hope her presidency helps to diminish some of the lingering discrimination against women in India. I also look forward to working with her and the Indian government on further developing a strong and lasting relationship between our two great democracies.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, on July 30, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed several votes.

Rollcall No. 758, H.R. 2750, NASA Coin Act, “yea”;

Rollcall No. 759, previous question, H. Res. 580, “yea”;

Rollcall No. 760, H. Res. 580, “yea”;

Rollcall No. 761, previous question, H. Res. 579, “yea”; and

Rollcall No. 762, H. Res. 579, “yea.”

INTRODUCING THE TEDDY ROOSEVELT
BRING BACK OUR PUBLIC LANDS ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, in 1909, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed the last piece of legislation successfully creating over 42 million acres of national forest, the American outdoorsman came into his own. Our great “outdoor President,” with a stroke of his pen, dedicated more land to American citizens for hunting and fishing than all the royal estates of Europe combined.

From the Adirondacks and the Blue Ridge of the East to the Sierra Nevada of California, every outdoorsman could now be the master of enormous sporting opportunities. The only price was a stretch of the legs and an investment of time and a modicum of woodsman-ship.

Because of Teddy Roosevelt’s leadership and efforts, the public land of the Federal

Government became truly the "estate" of the average American.

A carpenter in Indiana or Iowa could saddle up the old Chevy pick-up and take his sons elk or deer hunting on a long weekend in Colorado. A steel worker in Pennsylvania could drive "straight through" with his pals to that certain Aspen grove in western Wyoming where big bucks always abounded on opening morning. Thus, until a few years ago, the outdoor legacy of Teddy Roosevelt and the birthright of outdoor Americans were secure.

Not any more.

Today, bureaucracies in State governments are closing down the outdoor opportunities for average Americans. They are slamming the door on outdoor families the old-fashioned way: with outrageous fees for non-resident hunters, even when the hunting is done exclusively on Federal land.

For example, the out-of-State license fee in Wyoming is \$281 for deer, \$481 for elk; in Colorado it is \$301 for deer, \$501 for elk; in Montana, it is \$643 for both. In New Mexico, if two sons decide to take their dad on a weekend getaway, they each face fees of \$355 for deer and \$ 766 for elk.

What makes these high prices so unfair is that they are applied to out-of-State American outdoorsmen who hunt exclusively on Federal property. The 190 million acres of national forest and 258 million acres of BLM are the birthright of all Americans. The notion that they are viewed as the domain of State legislatures runs against the principle of public usage of Federal property.

Certainly, individual States have the right to regulate the private land and state-owned property within their boundaries. No one quarrels with that. But placing prohibitive fees on hunting that is conducted on Federal public lands quickly becomes a method of exclusion.

What happens, for example, if New Mexico should raise its out-of-State fees to \$2,000 for bull elk? This increase would have the same effect as a locked gate for thousands of average Americans who want to hunt elk on any of the six national forests in New Mexico, over 11 million acres of federally owned land.

The bill I am introducing today will restore acres for all American hunters to Theodore Roosevelt's "Great Estate" of national forests and other public land. I acknowledge that some small amount of States' wildlife resources are expended on federally owned and managed lands. Therefore, it is only right that out-of-State hunters share in this minimal expense.

My bill, therefore, says this: No State may charge more than \$200 for a big game license, specifically, elk, deer, antelope or bear, for hunting that is carried out exclusively on national forest or BLM Federal land.

The \$200 fee strikes a balance between two interests. The first interest is the State's legitimate need to recoup the few dollars that it expends in the management of Federal land. The second, and most important, is the interest of helping that father with two teenagers who does not have the \$2,300 the State of New Mexico will charge this year for a family of three to hunt on national forest for bull elk.

In most cases, even a \$200 fee will be a windfall for States, far out-pacing any help they give the Federal Government for wildlife management in national forests. Any American, from any State, should be allowed to earn a fall morning hunting elk in the Rockies

with a healthy hike and a good shooting eye, regardless if he has a large bank account. My bill restores that opportunity.

IN HONOR OF CASCADES FALLS

HON. TIMOTHY WALBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, Let it be known, that it is my special privilege to congratulate the Cascades Falls on its 75th anniversary. I congratulate everyone who has been involved in the life of the falls for the last 75 years.

Cascades Falls is the result of a man's dream to do something for the people of Jackson and to build an attraction that would provide visitors with a positive impression of the city. That man was CPT William Sparks.

The falls opened on May 9, 1932, to a crowd of 25,000 people. Guy C. Core described the Cascades Falls premiere: "As gloom of dusk thickened, water splashed down concrete falls into reflecting pools. Powerful lights flashed on, and the colorful, fast-changing spectacle drew gasps of admiration from the assembled crowd."

Today the Cascades Falls are still described the same way by its visitors; the warm summer nights lit by the lights of the Cascades and the sky glowing with fireworks. The Cascades Falls are a monument of beauty and distinction that has remained a source of enjoyment and fond memories to millions of visitors.

In 1943, the Sparks family gifted the 465-acre Park and Cascades Falls to Jackson County.

The life of the Cascades Falls is dependent on the community and all of those at the County Parks and Recreation who dedicate themselves to the protection of the falls.

In special tribute, therefore, this document is signed and dedicated to honor the Cascades Falls on its 75th anniversary. May others know of my high regard for the Cascades Falls, and may generations to come enjoy this spectacular attraction.

CONGRATULATING R.L. POSEY ON CELEBRATION OF HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. STEVAN PEARCE

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. PEARCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize R.L. Posey on his 80th birthday. Although simply making it to his 80th birthday is truly a milestone, this has not been Mr. Posey's only accomplishment; throughout his life he has taken on one challenge after another and refused to quit until the job was done.

R.L. was brought into the world on August 21, 1927, in Alamogordo, NM. After attending grade school and graduating from Cloudcroft High School, R.L. answered the call to duty, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army. Second Lieutenant Posey served with the 384th Ordinance Tank

Maintenance Company from February 22, 1946 to March 25, 1947. R.L. later attended New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts where he received a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering.

After returning home to New Mexico, he met and later married his wife Patty, in June of 1949. During their 58 years of marriage, R.L. and Patty have brought up a wonderful, loving family of six. His family has since grown up and he now has 21 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

After starting and raising his family R.L. returned to service and faithfully served in the civil service. He was appointed director of safety at the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, NM. R.L. retired from his position and now spends ample amounts of time with his family and friends. Aside from work Mr. Posey is an activist in his community, focusing on the environment and land issues.

Adventurer is not quite the word to describe Mr. Posey; servant and community leader is more his style. Whether serving as a husband to his wife, a father to his children, an activist in his community, as director of safety or an officer in the U.S. Army, R.L. has continuously placed the welfare of others before his own. Congratulations R.L., and happy birthday.

COMMENDING DR. JOHN ROBERT CAVANAUGH FOR HIS OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DEDICATION WHILE CHANCELLOR OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AT ALEXANDRIA

HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today as Dr. John Robert Cavanaugh merits heartfelt recognition and commendation for his highly significant contributions as an extraordinary educator and citizen, as he prepares for retirement from this vital position.

Dr. Cavanaugh, currently the longest serving chancellor in the LSU system, has served as chancellor of Louisiana State University in Alexandria since 1994 and will retire on August 17, 2007. In the 13 years he has served as chancellor, Louisiana State University at Alexandria has grown from a 2-year community college with 2,500 students offering four associate degree programs to an institution of more than 3,000 students offering six baccalaureate degrees and seven associate degrees.

He earned his bachelor's degree in 1967, master's degree in 1968, and Ph.D. in 1971 in health and physical education from Louisiana State University. He held a graduate fellowship in special education at LSU as well. He served as an instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, Coordinator of the Education Selection, professor of Health and Physical Education, acting head of the Division of Liberal Arts, coordinator of Planning and Development, and vice chancellor of Academic Affairs before he was appointed as chancellor.

Dr. Cavanaugh is a remarkable man who represents all that is good in Louisiana.

Those who have worked closely with him throughout his exemplary career will continue