

Matheson	Pomeroy	Snyder
McCarthy (CA)	Porter	Solis
McCarthy (NY)	Price (NC)	Souder
McCaul (TX)	Putnam	Space
McCollum (MN)	Radanovich	Spratt
McCotter	Rahall	Stark
McCrery	Ramstad	Stearns
McDermott	Rangel	Stupak
McGovern	Regula	Sullivan
McHugh	Rehberg	Sutton
McIntyre	Reichert	Tanner
McKeon	Renzi	Tauscher
McMorris	Reyes	Taylor
Rodgers	Reynolds	Terry
McNerney	Richardson	Thompson (CA)
McNulty	Rodriguez	Thompson (MS)
Meeks (NY)	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry
Melancon	Rogers (KY)	Tiahrt
Mica	Rogers (MI)	Tiberi
Michaud	Rohrabacher	Tierney
Miller (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Towns
Miller (MI)	Roskam	Turner
Miller (NC)	Ross	Udall (CO)
Miller, Gary	Rothman	Udall (NM)
Miller, George	Roybal-Allard	Upton
Mitchell	Royce	Van Hollen
Mollohan	Ruppersberger	Velázquez
Moore (KS)	Rush	Visclosky
Moore (WI)	Ryan (OH)	Walberg
Moran (KS)	Ryan (WI)	Walden (OR)
Moran (VA)	Salazar	Walsh (NY)
Murphy (CT)	Sánchez, Linda	Walz (MN)
Murphy, Patrick	T.	Wasserman
Murphy, Tim	Sanchez, Loretta	Schultz
Murtha	Sarbanes	Waters
Nadler	Saxton	Watson
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Watt
Neal (MA)	Schiff	Waxman
Neugebauer	Schmidt	Weiner
Nunes	Schwartz	Welch (VT)
Oberstar	Scott (GA)	Weldon (FL)
Obey	Scott (VA)	Weller
Olver	Sestak	Westmoreland
Ortiz	Shays	Wexler
Pallone	Shea-Porter	Whitfield
Pascarella	Sherman	Wicker
Pastor	Shimkus	Wilson (NM)
Payne	Shuler	Wilson (SC)
Pearce	Shuster	Wolf
Perlmutter	Simpson	Woolsey
Peterson (MN)	Sires	Wu
Peterson (PA)	Skelton	Wynn
Petri	Slaughter	Yarmuth
Pickering	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)
Platts	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)
Poe	Smith (TX)	

NAYS—38

Barton (TX)	Flake	McHenry
Blackburn	Fox	Musgrave
Broun (GA)	Franks (AZ)	Myrick
Burton (IN)	Garrett (NJ)	Paul
Buyer	Gingrey	Pence
Campbell (CA)	Hensarling	Pitts
Conaway	Herger	Price (GA)
Cubin	Jordan	Sali
Culberson	King (IA)	Sensenbrenner
Davis (KY)	Kingston	Sessions
Davis, David	Lamborn	Shadegg
Doolittle	Linder	Wamp
Duncan	Marchant	

NOT VOTING—16

Ackerman	Jindal	Serrano
Berman	Johnson, E. B.	Smith (WA)
Carson	Lowey	Tancred
Conyers	Matsui	Wilson (OH)
Gordon	Meek (FL)	
Granger	Pryce (OH)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are reminded there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1810

Mr. ROYCE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to be present for the rollcall votes on H.R. 2095, the Federal Railroad Safety Improvement Act and the Republican motion to recommit. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 2095 and "nay" on the motion to recommit.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2095, FEDERAL RAILROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 2095, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to accurately reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1815

RECOGNIZING COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY

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

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening to recognize the achievements of Community Christian Academy in Independence, Kentucky.

Founded in 1983 by the Community Pentecostal Church, the academy was born out of a strong desire to provide a first-rate education rooted in the fundamentals of Christianity. What began as a small school has grown into one of the most respected private schools in northern Kentucky.

The academy offers curriculum from kindergarten through high school. Recent years have seen the school and its facilities grow by leaps and bounds, becoming a fixture in the community. CCA is accredited through the International Christian Accrediting Association and the Non-Public School Commission of Kentucky.

The academy is known for its family-oriented atmosphere that emphasizes the participation of the entire family in the education of their 200 students.

Recently, CCA was recognized by Cincinnati Magazine as one of the best private high schools in the greater Cincinnati area. This achievement would not be possible without the support of an outstanding staff and faculty, guided by Principal Tara Bates.

I am pleased to recognize the achievements of students, parents and educators at the Community Christian Academy. For over 20 years, CCA has produced highly educated students in God's image. Tonight, I would ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their commitment to excellence in edu-

cation, dedication to their students and to thank them for their contributions to our community.

HONORING STAFF SERGEANT LILLIAN CLAMENS

(Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Staff Sergeant Lillian Clamens, who was killed in Iraq on October 10, 2 days before she was scheduled to come home, when insurgents launched a rocket attack on her unit. I want to extend my deepest condolences to her husband, Raymond, her three children, Victoria, Alana, and Ayinde, her parents and all of her family and friends.

Staff Sergeant Clamens was a true American patriot devoted to her family and her country. She served in the Army Reserve for more than 15 years and was assigned to the 1st Postal Platoon, 834th Adjutant General Company, in Miami. Prior to her deployment, she worked as an administrative clerk at the U.S. Southern Command in Doral.

She exemplified the best our Nation has to offer: a loving mother of three children, a devoted wife, and a soldier selflessly committed to serving our country.

Madam Speaker, her life will continue to inspire all those who knew her and many who frankly did not know her. The United States and our world is a far better place because of her service. The best way to honor her is to replicate her devotion to her country and her family.

She gave the ultimate sacrifice to help defend our freedoms and advance liberty for so many others. She was a true American hero whose dedication to freedom and family, Madam Speaker, made a difference in this world. I join all Americans in expressing my deepest sympathies to the family and friends of Staff Sergeant Lillian Clamens. Her commitment to, and sacrifice for, our great Nation will never be forgotten. She has the deepest gratitude and devotion of our Nation.

GITMO VS. FEDERAL PRISON

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

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, we hear much hype about how bad GITMO prison is. That's where we keep prisoners of war, those terrorists that have been captured on the battlefield that have tried to kill Americans. The uninformed have compared the place to a gulag and a dungeon. I have been there and the place is neither.

Be that as it may, some POWs are treated better there than our Border Agents Ramos and Compean, who were sent to Federal prison for shooting a

border drug smuggler. This is the case where our government let a drug dealer go free and put border protectors in prison for 11 and 12 years.

Most POWs at GITMO are not in solitary confinement. But the border agents have been in solitary confinement for most of their sentences. The POWs get 9 hours a day of exercise, including soccer. The border agents spend 23 hours a day in their cells. The POWs watch Arabic TV. The border agents watch no TV. The POWs receive the same medical treatment as the United States military, but one border agent was assaulted in prison and didn't see a doctor for 5 days.

Madam Speaker, only in America do we treat terrorists and POWs better in GITMO than we do border agents who went to prison for protecting the border.

And that's just the way it is.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CLARKE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CLEAN, SUSTAINABLE, RENEWABLE FUEL PRODUCED IN AMERICA BY AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about energy, about where this Nation's energy should come from, and what form it should take. In my view, the answer is clear. Our energy should come from America, produced in America, by Americans, with the profits staying here at home. It should be clean, sustainable and renewable. These should be the overriding considerations for the energy policy that we are seeking to implement in this Congress. If we accept these criteria, and I think the American people already have, then an important part of the solution becomes clear. We must greatly increase our capacity to produce, distribute and utilize biofuels.

Just yesterday, the price of a barrel of oil hit yet another all-time high, more than \$88 per barrel. A few years ago, this development would have been shocking. Yet no one was surprised by the news. We have become accustomed to oil prices shattering records every few weeks, and \$100 oil seems to be a virtual certainty in the near future. Even without all the other problems, geopolitical, environmental, supply, that flow from our addiction to oil, its price volatility alone dictates that we must move in a bold new direction.

Yet since peaking at \$3.20 a gallon in late May, gas prices at the pump have declined to an average of about \$2.76 a

gallon nationwide for regular unleaded. What accounts for this? A significant factor in bringing retail gas prices down for American families is ethanol. According to an article earlier this week in CNN.com, "Gasoline prices have been held down in part by rising supplies of ethanol, which has been coming down in price in recent weeks. Ethanol production jumped 34 percent to 13.1 million barrels a month in July, the latest month for which data is available, from July 2006."

Even the Wall Street Journal, whose editorial board arguably has been biased against and relentless in its disparagement of ethanol, stated in a September 21 article that despite recent record-high petroleum prices, there is "another reason for steady gasoline prices: the use of ethanol as an additive to gasoline is on the rise. While crude prices have soared, ethanol prices have dropped as much as 30 percent in recent months. Ethanol costs more than 60 cents a gallon less than gasoline, and gasoline suppliers can offset some of the rise in crude-oil prices by blending their gasoline with small amounts of the cheaper fuel."

The facts are clear: Ethanol is cleaner and less polluting than gasoline. It is grown right here at home with the benefits flowing to rural communities rather than foreign governments who may or may not be friendly. It is renewable and it is sustainable. Finally, it is cheaper than gasoline and helping to keep costs down at the pump for American consumers.

Yet, despite its obvious benefits, since corn farmers started producing this product 30 years ago, opponents of the industry, primarily Big Oil and its mouthpieces, have never stopped trying to undermine it. For many years, "energy balance" was the opponents' rallying cry. They claimed that ethanol took more units of energy to make than it yielded when it was burned. If that was ever true, it hasn't been the case in at least the last decade, and countless reputable studies have confirmed that fact. With remarkable increases in corn yields and ethanol efficiency in recent years, there is no question that there is a tremendous net energy gain in the production of corn-based ethanol. Yet even the most biased naysayer can no longer make that argument with a straight face, and that red herring seems finally to be dead.

Industry opponents now have a new angle of attack, and we are again being told that the sky is about to fall. The new argument? Americans will go hungry because demand for corn is rising. While we are using more corn for energy than we ever have before and demand for that product has risen, we have seen only modest increases in food prices, and those are attributable to many factors. Just yesterday, Acting Agriculture Secretary Chuck Conner indicated he expects food prices to increase next year at a moderate rate, in line with where they have been in

recent years. Because increases in food costs in the country have been well below the rate of inflation for many years, this bodes well for consumers. He also explained that there were many significant factors affecting the cost of food today, including disappointing wheat yields around the world and high energy costs.

Finally, as the farmers in my State have repeatedly told me, there is one truism about American agriculture: The cure for high prices is high prices. In other words, when the value of a certain commodity goes up, farmers will rush to produce more of it. And this year has been as clear a demonstration of that as we have ever had in agriculture. Futures prices for corn were high this spring, and farmers took that into consideration when making their planting decisions. According to just-released USDA estimates, corn production for this year is forecast at 13.3 billion bushels, 26 percent above 2006. When it's in the bin, the 2007 corn crop would be the largest on record, with more acres harvested than any year since 1933.

These facts clearly indicate that American farmers have the ability to produce enough corn to meet the needs of U.S. consumers, for both food and energy. This is a winning formula for consumers, for agriculture and the environment and will propel us toward our ultimate goal: Producing clean, sustainable, renewable fuel in America, by Americans, with the profits staying here at home.

UNJUST PROSECUTION AND HARSH TREATMENT OF RAMOS AND COMPEAN

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. Madam Speaker, today is day 274 of incarceration for two former U.S. Border Patrol agents. Agents Ramos and Compean were convicted in March of 2006 for shooting a Mexican drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across our border into Texas.

Two decorated Border Patrol agents with exemplary records, who were doing their duty to protect the American people from an illegal American drug smuggler, are serving 11 and 12 years in prison.

Since the agents' convictions, thousands of American citizens and dozens of Members of Congress have called for justice for these two border agents. You just heard the Congressman from Texas (Mr. POE) speak about this issue in a 1-minute speech. These two decorated agents were doing their duty to enforce the law and did not deserve to spend 1 day in prison.

While these two men appeal their convictions, they continue to languish in solitary confinement. Nine months of solitary confinement is unacceptable. The Bureau of Prisons has violated its own guidelines which state