

Braley (IA) Honda
Brown, Corrine Hooley
Butterfield Hoyer
Capps Inslee
Capuano Israel
Cardoza Jackson (IL)
Carnahan Jackson-Lee
Carson (TX)
Castle Johnson (GA)
Castor Johnson, E. B.
Chandler Kagen
Clarke Kennedy
Clay Kilpatrick
Cleaver Kind
Clyburn Kirk
Cohen Klein (FL)
Cooper Kucinich
Costa Lampson
Courtney Langevin
Crowley Lantos
Cummings Larsen (WA)
Davis (AL) Larson (CT)
Davis (CA) Lee
Davis (IL) Levin
DeFazio Lewis (CA)
DeGette Lewis (GA)
Delahunt Loebach
DeLauro Lofgren, Zoe
Dent Lowey
Dicks Lynch
Dingell Mahoney (FL)
Doggett Maloney (NY)
Edwards Markey
Ellison Matheson
Emanuel Matsui
Engel McCarthy (NY)
Eshoo McCollum (MN)
Etheridge McDermott
Farr McGovern
Fattah McNerney
Filner McNulty
Frank (MA) Meehan
Giffords Meek (FL)
Gilchrest Meeks (NY)
Gillibrand Michaud
Gonzalez Miller (NC)
Gordon Miller, George
Granger Mitchell
Green, Al Moore (KS)
Green, Gene Moore (WI)
Grijalva Moran (VA)
Gutierrez Murphy (CT)
Hall (NY) Murphy, Patrick
Hare Nadler
Harman Napolitano
Herseth Sandlin Neal (MA)
Higgins Obey
Hinchey Oliver
Hinojosa Ortiz
Hirono Pascrell
Hodes Pastor
Holt Payne

NAYS—213

Aderholt Carter
Akin Chabot
Alexander Coble
Altmire Cole (OK)
Bachmann Conaway
Bachus Costello
Baker Cramer
Barrett (SC) Crenshaw
Bartlett (MD) Cubin
Barton (TX) Cuellar
Berry Culberson
Billirakis Davis (KY)
Bishop (GA) Davis, David
Bishop (UT) Davis, Jo Ann
Blackburn Davis, Lincoln
Blunt Davis, Tom
Boehner Deal (GA)
Bonner Diaz-Balart, L.
Boozman Diaz-Balart, M.
Boren Donnelly
Boustany Doolittle
Brady (TX) Doyle
Brown (SC) Drake
Brown-Waite, Dreier
Ginny Duncan
Buchanan Ehlers
Burgess Ellsworth
Burton (IN) Emerson
Buyer English (PA)
Calvert Everett
Camp (MI) Fallin
Campbell (CA) Feeney
Cannon Ferguson
Capito Flake
Carney Forbes

Perlmutter
Price (NC)
Ramstad
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Space
Spratt
Stark
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Wilson (NM)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth

Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary

NOT VOTING—15

Andrews
Becerra
Cantor
Conyers
Hastings (FL)
Holden
Hunter
Jefferson
Jones (OH)
Ryan (WI)

Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuler
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Taylor
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 1841

Mr. SAXTON changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT'S “WELCOME HOME A HERO” PROGRAM

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 391, recognizing the employees of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, the North Texas Commission, the USO, and the people and businesses of North Texas for their dedication to the “Welcome Home a Hero” program.

The “Welcome Home a Hero” program is a daily gathering of volunteers to celebrate the homecoming of soldiers returning from Iraq, Afghanistan and Kuwait.

The tremendous effort has made the “Welcome Home a Hero” program one of the largest ongoing community service efforts in North Texas; and these committed employees have given of their time so that our troops, as well as their families, can be welcomed.

On June 12, the 500,000th soldier will come home for a well-deserved 2 weeks of rest and recuperation, and I'm proud to share that the “Welcome Home a Hero” program in the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport has been selected by the U.S. military to host

this celebration; and, Mr. Speaker, I would ask for support when this resolution comes up. I know we couldn't do it today, but I extend my personal gratitude to the program's volunteers for their efforts in supporting our dedicated men and women in uniform who are proudly serving our Nation.

HONORING THE VALUABLE WORK OF THE “WELCOME HOME A HERO” PROGRAM

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 391) recognizing the employees of Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, the North Texas Commission, USO, and the people and businesses of North Texas for their dedication to the “Welcome Home a Hero” program, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 391

Whereas the residents of North Texas have greeted thousands of troops returning to the United States from Iraq and Afghanistan for Rest and Recuperation since the program's inception in June of 2004;

Whereas volunteers from North Texas welcome over 200 troops each day who travel through Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on their way home;

Whereas these are the first people the troops see upon their return to the United States, and the support they give the troops on behalf of all Americans is invaluable and inspirational;

Whereas citizens like Bert Brady, a veteran, spend 300 days a year at the airport thanking troops for their service and giving them a well deserved homecoming;

Whereas thousands of young men from the Boy Scouts of America's Circle Ten Council have also selflessly contributed to one of the largest and most respected community initiatives in North Texas; and

Whereas these dedicated and selfless volunteers positively impact the morale and spirit of the men and women serving our country in Iraq and Afghanistan and demonstrate our appreciation for their sacrifice to the Country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the valuable work of the “Welcome Home a Hero” program and its volunteers and expresses gratitude for their efforts to support our troops proudly serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1845

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 391.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARE). 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.

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

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

OIL PRODUCTION

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, everybody in America is concerned about gas and oil prices. We all remember the long gas lines during the Carter administration, and the government made a commitment that we would be independent as far as energy needs were concerned at some point in the not too distant future, and we were supposed to work toward that end. I would like to give a report on where we stand because the American people are very, very concerned about high gas prices right now and the lack of oil.

On May 29, the United States consumed as much oil as it will produce domestically all year. All the oil that we produce in the United States has been used up by May 29. That means from that date until January, 2008, next year, we are now completely dependent upon politically unstable regions of the world such as the Persian Gulf, Nigeria, and Venezuela for our energy needs. Why is that? Because year after year, decade after decade, this country throws up more roadblocks, usually because of some environmental reason, to exploring for and utilizing domestic supplies of oil and natural gas.

In the ANWR, for instance, it holds the single largest deposit of oil in the entire United States, and that is 10.4 billion barrels of oil, and it is more than double the proven reserves in the entire State of Texas, and almost half of the total proven reserves in the United States, which is 22 billion barrels.

To put it more simply, opening the ANWR could increase U.S. reserves by nearly 50 percent.

And I have been up to the ANWR, and I can tell you there is no environmental damage that is going to take place if we drill in that area. And we could get between 1½ to 2 million barrels of oil a day. That would help a tre-

mendous amount the needs of the American people.

On the outer continental shelf, another example, as required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Department of the Interior recently conducted a comprehensive inventory of oil and natural gas resources located off of our coastlines. According to the Department of the Interior, there is an estimated 8.5 billion barrels of known oil reserves and 29.3 trillion cubic feet of known natural gas reserves along our coastlines; with 82 percent of the oil and 95 percent of the gas located in the Gulf of Mexico.

However, even more importantly, the Department of the Interior estimates there are untapped resources of about 86 billion barrels, 51 percent in the Gulf of Mexico; and 420 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, 55 percent in the Gulf of Mexico, that is out there.

In July, 2004, a Spanish oil company, Repsol-YPF, in partnership with communist Cuba's state oil company, CUPET, identified five oil fields it classified as "high quality" in the deep water of the Florida Straits right off the coast of Florida, 20 miles northeast of Havana and within Cuba's Exclusive Economic Zone.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the North Cuba Basin holds an estimated 4.6 billion to 9.3 billion barrels of crude oil and 9.8 trillion to 21.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Unfortunately, since the 1980s, the U.S. has prohibited oil and gas drilling on most of the outer continental shelf except for limited areas of the western Gulf of Mexico, not the Florida Straits or around Florida, and limited parts of Alaska.

Oil shale: There is enough oil shale in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming to create the equivalent of 1.8 trillion barrels of oil and potentially as much as 8 trillion barrels of oil. In comparison, Saudi Arabia reportedly holds proven reserves of 267 billion barrels, which is less than about one-eighth of what we have in the United States in shale.

Unfortunately, oil shale is roughly equivalent to diesel fuel and a number of Clean Air Act regulations, such as low-sulphur diesel, and Federal motor fuel taxes, which favor gasoline over diesel fuels, have created a strong financial disincentive regarding the production and use of oil shale fuels.

I don't want to belabor this point, but we have enough oil that we could move very closely to energy independence if we didn't have environmental radicals stopping us from drilling where we have the oil and we have those known oil reserves.

It is tragic that we have to continue to rely on Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and other countries that are very unstable in various parts of the world when we really know that at some point in the future we are going to need more and more of their oil.

We need to move toward energy independence. We have been talking about it since the 1980s. Nothing has been

done, and now gas prices are going up because we aren't producing enough oil and gas in the United States. And we have the reserves there to do it. We haven't even built any new oil refineries for 30 years. We can't even refine the oil that we do get here in the United States to take care of all the needs of the American people.

So I would just like to say to my colleagues, as I close, on both sides of the aisle, that we need to start moving toward energy independence. We need to start thinking about economic concerns as well as environmental concerns and have a balance there. We can do it in an environmentally safe way, and the American people want us to do it, and we need to listen to them as well as the environment lobby here in Congress.

END THE WAR IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, from the very beginning of the war, which is now an occupation, in Iraq, the Bush administration has not kept faith with our troops. Whether it was sending them into combat without the proper body armor or failing to provide wounded veterans with proper care at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, this administration has turned its back on our brave men and women time and time again.

Another example of this outrageous mistreatment is the Pentagon's "stop loss" policy. A very disturbing article about "stop loss" appeared 3 days ago in the Chicago Tribune. Actually, it should be required reading for every single Member of this House. The article says:

"As the United States moves into its 5th year in Iraq and escalates troop levels there, the Pentagon has kept combat units manned by forcing as many as 80,000 soldiers to stay in uniform in war zones even after their enlistment obligations have been met or their retirement dates have passed.

"The policy, known as "stop loss" . . . has sparked . . . a spate of lawsuits and in backlash in the ranks.

" . . . The vast majority of troops find that stop loss means one thing: Instead of beginning new lives in the civilian world, they are headed back to Iraq for their second, third, or even fourth combat tour, a practice critics say amounts to nothing less than an involuntary draft.

" . . . Suzanne Miller, a Jacksonville lawyer whose son expects to be stop-lossed this summer, said, 'I like . . . to call it indentured servitude . . . you have no control over your own destiny and are being forced, under threat of prison, to work for an employer you no longer want to work for.'"

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop mistreating our troops and the families who wait so patiently for their return.