

occurred in single-vehicle rollover crashes, which is higher than the rollover fatality rates for any other passenger vehicle type. The threat of rollover in these vehicles becomes even greater when operators place heavy loads on the roofs of the vans, such as luggage.

Mr. Speaker, safety belts dramatically increase the chances of survival during a rollover crash. Nearly 80 percent of those who died in 15-passenger van rollovers nationwide between 1990 and 2003 were not buckled up. These striking statistics paint a very clear portrait of the dangers associated with 15-passenger vans, and that the operation of these vans by inexperienced drivers raises significant safety concerns for operators and passengers in these vehicles.

In the last federal surface transportation act, we made progress on this issue. However, more must be done to bring public awareness to this critical issue impacting the public safety on our nation's roadways. As we embark on the initial stages of our next surface transportation authorization bill, we must include the concerns raised by H. Res. 964 in our discussions and ensure that the safety problems associated with 15-passenger vans are addressed.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 964.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 964, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution promoting the safe operation of 15-passenger vans."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO NEWBORN SCREENING SAVES LIVES ACT

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5919) to make technical corrections regarding the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5919

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO NEWBORN SCREENING SAVES LIVES ACT.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—

(1) IMPROVED SCREENING.—Section 1109 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-8(j)), as added by section 2 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007, is amended by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

“(1) to provide grants for the purpose of carrying out activities under subsection

(a)(1), \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; \$15,187,500 for fiscal year 2010, \$15,375,000 for fiscal year 2011, \$15,562,500 for fiscal year 2012, and \$15,750,000 for fiscal year 2013; and

“(2) to provide grants for the purpose of carrying out activities under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a), \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$15,187,500 for fiscal year 2010, \$15,375,000 for fiscal year 2011, \$15,562,500 for fiscal year 2012, and \$15,750,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(2) EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS.—Section 1110(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-9(d)), as added by section 3 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007, is amended by striking “2008” and all that follows and inserting “2009, \$5,062,500 for fiscal year 2010, \$5,125,000 for fiscal year 2011, \$5,187,500 for fiscal year 2012, and \$5,250,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(3) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 1111 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-11), as amended by section 4 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “2007” and inserting “2008”; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “2007” and inserting “2008”; and

(C) in subsection (f), by striking “2007” and inserting “2008”; and

(D) in subsection (g), by striking “2008” and all that follows and inserting “2009, \$1,012,500 for fiscal year 2010, \$1,025,000 for fiscal year 2011, \$1,037,500 for fiscal year 2012, and \$1,050,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(4) CLEARINGHOUSE.—Section 1112 of the Public Health Service Act (as added by section 5 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4)(D), by striking “2007” and inserting “2008”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “2008” and all that follows and inserting “2009, \$2,531,250 for fiscal year 2010, \$2,562,500 for fiscal year 2011, \$2,593,750 for fiscal year 2012, and \$2,625,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(5) LABORATORY QUALITY.—Section 1113(b) of the Public Health Service Act (as added by section 6 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007) is amended by striking “2008” and all that follows and inserting “2009, \$5,062,500 for fiscal year 2010, \$5,125,000 for fiscal year 2011, \$5,187,500 for fiscal year 2012, and \$5,250,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(6) INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—Section 1114(e) of the Public Health Service Act (as added by section 6 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007) is amended by striking “2008” and all that follows and inserting “2009, \$1,012,500 for fiscal year 2010, \$1,025,000 for fiscal year 2011, \$1,037,500 for fiscal year 2012, and \$1,050,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(7) HUNTER KELLY RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 1116(a)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (as added by section 7 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007) is amended by striking “and or” and inserting “, or”.

(b) OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007 is amended—

(1) in section 1, by striking “2007” and inserting “2008”; and

(2) in section 4(2)(A), by inserting “, respectively” before the semicolon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5919, a bill to make minor technical corrections to the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act that was signed into law last week by President Bush.

I thank Chairman DINGELL and Chairman PALLONE for bringing this technical corrections bill to the House floor so promptly.

Passage of H.R. 5919 will help us implement the provisions of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act to address the State disparities that currently exist in newborn screening. The act encourages States to uniformly test newborns, and keep an updated scientifically recommended panel of disorders.

The new law also provides resources for States to expand and improve their newborn screening programs; it provides grants to empower health care professionals and parents with information about the importance of newborn screening and follow-up care; and it requires the Centers for Disease Control to ensure the quality of laboratories involved in newborn screening.

Passage of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act has been one of my legislative priorities for over 4 years. I sincerely thank my original co-sponsors, Congressmen MICHAEL SIMPSON, TOM REYNOLDS, and HENRY WAXMAN, and my colleagues in the House whose support helped to make passage of the bill a reality.

I also thank Senators CHRIS DODD, HILLARY CLINTON, and ORRIN HATCH for championing the Senate companion bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5919 so we can begin to eliminate preventable newborn disabilities and deaths, and give all newborn babies in our country an equal opportunity for a healthy life.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1400

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of H.R. 5919, a bill to make technical corrections to the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007.

The House and Senate both overwhelmingly agreed to the underlying legislation just last month. However, there needed to be a change in the date. Another version was sent to the White House, so now we're here to make the corrections that were supposed to have been made then. So that's all that this is. We all support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5919.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5919.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5522, COMBUSTIBLE DUST EXPLOSION AND FIRE PREVENTION ACT OF 2008

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1157 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1157

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5522) to require the Secretary of Labor to issue interim and final occupational safety and health standards regarding worker exposure to combustible dust, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived except those arising under clause 10 of rule XXI. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the

committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. During consideration in the House of H.R. 5522 pursuant to this resolution, notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair may postpone further consideration of the bill to such time as may be designated by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSS). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

I yield myself such time as I may consume. I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 1157.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 1157 provides for the consideration of H.R. 5522, the Combustible Dust Explosion and Fire Prevention Act of 2008, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate controlled by the Committee on Education and Labor, and makes in order the committee-reported substitute. It also makes in order two amendments printed in the Rules report, with a manager's amendment debatable for 10 minutes and the Wilson substitute debatable for 30 minutes.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and the underlying legislation, H.R. 5522, the Worker Protection Against Combustible Dust Explosion and Fire Act of 2008. It directs the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue rules regulating combustible industrial dust that can build up to hazardous levels and explode.

Combustible dust has caused deaths and injuries to workers in our Nation, deaths and injuries that could have been prevented. Most recently, everyone can recall the enormous explosion in February at the Imperial Sugar refinery in Savannah, Georgia, which claimed the lives of 13 workers and injured over 60. Many of these workers remain hospitalized today, receiving care for the severe burns they received on that awful day.

While OSHA has marginally improved dust inspection procedures, this legislation goes further to bring combustible dust emissions under control by establishing stronger standards. Included are engineering controls, hazardous inspection, security assessments, housekeeping and explosion protection standards.

□ 1415

Specifically, the Worker Protection Against Combustible Dust Explosion and Fire Act requires OSHA to issue an interim final standard to control the risk of combustible dust explosions. The standard would contain provisions for housekeeping, engineering controls, and worker training.

Mr. Speaker, in 2003, there was a series of similar explosions at various factories due to combustible dust. The U.S. government undertook a study carried out by the Chemical Safety Board to determine the causes and make recommendations to OSHA. That report came out 2 years ago in 2006. OSHA has yet to issue standards to control the risks to workers and companies on the hazards of combustible dust.

For this reason, the bill requires an interim standard to be issued. OSHA would then be required to issue a final standard within 18 months through its regular procedures. OSHA would be required to "include relevant and appropriate provisions of National Fire Protection Association combustible dust standards."

H.R. 5522 would also direct OSHA to explicitly list combustible dusts as a "physical hazard" in the Hazard Communication Standard, which requires employers to train workers about the chemical hazards that they are exposed to.

Mr. Speaker, every worker in this country deserves a safe and healthy work environment. The AFL-CIO, the UAW, the International Association of Firefighters, the American Industrial Hygiene Association, the SEIU, the Teamsters, and the United Food and Commercial Workers Union all strongly support this important legislation.

By establishing stronger protections and safer standards, this legislation better ensures thousands of workers in refineries, mills, and plants from risk of death or injury.

I urge my colleagues to support the rule, and I support the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for the time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On February 7, 2008, a terrible explosion occurred at the Imperial Sugar Company refinery in the community of Port Wentworth, Georgia. The explosion killed 13 people, injured over 40 refinery workers. That explosion at the Imperial Sugar Company refinery pointed to the danger of combustible dust in the workplace. It's a very serious concern, and we must take every possible step to protect workers from those dangers.

The underlying legislation, the Combustible Dust Explosion and Fire Prevention Act, would require OSHA to issue an interim final combustible dust standard within 90 days and a permanent standard within 18 months. It also