

Ashley to chair the Committee, which compiled energy legislation based on bills reported by several House committees in response to President Jimmy Carter's legislative proposal.

This bill is a fitting tribute to two distinguished public servants.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the bill.

Mr. KUHLMAN of New York. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move that we support this resolution for a very deserving family.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5599, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 1716 Spielbusch Avenue in Toledo, Ohio, as the 'James M. Ashley and Thomas W.L. Ashley United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON CENSUS BUREAU HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5599) to designate the Federal building located at 4600 Silver Hill Road in Suitland, Maryland, as the "Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5599

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

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State in 1790, supervised the first modern census in world history;

(2) the 1790 census was the first national census in the United States and the first periodic census in the modern nation-state era;

(3) Jefferson urged President Washington to veto the first apportionment bill presented by Congress on the grounds that it was unconstitutional, and Jefferson's own apportionment formula was adopted and used until 1840;

(4) Jefferson's mastery of numbers and statistical analysis helped alert the Nation to the importance of accuracy in the numbers used to describe the society and pointed to methods that later improved census taking;

(5) Jefferson offered population corrections to the European diplomatic community to more accurately convey the fast-growing United States population, which had been undercounted in previous census taking;

(6) Jefferson believed in the importance of territorial expansion and insisted on equal representation for the territories that were to join the Union as States;

(7) Jefferson supervised the first census in world history that gave to the people more

than it took from them, being designed less to extract taxes or raise a militia than to apportion political power to the people of the United States according to their numbers; and

(8) Jefferson's role in establishing a republic based on principles of representation underscores the historical significance of the United States census and the way the Government views and governs itself today.

#### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 4600 Silver Hill Road in Suitland, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building".

#### SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KUHLMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 5599.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5599 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Suitland, Maryland, as the Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building. The bill has bipartisan support.

Although Thomas Jefferson is best remembered as the third President of the United States, as the author of the Declaration of Independence, he also is considered by some to be the first director of the U.S. census.

In 1790, while Secretary of State, Jefferson conducted the first national census. Although the practice of performing a census has been in practice for thousands of years, the U.S. census is considered to be the first modern periodic census. Several European countries followed suit shortly after in the early 19th century.

Today, the results of the census are used to determine the size of congressional districts, the allocation of seats allotted to each State in the U.S. House of Representatives, as a factor in the allocation of Federal resources, and perhaps most importantly as a research tool to track economic and population trends in the United States.

It is most fitting and proper that we support this designation and honor one of Jefferson's numerous contributions to our Nation's history. I support H.R. 5599.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KUHLMAN of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5599 names the new Census Bureau headquarters building in Suitland, Maryland, as the Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building.

As the first Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson was a strong advocate of a national census, and he supervised the first census in 1790. Early population estimates misjudged the number of Americans in many areas, unfortunately, and it resulted in underrepresentation in many areas of this country in the first Congress. Under Jefferson's leadership, however, the census developed into a more useful and accurate process.

Thomas Jefferson's advocacy for a complete and accurate census laid the foundation for the Census Bureau we have today. He believed that an accurate census was essential to ensure that the government represented its people effectively. So it is fitting that the new census building bear his name, and I support the bill and urge its adoption and applaud my colleague, Representative MALONEY, on bringing it before the House for its adoption today.

But while we debate these matters, the issue persists, and that is the high cost of gasoline. And this Congress continues to ignore the rising cost of gasoline. American workers are struggling to fill up their tanks, and this Congress has done nothing to ease that burden. The Democratic majority has failed to provide the real leadership in addressing the high cost of fuel which requires an increased supply, American supply.

Thank you, Madam Speaker, for an opportunity to speak on this.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding and for her leadership in this Congress, and I rise in strong support of my bill H.R. 5599, a bill to designate the Census Bureau headquarters Federal building for Founding Father Thomas Jefferson.

The Census Bureau has just been relocated to a modern state-of-the-art building in Suitland, Maryland. I want to thank Chairman OBERSTAR and Congresswoman HOLMES NORTON for their help in moving this bill forward.

I introduced this legislation along with colleagues that have been strong supporters of an accurate census—HOLMES NORTON, HOYER, DAVIS, TURNER, RUPPERSBERGER, HONDA, GONZALEZ, WYNN, COHEN, and CANNON—to honor Thomas Jefferson's contributions to the modern census and the Founding Fathers' vision of a truly representative government in which every American counts.

Jefferson's role in establishing a republic based on the principle of fair

representation emphasizes the historical significance of the American census and the way our government views and governs itself today. Jefferson's significant contributions to the early American census include his alerting the Nation to the importance of accuracy in census taking and his recognition of the need to fully represent newly acquired territories in the census.

Historically, census taking was a negative thing. It was used for raising taxes for the militia. Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, oversaw the first census in history, which was positive, which gave the people more than it took away by empowering those counted with a voice in their government.

As we have heard in recent weeks, the 2010 census has some very serious challenges. Although much work remains to be done to ensure its successful implementation, naming this building for Thomas Jefferson underscores this Congress' commitment to getting it right and making sure that every citizen is counted.

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A fair and accurate census, putting political power in the hands of the people, is a uniquely American invention. Let us honor our Founding Fathers' legacy by celebrating Thomas Jefferson, the father of the modern census.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5599, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 4600 Silver Hill Road in Suitland, Maryland, as the "Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building".

The United States census is a count of the Nation's population, conducted every 10 years. The results are used for various purposes, including allocation of congressional seats and impacting Government program funding for States and localities. The U.S. Census Bureau is responsible for conducting the census and serves "as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy," according to its mission.

The census is our Nation's longest continuous scientific project. In 1790, while Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson conducted the first official count of the Nation's population. Census Day was August 2, 1790. The national census has several colonial predecessors with eight of the original 13 colonies having conducted their own census.

President Jefferson not only was one of our Founding Fathers and the third President of the United States, but he was also an early demographer.

Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we designate this Federal building as the "Thomas Jefferson Census Bureau Headquarters Building".

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5599.

Mr. KUHLMAN of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and encourage my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the passage of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5599.

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.

## HEALTH CENTERS RENEWAL ACT OF 2008

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1343) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional authorizations of appropriations for the health centers program under section 330 of such Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1343

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 "Health Centers Renewal Act of 2008".

### SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEALTH CENTERS PROGRAM.

Section 330(r)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(r)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, in addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (d), there are authorized to be appropriated—

"(A) for fiscal year 2008, \$2,213,020,000;

"(B) for fiscal year 2009, \$2,451,394,400;

"(C) for fiscal year 2010, \$2,757,818,700;

"(D) for fiscal year 2011, \$3,116,335,131; and

"(E) for fiscal year 2012, \$3,537,040,374."

### SEC. 3. RECOGNITION OF HIGH POVERTY AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 330(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) RECOGNITION OF HIGH POVERTY AREAS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In making grants under this subsection, the Secretary may recognize the unique needs of high poverty areas.

"(B) HIGH POVERTY AREA DEFINED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'high poverty area' means a catchment area which is established in a manner that is consistent with the factors in subsection (k)(3)(J), and the poverty rate of which is greater than the national average poverty rate as determined by the Bureau of the Census."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to grants made on or after January 1, 2009.

### SEC. 4. LIABILITY PROTECTIONS FOR HEALTH CENTER VOLUNTEER PRACTITIONERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 224 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233) is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)(1)(A)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "or employee" and inserting "employee, or (subject to subsection (k)(4)) volunteer practitioner"; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting "and subsection (k)(4)" after "subject to paragraph (5)"; and

(2) in each of subsections (g), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m)—

(A) by striking the term "employee, or contractor" each place such term appears and inserting "employee, volunteer practitioner, or contractor";

(B) by striking the term "employee, and contractor" each place such term appears and inserting "employee, volunteer practitioner, and contractor";

(C) by striking the term "employee, or any contractor" each place such term appears and inserting "employee, volunteer practitioner, or contractor"; and

(D) by striking the term "employees, or contractors" each place such term appears and inserting "employees, volunteer practitioners, or contractors".

(b) APPLICABILITY; DEFINITION.—Section 224(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233(k)) is amended by adding at the end the following paragraph:

"(4)(A) Subsections (g) through (m) apply with respect to volunteer practitioners beginning with the first fiscal year for which an appropriations Act provides that amounts in the fund under paragraph (2) are available with respect to such practitioners.

"(B) For purposes of subsections (g) through (m), the term 'volunteer practitioner' means a practitioner who, with respect to an entity described in subsection (g)(4), meets the following conditions:

"(i) In the State involved, the practitioner is a licensed physician, a licensed clinical psychologist, or other licensed or certified health care practitioner.

"(ii) At the request of such entity, the practitioner provides services to patients of the entity, at a site at which the entity operates or at a site designated by the entity. The weekly number of hours of services provided to the patients by the practitioner is not a factor with respect to meeting conditions under this subparagraph.

"(iii) The practitioner does not for the provision of such services receive any compensation from such patients, from the entity, or from third-party payors (including reimbursement under any insurance policy or health plan, or under any Federal or State health benefits program)."

### SEC. 5. LIABILITY PROTECTIONS FOR HEALTH CENTER PRACTITIONERS PROVIDING SERVICES IN EMERGENCY AREAS.

Section 224(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(ii), by striking "subparagraph (C)" and inserting "subparagraph (C) and paragraph (6)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

"(6)(A) Subject to subparagraph (C), paragraph (1)(B)(ii) applies to health services provided to individuals who are not patients of the entity involved if, as determined under criteria issued by the Secretary, the following conditions are met:

"(i) The services are provided by a contractor, volunteer practitioner (as defined in subsection (k)(4)(B)), or employee of the entity who is a physician or other licensed or certified health care practitioner and who is otherwise deemed to be an employee for purposes of paragraph (1)(A) when providing services with respect to the entity.

"(ii) The services are provided in an emergency area (as defined in subparagraph (D)), with respect to a public health emergency or major disaster described in subparagraph (D), and during the period for which such emergency or disaster is determined or declared, respectively.

"(iii) The services of the contractor, volunteer practitioner, or employee (referred to in this paragraph as the 'out-of-area practitioner') are provided under an arrangement with—

"(I) an entity that is deemed to be an employee for purposes of paragraph (1)(A) and that serves the emergency area involved (referred to in this paragraph as an 'emergency-area entity'); or