

various types of vehicles were built with some rudimentary form of springs to create some comfort for passengers. The luxury of springs spurred the popularity and comfort of this mode of travel and mass production of carriages would begin in earnest.

As travel distances increased, the hooded carts were replaced with carriages with a roof and later with a closed cabin with doors and windows. Carriages were built for royalty, businessmen and merchants and commoners, often named after their function or shape.

When the technique of forging iron was developed in the 1800s, steel parts would replace leather springs. Industrially produced springs, axles and other metal parts improved the quality of the carriages leading into the 19th century, which was the golden age of the carriage.

The Industrial Revolution stimulated economic changes that added prosperity to the middle class, and they would ultimately become the driving force behind the purchase of carriages and the creation of carriage factories founded in cities throughout America and the rest of the world. Certainly, before the advent of the automobile, Americans enjoyed the horse-drawn carriage as a mode of transportation. Today, many people, including constituents of mine in east Tennessee, collect and restore the great vehicles as an avocation. Tens of thousands of Americans now enjoy this pursuit and millions more Americans enjoy their work in parades, shows and museums.

The month of May is often celebrated by the carriage community as carriage riding month, and this legislation supports the idea of a National Carriage Driving Month. These vehicles helped settle and build our Nation in its infancy, and this noncontroversial legislation celebrates the elegance and charm of a bygone era.

In closing, I am pleased that the House is considering this noncontroversial legislation celebrating a mode of transportation prior to the era of the automobile. I regret the House is not considering meaningful legislation to deal with our current energy crisis. With gas prices continuing to escalate, my friends in the carriage restoration and driving community may find themselves in demand once again.

I ask my colleagues to please support House Resolution 1128 and please support bringing meaningful energy legislation to the floor on which so many of my constituents of the First Congressional District of Tennessee are asking for action.

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I would associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Madam Speaker, just one month ago we honored the 100th Anniversary of General Motors and one of their most famous cars, the Corvette, as a company that revolutionized the

way people travel. And today, we are here to recognize the significance of the horse carriage that ultimately led to the evolution from animal-drawn vehicles to machine-powered vehicles.

Originally developed to transport wealthy people in a clean, elegant and safe manner, the carriage has evolved over time. In this country, carriages were not only used by the wealthy, but became part of the fabric of everyday life as they were used on farms and in towns for commerce, trade and transportation.

Carriages have now become a pleasant way to experience the past as well as a way to preserve a part of American history. Museums across the country have exhibits of horse drawn carriages, which help educate visitors about these vehicles that were such an important part of American history.

Carriages can also be found at numerous parades, shows and fairs where they help showcase and preserve horse drawn vehicles.

Carriage use still thrives at these types of events due to the hard work of groups such as the Carriage Association of America (CAA) whose mission it is to preserve the history and tradition of horse drawn carriages and sleighs.

This resolution also seeks to highlight the World Equestrian Games which will be held in Lexington, Kentucky in 2010.

One of the events during the games will be competitive carriage driving called, Carting.

Madam Speaker, this resolution makes me wonder, that while the horse drawn carriage has largely vanished as an everyday occurrence, if more and more people won't revert back to this form of transportation now that gas prices are so high.

But I digress. Madam Speaker, I call on my colleagues to support a National Carriage Driving Month and encourage people to further protect, preserve, and appreciate carriages as part of our Nation's history.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge adoption of the resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1128.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STAN LUNDINE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6226) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 300 East 3rd Street in Jamestown, New York, as the "Stan Lundine Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6226

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

SECTION 1. STAN LUNDINE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 300

East 3rd Street in Jamestown, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Stan Lundine Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Stan Lundine Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to come to the floor today for the consideration of H.R. 6226, which recognizes the achievements of Stan Lundine. I introduced this measure on June 16, 2008, and the bill enjoys support from members of the New York congressional delegation. H.R. 6226 was considered in committee on July 16, 2008, and was ordered to be reported by voice vote.

Stan Lundine was born on February 4, 1939. He grew up in Jamestown, New York. He served his community as mayor of Jamestown, as a United States Representative, and lieutenant governor of New York. He graduated from Duke University in 1961 and from New York University School of Law in 1964.

As mayor of Jamestown from 1970 to 1976, his work implementing a labor management strategy ended long-running labor conflicts and helped Jamestown gain national attention as a model for labor-management cooperation.

During his time in Congress from 1976 to 1987, Stan focused on finance, banking and economic development policy. He was chairman of the Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance and played an instrumental role in developing legislation that created labor-management councils and employee stock ownership plans.

In 1986, Stan became lieutenant governor of New York under Governor Mario Cuomo, where he focused on housing, economic development, technology, and job training programs.

Today, Stan continues his public service through his position on the boards of directors for several not-for-profit organizations, including the Chautauqua Institution, the Robert H. Jackson Center, and the Fredonia College Foundation. He also recently served as head of the New York State Commission on Local Efficiency and Government Competitiveness.

The legislation before the House today, H.R. 6226, would honor Stan Lundine by naming a post office in his hometown of Jamestown, New York, in his honor. I urge my colleagues to adopt this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 6226, legislation to designate the post office in Jamestown, New York, as the Stan Lundine Post Office Building.

Stan Lundine is one of Jamestown, New York's most steadfast public servants, who served as mayor of Jamestown, as a United States Representative and as lieutenant governor of New York. A Jamestown native, Stan Lundine was elected mayor of his hometown in 1970, just 6 years after graduating from New York University School of Law. At the start of his career, he found the City of Jamestown crippled by labor strife and immediately implemented a successful labor-management strategy that would receive national attention.

Realizing his success as mayor, the people of New York's 39th District elected Lundine to the House in 1976. In his five terms as a Congressman from New York, Stan Lundine continued to focus on labor-management issues and was instrumental in developing legislation that created labor-management councils throughout the country and employee stock ownership plans. While in Congress he also focused on finance and banking, serving as subcommittee chairman of the House Banking Committee.

After a successful career in the House of Representatives, Congressman Lundine declined to seek reelection, but once again turned his attention to State government. In 1986, he was elected lieutenant governor of New York under Mario Cuomo and served his home State for another 8 years. During his tenure as lieutenant governor, he worked on housing, technology, economic development initiatives, as well as training and programming policies, until he and Governor Cuomo were defeated in 1994.

In addition to his public service to the State of New York, Congressman Stan Lundine's contributions and accomplishments stretch deep into the private sector. Putting his labor-management skills to use, he now serves as director of the National Forge Company, U.S. Investment Services, and John Ullman Associates. He also serves as executive director of the Chautauqua County Health Network, a group of four hospitals and their physicians dedicated to improving the local health care delivery system in his community.

His contributions to the country, the State of New York and the City of Jamestown are as important as they are lasting.

Let us commemorate his 25 years of public service by naming the post of-

fice in his hometown of Jamestown, New York, the Stan Lundine Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, I am prepared to yield back the balance of my time and would urge the adoption of the resolution and thank the gentleman for introducing it.

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I would urge passage of this bill and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6226.

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.

RONALD REAGAN CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5235) to establish the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5235

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 "Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission Act".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the "Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission" (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall—

(1) plan, develop, and carry out such activities as the Commission considers fitting and proper to honor Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth;

(2) provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, as well as civic groups to carry out activities to honor Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth;

(3) develop activities that may be carried out by the Federal Government to determine whether the activities are fitting and proper to honor Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth; and

(4) submit to the President and Congress reports pursuant to section 7.

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members as follows:

(1) The Secretary of the Interior.

(2) Four members appointed by the President after considering the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Ronald Reagan Foundation.

(3) Two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(4) One Member of the House of Representatives appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(5) Two Members of the Senate appointed by the majority leader of the Senate.

(6) One Member of the Senate appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(b) EX OFFICIO MEMBER.—The Archivist of the United States shall serve in an ex officio capacity on the Commission to provide advice and information to the Commission.

(c) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(d) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—All members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission shall—

(1) not affect the powers of the Commission; and

(2) be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) RATES OF PAY.—Members shall serve without pay.

(g) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses during the performance of duties of the Commission while away from home or his or her regular place of business, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(i) CHAIRPERSON.—The chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the Commission.

SEC. 5. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission may appoint an executive director. The executive director may be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay for GS-15 of the General Schedule.

(b) STAFF.—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel as it considers appropriate except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the maximum rate of basic pay for GS-13 of the General Schedule.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The executive director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except as provided in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) DETAIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Upon request of the Commission, the Secretary of the Interior or the Archivist of the United States may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(e) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay for GS-14 of the General Schedule.

(f) VOLUNTEER AND UNCOMPENSATED SERVICES.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission may accept and use voluntary and uncompensated services as the Commission determines necessary.

SEC. 6. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(c) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out