

Description of Request: In the arid climate of Southern California, it is critically important to provide a coordinated effort to conserve water resources by controlling water usage. In particular, Orange County's growing population requires extensive conservation measures to adequately provide sufficient water resources for its residents. Funding for the Irrigation Controller Installation Program would allow for the installation of a smart irrigation controller system that uses innovative technology to regulate the amount of water that is delivered based on weather conditions, soil, slope, and type of landscape. Supported by local government entities and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, this computerized landscape sprinkler system will save the residents of Orange County 30,000 acre-feet of water every year, directly benefiting more than two million Orange County residents. This program has direct national significance by relieving pressure from imported water sources such as the Colorado River Aqueduct and the San Francisco Bay Delta. In addition, its implementation will help reduce urban runoff, preventing pollutants from reaching natural waterways and the ocean.

CONGRATULATING ARJUN  
KANDASWAMY

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 9, 2009*

Mr. WU. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Arjun Kandaswamy for his accomplishments in the Oregon State Geography Bee and in the National Geographic 21st Annual Geography Bee.

Arjun is an exceptional middle school student who participates in Oregon's Summa Program for gifted students. After winning the State of Oregon Geography Bee, Arjun represented Oregon in the National Geographic Bee, one of the most difficult in the nation. At the age of fourteen, Arjun topped 53 students from across the nation and earned second place and an accompanying college scholarship.

I, therefore, again gladly extend my congratulations to Arjun and wish him a bright academic future and continued success in all his endeavors.

CONGRATULATING THE CLARKSON  
UNIVERSITY RACQUETBALL  
TEAM UPON WINNING THE 2009  
NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE  
RACQUETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

**HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 9, 2009*

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Clarkson University Golden Knights upon winning the 2009 NCAA Division II Racquetball National Championship, their second national championship since 2005. I am proud to represent Clarkson University and the community of Potsdam.

In April, Clarkson University won the Division II National Championship in Tempe, Ari-

zona, which involved 330 players representing more than 50 colleges and universities. The Golden Knights did so by having the highest combined total of the men's and women's team points, which were attained by defeating competing players in individual matches.

The Clarkson men's team included Marco B. Fontana, Joseph V. Kapas, Justin A. Konopaske, Brian C. Robertshaw, Brian T. Straub, and Joseph E. Tabor of Nicholville, New York, which is located in New York's 23rd Congressional District. The women's team was comprised of Michelle E. Turk and Rachel D. Weiss, captain of the combined teams. Professor Norbert Ackermann has served as the team's advisor for more than a decade.

Madam Speaker, it takes a tremendous amount of dedication, hard work, perseverance, and teamwork to win a national collegiate championship. Thus, I am pleased to extend my congratulations to these young men and women, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the entire Clarkson University Golden Knights racquetball team for this very significant accomplishment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. PAUL C. BROUN**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 9, 2009*

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on Wednesday, July 8, 2009, I missed the following votes: rollcall Nos. 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, and 488. If I had been able to make these votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 481 and 488. I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 480, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 9, 2009*

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I unfortunately missed two recorded votes on the House floor on Wednesday, July 8, 2009.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 480 (On agreeing to H. Res. 610) and "aye" on rollcall vote No. 481 (on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1275).

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

SPEECH OF

**HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 8, 2009*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2997) making ap-

propriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes:

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2997, the FY2010 Agriculture Appropriations bill, which makes important investments in agricultural research; conservation, rural development, and nutrition programs; as well as a number of other programs that support agriculture and rural communities in our nation.

I am very grateful to the Committee, and especially to Chair ROSA DELAURO, for support of many of my high-priority requests and for recognizing the special challenges faced by Hawaii farmers.

Yesterday as we were getting ready to begin debate, I was surprised to learn that another member had filed an amendment to eliminate funding for one of my Hawaii requests included in the final bill. The amendment would have eliminated a \$153,000 earmark, titled Agricultural Diversification in Hawaii, to assist Hawaii farmers succeed in growing and marketing new crops to replace sugarcane and pineapple. It was a bit disappointing because the amendment was drafted by a member from Texas, a state that enjoys far more substantial federal support for its farmers in the form of direct payments and other agricultural services than Hawaii.

Ultimately, the member from Texas decided not to offer his amendment. If he had, I would have offered the following defense for this important program.

Hawaii is the most geographically isolated state.

Hawaii imports 85 percent of the food consumed by residents and visitors and is estimated to have a 4–7 day food supply in the event of a shipping disruption of any kind.

Our major agricultural industries of sugar and pineapple production have declined precipitously in the last 15 years. Of our last two sugar companies, one announced it was going out of business last year. Our longstanding leaders in pineapple production have moved their fruit production operations out of the state. As a result, Hawaii has been making a difficult transition from plantation to diversified agriculture.

Increased food production for local and export markets is a key component to addressing food security in Hawaii.

Most of the research done in mainland university and research institutions does not have much relevance in Hawaii. We grow different crops and have a year-round growing season, which means year-round pest and disease issues.

There are no large national agricultural organizations to lobby for the interests of papaya, pineapple, banana, or coffee farmers. Rice and cotton growers in Texas can find support from growers in other states who will make sure that their needs are understood and met.

The Hawaii Agricultural Diversification program has evolved over time from identifying alternative crops to replace sugarcane and pineapple, to assessments on aquaculture crops, to the current emphasis on tropical fruits.

The overall tropical fruit industry in Hawaii comprises nearly 1300 farmers who produce crops for tropical fruit markets with an annual farm gate value of more than \$30 million.

Included in this agricultural industry are banana, guava, papaya, avocados, and wide range of tropical specialty fruits such as rambutan, lychee, and longan.

While the total acreage and the total number of farms increased in 2007, these growers are small farmers, averaging less than 5 acres per farm in production. These farmers have limited resources and do not have the means to conduct the R & D to support their industry. This funding provides means for stakeholder-driven research and development in support of the industry.

The main problems faced by Hawaii tropical fruit growers include pest management strategies, phytosanitary export protocols, and refined market information to guide production.

For example, two major Hawaii Tropical Specialty Fruits, rambutan and longan, are grown for export to the U.S. mainland but face stiff competition with foreign countries, such as from Thailand, where labor and other input costs are much lower. Research funds have been devoted to finding best management practices for post-harvest handling of rambutan and longan to identify the fungal diseases that damage fruit and accelerate spoilage during shipment. Research, done collaboratively with USDA Agricultural Research Service, has identified methods to extend rambutan and longan shelf-life and to maintain higher quality fruit during shipment, giving Hawaii growers a competitive advantage over cheap foreign competition.

Hawaii has an image of being a paradise. Hawaii is beautiful, but at the same time we are also very vulnerable to any downturn in the U.S. or international economies. Our biggest industry, tourism, has been hit hard by the recession. Our geographic isolation means that everything is more expensive, including inputs for agriculture.

My district, which includes all of Hawaii (7 inhabited islands) except for the city of Honolulu, is largely rural and most of our residents would like it to stay that way. We have a long agricultural tradition and history and are struggling to adjust to changing markets without the safety net that most states that grow program crops (like cotton, rice, and corn) enjoy. Despite the fact that Hawaii farmers are not able to take advantage of many of the programs that benefit mainland farmers, I have consistently supported farmers throughout the country and simply ask that my fellow members also support Hawaii's hard-working farmers.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010.

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 8, 2009*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes:

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chair, I rise tonight in reluctant support of this legislation. While H.R.

2997, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010 provides critical funding for the United States Department of Agriculture, including important initiatives that I helped put in the 2008 Farm Bill, it falls short for some rural Americans.

USDA funding is critical to our nation, and H.R. 2997 ensures USDA can continue its good work. This bill provides more than \$2.8 billion for rural development, 4 percent more than in 2009, for investments such as rural housing, water projects, community facilities and economic development efforts. These rural initiatives not only sustain our rural communities, but also create new opportunities for growth and development in our nation's small towns. At a time when our rural economies are suffering, this funding provides a desperately needed hand up, and a way to spur continued growth and maintenance for existing infrastructure.

To protect American agriculture, the safety of our nation's food supply, and to spur the continued research that makes our land grant universities the pinnacle of the world's agriculture research centers, the bill provides nearly \$1.2 billion for the Agricultural Research Service \$1.3 billion for important agricultural research at the National Institute for Food and Agriculture, and \$881 million to fund programs that protect American agriculture against animal and plant diseases. As the representative of the district that contains the main campus of North Carolina State University, one of our nation's finest land grant and agricultural research institutions, I am proud that the research funds within the bill will continue to allow these students and researchers to do their good work for American agriculture and the consumers who eat the healthy food American farmers produce, here at home and across the globe.

Conservation efforts were sadly diminished under the last Administration, but this bill provides \$980 million for conservation programs at USDA, 8 percent above the President's request and 1 percent above 2009. Funding provided in H.R. 2997 for the Natural Resources Conservation Service will improve service in the field, and deliver conservation to protect the environment. The bill rejects \$267 million in proposed cuts to farm bill conservation priorities, including the Wetlands Reserve Program, Farmland Protection Program, and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program. These initiatives ensure that our children inherit the legacy of a clean environment and a healthy rural America. They deserve no less than what we enjoyed growing up.

To help the most needy in our society, H.R. 2997 provides more than \$7.5 billion to provide proper nutrition to mothers and their children, supporting healthy food for up to an additional 700,000 women, infants, and children. The funds provided in this bill will help bring needed WIC assistance to more than ten million people. It also sets aside \$125 million for the upcoming WIC reauthorization, including a number of program improvements such as increasing fruit and vegetable vouchers, implementing the electronic benefit transfer system, and expanding the breast feeding peer counseling program.

There are many good things in this bill. But while the bill provides basic support for our nation's farmers, it leaves out some of the farmers most in need and may harm many of our livestock and poultry producers.

Mr. Chair, the people who live in my district are suffering. With double digit unemployment in every county in my district, we are experiencing some of the worst economic conditions in the nation. My farmers are suffering as well. I have poultry growers and livestock producers who are on the verge of losing their homes. This bill should include Section 32 funding, that I requested, for economic disaster assistance for these producers, producers who work hard to raise thousands of birds for our family tables but are not eligible for any traditional assistance at USDA. This provision would have helped nearly a thousand poultry producers in a dozen states who have lost their contracts. These folks have nowhere else to turn for a bridge that will allow them to keep their farms. When we are giving bailouts to Wall Street and the auto industry, we owe it to rural America to lend a hand to those who reside on Main Street. But, unfortunately, the committee did not include this provision.

I am also concerned about a provision put into this bill that extends a ban on imports of processed poultry meat from China. This is already threatening to hurt not only U.S. poultry producers, but also pork and beef producers who depend on the Chinese market. While I share Chairwoman DELAURO's desire to make sure that our food is safe, arbitrary restrictions do not forward our goals. Congress should rely on the food safety efforts of USDA and FDA, and insist on continued oversight of these agencies. We must work to improve Chinese food safety in a manner that protects U.S. consumers, but that is also consistent with our international obligations on fair trade. Singling out our largest trading partner may lead to retaliation that would threaten an already suffering industry. It is my hope that this provision will be removed from the bill during conference.

Mr. Chair, I will vote for H.R. 2997, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. But I also urge those in Leadership, and the Chair of this committee, to think of North Carolina's poultry farmers, and livestock producers across the country, as this bill goes to conference. I hope to work together in the future to ensure that future legislation is more inclusive of all of our farmers and people in need.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BRAD ELLSWORTH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 9, 2009*

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, July 7, 2009, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 478 and 479 and on Wednesday, July 8, 2009, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, and 488. I missed these rollcall votes due to having the flu.

Had I been present for rollcall 478, on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 135, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall 479, on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1129, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall 480, on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 610 providing for consideration of H.R. 2965, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall 481, on motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended H.R. 1278, I would have voted "aye."