

service they provide in our school setting, and I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize for 5 minutes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), and I rise today in support of House Resolution 182, supporting the School Social Work Week.

I introduced this resolution in order to recognize and support the critical, unsung work performed by school social workers in and across this country. School social workers bring unique knowledge and skills to schools and to the student services team all across this country. They work together to achieve the goals as a Nation that every child needs in order to succeed in school.

Each day across this country, school social workers can be found assisting educators to understand family, cultural and community factors affecting students as well as meet the demands of providing quality education for students of diverse backgrounds.

Each day, they can be found working with administrators to design and implement effective prevention programs and policies that address school attendance, teen pregnancy, school violence, and school safety issues, as well as child abuse and neglect, special education and more.

Each day, school social workers can be found working with parents so that they may effectively participate in their child's education as well as improve parenting skills, understand special education services as well as access school and community services related to their child's needs.

In health care, we must treat the whole person, and in education, we must do the same, so that is where school social workers recognize the need to connect the school and home in order to relate to the needs of the children. It is a shame that fewer than 1 in 5 of the 17 million children in need of mental health services actually receive them. Improved and expanded school mental health programs would help provide these services, the kinds of services that so many students desperately need and that are precisely the kind of services that school social workers can provide.

As our economy continues to struggle and families all over the country are losing their homes and jobs, the need for school social workers only becomes magnified. When you think about the fact that we are fighting a war overseas and an economic war here at home, you think about the fact that our schools are our bases. We would not think twice about making sure that our military is provided with the latest of armaments and with the best

of training. Then why would we not think of providing the same for our teachers and our school social workers? They are the ones who are making sure that our students are not left behind in the field of battle.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, too many of our children are left behind in the field of battle—in the field of battle of illiteracy, in the field of battle of mental health, in the field of battle of addiction, and in the field of battle of violence. These are the kids in our inner cities who are being held hostage to a different enemy, not the global war on terror, but to the enemy that is causing 35–40 percent of the students in our inner cities to not graduate from high school. That is an abomination, Mr. Speaker.

If we do not have more school social workers to make sure that they graduate, then our schools in this country are not going to be worth the teachers that we have in them, because they are not going to have the school social workers to do the job to help those teachers make sure that their students graduate. That is why we need school social workers: to make sure that those students graduate. It is an important complement to our education system. We need emotional and social development just as much as we need literacy and numeracy development. That is why we need social workers in our schools.

Now more than ever, while the economic pressure is on those families and social pressures are on those families and the burden is on those families, we need to reach out where we can, and that is through the schools. The school is where we reach those children and reach those families in dire need. That is where we need our social workers, and that is why we need to pass House Resolution 182. I ask for its consideration.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. For some inexplicable reason, I have no one else here who is requesting time.

May I inquire of the gentlewoman if she is ready to close.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I am ready to close, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. In that case, I urge support of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support Congressman KENNEDY's absolutely important legislation, H. Res. 182, that recognizes the week of March 1 through 8 as National School Social Work Week.

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. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 182.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGIATE PROGRAMS AT GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 77) recognizing and honoring the signing by President Abraham Lincoln of the legislation authorizing the establishment of collegiate programs at Gallaudet University.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 77

Whereas, during 2009, the United States honored the 200th anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln;

Whereas, on July 4, 1861, President Lincoln stated in a message to Congress that a principal aim of the United States Government should be "to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all—to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life";

Whereas, on April 8, 1864, President Lincoln signed into law the legislation (Act of April 8, 1864, ch. 52, 13 Stat. 45) authorizing the conferring of collegiate degrees by the Columbia Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, which is now called Gallaudet University;

Whereas this law led for the first time in history to higher education for deaf students in an environment designed to meet their communication needs;

Whereas Gallaudet University was the first, and is still the only, institution in the world that focuses on educational programs for deaf and hard-of-hearing students from the pre-school through the doctoral level;

Whereas Gallaudet University has been a world leader in the fields of education and research for more than a century; and

Whereas, since 1869, graduates of Gallaudet University have pursued distinguished careers of leadership in the United States and throughout the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates and honors Gallaudet University on the 145th anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the law the legislation authorizing the establishment of collegiate programs at Gallaudet University; and

(2) congratulates Gallaudet University for 145 years of unique and exceptional service to the deaf citizens of the United States and the world deaf community.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 77 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 77, which congratulates Gallaudet University for 145 years of exceptional service to the hearing-impaired student community.

In 1856, Mr. Speaker, Amos Kendall, a local businessman in Washington, D.C., adopted five deaf children. He soon learned that there were few opportunities for education for blind and deaf kids in Washington, D.C., so he took it upon himself to do something about the state of education, and he donated two acres of his estate to create a school that would ensure these students a place to learn.

In 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed a charter to allow the school to confer college degrees. Beginning with just 18 students, Gallaudet University is now the world leader in liberal education and career development for over 1,600 deaf and hard-of-hearing college students yearly. With nearly 40 undergraduate and 12 graduate programs, Gallaudet boasts a strong and diverse academic program. Approximately 90 percent of its courses include an online component, making Gallaudet a leader in technology in the classrooms. Gallaudet is the only institution that focuses on educational programs for hearing-impaired students from preschool through the doctoral level.

Gallaudet is also a world leader in the fields of education and research. It is home to the Gallaudet Research Institute, which is the preeminent source of demographics of deaf youth in the United States. It is also home to the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, both of which disseminate innovative curriculum, materials and teaching strategies to schools throughout the country on ways to serve children with hearing impairments.

Gallaudet considers public service an integral part of its student life. Just last year, Gallaudet students and faculty served 56,000 people by teaching sign language classes and by providing sign language interpretation at conferences throughout the world.

Gallaudet graduates move on to distinguished careers, including as lawyers, investment bankers, scholars, and entrepreneurs. It is clear that Gallaudet University is providing hearing-impaired students with an unrivaled education, and I congratulate the university on its 145th anniversary.

As a congressional member of its board of trustees, I am pleased to have worked with Senator SHERROD BROWN, who also serves on the board, to introduce this concurrent resolution. I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 77.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 77, a resolution recognizing and honoring the 145th anniversary of the signing of the law that established collegiate programs at the excellent institution of higher learning, Gallaudet University.

It was on April 8, 1864 that President Abraham Lincoln signed a Federal law authorizing Gallaudet University to confer collegiate degrees. The signing of this law finally gave deaf students an opportunity to pursue a higher education in an environment specifically designed to meet their communication needs. Gallaudet is still the only institution in the world that focuses on education programs for deaf and hard-of-hearing students from preschool through the doctoral level.

As of the 2007–2008 academic year, Gallaudet enrolled over 1,600 students. These students have the opportunity to choose from more than 40 undergraduate majors and have the opportunity to take advantage of a state-of-the-art facility. Additionally, each of these students who graduates from Gallaudet will receive a diploma that has been signed by the sitting President of the United States.

I extend my congratulations to Gallaudet University on the 145th anniversary of its creation, and wish all of Gallaudet's faculty, staff, students, and alumni continued success in their endeavors. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. I do not know if we have any other speakers on the other side of the aisle, Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. We do not.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Then are you prepared to close?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, with my profound respect for this particular institution and for the job that they do in creating a service for a specific need that is out there, I urge the support of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman MILLER and the Committee on Education and Labor for their help in bringing Congressman KENNEDY's resolution to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 77, which congratulates Gallaudet University for the 145th anniversary of the signing of its charter by President Abraham Lincoln.

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. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 77.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1617, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 730, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 182, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY COMPONENT PRIVACY OFFICER ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1617, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1617.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 3, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]
YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.
Ackerman	Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, M.
Aderholt	Buyer	Dicks
Adler (NJ)	Calvert	Dingell
Akin	Camp	Doggett
Alexander	Campbell	Donnelly (IN)
Altmire	Cantor	Doyle
Andrews	Cao	Dreier
Arcuri	Capito	Driehaus
Austria	Capps	Duncan
Baca	Capuano	Edwards (MD)
Bachmann	Cardoza	Edwards (TX)
Bachus	Carnahan	Ehlers
Baird	Carney	Ellison
Baldwin	Carson (IN)	Ellsworth
Barrett (SC)	Carter	Emerson
Barrow	Cassidy	Eshoo
Bartlett	Castle	Etheridge
Barton (TX)	Castor (FL)	Fallin
Bean	Chaffetz	Farr
Becerra	Chandler	Fattah
Berkley	Childers	Filner
Berman	Clarke	Flake
Berry	Clay	Fleming
Biggert	Clyburn	Forbes
Bilbray	Coble	Fortenberry
Bilirakis	Coffman (CO)	Foster
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Fox
Bishop (NY)	Cole	Frank (MA)
Bishop (UT)	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Blackburn	Connolly (VA)	Frelinghuysen
Blumenuauer	Conyers	Fudge
Bocchieri	Cooper	Gallegly
Boehner	Costa	Garrett (NJ)
Bonner	Courtney	Gerlach
Bono Mack	Crenshaw	Giffords
Boozman	Crowley	Gingrey (GA)
Boren	Cuellar	Gonzalez
Boswell	Culberson	Goodlatte
Boucher	Cummings	Gordon (TN)
Boustany	Dahlkemper	Granger
Boyd	Davis (AL)	Graves
Brady (PA)	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Brady (TX)	Davis (IL)	Green, Al
Bright	Davis (KY)	Green, Gene
Broun (GA)	Davis (TN)	Griffith
Brown (SC)	Deal (GA)	Grijalva
Brown, Corrine	DeFazio	Guthrie
Brown-Waite,	DeGette	Gutierrez
Ginny	DeLauro	Hall (NY)
Buchanan	Dent	Hall (TX)
Burgess		Halvorson