

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the joint resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S.J. Res. 8 would appoint David Rubenstein as one of the public regents to serve on the Board of Regents for the Smithsonian Institution. The Board of Regents has nominated him to join their ranks, and legislation appointing him has been sponsored by all of the members who serve on the board.

Mr. Rubenstein is a co-founder and managing director of the Carlyle Group, one of the world's largest private equity firms. He holds an undergraduate degree from Duke University and a law degree from the University of Chicago. Before co-founding the Carlyle Group over 20 years ago, he had a distinguished career as an attorney in private practice, at the White House, and here on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Rubenstein also has a long history of giving back to the community. He serves on the boards of three of our Nation's most prestigious universities, as well as the Lincoln and Kennedy Centers for the Performing Arts and numerous other charities. He has demonstrated his service on the boards of the Museum of American History and the Museum of Natural History.

The members of the Committee on House Administration had an opportunity to meet with Mr. Rubenstein before bringing this nomination to the floor. We appreciated his thoughts regarding the future of the institution, and we are confident that he will be a positive addition to the board.

I urge the passage of this resolution.

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

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

As a member of the House Administration Committee, I am pleased to support the appointment of David Rubenstein to be a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution. Committee members recently had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Rubenstein, co-founder of the Carlyle Group, and we discussed the heightened expectations and increased responsibilities of the board as it continues to tackle the challenges faced by the institution.

Currently, the Smithsonian Institution is comprised of 19 museums that hosted over 25 million visitors last year, roughly five times the number of visitors that came to the U.S. Capitol. In addition to current facilities, the in-

stitution is slated to break ground on the National Museum of African American History and Culture in 2012, a project estimated to cost \$500 million. And just last year, the President signed the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008, which established a commission to study the creation of a national museum dedicated to the art, culture, and history of the Latino community in the United States.

The Smithsonian, like every other growing complex organization, faces unique operational challenges. Yet the institution's core mission, first articulated by James Smithson in 1826, to be "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge" still stands the test of time.

Through his philanthropy, Mr. Rubenstein has already demonstrated a commitment to James Smithson's original vision. When the last privately owned copy of the Magna Carta became available for purchase, Mr. Rubenstein bought this priceless artifact and then permanently lent it back to the National Archives. Mr. Rubenstein's indisputable dedication to philanthropy coupled with his keen business sense will be a welcome addition at the institution, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting his appointment to the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of S.J. Res. 8, a bill to nominate David M. Rubenstein to the Smithsonian Board of Regents. As a Member of the Board of Regents' Governance and Nominating Committee which selected Mr. Rubenstein to join the Board, I wanted to express my support for moving his nomination.

Mr. Rubenstein is a native of Baltimore and graduated magna cum laude from Duke, and from the University of Chicago Law School, where he was editor of the law review.

Mr. Rubenstein is Co-Founder and Managing Director of The Carlyle Group, one of the world's largest private equity firms. David is widely respected for his business prowess.

The Smithsonian, like many institutions during these challenging economic times, faces serious funding issues . . . and it is more important than ever to have Members of the Board with financial expertise.

As part of our Governance efforts, we specifically adopted policy changes that turned the corner toward stronger oversight and accountability, including adopting regent description. These expectations of Regents include overseeing the Smithsonian's mission, as well as attending regular committee and full Board meetings.

As such; we searched to find someone like David Rubenstein. Someone who is committed to giving back to his community; he is, on the Board of Directors of Duke, the Kennedy Center and the Lincoln Center for Performing Arts, among others.

And who has committed to moving the Smithsonian forward during these challenging economic times; he has helped the Carlyle Group grow to a firm with 33 offices around the world.

Today, Mr. Rubenstein is being nominated for the vacant seat that Anne d'Harnoncourt held. Anne was a great colleague on the Board and truly committed to the

Smithsonian's mission. She was also chief executive officer of the Philadelphia Museum of Art from 1982 until her death in 2008.

An acclaimed author and internationally respected art historian and administrator, she has been a part of the Smithsonian Institution since 1974. Serving on the Board of Regents from 1995 until 2007 and was awarded Regent Emerita status. Her early death was a tragic loss to the arts community and to the Smithsonian, and she is missed.

Her dedication to the Smithsonian's mission of the increase and diffusion of knowledge is something that David Rubenstein shares. And I look forward to serving with him on the Board of Regents to promote the Smithsonian's mission in the 21st century. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 8.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF RONALD REAGAN STATUE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 101) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Ronald Wilson Reagan from the people of California for placement in the United States Capitol.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 101

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN FROM THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA FOR PLACEMENT IN UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Ronald Wilson Reagan furnished by the people of California for placement in the United States Capitol in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of California for providing this commemoration of one of California's most eminent persons.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of California is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on June 3, 2009, for a presentation ceremony for the statue accepted under this section. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The Architect of the Capitol shall provide for the display of the statue accepted under this section in the rotunda of the Capitol, in accordance with

the procedures described in section 311(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132(e)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the acceptance of a statue of Ronald Reagan from the State of California and authorizes the use of the Capitol Rotunda for an unveiling ceremony. Title II of the United States Code allows for each State to choose no more than two statues to represent that State in the Statuary Hall collection. The State of California has chosen to replace the statue of Thomas Starr King. The new statue represents Ronald Reagan, who served as President of the United States from 1981 to 1989. I urge that the House pass this resolution for the ceremony acceptance of the statue.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

One of the advantages of having spent a little time around the House of Representatives besides your hair turning gray is that I'm now the senior Republican Member of the delegation and thereby have the privilege of carrying this resolution on behalf of the Members of the House. So, Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to introduce H. Con. Res. 101 to accept the statue of Ronald Reagan from the people of California for placement in the United States Capitol.

This bill authorizes the State of California to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on June 3, 2009, for a presentation ceremony. The Architect of the Capitol shall display the statue in the Rotunda. The current statue of Thomas Starr King will be relocated to a suitable place in Sacramento, California.

I am honored to have both known and worked with Ronald Reagan both when he was Governor and, of course, as President of the United States. One of the great leaders of the 20th century, Ronald Reagan. His contributions on behalf of freedom around the world are unparalleled since the end of World War II. There is no more Cold War. There is no more Berlin Wall. There is

no worldwide threat of Communist dictatorship because of the leadership of President Ronald Reagan.

When the history of our time is written, the accomplishments of President Reagan will shine out. He made America the land of opportunity once again and brought the breath of freedom to millions of people around the world who had spent decades under the yoke of tyranny.

□ 1130

His memory will live on among all the free and loving people around the world.

Mr. Speaker, a statue of Ronald Reagan in the U.S. Capitol is a fitting tribute to one of the most significant leaders of our time. I urge swift passage of H. Con. Res. 101.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me this time, and I rise to join him in stating what a tremendous action we are taking by bringing the statue of Ronald Reagan to the Capitol. We are sorry that our colleague, the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Administration, Mr. LUNGREN, couldn't be here today, but I know that he and our colleague KEN CALVERT have worked long and hard to get us to this day, and I believe that it is going to be a great thing.

It is very fitting, I think, that as we just 3 months ago marked the 20th anniversary of the end of Ronald Reagan's Presidency, that we look at where we are as we deal with the challenges that exist.

Clearly the hallmark of the Reagan Presidency and his philosophy was a very staunch belief in the power of free markets and free peoples. This belief led President Reagan to increase American prosperity, and, as my colleague Mr. LEWIS has just pointed out, champion the cause of democracy and political freedom around the globe, bringing down the Berlin Wall and bringing the Soviet Union to its knees.

Unfortunately, as we look at the challenges that we are dealing with today, there are many demagogues who have pounced on our current economic crisis to cynically advance what are, unfortunately, anti-free market principles. They try to exploit the anxieties and uncertainties of the current situation by claiming that economic freedom inevitably led to the downturn that we are going through today and the only solution is to dramatically increase the nanny-state view of government.

Mr. Speaker, they clearly ignore the true causes of the crisis that we are dealing with today: regulators who failed to do their jobs, individuals who

borrowed irresponsibly and banks that lent irresponsibly, government efforts to interfere in the housing market and artificially drive up demand, and unchecked government-sponsored enterprises that behaved recklessly. These are the kinds of things that led to the challenges that we are dealing with, not the failure of the free market.

That is why I think it is important for us to note that Ronald Reagan's vision was a very important one, and I believe passionately that we should, as we are going through the economic challenges that we face, provide the prescription that Ronald Reagan did in 1981 by bringing about broad across-the-board marginal rate reduction to stimulate economic growth, because growth is clearly the single best way for us to deal with the economic crisis that we have, with the debt that has been accumulated, and to deal with the necessary Federal spending that is out there.

Mr. Speaker, one of the great things that Ronald Reagan was known for was his sense of optimism. So I have got to say that I believe fervently, as Ronald Reagan would have if he were here today, that our economy is going to recover. I think that it is going to recover in spite of, not because of the things that we are doing here in the United States Congress and here in Washington, D.C., but we are going to recover because we are Americans.

Now, at the base of this statue that is going to be in the Great Rotunda, unveiled, as Mr. LEWIS has said, on June 3, there are three great statements, and they all come down to the very simple directive that Ronald Reagan always had, and that is America's best days are ahead of us, and by virtue of that, we have to continue to remain optimistic. Using that Reagan spirit, as we deal with the challenges through which virtually every American is going today, is very, very important to us. So I strongly support this resolution.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), a member of the committee.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 101, providing for the acceptance of the statue of Ronald Reagan from the people of California for placement in the United States Capitol.

First, I would like to thank my colleagues who joined me in the original letter requesting the California legislature to pass a resolution to bring the statue of Ronald Reagan to the United States Capitol. A special thanks goes to California State Senator Dennis Hollingsworth for leading the effort and carrying the resolution in the State legislature. I would also like to thank the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation for their support and work

in bringing the statue to the Capitol, and also artist Chris Fagan, who I am sure did a remarkable job in sculpting the statue of Ronald Reagan.

In my 16 years in the House, initiating the effort to bring the statue of President Reagan to our Nation's Capitol has been one of my greatest privileges. Like many people, President Reagan helped shape my political views as a young man, and as the co-chair of his Riverside County campaign back in the day, I was, of course, very proud to see him succeed in becoming the 40th President of the United States.

As we find ourselves today struggling with hardship and conflict, President Reagan was also confronted with a troubled economy and uncertain times, not just as the Governor of California, but later as President of the United States. In both cases, his characteristic optimism and can-do attitude helped meet those challenges.

Ronald Reagan was elected the 33rd Governor of the State of California in 1967 and during his administration led California toward a "Creative Society," one that "turns away from increasing reliance on government and leads toward renewed respect for—and greater reliance on—the collective genius and common sense of the people."

As President, he inherited an economy facing double-digit unemployment and inflation. President Reagan initiated sweeping economic reforms, deep across-the-board tax cuts and implemented sound monetary policies to contain inflation. His policies resulted in bringing the economy out of recession and turning it into the largest peacetime economic boom in American history.

The country also faced the continuation of a 35-year-long Cold War. President Reagan, in his famous June 1982 speech in the British Parliament, described "a plan and a hope for the long term, the march of freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history as it has left other tyrannies which stifle the freedom and muzzle the self-expression of the people."

Five years later, Reagan delivered his courageous address at the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin near the infamous wall and demanded, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall." This was the beginning of the end of the Cold War and also signified a new beginning for relations between the United States and Russia.

Mr. Speaker, there were many accomplishments for me to name here, but it is clear that President Reagan was a Californian, an American and a patriot. California is proud to have such a leader as both Governor of our State and President of our Nation who brought so much greatness to the world.

Today, I encourage all of my colleagues to support the resolution and bring the statue of President Ronald Reagan to the Capitol so that visitors

from all over the world can honor the man who declared America's destiny is "to be a shining city on the hill for all mankind to see."

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to control the time of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank the gentleman for his work and also our colleague JERRY LEWIS for his work.

I rise today in support for House Concurrent Resolution 101. President Ronald Reagan was first known widely to the public as a beloved actor. Ronald Reagan became president of the Screen Actors Guild, a two-term Governor of California, and then a two-term President of the United States.

During his time in office as President, Ronald Reagan tamed inflation, reduced America's tax burden, and faced down the Soviet empire, delivering millions from tyranny.

Speaking at the Berlin Wall on June 12, 1987, President Reagan challenged Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev to bring down the Iron Curtain. Standing at the Brandenburg Gate, Reagan declared, "If you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, come here to this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

Upon his death in 2004, when Ronald Reagan was lying in State in the Rotunda, Gorbachev came and paid silent tribute to his erstwhile adversary. Fittingly, in the same Rotunda, the statue of President Ronald Reagan will remain permanently, with a ring of fragments from the Berlin Wall embedded in its pedestal.

President Reagan once said, "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." While placement of the statue in the Capitol Rotunda does not, in my opinion, offer due credit to the 40th President, by recognizing him in this manner the people of California ensure that Ronald Reagan will have a lasting and symbolic presence for the countless future generations of Americans visiting the United States Capitol.

I would like to thank the former First Lady, Nancy Reagan, and the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library for their tireless work in this tribute. Along with my colleagues KEN CALVERT and JERRY LEWIS, they have been a driving force behind this effort.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to our newest Member from the State of California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the statue of Ronald Reagan could not possibly be arriving here at the United States Capitol at a more appropriate time in the history of our Nation. In these difficult days, we need to remind ourselves as a Nation what it was like when it truly was morning again in America.

They say it is always darkest before the dawn, and Ronald Reagan took office at a far more difficult time than the one we are having right now. We tend to forget double-digit unemployment, double-digit inflation, interest rates above 20 percent, mile-long lines around gas stations, American embassies seized with impunity, and an American military so weak it couldn't mount a simple rescue mission.

The arrival of this statue and all that it represents is a potent reminder that when our Nation has drifted off course, we have always found our way back to those grand and uniquely American principles of individual rights, personal responsibility, limited government and free enterprise that define us as a people.

It is true, Ronald Reagan was a great communicator. But as William Saracino has said, Reagan wasn't communicating cookie recipes. He was communicating the self-evident truths of the American tradition. And those truths resonated throughout the Nation and ultimately produced that bright moment when we realized that it indeed was morning again in America.

May this statue of Ronald Reagan remain here always as a promise that America's greatest days still lie ahead and that our founding principles will always shine as a bright beacon toward a safe harbor in the stormy tempests we have encountered and that we have yet to encounter.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER).

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to speak of a statesman whose statue will stand tall in the halls of the Capitol, whose character and service to his country will long outlast the 8 years of his Presidency, and whose positive influence on America will endure forever. I stand before you to speak today about a statesman who I have long admired. That statesman was our 40th President, Ronald Reagan.

When Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, the economy was struggling with high unemployment, high interest rates, and Americans were looking for hope. President Reagan brought commonsense values to this country and to Washington. He reduced the tax burden on Americans and helped those small businesses that were struggling. He gave us that confidence and hope that we needed as a country.

His leadership reached far beyond America, as his peace-through-strength approach to rebuilding our military and supporting missile defense, among other things, helped bring an end to communism in the former Soviet Union, giving freedom to millions of people across Eastern Europe.

It is also very personal to my family. My 19-year-old special needs son, Livingston, has collected 45 Ronald Reagan books so far that he has in his office, in his room at home, and he is looking forward to coming to the June 3 ceremony. It is a special event for our family.

This statue will be a constant reminder of the hope he gave us as we continue to our "rendezvous with destiny."

□ 1145

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I will continue to reserve, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to be here to pay tribute to a man known by many and whose influence can be seen throughout the world today.

During his life he was president of the Screen Actors Guild; he was a fan of FDR and his New Deal policies; he was a registered Democrat but became a registered Republican; and he was also a member of the media. Doesn't sound like a person I normally would pay tribute to.

However, he was also an Army officer, he served as 33rd Governor of the State of California; and almost single-handedly won the Cold War. He had the eternal sense of optimism. He summarized it best in this quote: "It's morning in America."

And today we consider the measure which would authorize a statue of Ronald Reagan to be displayed here in this Capitol. It's a fitting tribute. Ronald Reagan arguably is one of the most influential persons in the 20th century. And there's no doubt that the world is a better place because Ronald Reagan was here. You can just ask the millions of people in Eastern Europe that are free today and have freedom because that wall, as he demanded, came down.

Ronald Reagan ushered in a new era, "Reagan Revolution," as it came to be called, and swept across every aspect of America, from the executive branch to the legislative branch and the judicial branch.

Ronald Reagan pursued policies that reflected his personal belief in the worth of the individual. He stood up for the little guy. He advocated small Federal government and more power to the people to make decisions for themselves and their communities. He believed in the sanctity of the Constitution, federalism, a balanced budget and a strong military. He established policies consistent with all of those beliefs.

Ronald Reagan once said, "Each generation goes further than the genera-

tion preceding it because it stands on the shoulders of that generation." That statement is true, and I believe our children and our children's grandchildren are better off because they're standing on the shoulders of this great American statesman.

And that's just the way it is.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. May I inquire of the gentleman if he has any speakers?

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. No, I don't.

Mr. CALVERT. I'll give the closing remarks, Mr. Speaker.

In closing, June 3 will be a great day here in the United States Capitol, a great day for our State of California, and certainly, I believe, a great day for America and for the world who appreciated Ronald Reagan's leadership. This was truly a remarkable American. So we look forward to gathering together with the former First Lady and with other people who will come from throughout the United States and throughout the world to pay tribute to this great man.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of Ronald Reagan and his accomplishments as our nation's 40th president. He was a legendary president, skilled actor, and loving husband and father to his family.

Today, we pay tribute to a great American, a man who deeply loved this country. In the midst of darkness, Reagan showed no fear—staring down the face of communism and ultimately leading us to victory in the Cold War. He exhibited unprecedented leadership during a period in our history when our economy seemed bleak, our enemies surrounded us, and the fight against Soviet Communism pushed against our ideals of freedom and democracy. Even after an assassination attempt in 1981, Reagan quickly returned to duty with tremendous grace and ease, giving us a mere glimpse of his strength and determination to better our country. Known as the "Great Communicator," Reagan had an amazing gift of connecting with the public, instilling us with a sense of pride as Americans. President Reagan once stated, "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." Certainly, these words ring loud and true today in the halls of Congress, reminding us that we are merely servants of the American public.

I wholeheartedly support today's resolution for the acceptance of a statue of President Reagan to be placed in the U.S. Capitol. Mr. Speaker, I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution and in expressing our heartfelt gratitude for Ronald Reagan's service to our great Nation.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my support to H. Con. Res. 101 that would forever honor America's 40th President, Ronald Reagan. Both as Governor of California and as our nation's Chief Executive, Reagan faced domestic and international struggles with optimism and decorum that assured us all, "It's morning again in America." President Reagan captured the hearts and minds of Americans by following in the footsteps of our Founding Fathers in advocating less government, private enterprise and a managed budgetary approach.

At a time when we are unsure of our economic future and deal precariously with the nations of the world, a figure of Reagan would serve as a simple reminder that confidence in our country's potential is necessary to our success today. President Reagan once told us, "I know in my heart that man is good. That what is right will always eventually triumph. And there's purpose and worth to each and every life."

Mr. Speaker, I rise to show my support for honoring President Reagan in this way. It is a gesture appropriate to the legacy he left us as a leader and as an American.

Mr. CALVERT. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 101.

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.

ELECTRONIC DEVICE RECYCLING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1580) to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to award grants for electronic waste reduction research, development, and demonstration projects, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1580

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 "Electronic Device Recycling Research and Development Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The volume of electronic devices in the United States is substantial and will continue to grow. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that over 2 billion computers, televisions, wireless devices, printers, gaming systems, and other devices have been sold since 1980, generating 2 million tons of unwanted electronic devices in 2005 alone.

(2) Electronic devices can be recycled or refurbished to recover and conserve valuable materials, such as gold, copper, and platinum. However, according to the Environmental Protection Agency, only 15 to 20 percent of electronic devices discarded from households reach recyclers.

(3) The electronic device recycling industry in the United States is growing; however, challenges remain for the recycling of electronic devices by households and other small generators. Collection of such electronic devices is expensive, and separation and proper recycling of some of the materials recovered, like lead from cathode-ray tube televisions, is costly.