

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Penn State Ladies Rugby Team on winning the Division I National Championship. They tromped the defending champions, Stanford, with a score of 46-7 in the game that took place at the beginning of May.

While the Stanford team had home field advantage and a national title to defend, Penn State coach Pete Steinfeld said, "The key to our success this year has definitely been our defense."

Two of the Nittany Lions players were given Most Valuable Player honors for their aggressive play: Kate Daley and Sadie Anderson, a freshman.

Penn State marked its second win against the Stanford Cardinals in the two teams' past five meetings for the championship finals. It was the largest margin of victory since Stanford's win over Penn State in 2005, which was 53-6

It is clear a healthy rivalry exists between these two powerhouse rugby teams, and I commend the Penn State for its perseverance and its victory this year.

□ 1800

WELCOME NEWS FOR THE CONSTITUENTS OF NEW YORK'S 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(Ms. CLARKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CLARKE. Madam Speaker, the passage of the H.R. 915 is welcome news for the constituents of New York's 11th Congressional District, whom I have the honor of representing here in Congress. My district includes Park Slope, Carroll Garden and Windsor Terrace neighborhoods of Brooklyn, which are directly affected by noise produced from airplanes approaching and leaving LaGuardia International Airport.

H.R. 915 specifies that it is the "sense of the House that the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey undertake an airport noise compatibility planning study" that pays particular attention to "the impact of noise on affected neighborhoods." This provides much-needed relief and protection to the residents that have been disproportionately affected by noise pollution, and I stand with my constituents in applauding its passage.

This bill prohibits the use of certain aircraft that do not comply with Stage 3 levels, and provides a discretionary \$300 million annually for the AIP noise program in conjunction with other noise pollution and environmental impact provisions.

CAP-AND-TRADE

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, as the House moves closer to taking up legis-

lation to tax carbon emissions of American businesses, we must consider the real costs versus the theoretical benefits.

Recent CBO analysis indicates the potential loss of jobs in my home State of Texas, by the year 2020, due to the cap-and-tax bill that is before the House now to be between 53,000 and 300,000 jobs, resulting in a loss of personal income between \$3.9 billion to \$22.8 billion. CBO also estimates that a 15 percent mandatory reduction in carbon dioxide emissions could cost the average household \$1,600 in higher energy prices, with a disproportionate burden placed on low-income families.

Energy costs are already high, and we're experiencing one of the worst economic periods in history. Economic impacts aside, we must also look at whether this costly program will achieve its intended goals. The answer, based on the evidence before us, is clearly no. A global problem requires a global solution. Unilateral U.S. action will only hurt our country's ability to compete in a global marketplace.

Texas and America simply cannot afford to further cripple our already fragile economy with a risky, costly Federal mandate that does little or nothing to impact the global climate.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY 25, 2009

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today on a motion offered pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. on Monday, May 25, 2009, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 133, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2009

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, because of competing responsibilities, chairing a committee dealing with the question of our automobile bankruptcy issues and the impact on automobile dealers and service providers, I missed the opportunity to join with my colleagues in supporting the FAA Authorization Act of 2009, H.R. 915. So I rise today to emphasize the importance of this legislation very quickly to the 18th Congressional District in Houston, and to applaud the fact of a flight crew fatigue provision that will allow a study on the fatigue of pilots in order to avoid the tragedies that have occurred in recent weeks and days.

Let me also applaud the FAA personnel management system. Having met with air traffic controllers, it is important for the FAA to come to agreement with the workers and the hard workers of the air traffic controllers. It is time to have a labor agreement, and this bill allows it.

And finally, for my constituents to have a telephone number—listen out, my constituents at IAH—to call if you hear that there is noise in the area, the airport will be required to do so.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are advised to address their remarks to the Chair.

IRAN'S TICKING TIME BOMB

(Mr. MCHENRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the ticking time bomb in Tehran. The IAEA reports that Iran has enriched enough uranium to make a nuclear bomb. Once weaponized, Iran's nuclear capabilities threaten the existence of Israel and our allies throughout the region.

President Obama's open hand of soft diplomacy has been met with firmly clenched fists by Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei. With the clock ticking, the President must heed the advice of Defense Secretary Gates and proceed with stricter economic sanctions on Iran.

The administration has threatened to drag its feet on Iran until Israel accepts its terms for a two-state solution. While peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians should be a priority, I urge the President to reconsider using this as a precondition for stopping the Iranian nuclear threat and nuclear weapon.

INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGATION ABOUT THE CIA

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, the CIA and our other intelligence agencies have protected this country from every attempt at a terrorist attack since 9/11.

And yet the Speaker of this House recently said that the CIA had been lying to her and to Congress. According to title 18 of U.S. Code, that is a felony. And if the CIA lies to the Congress, there should be a penalty. They should go to jail.

But the Speaker will not allow, and the Democrats will not allow, there to be an investigation as to whether or not the Speaker's allegations are accurate. And it's very sad because she is impeding and impairing the CIA from doing its job.

We haven't had a terrorist attack in 7½ years because of their intelligence capability, and because they've done their job. And they have been hurt, severely, by the accusations leveled by the Speaker of the House, and she is not willing to prove that.

Today we introduced a resolution to investigate this, and every Democrat in the House voted against it. I think it's tragic.

This country is at war with the terrorists. We need to do everything we can to protect our intelligence agencies. And if she said they lied, then she has to prove it.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, Republican Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 21, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to section 703(c) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (50 U.S.C. 435 note), I am pleased to reappoint Admiral William O. Studeman of Great Falls, Virginia to the Public Interest Declassification Board.

Our previous appointee, the Honorable David Skaggs, intends to resign effective June 5, 2009. His initial appointment was made because of the change in Congress and the presumed statutory intent of the Board with the understanding that he would resign at the end of his term.

Admiral Studeman has expressed interest in reappointment and as such, I am pleased to do so.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Republican Leader.

AGREEMENT WITH UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES CONCERNING PEACE-
FUL USES OF NUCLEAR EN-
ERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-43)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)) (the "Act"), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Arab Emirates Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement, and an

unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by Title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed.

The proposed Agreement has been negotiated in accordance with the Act and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory requirements and will advance the nonproliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

The Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) based on a mutual commitment to nuclear nonproliferation. The United States and the UAE are entering into it in the context of a stated intention by the UAE to rely on existing international markets for nuclear fuel services as an alternative to the pursuit of enrichment and reprocessing. Article 7 will transform this UAE policy into a legally binding obligation from the UAE to the United States upon entry into force of the Agreement. Article 13 provides, inter alia, that if the UAE at any time following entry into force of the Agreement materially violates Article 7, the United States will have a right to cease further cooperation under the Agreement, require the return of items subject to the Agreement, and terminate the Agreement by giving 90 days written notice. In view of these and other nonproliferation features, the Agreement has the potential to serve as a model for other countries in the region that wish to pursue responsible nuclear energy development.

The Agreement has a term of 30 years and permits the transfer of technology, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. It does not permit transfers of Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear technology, sensitive nuclear facilities, or major critical components of such facilities. In the event of termination of the Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls continue with respect to material, equipment, and components subject to the Agreement.

In addition to the UAE's obligation to forgo enrichment and reprocessing—the first instance of such an obligation on the part of a U.S. cooperating partner in an agreement of this type—the Agreement contains certain additional

nonproliferation features not typically found in such agreements. These are modeled on similar provisions in the 1981 U.S.-Egypt Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation and include (a) a right of the United States to require the removal of special fissionable material subject to the Agreement from the UAE either to the United States or to a third country if exceptional circumstances of concern from a nonproliferation standpoint so require, and (b) confirmation by the United States that the fields of cooperation, terms, and conditions accorded by the United States to the UAE shall be no less favorable in scope and effect than those that the United States may accord to any other non-nuclear-weapon State in the Middle East in a peaceful nuclear cooperation agreement. The Agreement also provides, for the first time in a U.S. agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation, that prior to U.S. licensing of exports of nuclear material, equipment, components, or technology pursuant to the Agreement, the UAE shall bring into force the Additional Protocol to its safeguards agreement.

The UAE is a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The United States is a nuclear-weapon State party to the NPT. Article 12 of the proposed Agreement provides that the Agreement shall not be interpreted as affecting the inalienable rights of the United States and the UAE under the NPT. A more detailed discussion of the UAE's intended civil nuclear program and its nonproliferation policies and practices is provided in the NPAS and in a classified Annex to the NPAS to be submitted to the Congress separately.

The Agreed Minute to the Agreement provides U.S. prior approval for retransfers by the UAE of irradiated nuclear material subject to the Agreement to France and the United Kingdom, if consistent with their respective policies, laws, and regulations, for storage or reprocessing subject to specified conditions, including that prior agreement between the United States and the UAE is required for the transfer of any special fissionable material recovered from any such reprocessing to the UAE. The transferred material would also have to be held within the European Atomic Energy Community subject to the Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy Between the United States of America and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

In view of the fact that this consent would constitute a subsequent arrangement under the Act if agreed separately from the proposed Agreement, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy have ensured that the advance approval provisions meet the applicable requirements of section 131