

emerged from the House Energy and Commerce Committee, is the next step to create millions of American jobs in clean energy efficiency and modernizing a smart electric grid. Clean energy can provide an engine to drive the Nation out of recession and sustain our economy for years to come.

In my hometown of Louisville, Kentucky, we are already seeing the dividends from investments made in this country with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the form of new green jobs. Earlier this week General Electric announced it would relocate production of a new energy-efficient water heater from China to Louisville's Appliance Park, which is the location of the Consumer Products Division of GE. Federal dollars allocated to the State energy fund from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and reserved for the manufacture of energy-efficient products are available to support this project and others like it.

The addition of 450 new green jobs in Louisville is a sign of the growth we had hoped would come from our major investment in the Nation's economic recovery and our commitment to moving this country toward energy independence.

□ 1015

A TRIBUTE TO JIMMY DEE CLARK

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great American. Jimmy Clark has served this country and particularly the 19th District with distinction for 23 years. Starting off with former Congressman Larry Combest and now serving as my deputy chief of staff, Jimmy has served with great pride and excellence the people of this district. It is a large district. He has traveled many miles to represent and make sure that the constituents of the 19th District have the great service that they deserve.

Jimmy brings to the table a lot of experience. And over the 23 years, he helped put valuable input from his farming background into four farm bills, valuable input that helped shape what I think is good policy for this country.

We are going to miss Jimmy Clark. We are going to miss his service to the district. When people talk about Jimmy Clark, they talk about someone of great honor and character and someone who is always willing to help. We wish Jimmy and his lovely wife, Rita, all the best as they embark on a new journey in their life. All of us from the 19th Congressional District, and really the people of the United States of America, thank Jimmy Clark for his great service to his country.

H.R. 2648, AWARDING THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO MUHAMMAD ALI

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I introduced a bill that will award the Congressional Gold Medal to Muhammad Ali. Years ago many of my colleagues before my time watched Ali defeat Sonny Liston for the heavyweight title and saw him capture a gold medal at the 1960 Olympics.

His epic fights inspired a generation. But it was outside of the ring where Ali truly made his mark, fighting for civil rights and racial harmony and combating world hunger and disease. Under the shadow of 1960s discrimination, few could have imagined an African American and Muslim would transcend race, religion and culture to promote peace around the world. I believe that today, as so many around the world are struggling, it is more important than ever to pay tribute to those who selflessly devote their lives to others.

I encourage all of my colleagues to recognize a great humanitarian who remains a role model for generations to come. Join me please in supporting H.R. 2648.

AMERICANS DESERVE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE CREATED BY AMERICAN WORKERS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, under the Democrats' national energy tax plan, American households will pay on average \$3,100 a year in extra energy costs, and between 1.8 and 7 million American jobs will be lost. The President admitted under his energy plan, energy prices would "necessarily skyrocket" and that the cost would be passed on to American consumers.

Manufacturing jobs will be relocated to other parts of the world, like India and China, which have less stringent environmental restrictions, hurting American workers and our environment.

Forcing through Congress an energy plan that raises energy prices and that leads to further job loss during a time of economic crisis is irresponsible and the wrong direction to take our country. The American people know that we can do better.

Republicans want a clean environment and will create comprehensive energy solutions that lessen our dependence on foreign oil and that lead us to a stronger economy.

The American people deserve American energy independence created by American workers.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

JOHN S. WILDER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1817) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 116 North West Street in Somerville, Tennessee, as the "John S. Wilder Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1817

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

SECTION 1. JOHN S. WILDER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 116 North West Street in Somerville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "John S. Wilder 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 "John S. Wilder Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 1817 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at 116 North West Street in Somerville, Tennessee, as the "John S. Wilder Post Office Building."

Introduced by Representative Marsha Blackburn on March 31, 2009 and reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on May 6, 2009, H.R. 1817 enjoys the support of the entire Tennessee delegation.

A longtime resident of Somerville, Tennessee, John Shelton Wilder admirably devoted over 40 years of his life to public service, including over 30 years as the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Tennessee.

Born on June 3, 1921 in Fayette County, John Wilder attended the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture and subsequently received his juris doctor at the Memphis State University Law School. A distinguished United States Army veteran of World War II, Mr. Wilder also served as a member of the Fayette County Quarterly Court, known also as the county commission, for 18 years.

In 1958, Mr. Wilder was first elected to the Tennessee State Senate as a Democrat representing senate district 26, which included Chester, Crockett, Fayette, Hardin, McNairy, and Wayne Counties. While he did not run for reelection in 1960, Mr. Wilder returned to the State senate in 1966.

Following the adoption of a State constitutional amendment that extended the length of terms in the State senate in Tennessee to 4 years, Mr. Wilder was elected to his first 4-year term in 1968 and was subsequently re-elected to nine consecutive terms until his retirement in March of 2008.

In 1971, Mr. Wilder's senate colleagues elected him speaker of the State senate, a position that under the State constitution also granted him the title of Lieutenant Governor. And notably Mr. Wilder became the first Tennessee Lieutenant Governor in almost 50 years to serve under a Governor of a different political party, Republican Winfield Dunn.

While the Tennessee General Assembly had not traditionally maintained its own staff or its own offices prior to Mr. Wilder's tenure, State senate Speaker Wilder undertook a variety of efforts to enhance the State legislature's standing, including the construction of General Assembly offices.

Mr. Wilder also made a unique mark by retaining the lieutenant governorship of Tennessee for over 30 years. Notably, the State had not previously seen an individual serve more than three consecutive terms as speaker of the State senate since 1870. In contrast to other elected officials in his position, Mr. Wilder never sought higher office. And he often stated that "the speaker likes being speaker." In fact, Mr. Wilder's service as Lieutenant Governor from 1971 until 2007 is regarded as one of the longest Lieutenant Governor tenures in United States history.

During his simultaneous service as Lieutenant Governor and as State senate speaker, Mr. Wilder was widely admired for his unrivaled and genuine commitment to bipartisanship. Mr. Wilder routinely awarded chairmanships to both Democratic and Republican members. And in 1987, Mr. Wilder, a Democrat, even earned the Republican Caucus's nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Wilder's commitment to bipartisanship, for the benefit of the citizens of Tennessee, was further evidenced by his retirement announcement in March of 2008. In that address, Mr. Wilder encouraged his colleagues to "be statesmen, to do what is good and right for

this State of Tennessee and leave partisan politics out of it." Mr. Wilder further noted the destructive nature of partisan politics and emphasized that the success of the State of Tennessee greatly depended on legislators voting their conscience, absent the influence of partisan politics.

Madam Speaker, let us honor this dedicated public servant, John Shelton Wilder, through the passage of this legislation to designate the Somerville, Tennessee, post office in his honor. And I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1817.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Tennessee, the author of the bill, MARSHA BLACKBURN.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Massachusetts for his wonderful words about Governor Wilder. I will tell you, though, we probably are having Governor Wilder and some of his friends listening in Somerville, Tennessee, today who are saying, we need an interpreter on that one so that they can understand that wonderful New England accent to our Southern ears. Thank you so much for those gracious words.

It is indeed an honor to stand and to recognize Governor Wilder. And as the gentleman from Massachusetts said, today is his birthday. He is 88 years old today, so it is wonderful that we are having this resolution come forward today and that we are able to designate the post office in Somerville, Tennessee, for this dedicated public servant.

He chose to be a Democrat, but he legislated from the center. And it is so amazing when you look at his career and all that he accomplished, because, Madam Speaker, he chose to build a bipartisan conservative governing coalition. And he really took a great amount of pride in the fact that he established that for the State of Tennessee. Indeed, when you look at the fact that the legislature in the State of Tennessee is a coequal branch with the executive branch, you see Governor Wilder's handprints on this.

Those of us who had the opportunity to serve in the State senate and serve with Governor Wilder did have the opportunity to participate in the way he addressed that coalition. He really is the embodiment of "public service." And as has been stated, he served under the leadership of both parties.

He served as Lieutenant Governor when our now senior Senator, Senator ALEXANDER, was Governor. Lieutenant Governor Wilder was indeed the Lieutenant Governor under his time of service. And indeed Governor Wilder is the one who granted Governor Alexander an extra 3 days on his term when Governor Wilder moved forward with what he called "impeachment Tennessee style" for the incumbent Governor who was in place prior to Senator

ALEXANDER taking the reins as Governor of our State.

Indeed, Lieutenant Governor Wilder served as Lieutenant Governor when my predecessor in the Seventh Congressional District seat, former Congressman and former Governor Don Sundquist, was in office. So Lieutenant Governor Wilder has a storied career. I also have the opportunity to serve as his Member of Congress now. And when he was in the State senate and speaker of the senate and Lieutenant Governor, I shared the representation of many of those west Tennessee counties with Governor Wilder.

So he has truly had such an incredible career in public service that it is an honor for me to be able to stand here and to recognize him and to make certain that we in this body pay tribute to him by naming that post office for him there in Somerville, Tennessee. I know some of my colleagues have come to the floor to speak on this resolution. And, Madam Speaker, as we all know, in the State of Tennessee, anyone who serves in public office has sought the advice of John Wilder. So whether you served with him in the State senate or not, everyone went to him for advice and counsel as to how they would carry forth their public duties and how they would serve in the State of Tennessee.

So I thank the gentleman from California for yielding. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his very kind words. And I thank my colleagues for joining me on my bill, H.R. 1817, to appropriately honor and recognize our former Lieutenant Governor.

I rise today to pay tribute to John S. Wilder, former Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee, and to express my support of H.R. 1817, legislation to have a Postal Service office building in Somerville, Tennessee named the "John S. Wilder Post Office Building."

Mr. Wilder commendably served the state of Tennessee for just shy of fifty years, in part as a member of the Tennessee Senate and as Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee and Speaker of the Tennessee Senate from 1971 to 2007, becoming both the longest serving Lieutenant Governor and the longest serving head of a legislative body in United States history. For his extraordinary life achievements, I today honor a man who through example has exhibited devotion to his community and to the state of Tennessee.

Today, June third, Mr. Wilder celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday. The first born son of Martha and John Wilder, John Shelton Wilder grew up in Fayette County. He enlisted in the army and served our country during World War II. After the war, he attended the University of Tennessee School of Agriculture, and then enrolled in Memphis State University, now the University of Memphis, from where he obtained a degree in law.

Mr. Wilder was first elected to the Tennessee Senate in 1959. In January 1971, the Tennessee Senate elected Mr. Wilder to be the Speaker of the State Senate, which also made him Tennessee's Lieutenant Governor. During his tenure in the Tennessee Senate, Mr. Wilder was noted for his exceptional leadership skills and his ability to cross party lines

in garnering the support of both Republicans and Democrats. His reputation with both parties enabled him to be continuously re-elected Lieutenant Governor every four years from 1971 until 2007.

Moreover, he served as a state senator until 2007 concluding his remarkable career in public service.

Mr. Wilder has been a member of many commissions, association and committees, including the Southern Legislative Conference Executive Committee, the Tennessee Judicial Council, Tennessee Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission, and the National Conference of State Legislatures Legislative Leaders. In addition to his legislative work, he has an active business career as director of Health Management and Cumberland Savings Bank, chairman of the board of Cumberland Bank Shares and First Federal Bank FSI Holding Company, and he continues to participate in the management of Longtown Supply Company, a family owned cotton business founded in 1887. Additionally, he has worked as an attorney in the town of Somerville.

Mr. Wilder has been an extraordinary public servant for nearly fifty years. With gratitude for his service to the state of Tennessee, I ask all members to join me in support of H.R. 1817.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from the Ninth District of Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

□ 1030

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the Speaker, and Mr. LYNCH and Congressperson BLACKBURN for bringing this to the floor and for extending the time.

I particularly want to thank Congresswoman BLACKBURN for initiating this concept because John Wilder deserves recognition, and he deserves recognition by having this post office named for him. We name post offices quite frequently for people, people that deserve it. But John Wilder put Fayette County on the map. And when you put a county on the map, the post office in those small counties is the place where the county is. That's where mileage is measured from and people congregate and political gatherings occur and all that.

John Wilder was my friend, is my friend, and has had an unbelievable contribution to the people of Tennessee. I know it's been discussed how many years he served as Lieutenant Governor, longest-serving elected official in the free world of a legislative body, and how much he accomplished.

I served in the Tennessee State Senate with John Wilder for 24 years. I think one of his most significant moments came before I knew him, at a time when there was segregation in the South and there were efforts to penalize black farmers in Fayette County, an instance that John Wilder refers to it, and many people do who remember it, as Tent City.

And there were attempts to take advantage of the sharecroppers and to force them in certain ways, and John Wilder didn't go along with the establishment and he stood up for civil

rights, and he stood with the black farmers in Fayette County, the African American tenant farmers, and refused to punish those black tenant farmers by evicting them or calling in their crop loans. That's a moment that John Wilder refers to when he speaks, and I believe, for those who are people of conscience, people in the civil rights movement throughout the Midsouth remember John Wilder for that principled stand. It was a stand by which men were known.

One of the other things that John Wilder did that is most significant is he instituted a system in Tennessee where our judges were taken out of the political spectrum to the extent possible and put into a selection system. The Wilder plan, which survived an attempt to eliminate it in this general assembly, has served Tennessee well, provides that appellate judges are selected, not elected but selected, and that that meets the provisions of our State constitution and allows for judges who are not well known by the public to be chosen by a merit process. They have to stand for approval elections at the public ballot, the general election, but they are chosen not initially in contests where people have to go raise money and campaign on name recognition, but are selected based on their qualifications as submitted through a panel and chosen by the Governor from a list of three and then stand for reelection. And I think all but one of those people have been approved by the electorate and maintained. So his stand for civil rights and his stand for meritocracy in the judiciary are the two things I think John Wilder has done that are most, most admirable of the many.

He also set up a Board of Education for the State to help K-12 and to put some common sense into the education processes in our State. No things are more important than civil rights, education, and a fair and impartial judiciary, and John Wilder stood for all of those.

He's been a lawyer and respected in the courtroom. He's a farmer. He's a banker. He has interests in just about any business that's important to west Tennessee, and anything that got done in west Tennessee, rural west, and Memphis included, John Wilder had a stamp on it.

There's a tower at the University of Memphis known as the John Wilder Tower because he was most instrumental in securing funds for the University of Memphis, which is the great State university in west Tennessee.

John Wilder helped me in my career, appointed me chairman of the State and Local Government Committee, for which I served, I think it was, 12 years in that body. And although there were times when he was not as enthusiastic about the Tennessee education lottery as I was, at the end, there were 22 votes on the board in the Tennessee Senate to provide, give the people the right to vote on a lottery provision that had

been banned in our constitution since the early 1800s, and that vote, with those essential 22 votes, every one was necessary, Governor John Wilder was one, Congresswoman MARSHA BLACKBURN was another, Congressman LINCOLN DAVIS was another, led to students in Tennessee having the opportunity to go to school.

I thank John Wilder. I thank Congresswoman BLACKBURN for bringing this, and I'm proud to be a cosponsor of the John Wilder Post Office.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, at this time it is my pleasure to introduce yet another friend of the former Lieutenant Governor, JIMMY DUNCAN, a member of the committee and a fellow Tennessean. I yield him such time as he may consume.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me this time, and I want to express my appreciation also to my colleague from Tennessee, Congresswoman BLACKBURN for bringing this legislation to the floor, very appropriate legislation.

I have come here to express my great admiration and respect for Governor Wilder, in addition to the very kind things that my colleagues, the gentleman from the 9th District, Congressman COHEN, has said, and also what Congresswoman BLACKBURN has said.

The hills and mountains and valleys of east Tennessee are very, very different from the flat lands of west Tennessee, but we're all Tennesseans. And even though my district in east Tennessee is very far from Governor Wilder's district in west Tennessee, still, I have known of his work for our State for many years now, and I have great respect for that.

I also have seen him in action each year for many, many years, hosting the annual legislative luncheon at the University of Tennessee. And Governor Wilder did so much for the University of Tennessee, his alma mater and my alma mater.

I read a few years ago that less than 20 percent of the people in the State legislative bodies around the country have served, that less than 20 percent have served more than 12 years. And so turnover in legislative bodies is at a higher rate or level than any time in our history, contrary to what some people think. So anyone who serves in office for such a long number of years as Governor Wilder has really accomplished something that very few people have done in our history. And you don't serve in office for as long as he did without helping thousands and thousands of people and doing many, many good things, both for individual citizens and for the State as a whole.

And so I just wanted to come here briefly. I did not have the privilege of serving in the State senate, as Congressman COHEN and Congresswoman BLACKBURN did. I never served with Governor Wilder, but I certainly met with him many times and saw him at different inaugurations and at various

events in Nashville and in my hometown of Knoxville. And so I appreciate Governor Wilder, and I admire and respect him, as I said earlier.

And I thank the gentlelady from Tennessee for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I don't believe we have any further speakers at this time, but I will continue to reserve our time.

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

Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join with the other Members, primarily of the Tennessee delegation, who so aptly are wishing a happy birthday to the Governor today on his 88th birthday. And I do support strongly the naming of this post office after a public servant of such a unique character and longevity of service.

And now that we have dispensed with this portion, the suspension, the non-controversial part, as is the tradition of this committee, sometimes we make a point of other things on this allocated time. And today I believe that it's appropriate to speak about the impending, before August, cap-and-tax scheme that has been proposed by the Speaker and is likely to come to a vote.

We on this side of the aisle are deeply concerned about a system which is designed to raise the cost of all utilities in America, with no offset, no offset, for the ultimate CO₂ that is likely to be created by moving those jobs overseas. It's very clear that cap-and-tax, if not uniform and enforced, would simply move American jobs overseas. And the bill, which is being considered by the Global Warming, otherwise sometimes called the Junket Committee here, is in fact something that I oppose, and I oppose because it is very clear that we cannot, in this body, simply make a decision that we're going to stop producing a certain amount of CO₂ in the United States. And this, I might mention, while Air Force One consumes an incredible amount of CO₂ or produces an incredible amount of CO₂ while flying empty over New York City.

The world and the air around us is not isolated. If we go forward with a cap-and-trade initiative that is not globally enforced by every single nation, we simply are pollution laundering. We're saying we're going to have cleaner cars here, we're going to have cleaner this here, and yet CO₂ will be produced in other places. Already it is very clear that China, for every single product it produces, is more energy intensive than the same product produced in the United States. Literally, when you import the same product from China that would otherwise be made here, although it may be cheaper, it produces more CO₂ and a great many other pollutants.

I've been to China. I've been to Hanoi. I have been to many of these countries, and what I generally see are leaves blackened from the burning of

coal, with not even scrubbers, much less any sequestration.

So, Madam Speaker, as we do not disagree one bit on the naming of this post office, this side of the aisle has to make it very clear that we do object to the present form that is being proposed without any real inclusion of Republicans and with the American jobs at stake.

And with that, I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I do want to bring this discussion back to the point at hand and this bill that seeks to honor Governor Wilder. And I would hope that, in taking the moment to dedicate this post office—and I chair this committee, and we do name a lot of post offices here. As a matter of fact, I think sometimes we'll run out of names before we run out of post offices. But I do think that this is one that is so well deserved because of the wonderful career of bipartisanship, and it disappoints me greatly that people would take away the focus of this dedication to harp on a bunch of hot air about some other issues that are going to have plenty of time to be debated.

This is a moment that we have to honor this gentleman, Governor Wilder, for his wonderful accomplishment, and in all the testimony here given this morning by his closest friends and his strongest advocates, he is one of the most bipartisan leaders that we have had in this country, and he has held that position as Lieutenant Governor for over 30 years. So I want to make sure that he gets the recognition that he deserves.

I want to congratulate Mrs. BLACKBURN for being the lead sponsor of this, and Mr. COHEN and all of the House Members, both Republican and Democrat, on behalf of the Tennessee delegation for the wonderful work that they've done.

And I ask all of my colleagues to join with us in giving due honor to Governor Wilder by naming this post office in Somerville, Tennessee, in his name.

Mr. TANNER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which honors a long-time leader in our state, whose career has been distinguished and historic.

John Shelton Wilder was first elected to the Tennessee State Senate in 1958, and, in 1971, was chosen by his Senate colleagues to serve as Senate Speaker and Lt. Governor. He served in these capacities until 2006, making him the longest-serving leader of a state legislative body anywhere in this country. Because of his trademark bipartisanship and his insistence in wanting "the Senate to be the Senate," the Tennessee State Senate accomplished many things under Lt. Governor Wilder's leadership.

I had the honor of serving alongside Lt. Governor Wilder in the General Assembly when I served in the Tennessee House of Representatives. During my time in this body, I have been honored to represent some of the same counties that Lt. Governor Wilder represented in the Tennessee Senate. I know firsthand how dedicated he has always been to serving the public and helping families in West Tennessee and across our state.

Madam Speaker, I hope you and our colleagues will join us in supporting this resolution to honor Lt. Gov. John S. Wilder—known to many of us in Tennessee simply as "Governor Wilder"—for his long public service.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1817.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. ISSA. Madam 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.

□ 1045

FREDERIC REMINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2090) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, as the "Frederic Remington Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2090

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

SECTION 1. FREDERIC REMINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Frederic Remington 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 "Frederic Remington Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to present H.R. 2090 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at