

this amazing collection. The Remington Museum's importance to the residents of my Congressional District can be attributed to both its cultural and historical significance, as well as its economic impact on the surrounding community.

Frederic Remington was, indeed, one of Northern New York's most famous residents and it is fitting we honor his artistic contributions to the world. It is also fitting that Ogdensburg, one of America's most historic destinations, be the home of such an equally historic figure. Located along the strategic St. Lawrence River, Ogdensburg was the site of key battles during the French and Indian War as well the War of 1812. In fact, the city was captured by British forces during the famed Battle of Ogdensburg in the War of 1812. Ogdensburg was also the site of the appropriately titled Ogdensburg Agreement of 1940. This was a joint defense pact signed between Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Franklin Roosevelt.

It is also fitting that such a storied city has a duly historic post office. In fact, the Ogdensburg Post Office was listed in the National Historic Register in 1977. The building serves as the oldest active post office in New York State and among the oldest in the United States. It was constructed between 1867 and 1870, and is truly a building befitting of this honor. Of note, on August 7, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant visited the building for a public reception. It is also very likely Frederic Remington himself would have sent some of his correspondence from the very post office that will be dedicated in his name.

Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation to designate the Ogdensburg, New York Post Office as the Frederic Remington Post Office Building.

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. 2090.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CARL B. SMITH POST OFFICE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2173) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1009 Crystal Road in Island Falls, Maine, as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

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

#### SECTION 1. CARL B. SMITH POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1009 Crystal Road in Island Falls, Maine, shall be known and designated as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office".

(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 "Carl B. Smith Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) 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 yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to present H.R. 2173 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at 1009 Crystal Roads in Island Falls, Maine, as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office."

This bill, introduced by my colleague and friend, Representative MIKE MICHAUD of Maine, on April 29, 2009, was reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on May 6, 2009, and enjoys the support of both members of Maine's House delegation.

A lifelong resident of the town of Island Falls, Maine, Carl B. Smith dedicated over half of his life to public service and local and State government, the United States military, and the United States Postal Service.

Born on March 30, 1922, Carl B. Smith graduated from Sherman High School in 1940 and 2 years later joined the United States Army Corps. Representative Smith's subsequent 10-year tenure in the United States Army included service in Europe during World War II, as well as service in Japan and Korea during the Korean conflict. He would go on to become a lifelong member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7529 out of Island Falls as well.

Following his discharge from the service, Representative Smith attended barber school and proceeded to serve his beloved community of Island Falls as a barber for 30 years. In addition, he also worked as a rural letter carrier with the United States Postal Service and, of course, was a proud member of the Maine Rural Letter Carriers Union.

Representative Smith would subsequently embark on a distinguished career in local and State government.

First, he served as the town clerk of Island Falls for 13 years and later served on the Island Falls Board of Selectmen.

In 1980, Mr. Smith was elected to the Maine State Legislature as the representative serving house district 140, which includes Island Falls, Ludlow, Oakfield, Sherman, and other areas. His admirable career in the Maine House of Representatives would span 10 years, during which time he was a

member of the State's Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Agriculture, and State and Local Government.

Throughout his tenure in the Maine State House, Mr. Smith was widely noted for his efforts on behalf of environmental causes, as well as his devotion to social issues such as poverty, health, and aging.

In 1987, Mr. Smith received statewide recognition when he was selected by House Speaker John L. Martin to serve on the Maine Commission on Outdoor Recreation. Upon announcing Representative Smith's appointment to the commission, Speaker Martin described Smith as an "extremely hard-working legislator who has devoted a great amount of time and energy to environmental issues."

Regrettably, Carl B. Smith passed away on October 4, 2000, at the age of 78.

Madam Speaker, let us honor this dedicated public servant through the passage of this legislation to designate the Island Falls post office in Carl B. Smith's honor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2173.

I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for introducing this. I think it's appropriate that the Congress at times names post offices, but I don't think that it is appropriate that we spend hours and hours doing it.

I think that if we ask our constituents at home if they want us to spend more time naming post offices or talking about post offices that have been named or talking about something important that will really affect them like cap-and-trade or cap-and-tax coming down the road, I think they'd say the latter. And I plan to vote for this post office naming, and I think it's appropriate that Carl B. Smith have a post office named after him in Maine.

Now, I think it's important that people across the country know what we're going to be debating this summer. It's going to affect them and affect them deeply, and if I was convinced that we're going to have adequate debate time on the floor for cap-and-trade, then I might feel more inclined to talk about post offices. But my guess is, when it comes to this, we're going to be having a very small amount of time actually on the floor. Very few amendments, if history is any guide, will be allowed on this cap-and-trade legislation, and there will be a truncated time and space that we actually have to talk about what is going to affect people all across the country.

Now, if I were supporting this cap-and-trade legislation that's coming down the pike, believe me, I wouldn't want to talk about it much here either because I think the more people learn about it, the more they fear about what is coming down the road here.

What is coming down the road are higher energy taxes. Let's be real here. And I think some on the other side of

the aisle have been honest enough to admit that. The Representative from Michigan said it best: I think nobody in this country realizes that cap-and-trade is a tax, and it's a great big one. Even the President, we know, said during his campaign that electricity prices, energy prices would necessarily skyrocket under cap-and-trade.

So we know that that's going to happen, but let's be honest about it. This is a high energy tax that Americans all over the country are going to be paying that's going to come to Washington, and then Washington is going to decide how to spend it, likely on something completely different.

If we want to be honest about helping the environment, then just impose a carbon tax and make it revenue neutral, give commensurate tax relief on the other side. Myself and another Republican colleague have introduced that legislation to do just that. Let's have an honest debate about whether or not we want to help the environment by actually having something that is revenue neutral where you tax consumption as opposed to income. Then you would have a real honest debate at least here.

Instead, this is a revenue source to pay for other items. Not just that, it is a revenue source that is haphazardly imposed, more tax that is haphazardly imposed. I shouldn't say haphazardly because I think it's by design. When you look at this cap-and-trade legislation that is coming through committee now, you realize that certain sectors, certain utilities and others, have been exempted from it, will be given permits instead of sold permits to pollute.

And so this is nothing more than bringing more revenue to Washington, deciding who is going to be taxed in the end, and down the road somehow the environment is supposed to be helped.

But whenever you have just a new revenue source for Washington to decide how you're going to spend it, you don't really have an honest debate about what you're doing, let's face it.

What we're likely to have is something like we've had over the past few decades with ethanol policy where we've subsidized ethanol again and again, every year more and more, by tariffs, by market protections, by all-out subsidies. You name it, we've protected that industry. And in the end, what have we gained by it? I think it's a record that is dubious at best, and we keep saying we are just going to prime the pump just a few more years and it will be on its own, but it never is. Now, it's not working that well, but it's a bridge to something else.

Let's be honest about this debate. Let's have a debate where if you're going to help the environment, if you feel that we ought to put a value on carbon, then do it in a revenue neutral manner so you're not bringing more revenue to Washington, and that's what this cap-and-trade legislation is about.

I don't know how else you can put it. That's why it's important to talk

about this rather than simply talk about post offices being named because this will affect the average American family in a big way. Some have estimated a few thousand dollars a year it might impact the average American family.

Whatever it is is going to impose a cost on the economy that is very difficult at this point to bear. And for what? What do we get in return? More revenue that Washington can spend on a different purpose or some other program? That's what this is turning into right now.

So I think it's appropriate, Madam Speaker, that we talk about cap-and-trade today, and I'm glad that we have something on the floor that allows us to do that.

And with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. FLAKE. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) be allowed to control the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I appreciate and thank my colleague from Massachusetts.

I rise in support of H.R. 2173, to designate the United States postal facility at 1009 Crystal Road in Island Falls, Maine, as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office Building."

As an advocate for all of the citizens in Maine's House District 140, State Representative Carl B. Smith was a standout legislator in the Maine House of Representatives.

After graduating from Sherman High School in 1940, and then marrying Annie Jane Porter in 1946, Representative Smith began a long and distinguished career in a number of fields. Prior to his marriage, Mr. Smith joined the Army Air Corps in 1942, serving in Europe during World War II, and in Japan and Korea during the Korean conflict for a total of 10 years. He then returned to his home in Island Falls where he trained and worked for over 30 years as the local barber.

Throughout the years, Mr. Smith served as the town clerk of Island Falls, town selectman, and for 10 years as a rural letter carrier for the United States Postal Service.

Mr. Smith's successful and varied careers made him well-suited for public office. His responsiveness to the needs of the citizens of his district ensured him of a successful 10 years in the State legislature.

He believed that as a true representative of his constituents it was his obligation to introduce legislation when asked to do so by a citizen even though there were times he did not necessarily support the bill. He believed by doing this he was giving the requesting citizens an opportunity to have an issue that was important to them addressed.

He had a deep belief in local input on legislation and local control of development issues. Mr. Smith was also a strong advocate in requiring the State to reimburse any locality 75 percent of the cost of all mandated programs.

A true representative of the long-held ideal of Maine's citizens, Mr. Smith felt very strongly about energy and environmental conservation issues.

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He championed many environmental initiatives and served on committees in the legislature related to fisheries and wildlife.

During his time in the legislature, he supported the Clean Indoor Air Act, a nonsmoking ban for the State. Another area of interest to Mr. SMITH was prison reform. While serving on the Corrections Committee, he proposed a bill that would provide a restitution program where imprisoned persons convicted of nonviolent crimes worked to pay their room and board at the prison, supporting their dependents, and pay damages owed to persons as a result of their crimes.

Representative SMITH personified the ideals of this country. He served his country in war, worked hard in his community of Island Falls, and was elected to serve in the State legislature, where he was able to positively affect the lives of citizens of Maine well beyond the borders of his legislative district.

With gratitude for his service to the State of Maine, I ask all Members to join me in the support of H.R. 2173.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, at this time I'd like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from northern Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague and my friend from Massachusetts. I can't help but rise, having heard our friend from Arizona who decided that really we were sort of wasting our time, despite the words of our friend from Utah just now, on the naming of a post office.

I'm reminded of the words from the book of Ecclesiastes that to everything there is a season. Today, at this moment, that season involves the naming of a post office that matters a lot to that community, that family, the memory of that individual, to the Members who represent that area in the United States Congress.

There will be time enough to debate cap-and-trade. In fact, last night we spent over an hour talking about cap-and-trade on our side of the aisle. I was privileged to participate in that.

But I think that it's easy sometimes when one has perfected the politics of "gotcha" to sound sanctimonious that one is rising above the trivial and addressing real issues when, as a matter of fact, in this body we address a whole range of issues.

I just rise in defense of the naming of a post office that's not trivial to part

of the folks we represent in this body and hardly represents the avoidance of a vigorous debate that I look forward to on cap-and-trade when that season is right.

I thank my friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I yield such time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague from Utah for the recognition. I want to make it clear, as my colleague from Arizona made it clear, we mean no disrespect, no denigration to the people for whom these post offices are being named. In fact, we're all very proud of Mr. MCHUGH, the nominee for the Secretary of the Army, whose bill preceded this bill.

I want to commend my colleague from Maine for introducing this legislation to honor Carl B. Smith with a post office named in his honor. However, we know the way that things are handled around here. It's been all too clear a pattern.

When it comes time to debate the legislation that is of major significance to everyone in this country, we wind up with closed rules and we wind up with debate cut off. And so it is up to us to inform the American people at every opportunity that we have what the impact of proposed legislation by the majority is going to be.

We hear over and over again when earmarks are requested by people on the other side that it's important that they bring home the bacon to their districts. Well, it's important to our constituents that they be told how much this cap-and-tax bill is going to cost them, because many Americans do not know it.

And I would say that the things that I have heard in Special Orders and even in the 1-minute where folks on the other side are talking about cap-and-tax, it's as though we're talking about two different bills.

So we're not really having a debate on the merits of a piece of legislation. We're hearing a lot of propaganda about that legislation, but we're not having a real true debate on it. So it's up to us to inform the American people of the facts of the legislation.

As my colleagues have said before, the cap-and-tax bill that was passed out of the Congress in the Energy Committee a couple of weeks ago is a government planning scheme. It is more of taking all the choices in people's lives in this country up to the Federal Government level.

It will stifle private sector innovation. We are the most innovative country in the world because of the freedom that we have, and yet all the legislation coming through this Congress is aimed at stifling that freedom.

It is going to result in higher consumer energy prices. We know that. The President has admitted it. One of our colleagues from Michigan has admitted it's a huge tax. The President

has said the prices are going to skyrocket. So how can they deny it when their own leadership has said it?

We know it's going to result in job losses, lower wages, and stock devaluation. It's not likely to reduce emissions, and there is no guarantee that reducing U.S. emissions is going to stop what is being called global warming. We don't even know that human beings are causing the global warming.

So we're using—I'm not even sure you can call it bad science. I think using the term "science" in conjunction with what is the underlying rationale for this bill is too strong a word.

But Republicans do have an alternative. Contrary to what our colleagues are saying over and over, we are not the Party of No. We are the Party of Do, and do right by the American people.

The American Energy Innovation Act, which is the Republican alternative to this, encourages innovation within the energy market to create the renewable fuel options and energy careers of tomorrow. It promotes greater conservation and efficiency by providing incentives for easing energy demand and creating a cleaner, more sustainable environment.

It increases the production of American energy by responsibly utilizing all available resources and technologies and streamlining burdensome regulations.

We have an alternative. It is a viable alternative. But that bill will never be debated. You talk about wanting debate. You talk about wanting discussions. Why not bring that bill up and let it be debated? Why not put it up for a vote just like the cap-and-tax bill will be put up for a vote?

No, that's not the way of this majority. The way of this majority is to stifle every idea that is good for this country and say, We won. We're going to do what we want to do. That's the attitude of the majority party. That is not true debate.

We would love to have true debate. We'd love to see the people on this floor have choices. They are not being given choices. They're not being allowed to debate.

So, Madam Speaker, we don't mean in any way to take away from the honors being given to these people for whom post offices are being named. As was pointed out earlier, one of them was by one of our Republican colleagues that we respect. But we think it's important to inform the American people of what they will be facing if some of the legislation being proposed by the Democrat majority is passed.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield myself such time as I may consume just to rebut the fallacy that the other side of the aisle needs to step on a bill that Mr. MCHUGH put forward to recognize someone from his district because we're naming a post office for that individual; or the gentleman from Tennessee who was honored, Governor

Wilder, 30 years served as Lieutenant Governor of that State.

The other side argues that there's a lack of opportunity to talk about these other issues so they have to use the time that was designated to honor these people—a very brief amount of time, by the way. Normally, just a few minutes on each side, we get rid of these bills. They have extended the time we have spent on this floor.

But I just want to take today's schedule. Today's schedule, we have hearings all over the Capitol. We have 14 hearings in the Senate; some of those dealing with cap-and-trade. We have 18 hearings where Members of Congress will stand behind microphones just like this one and expound of their views on issues everywhere from agriculture to appropriations to energy and commerce, which is the subject matter that the other side would like to talk about.

There are ample opportunities for people in Congress to talk and talk and talk. Matter of fact, it reminds me of that movie, "Charlie Wilson's War." Charlie Wilson's secretary, who was not familiar with the workings of Congress, turned to the Congressman and said, Charlie, why do Members of Congress talk and talk and talk and talk and never do anything? And Charlie turned to her and he said, Well, honey, mostly it's tradition. And that's what's going on here.

I have great respect for the ranking member, the gentleman from Utah, who came up and talked about the bill that was on the floor, talked about its merits. And Carl B. Smith; this is a post office being named after a gentleman who worked as a rural letter carrier.

Now you may laugh down your nose at that, but we seem to think that's honorable service to our country. Just because this guy was a letter carrier is no reason for Members on the other side of the aisle to denigrate his service, to denigrate the honor that's being bestowed upon him.

This man worked his entire life. He was a veteran. He was a letter carrier. This is the backbone of America. He was a proud union member. He dedicated his life. He was a good American. He put on the uniform of this country. Served in the Army. What about his service? What about his service?

Instead, we get a bunch of . . . standing up here spouting about stuff that you can talk in any single committee hearing on this schedule.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I ask to take his words down.

Mr. LYNCH. I withdraw my comments. I apologize. I apologize on the word "blowhard." I retract that. I retract that.

Instead, we have Members—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the words are stricken.

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. I ask to strike.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. LYNCH. That was overreaching on my part.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. LYNCH. Instead of giving those gentlemen—the gentleman from Tennessee, who served 30 years, Carl Smith, 30 years as an elected official and a postal servicemember, and Frederick Remington—giving them their due time on this floor, the brief moment that they have, probably the highest moment of achievement for certainly Mr. Smith in Maine—and, by the way, the sponsor of that resolution, MIKE MICHAUD, is actually chairing a subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs so he can't be here. So he has relied upon us to extend the basic courtesy to someone in his district who dedicated their lives to this country.

He was a man of a common position; just a rural letter carrier—like a lot of folks in this country, from a small town—and we're trying to name a post office after him.

Mr. MICHAUD sent this bill over while he is in committee dealing with veterans' affairs and debating those issues and asked us to handle this. I just think some of us have handled that responsibility poorly. That's what I think. That's my opinion.

And I just wish that even though you may look down your nose at this, you may not think that this is important at all, it's very important for these families and for these individuals to be honored.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. CHAFFETZ. May I inquire as to the remaining time, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Utah has 5 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me just say that I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts and sometimes the emotions. It seems to me, having just joined this debate, that we have spent more time criticizing what the Republican side of the aisle would like to talk about and that we have started to engage in the politics of personal destruction as opposed to talking about the issues of the day that are going to affect not just this one letter carrier who has served honorably.

I just want to reiterate the great work and dedication that this individual gave to the State. I think it is appropriate that we recognize and have a post office named after him. That's quite an honor that will stay, I hope, for a long, long period of time, for eons of time so that people can appreciate and can get to know and recognize him.

At the same time, I think a fair assessment would be, while we can give these individuals a few minutes of time and can recognize their strengths and contributions to the State, we do need

more ample time to deal with what could be the single largest tax increase in the history of the United States of America, an increase that is going to touch every single American's life.

While there may be committee meetings over in the Senate and on committees that I'm not a participant in, I would hope that this body would continue to extend the time to talk about one of the most pertinent issues—the cap-and-trade—and the opposition that many of us here on the Republican side of the aisle feel to this bill.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I welcome the gentleman's remarks. I understand the pressures put on the schedule, but I do know there is enormous opportunity for Congress. Never in the history of this country have we had more outlets and more opportunity to get our message out.

Last night, I know that our side took an hour just to talk about cap-and-trade. I know that your side does the same thing. There are a lot of opportunities and a lot of forums in this building and elsewhere on Capitol Hill to speak about them. We have a lot of issues. We have a lot of issues that confront us today, and there are many, many, many opportunities to express our opinions. I just think that this is one little slice of time that we have put aside for a significant purpose. It may be a narrow purpose in recognizing certain individuals, but I think that it should be dedicated and spent on that purpose without intervening subject matter denigrating that recognition and that honor that is so well deserved.

With that, I welcome the gentleman's remarks. Again, if it were not clear before, I apologize for my earlier remarks. The descriptions were inappropriate, and I do apologize for those remarks. Again, I ask that they be stricken from the RECORD.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2173, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, with that and on behalf of the gentleman who is the lead sponsor of this resolution, MIKE MICHAUD from Maine, in honor of Carl B. Smith, we ask that this resolution be supported unanimously by the Members of Congress in recognition of a good, good American.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my 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. 2173.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HONORING ANNUAL SUSAN G. KOMEN RACE FOR THE CURE

Mrs. CAPPES. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) honoring the 20th anniversary of the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in the Nation's Capital and its transition to the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure on June 6, 2009, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 109

Whereas breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women worldwide, with more than 1,300,000 diagnosed each year;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of death among women worldwide, more than 465,000 die from the disease each year, and a woman dies from breast cancer every 68 seconds;

Whereas there are more than 2,500,000 breast cancer survivors alive in the United States today, the largest group of all cancer survivors;

Whereas a woman has a one-in-eight lifetime risk of developing breast cancer, and only a small percentage of cases are due to heredity;

Whereas incidence rates for breast cancer are increasing by as much as five percent annually in low-resource countries;

Whereas, since its inception, Susan G. Komen for the Cure has invested more than \$1,300,000,000 in breast cancer research, education, and community health services that have raised awareness and improved treatment, helping more people survive the disease and creating a strong support community of breast cancer survivors;

Whereas publicly and privately funded research has resulted in treatment that has raised the 5-year survival rate for women with localized breast cancer from 80 percent in the 1950s to 98 percent in 2008;

Whereas the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure Series is the organization's signature program and is the world's largest and most successful education and fundraising event for breast cancer;

Whereas more than 120 Komen Race for the Cure events are held across the globe, raising significant funds and awareness for the fight against breast cancer;

Whereas a record \$3,700,000 from the 2008 Komen Race for the Cure was granted to 18 organizations in the National Capital area for 2009, a 10 percent increase over last year's local funding;

Whereas these grants are awarded to projects dedicated to addressing gaps and unmet needs in breast health education and breast cancer screening and treatment in underserved populations throughout the National Capital area;

Whereas 2009 marks the 20th anniversary of the first Susan G. Komen National Race for the Cure in Washington, DC;

Whereas this year the Susan G. Komen National Race for the Cure becomes the first-ever Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure, reflecting Komen's global mission to end breast cancer wherever we find it, at home or abroad; and

Whereas more than 50,000 participants, including 4,000 breast cancer survivors and hundreds of congressional and Federal agency employees are expected for the 20th annual 5K run/walk on Saturday, June 6, 2009, on the National Mall: Now, therefore, be it

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