

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.

□ 1130

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. CAPPS. 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—*

(1) remembers the lives of the women and men who have lost their fight with breast cancer and expresses support and admiration for those who have survived;

(2) congratulates those survivors, family, friends, and other community members who participate in the Global Race for the Cure in order to raise money for research and education so that many more may survive and encourages Americans to walk this year and to support their family and friends who participate; and

(3) honors the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure for its impact on the National Capital Area, the Nation, and the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPPS. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 109, a resolution that honors the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure.

More and more women are surviving breast cancer due in no small part to Susan's sister and to the many women and others who took to the streets and, in a variety of grassroots ways, decided to take this curse, really, which is breast cancer, out of the closet and into the spotlight where attention could be paid to it. We have seen that more and more women are surviving, but there is much more work to do in extending screening and treatment here and abroad. More research is needed into how we can better detect and treat breast cancer, and more work needs to be done to ensure that survivors have the tools they need to navigate the complexities of treatment, symptom management and follow-up care.

This Saturday will be the 20th Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure here in Washington, D.C. In recognition of the global scope of breast cancer this year, the race's name has been changed to the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure.

I want to thank our colleagues, Representatives CONNOLLY, WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and SABLAN, for their leadership on this issue. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate working with the gentlewoman from California. We work on a lot of our health bills together. That's the spirit of comity in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

It is with great pride that I rise today in support of the House Concurrent Resolution 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.

So this Saturday, here in Washington, D.C., D.C. will be the host of the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure, and participants will be walking, running, volunteering, and even sleeping to help raise money for breast cancer research, education and community awareness. 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 walk on the National Mall.

I would like to at this point inject that Omaha, Nebraska's Susan G. Komen race is in October when it will be a little cooler. We like running and walking, and our office has a team for that race. I would encourage every congressional office, in their districts, to field a team to help raise awareness and research for breast cancer.

My mother was a breast cancer survivor until a different cancer got her a year ago. So I would like to express my gratitude for the \$1.3 billion the Susan G. Komen for the Cure has invested, helping more people survive the disease and creating strong community support for breast cancer survivors.

Publicly and privately funded research has resulted in the treatment that has raised the 5-year survival rate for women with localized breast cancer from 80 percent in the 1950s to nearly 98 percent as we stand here today.

I would like to thank the author of the resolution, Mr. GERALD CONNOLLY of Virginia, for his leadership in honoring the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, I concur with my colleague from Nebraska as to the significance of our local races, and I have a feeling that this weekend there will be many from Capitol Hill who will also be participating in the Washington, D.C. event. As a sister of a breast cancer survivor, I know this is a very personal story for almost everyone today.

With great pleasure, I yield to the author of the legislation, Representative CONNOLLY from Virginia, for such time as he may consume.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California, and I thank my colleague from Nebraska for his kind remarks.

I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 109, honoring the Susan G. Komen National Race for the Cure.

This Saturday, June 6, 2009, marks the 20th anniversary of the race here on the National Mall in the Nation's Capital. More than 50,000 race participants, including 4,000 breast cancer

survivors—4,000 breast cancer survivors, Madam Speaker—their families, their friends and supporters, plus hundreds of congressional and Federal agency staff, including staff from my own office and many others, will participate in the annual 5K run and walk. Thanks to last year's race, a record \$3.7 million in grants was provided to 18 organizations in the National Capital region alone.

Madam Speaker, Susie Komen, as her sister affectionately called her, was just 36 years old when she was stricken and lost her 3-year battle with breast cancer in 1980. She did not have the benefit of a nationwide support network like the one her sister, Nancy Goodman Brinker, would found in her name 2 years later because, together, they identified large gaps in the system of care as part of Susan's valiant experience.

The first Race for the Cure was held in 1983 in Houston, Texas, and its success has subsequently spread to communities across the Nation. Now the annual race is the primary fund-raising vehicle for the Komen Foundation, which today has invested more than \$1.3 billion worldwide for breast cancer research, education and community health services.

Those efforts have raised greater awareness, and have improved the treatment of breast cancer, itself, helping more people survive and creating a strong support of community survivors. Thanks in large part to organizations like Komen for the Cure, nearly 75 percent of women over the age of 40 now receive regular mammograms compared to just 30 percent when the campaign started in 1982. The 5-year survival rate for breast cancer was just 74 percent in 1982. Today, it is 98 percent. Numbering more than 2.5 million fellow Americans, breast cancer survivors now are the largest group of any cancer survivor community in the United States of America, but more needs to be done.

□ 1145

Through the Department of Defense peer-reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program, we already have invested more than \$2.1 billion in the ongoing search for a cure, and the Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act included another \$150 million for this purpose.

We are also considering legislation, Madam Speaker, initiated by my colleague Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ of Florida, who also is an original cosponsor of this resolution and a survivor, to better educate young women about the threat of breast cancer and other related bills that would provide greater protections to patients being treated for breast cancer.

Mr. Speaker, let me also note that we anticipated having our original cosponsor, Congressman GREGORIO SABLAN, with us today on the floor, but he is attending his son's graduation back home in the Northern Mariana Islands.

Succeeding in this effort will require continued persistence from us and from the thousands who will converge this weekend on the National Mall and from races all across the globe in the months to come. The National Race for the Cure is just one of more than 120 Race for the Cure events that will be held internationally this year. With more than 1.3 million diagnoses each year, breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer worldwide with incident rates increasing by as much as 5 percent annually in low-resource countries. Sadly, despite the progress we've made in 5-year survival rates, it's also the leading cause of death for women worldwide, claiming more than half a million lives each year, according to the World Health Organization. At that rate, a woman will die from breast cancer virtually every minute of every day in the year. To emphasize the significance of those numbers, the Komen Foundation is renaming its annual race as the Global Race for the Cure, reflecting its global mission to end breast cancer wherever it is found, at home or abroad.

Mr. Speaker, as we prepare for this weekend's race, I invite survivors and supporters to join the team from my office if you do not already have somebody to walk with or run. We can be found under CONNOLLY's Cruisers on the race Web site. Much like the cherry blossoms do in the spring, we will turn the National Mall a vibrant shade of pink this weekend as we come together to demonstrate the urgency and necessity for finding a cure.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join us in supporting this very important effort.

Mr. TERRY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I yield as much time as she may consume to our colleague from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) whose connection to this topic is the most personal you can get.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I thank the gentlelady from California for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 109, which honors the 20th anniversary of the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure. Susan G. Komen for the Cure is the largest and most progressive group of breast cancer activists in the world. So it is no surprise that the race, now in its 20th year, is the world's largest and most successful fundraising event in the fight against breast cancer. Over the years, participants have raised tens of millions of dollars to fund screening, treatment and education programs for the medically underserved. And with over 120 races across the globe, it is fitting that when the thousands of runners, walkers and, yes, even sleepers participate this Saturday, they will be part of the newly named Global Race for the Cure. The new name is also fitting because we know that breast cancer respects no national boundaries and

is, in fact, the leading cause of death among women worldwide.

To be sure, while we have come a long way in the fight against breast cancer, we still have too far to go. This year in the United States alone, over 190,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Many of those women will be younger than 45 years old. Each year, 28,000 women younger than 45 are diagnosed with breast cancer, and far too many of them lose their battle. Forty-thousand of the women diagnosed nationwide will not survive. Globally, over 1.3 million women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and almost half a million will die. That is why we cannot rest in our efforts to fund research and find a cure for this insidious disease, and it is why we cannot rest in our efforts to provide education and awareness for all women. We must ensure that they have access to screening and treatment, and we must do all we can to support the more than 2.5 million survivors in our country alone.

As many of you know, I recently had my own battle with breast cancer. I am both grateful and humbled to count myself among this growing group of passionate survivors. I was fortunate to have access to the treatment and support that I needed to win my own fight. Through efforts like the Race for the Cure, we can all work together to make sure that everyone has that same opportunity.

So thanks to the many people participating in this year's race—the countless volunteers, the supporters, the runners, walkers and all the staff of Susan G. Komen for the Cure for making this event an annual reality. And thanks to my colleague and friend Representative GERRY CONNOLLY for his leadership in sponsoring this important resolution and for working with myself and Delegate GREGORIO SABLÁN to honor the work of everyone fighting against breast cancer. And congratulations to Mr. SABLÁN's family on his child's high school graduation.

I urge my colleagues to support this wonderful resolution and to take a moment to honor all of those we have lost in this fight and also those that struggle on. Let us not stop until the race is won. Early detection is the key. I did not find my tumor through luck. I found it through education and awareness. All women and all families in this country deserve access to that education and awareness.

Let me just issue a little challenge to the 13 teams in the congressional division competing in the Race for the Cure this Saturday. Let's show all the other teams what our congressional teams can do, step up our efforts in the last few days, and really increase the participation of the Members and staff of the congressional division for the Global Race for the Cure.

Mr. TERRY. I have no further speakers. I will just say that I really appreciate the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for coming down

to the floor and speaking about her personal experiences. The courage that she has in speaking about this openly, educating people across the country, she's very special; and I'm glad she came down.

I want to congratulate all of the D.C. employees of our staffs that will be participating in the Race for the Cure this weekend. I wish them well. Raise lots of money. This is one of the truly great organizations, and it is the symbol of grassroots efforts for a cure for breast cancer. I wish them well this weekend as well as all of the other walks and runs that will occur in most cities across the Nation over the next few months.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPPS. I want to thank my colleague from Nebraska and to acknowledge that this is truly one bipartisan issue that we all agree upon. And as our colleague from Florida has issued us all a challenge, we now have a goal to try to reach here with our staffs and on the Hill, from the Hill as we participate. I want to thank the sponsors of the race for expanding their scope and now for this resolution being known as the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure and to acknowledge this day coming, June 6, 2009.

Mr. SABLÁN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 109. Many, many families across the United States have had their lives irrevocably changed because of a diagnosis of breast cancer. Many of these families have lost a loved one, a mother or sister or daughter, or even a father, brother, or son, to this devastating disease.

The statistics surrounding breast cancer are sobering. One in eight women in the United States will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. Though there are 2.5 million survivors in the United States today, many more lives could be saved with the benefit of better, earlier detection and more effective treatment.

The problem is just as serious in other nations around the world. Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed of all cancers worldwide, with more than 1.3 million diagnoses each year. It is also the leading cause of death among women around the world, with over 465,000 deaths each year.

Imagine that for a moment—465,000 children without mothers, fathers without daughters, sisters and brothers without their siblings. And these are people from every walk of life, of every age, and in every corner of the globe.

Fortunately for all of us, there are many organizations whose mission is to improve research and education surrounding this devastating disease. Through their efforts, groundbreaking treatments have raised the 5-year survival rate for women with localized breast cancer from 80 percent in the 1950s to 98 percent in 2008.

Among these organizations is the Susan G. Komen Foundation. Komen's fundraisers, including the Race for the Cure and the Breast Cancer Three-Day, have raised tens of millions of dollars that will help people around the world improve detection, treatment, and education—since its inception, Komen alone has invested more than \$1.3 billion in such programs.

Komen's annual National Race for the Cure will take place this weekend in Washington,

D.C.—the 20th such race. More than 50,000 participants, including survivors of breast cancer, family members of patients, and others, will help medical research move forward and benefit many more men and women in the future.

Last year, my district even fielded its own team to participate in the Breast Cancer 3-Day Walk in Seattle. The "Saipan Sweet Feet" team included Bobbi Grizzard, Marian Aldan Pierce, Clarie Kosak, Pam Brown, Rhoda Smith, Roberta Guerrero, Kazuyo Tojo, and Corrine Loprinzi. I hope others will participate in these wonderful events this year.

I wish, along with my colleagues, to congratulate the participants in this race and thank them for dedicating their time and money to such a cause, to express my admiration for the strength and courage of breast cancer survivors, to honor the Susan G. Komen foundation for its work, and to offer my heartfelt condolences to those who have lost friends and family members to this disease.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 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. I commend my colleague Representative GERALD E. CONNOLLY for bringing this measure before the floor.

Breast cancer has had a devastating impact on women worldwide, as 1.3 million cases are diagnosed each year. In a 2009 report, the National Cancer Institute estimates there will be 192,370 new breast cancer cases among women living in the United States. And in addition to these statistics, the disease continues to pose unique challenges to the African American community. Clearly, we must continue to educate and inform the American public about breast cancer and the importance of being proactive in having regular medical screenings, particularly focusing on individuals that belong to high-risk demographics. Accordingly, the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure has achieved great strides in raising money for breast cancer research, community initiatives, and educating women about the disease.

The impact of cancer within the African American community has been particularly devastating. The mortality rates for Blacks with breast, colon, prostate, and lung cancer are much higher than those of any other racial group. Although African American women are less likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer than other racial and ethnic groups, they are 35 percent more likely to die from the disease. This is due in part to the fact that Black and Hispanic women are less likely to receive breast cancer screening with mammograms than White women.

Research has proven that early detection is essential in increasing an individual's chance of beating the disease. Thus, community outreach and education go a long way in combating breast cancer mortality rates. The Susan G. Komen Foundation has invested more than \$1.3 billion 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. Undoubtedly, the organization has done much to advance our national fight against breast cancer, and it

certainly deserves our recognition for the great work it has accomplished.

Mr. Speaker, as a strong advocate for breast cancer research, community outreach, and awareness campaigns, I am pleased to add my voice of support for House Concurrent Resolution 109.

Mrs. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in the Nation's Capital and its transition, on June 6, 2009, to the Susan G. Komen Global Race for the Cure. With its headquarters located within my congressional district in Dallas, Susan G. Komen for the Cure reaches out both nationally and globally to women affected by breast cancer. I am pleased to honor the foundation today as they celebrate their achievements and continue to move forward in creating a world without breast cancer.

Susan G. Komen for the Cure was founded by Nancy G. Brinker in 1982 on the basis of fulfilling a promise she made to her sister, Susan G. Komen. Her promise was to end breast cancer forever. Since its establishment, Susan G. Komen has raised \$1.2 billion from events like the Race for the Cure, contributing the largest source of non-profit funds dedicated to fighting breast cancer. As a result, there have been several advances in the fight against breast cancer. There is now increased government funding in cancer research, prevention, and funding, and an increased chance of survival due to earlier detection.

Over the next ten years, Susan G. Komen for the Cure will continue to contribute to the fight against breast cancer. The foundation plans to invest an additional \$2 billion to help find a cure for breast cancer and better the lives of women all across the world. As a former nurse, I am honored to congratulate them on their 20th anniversary of the Race for the Cure in the Nation's Capital, as well as their transition to a global organization.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 109.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### SUPPORTING MENTAL HEALTH MONTH

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 437) supporting the goals and ideals of Mental Health Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 437

Whereas the mental health and well-being of people in the United States is an issue that affects not only quality of life, but also the health of our communities;

Whereas the stigma associated with mental health continues to persist;

Whereas more than 57,000,000 people in the United States suffer from mental illness;

Whereas approximately 1 in 5 children and adolescents has a diagnosable mental disorder;

Whereas more than a quarter of our troops suffer from psychological or neurological injuries sustained from combat, including major depression and post-traumatic stress disorder;

Whereas more than half of all prison and jail inmates suffer from mental illness;

Whereas major mental illness costs businesses and the United States economy over \$193,000,000,000 per year in lost earnings;

Whereas untreated mental illness is a cause of absenteeism and lost productivity in the workplace;

Whereas in 2006, over 33,000 individuals committed suicide in the U.S., nearly twice the rate of homicide;

Whereas suicide is the third leading cause of death among people between the ages of 15 and 24;

Whereas in 2004, individuals age 65 and older comprised only 12.4 percent of the population but accounted for 16.6 percent of all suicides, and the rate of suicide among older people in the United States is higher than for any other age group;

Whereas 1 in 4 Latina adolescents report seriously contemplating suicide, a rate higher than any other demographic;

Whereas studies report that persons with serious mental illness die, on average, 25 years earlier than the general population; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to observe May 2009 as Mental Health Month: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Mental Health Month in order to place emphasis on scientific facts and findings regarding mental health and to remove stigma associated therewith;

(2) recognizes that mental well-being is equally as important as physical well-being for our citizens, our communities, our businesses, our economy and our country;

(3) applauds the coalescing of national and community organizations in working to promote public awareness of mental health and providing information and support to the people and families affected by mental illness; and

(4) encourages all organizations and health practitioners to use Mental Health Month as an opportunity to promote mental well-being and awareness, promote access to care, and support quality of life for those living with mental illness.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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