

Mr. BOCCIERI. Mr. Speaker, there are difference makers among us. I rise today to honor a man who committed his life to public service and put his life on the line working to save people in our community.

Just a few short weeks ago, James Martin "Marty" Hall, City of Canton, Ohio Fire Captain of 15 years, made the ultimate sacrifice and died in the line of duty after suffering a fatal heart attack just hours after serving a volunteer fire shift at the Greentown Fire Department.

Captain Hall was a member of the City of Canton's fire force for more than 20 years.

Captain Hall clearly moved our community. Joining the thousands of friends and neighbors and loved ones who lined the streets of Canton for his funeral procession deeply moved me. This man was a respected member of our city who touched and saved many lives, including a child he performed CPR on after rescuing him from a burning home in Canton.

Captain Hall's peers called and said to him as they bid him farewell, "If you needed to be rescued, Captain Hall and his crew would be the crew you wanted coming for you."

Captain Hall was a hero in our community and in his home. Being a father of four small children, it was exceptionally emotional to witness his three daughters stand up at his funeral and say, "We're going to miss you, Daddy."

Their words should remind each of us that our time on Earth is limited and we must live fully each day. Captain Hall's passing shocked our community, and he will forever remain one of our community heroes.

My prayers and deepest condolences go out to his family as they grieve this tragic loss. Captain Hall's family and our community reflect on his service both in the military and as a firefighter.

Today, I take this moment to honor his life and his service to our country. We thank you, Marty, for your service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SAD DAY FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, this is a sad day for America, and I don't mean because of the death of Michael Jackson; I mean because if this legislation we just passed were to become law, tens and hundreds of thousands of people would lose their jobs.

In my district, we are already getting green jobs. We will have thousands of

green jobs, but we are going to lose tens of thousands of other jobs. My congressional district in northeast Indiana is the number one manufacturing district in the United States. One county has 57 percent of the people working in manufacturing. I heard on this floor that we don't have any manufacturing jobs left in America anymore. Oh, yes, we do.

In my district, we have 30,000 jobs related to the recreational vehicle area. We have 40,000 jobs related to auto and truck. We make boats. We have tire factories. We have axle factories and windshield factories. We are the manufacturing center, along with JOE DONNELLY's district in the South Bend area and PETE VISCLOSKEY's in northwest Indiana.

We still have an industrial base, an industrial base that has tried to adjust and accommodate and make the changes they need to make. We have the most efficient steel factories in America. We have two steel factories that were roughly a billion dollars each to build, five new core facilities; the only two steel companies in America that haven't lost money because they have cut their costs 75 percent. They have their labor cost down at 4 to 5 percent, yet we are looking at energy costs that could go up 80 to 100 percent because, you know what, you can't power a steel plant in Indiana with solar panels. You cannot do this with windmills. Manufacturing takes an incredible amount of energy.

Now let me be honest. I admire the Amish. My great, great grandpa was one of the first Amish settlers in the State of Indiana. My great grandpa left about 1880. It is fine if you want to be Amish with no electricity and windmills and ride around in a horse and buggy, but that should be a choice, not pronounced on you by the Federal Government.

For people who want to come to the Notre Dame games in South Bend, I worry that in a couple years you can go over to Elkhart County, one of the largest Amish settlements, and go, Oh, look at that Amish farm. There's no electricity there. They're riding around in a buggy; but it won't be Amish, it will be everybody in the area because that is county that has 57 percent manufacturing, a county that the President went in with the stimulus package and said, This is the highest unemployment area in the United States, and we are going to bring you jobs. And instead, we are bringing death to manufacturing.

I just don't understand it. Maybe my district should introduce legislation to make it a national historical industrial park area where people could go and see what steel mills used to look like. They could go and see what axle companies used to look like. What it looked like to make the Silverado and the Sierra pickup before we drove them to China, before we moved the last companies out.

And in between, you could see soybean and corn farms, and apparently

we made some change here, but it is amazing we even had to make this change, that ethanol soy-diesel, we have the biggest integrated soy-diesel plant in the world. Dreyfus was worried down to the original draft of this bill they were going to be put out because they were cutting down trees to plant soybeans and corn for ethanol, except our trees are already cut down. Oh, you mean they were going to cut down trees in Brazil? Well, not our companies. But because we are internationalists now and we're trying to be one world, if we grow soybeans in Indiana, then we have to offset it with trees in other places, and now maybe we won't have to offset it and maybe we won't wipe out soy-diesel and ethanol. What kind of joke is this?

I honestly did not think that this House could pass this bill.

These are hardworking, blue collar workers. Many in my area, if not most, union members. Look, they are not necessarily big fans of MARK SOUDER or Republicans. It is their constituency who they are putting out of work, people who didn't necessarily have a college degree, who worked in steel mills, who worked in auto places, who got up early in the morning and worked a hard day and thought they could make it in America.

But no, we are shipping their jobs away from America because now they are dirty, even though now they will go to other countries where it will be dirtier air?

What about farmers who get up and they work hard all day, six, seven days a week in the peak season, and now they are going to be told that their energy costs are going to go up. The REMCs in my area, which are huge, when I have gone to their meetings, 1,400 and 1,500, they say it is going to be \$60 to \$80 minimum a month on each of their people who are working hard every day and are trying to figure out now, with a 15 percent average unemployment in my district, that they are supposed to take this kind of a heating bill.

I do not understand this. If you don't have steel, how do you have a military? Are we going to build our big aircraft carriers out of bamboo? What are we going to do here? Maybe we can have China build the steel for our military. That will work real well. They are our good buddies.

Before, when we heard the day of infamy from Franklin Delano Roosevelt, we at least had a manufacturing base to respond. This day of infamy, if this bill becomes law, we won't have a manufacturing base to respond.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CAP-AND-TRADE NOT THE ANSWER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I had a strange sense of *deja vu* as I stood here on the floor of the House and watched all of the self-congratulatory rhetoric a few moments ago on the passage of the cap-and-trade bill, and I feel the need to rise to issue an urgent warning from the west coast.

I stood on the floor of the Senate of California 3 years ago and watched a very similar bill adopted and watched the same sort of self-congratulatory celebrations as we just saw here, and I have watched over those years as that measure has dramatically deepened California's recession. It uses a slightly different mechanism than cap-and-trade, but the objective is exactly the same, to force a dramatic reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.

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Now, up until that bill took effect, California's unemployment numbers tracked very closely with the national unemployment rate. But then, in January of 2007, California's unemployment rate began a steady upward divergence from the national jobless figures. Today, California's unemployment rate is more than two points above the national rate and is at its highest point since 1941.

What happened in January of 2007? AB 32 took effect and it began shutting down entire sectors of California's economy.

Let me give you just one example from my own district. The city of Truckee, California, was about to sign a long-term power contract to get its electricity from a new EPA-approved coal-fired plant way off in Utah. But AB 32 and companion legislation caused them to abandon that contract. The replacement power that they acquired literally doubled their electricity costs.

So when economists warn that we can expect electricity prices to double under the cap-and-trade bill, I can tell you from the bitter experience of my district that that is not some future prediction. That is a historical fact.

Governor Schwarzenegger assured us at the time that AB 32 would mean an explosion of new, green jobs—exactly the same promises that we heard on this floor today.

Well, in California exactly the opposite has happened. We have lost so many jobs that the UCSB economic forecast is now using the D word—depression—to describe California's job market.

Mr. Speaker, the cap-and-trade bill proposes what amounts to endlessly increasing taxes on any enterprises that produce carbon dioxide or other so-called greenhouse gases. We need to understand exactly what that means. It has profound implications for agriculture, construction, cargo and pas-

senger transportation, energy production, baking and brewing—all of which produce enormous quantities of this innocuous, ubiquitous compound. In fact, every human being produces 2.2 pounds of carbon dioxide every day—just by breathing.

So applying a tax to the economy designed to radically constrict carbon dioxide emissions means radically constricting the economy. And this brings us to the fine point of the matter.

When we look back on the folly of the Hoover administration and how it turned the recession of 1929 into the Depression of the 1930s, the first thing that economists point to is the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act that imposed new taxes on 20,000 imported products.

The Waxman-Markey bill, I'm afraid, is our generation's Smoot-Hawley that imposes new taxes on an infinitely larger list of domestic products on a scale that utterly dwarfs Smoot-Hawley.

Let's ignore for the moment the fact that the planet's climate is constantly changing and that long-term global warming has been going on since the last ice age. Let's ignore the fact with-in recorded history we know of periods when the Earth's climate has been much warmer than it is today, and others when it's been much cooler. Let's ignore the thousands of climate scientists and meteorologists who've concluded that human-produced greenhouse gases are, at most, a negligible factor in global warming or climate change.

Ignore all of that and we're still left with one lousy sense of timing. In the most serious recession since the Great Depression, why is it that Members of this House want to repeat the same mistakes that produced the Great Depression?

Watching how California has just wrecked its own economy and destroyed its own finances, why would Members of this House want to do the same thing to our Nation?

Mr. Speaker, this is deadly serious stuff. It transcends ideology and politics. This House has just made the biggest economic mistake since the days of Herbert Hoover.

Two things are certain if this measure becomes law. First, our planet is going to continue to warm and cool, as it's been doing for billions of years. And, secondly, this House will have just delivered a staggering blow to our Nation's economy at precisely that moment when the economy has been the most vulnerable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BAD DAY FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONAWAY. Today is a bad day for America. We just passed and witnessed the passing of a bill that will have dramatic impact on our lives and our way of life for years to come if it should ever see the President's signature.

One matter of process. At 3:08, 3:09 this morning the Democrat majority landed on the Internet a 300-plus page amendment to the already bloated bill that was passed. Apparently, the bragging on the thousands and thousands of hours of work and hearings and process that had gone into the development of the bill that was filed on Monday left it a little short of the mark. In spite of all those thousands of hours, they were unable to get it right. So they had to use a little fine-tuning with a 300-pager that was dropped this morning. So, that issue aside, Mr. Speaker, it is a bad bill.

Science, Mr. Speaker, is never settled. Take the example of Galileo as an example. The consensus science of his time was that the Earth was the center of the universe. The Roman Catholic Church believed it and all the scientists who you and I have no clue who their names are believed it as well.

Galileo, on the other hand, bucked the system. He said, No, in fact the Sun was the center of the universe. He spent the last years of his life under house arrest because he bucked the consensus science.

You and I both know that both the consensus side of that day and Galileo were wrong. Most on the other side believe that Washington, D.C., is the center of the universe. But that's a different conversation.

Science is never settled. We should continue to ask the question; we should continue to ask whatever it is that's out there.

The sense of urgency that the other side used to try to pass this bill the way they have done it evaporates and is quite muted when you look at the details: 25-year exemptions for certain energy companies to allow them to get their power plants in under the wire to get support for this bill. Even the Ag amendment delays for 6 years the implementation of some of the provisions that will devastate Ag. And so this sense of urgency seems to evaporate as well.

The cost of this bill will be thousands of jobs, as has already been said over and over. The empirical data is the Spanish experiment of the last 12 years. A report there on their greening of their economy shows that for every single green job created, that two private sector jobs were destroyed. Of the green jobs created, only one in 10 were permanent jobs.

Our own President has said that his cap-and-trade bill, which is the one that just passed, will cause electricity rates to skyrocket. Skyrocket, Mr. Speaker. That does not sound good when you're talking about the cost of a