

was finally captured when returning to the American lines. Because of incriminating papers that he had in his position, the British knew that he was a spy.

□ 2015

It is said that his cousin, a British sympathizer under Howe's command, betrayed him. So Howe ordered Hale to be hanged the following day without trial.

On September 22, 1776, American patriot Nathan Hale was hanged for spying on British troops. His famous last words, I regret that I have but one life to give to my country.

Mr. Speaker, an amazing breed these early Americans. So this July 4th we should pledge to ourselves and our Nation that no matter the cost, we who live here now will not ever allow the flame of liberty or the flag of freedom to quietly disappear from our land, a land that God has shed His grace upon.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### AMERICAN CLEAN ENERGY AND SECURITY ACT WILL CREATE GREEN JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I want to take this time to say to the distinguished Speaker that I have enjoyed working with him and I thank him for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I love America. There is no better country. And I think it is well to express it at the same time of acknowledging the importance of the world family and the respect and dignity that all people around the world deserve.

So as I stand before my colleagues today recognizing that in a few days we will celebrate America's birthday, it reminds me of the uniqueness of this country, that we have the opportunity to agree and disagree but that democracy stands. We have an opportunity to show people what they disbelieve. We have an opportunity to correct what others may have had a chance to misrepresent.

So it is important that we had a vigorous debate today on the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. It is important that we respect the differences of our regions, my good friends on the other side of the aisle, Midwesterners, Southwesterners, people from the west coast, the east coast,

the southeastern part of the United States, our friends as far away as Hawaii and Alaska.

But it is important to note that there was a value that we were discussing. It was not a value to eliminate jobs, to punish certain regions or certain industries. For having been an oil and gas lawyer for a number of years, having worked in natural gas pipeline companies, I know the value of all of the hard work of those who are in that industry. In fact, it has been my argument that we should have a seamless energy policy that continues to enhance and to work with those who are existing in our energy industry today, but let's make it better.

Mr. Speaker, when the Wright Brothers created that small plane, almost a glider, in the Carolinas, it probably was flown by one person. But as we improved, we began to do jetliners and planes that could fly across the ocean, and we created jobs: pilots, flight attendants, airlines, and all the employees that come with it. So, in essence, even as our technology changes, jobs may change but jobs are created.

The American Clean Energy and Security Act will create some 1.7 million jobs and will unlock billions in industry investment and be a major job creator. And \$750 per household will, in fact, be part of the savings that many Americans will see. This doesn't include the new benefits that will come from new technology, reduced pollution, economic growth, or job creation.

I live in Houston. I live in the refinery corridor. So we know what pollution is all about, but we know what jobs are all about. So I believe we can have both.

This is the first step for this bill, Mr. Speaker. It moves to the Senate. And I have told my constituents that you have a guardian against the loss of jobs and that you will see savings, \$29 billion in consumer savings. The American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy found that energy-efficiency provisions in this bill will save \$29 billion. It is important to note as well that we have the opportunity to listen and change.

Let me just share with you some of the work after reading the bill until 5:30 a.m. in the morning on Thursday morning, reading the manager's amendment, which could actually be done, and knowing what is in front of us.

First of all, I discussed and got taken out the impact of building labeling on old buildings, old homes. So the bill was limited to new construction. And we are going to work to ensure that if they do a building-labeling program, as was brought to my attention by the National Realtors, that old buildings, old homes will not be labeled. Your value will not be devalued because of a lack of energy-efficiency efforts in

your home. We worked on that because we believe a home is to be cherished.

Then we opened up the opportunities to minority-owned and women-owned businesses, along with small businesses, to ensure that they would be guaranteed the right to be involved in energy-innovative companies. We did that because we were concerned about creating jobs and we know that small businesses do create jobs.

In addition, I was concerned about displacement, temporary displacement, even though some of these jobs, 1.7 million, will come to my community. So we have language that says the Secretary of Labor will monitor the potential growth of impacted and displaced workers to ensure that necessary funding, funding for training, funding for giving people a bridge to go into a new job, will be, in fact, included. We know that there are issues between big refineries and small refineries. Mr. Speaker, it is crucial that those issues be addressed as we make our way through the Senate.

We also know that the energy industry was divided. Some were supporting this legislation. Others were taking a backseat. Now they've come full circle and they believe that this is a time that they should rally to provide information.

Mr. Speaker, as I close, let me just say we are going to work this bill. We're not going to lose jobs. We are going to have an investment of green jobs and we're going to have an investment in our energy industry. And Houston will be fine. Texas will be fine. We will be working together.

#### REVISION TO ALLOCATIONS FOR CERTAIN HOUSE COMMITTEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010 AND THE PERIOD OF FISCAL YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2014

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

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 323 of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, I hereby submit a revision to the budget allocations and aggregates for certain House committees for fiscal year 2010 and the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2014. This adjustment responds to House consideration of the bill H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. A corresponding table is attached.

This revision represents an adjustment for the purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, this revised allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

| House Committee   | 2009 |         | 2010  |         | 2010–2014 total |         |
|---|------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|   | BA   | Outlays | BA    | Outlays | BA              | Outlays |
| Current allocation:   |      |         |       |         |                 |         |
| Energy and Commerce   | 11   | 2       | 10    | 13      | –10             | –2      |
| Ways and Means  | 0    | 0       | 6,840 | 6,840   | 37,000          | 37,000  |
| Change in the American Clean Energy and Security Act (H.R. 2454): |      |         |       |         |                 |         |
| Energy and Commerce   | 0    | 0       | 9,260 | 370     | 266,324         | 252,354 |
| Ways and Means  | 0    | 0       | 0     | 0       | 4,416           | 4,416   |
| Total   | 0    | 0       | 9,260 | 370     | 270,740         | 256,770 |
| Revised allocation:   |      |         |       |         |                 |         |
| Energy and Commerce   | 11   | 2       | 9,270 | 383     | 266,314         | 252,352 |
| Ways and Means  | 0    | 0       | 6,840 | 6,840   | 41,416          | 41,416  |

BUDGET AGGREGATES

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

|   | Fiscal year 2009 | Fiscal year 2010 | Fiscal years 2010–2014 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Current Aggregates: <sup>1</sup>                                  |                  |                  |                        |
| Budget Authority  | 3,668,788        | 2,882,117        | n.a.                   |
| Outlays   | 3,357,366        | 2,999,049        | n.a.                   |
| Revenues  | 1,532,579        | 1,653,728        | 10,500,149             |
| Change in the American Clean Energy and Security Act (H.R. 2454): |                  |                  |                        |
| Budget Authority  | 0                | 9,260            | n.a.                   |
| Outlays   | 0                | 370              | n.a.                   |
| Revenues  | 0                | 948              | 260,543                |
| Revised Aggregates:   |                  |                  |                        |
| Budget Authority  | 3,668,788        | 2,891,377        | n.a.                   |
| Outlays   | 3,357,366        | 2,999,419        | n.a.                   |
| Revenues  | 1,532,579        | 1,654,676        | 10,760,692             |

<sup>1</sup> Current aggregates do not include the disaster allowance assumed in the budget resolution, which if needed will be excluded from current level with an emergency designation (section 423(b)).

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2011 through 2014 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

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

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

ENERGY AND JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time.

This is a trying time. And I appreciate my friend from Texas' belief and hope in the future. I just have read enough of this bill and know enough to understand the consequences. And this isn't the whole bill. This is two-thirds of it. The other 300 pages, they allowed me to borrow a copy briefly earlier today during debate right before the debate closed. But this is about two-thirds of it.

We're having a job fair in Longview, Texas, Monday. That arose when I met with a bunch of my constituents, most of whom were African Americans, in a North Lufkin church a month or so ago who had lost jobs because jobs were being moved overseas. Energy was too costly here. The corporate tax is over twice as much here as what it is in China. And I have been hearing from other manufacturers that we have in our district that if this cap-and-trade bill goes through and becomes law, there will be many more lost jobs.

And it breaks my heart. It broke my heart to meet with those people there

in North Lufkin and others around my district who have lost jobs. So that's why I got to thinking what can I maybe do to help. I know the Texas Workforce Commission does a good job of having job fairs and trying to match up job openings with people's job skill sets and try to get people a job.

As someone said on the floor earlier on our side of the aisle, Our people are not interested in unemployment benefits; they're interested in a job. That's what they want. That's what they had.

We have continued to take actions for the last 2½ years since our friends across the aisle have been in the majority to place more and more of our energy off-limits, to make it more expensive.

I also have plants in my district that use natural gas as feedstock, feedstock meaning that natural gas is absolutely the most essential element to producing the things that they do like plastics and other materials. And natural gas under this cap-and-trade bill will naturally skyrocket. Our Democrat majority leadership is pushing to regulate and tax hydraulic fracking, which will make much of the gas that we're currently getting unavailable and will shove those prices even higher. I lost around 900 jobs in my district when the Abitibi paper mill closed because natural gas was more expensive here in the United States than it was virtually anywhere else. It was a Canadian company. They held on to the property hoping that one day they could reopen it and get back those 900 good jobs, but eventually they have announced they will not be reopening the plant. That was the price of natural gas that did that.

So I know with the job fair I've got coming up in Longview, we have over 60 employers there that will be offering jobs. We had over 600 people show up looking for jobs at the job fair in Lufkin, and I'm hoping it will go well.

But I have read enough of this bill and I know enough about the energy industry because we produce a lot of it in East Texas. We've got coal, we've got oil, we've got gas, solar, wind. But this bill is going to put a lot of people out of work. It's going to put people out of work all over the country. So the job fairs are not going to be adequate for the damage that this bill is going to do.

I have been joined by colleagues here on the floor who I think are as heartbroken as I am. And you would think we'd be giddy, you know, that our

friends across the aisle have passed a bill that's going to come back to haunt them. It's going to cost jobs. It's going to make Americans mad. But I'm nothing but brokenhearted because I know what this will do to individuals.

And I know that my friend Mr. SOUDER is likewise affected, and I would like to yield to him.

Mr. SOUDER. I appreciate the honor of being an honorary Texan here tonight because in Indiana we're still unusual. I mean we still make things. We don't have the mountains like they have out West or beaches. What we have are hardworking Americans who are still competing worldwide in manufacturing.

And if you go into any of the types of plants—earlier I was talking about our steel mills in addition to the two SDI mini-mills with recycled steel. Everything they use, they recycle and use recycled materials, as does NuCor. I have a Valbruna steel mill. One of the interesting things that Valbruna has done is they built an additional facility because they're the number one provider of steel to the refinery industry in Texas and Louisiana. So in my district we're making the things still in America. Your options are basically Korea, Brazil, China, or Indiana steel in many of these cases.

But these factories take an incredible amount of energy. Some of our factories, we have 85 percent coal, 15 percent nuclear in our basic provision of things. And basically this bill doesn't like things that we can use in Indiana. It doesn't like coal. They really aren't too fond of nuclear. I think that a lot of the question of what to do with waste, I used to think it was driven by Jane Fonda in "The China Syndrome" movie, but that's us old people. I think the younger people are thinking of Homer Simpson coming in and kind of blowing up the city of Springfield all the time, and they think of that as nuclear energy. There are 13 or 15 or more plants on the drawing board right now, but it may take 20 years to get there.

What do I do if I don't have coal? Well, I could use gas and oil, but, boy, those are kind of bad. We tried to get the BP Refinery done in Indiana to handle Canadian tar sands. There's another one over by Detroit. But they're going to be tied up for 10, 15 years. They were half of EPA discharge. But Rahm Emanuel and others are saying, Oh, no, we can't build that refinery. We don't want any refineries in America. Well, we make 58 percent of the RVs.