

Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Childers  
Chu  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Driehaus  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Fallin  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxo  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling

Herger  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loebsock  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
Sensenbrenner  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney

Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (NY)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Kind  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman

Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Space  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Taylor

Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz  
Wamp

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—12

McCarthy (NY)  
Paul  
Radanovich  
Ryan (WI)  
Sestak  
Simpson  
Sires  
Wexler

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE  
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes left in the vote.

□ 1823

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 602, 603, and 604, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

## LIM POON LEE POST OFFICE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3119) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 867 Stockton Street in San Francisco, California, as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3119

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

## SECTION 1. LIM POON LEE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 867 Stockton Street in San Francisco, California, shall be known and designated as the "Lim Poon Lee 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 "Lim Poon Lee Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) 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 such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 3119 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at 867 Stockton Street in San Francisco, California, as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office."

Introduced by the Speaker of the House, Ms. PELOSI of California, on July 7, 2009, and reported out of the Oversight Committee on July 10, 2009, by unanimous consent, H.R. 3119 enjoys the strong support of the entire California House delegation.

Born in Hong Kong in 1911, Lim Poon Lee and his family immigrated to San Francisco, California, when he was only 8 months old. Following his distinguished service as a United States Army counterintelligence specialist during World War II, Mr. Lee received his undergraduate education at the College of the Pacific and his Juris Doctor at the Lincoln University School of Law.

Mr. Lee would then go on to serve his beloved San Francisco community through his longtime service as a social worker, juvenile probation officer, and as a writer for the monthly Chinatown news magazine, *Chinese Digest*.

In 1966, Mr. Lee achieved further distinction when he was selected by President Lyndon Baines Johnson for appointment as the postmaster of San Francisco. Notably, Mr. Lee's appointment at the time was the highest Federal appointive post ever held by a Chinese American.

Mr. Lee's subsequent 14-year tenure as the postmaster of San Francisco was marked by his dedicated and successful effort to increase the hiring of minority and disabled persons, as well as the inauguration of an alcohol recovery program for post office employees.

During his later years, Mr. Lee continued his admirable commitment to public service through his service as a Methodist chaplain and his membership on the boards of several community organizations, including the Chinatown YMCA, the Chinese American Civil Council, and the Chinatown

Community Service Organization. Additionally, Mr. Lee was well known in San Francisco as the master of ceremonies for the city's annual Chinese New Year parade for several years.

Regrettably, Mr. Lee passed away in 2002 at the age of 91. Madam Speaker, let us honor this dedicated public servant and distinguished Chinese American and postal employee through the passage of this legislation to name the San Francisco Chinatown Post Office in his honor, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3119.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3119 to designate the facility at the United States Postal Service located at 867 Stockton Street in San Francisco, California, as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office."

Born in 1911 in Hong Kong, Lim Poon Lee moved to San Francisco with his family when he was just 8 months old. The son of a laundry operator, Mr. Lee went on to college, graduate school, and law school after serving as a U.S. Army counterintelligence specialist during World War II.

He often told stories about serving in Japan and how he was the only U.S. Army representative there who spoke Japanese, Chinese, and English. His multilingual mediation skills helped to quell a riot between Chinese POWs and their Japanese captors when news of the Japanese surrender came through.

After serving in World War II, he continued mediating and became a social worker and juvenile probation officer.

□ 1830

Mr. Lee was also very much a community activist and worked with the Chinese community, World War II veterans and the Democratic Party. In addition to working as a campaign organizer for many local Democrats, Mr. Lee was also a founding member of the Chinese American Democratic Club, an organization that played a key role in securing rights for Chinese Americans.

For his tireless efforts in the San Francisco community, in 1966, Mr. Lee was appointed Postmaster of San Francisco. At the time, it was the highest Federal appointive post ever held by a Chinese American.

Though Mr. Lee once said his only experience with the U.S. Postal System was "walking up to the window and putting down a nickel for a 4-cent stamp," Mr. Lee mastered the nuances of his new position.

During his 14-year tenure, Mr. Lee greatly increased the hiring of minority and disabled persons and even started an alcoholic recovery program. Best said by retired California State senator John Burton, "By the time Lim finished with it, it looked like the face of San Francisco, with Asian, African American, Latino and female workers." Perhaps most notable was Mr. Lee's establishment of the post of-

fice at 867 Stockton Street in the heart of Chinatown in 1977. Recently, this post office celebrated its 30th anniversary, and fittingly, recognized Mr. Lee for his significant contributions.

Sadly, Mr. Lee did not live to see this celebration. He passed away at the age of 91 on June 7, 2002. Though his life ended, his legacy remained and is felt far beyond the post office at 867 Stockton Street. The executive director of the Chinese American Voter Education Committee reflected on Mr. Lee's life: "At a time when there were few role models, few political leaders, Lim Poon Lee was someone Chinese Americans could look up to."

In recognition of Mr. Lee's contributions to his community and the city of San Francisco, let us now recognize his many years of service by naming the post office he established in San Francisco, California, as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office."

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from California, the Speaker of the House, Ms. PELOSI.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and commend him and the ranking member for bringing this resolution to the floor about a great personality. It is such a cause of celebration for all of us in San Francisco to see Lim Poon Lee so recognized on the floor of the House of Representatives. Thank you both for your kind words about him.

Those of us who knew him and worked with him take great joy in the celebration we have here today. And I also rise in support of the legislation to commemorate the life and the achievements of Lim Poon Lee, the first Chinese American postmaster in the United States.

Today, the House has an opportunity to honor Postmaster Lee's lifetime of public service and proud patriotism by naming the post office in the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office."

As has been mentioned, Lim Poon Lee came to these shores from Hong Kong as an infant. Like many immigrants, he so loved this country that he spent his entire life in public service.

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army as a counterintelligence specialist. He worked in the public welfare and juvenile court system in San Francisco. And Mr. Lee served one of my predecessors in Congress and a friend to many of us here, Congressman Philip Burton, as a field representative.

In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Lim Poon Lee the Postmaster of San Francisco. At the time, it was the highest Federal appointive post ever held by a Chinese American. In this position, Lee transformed the face of San Francisco's postal system by increasing the hiring of women, minorities and disabled postal workers.

In San Francisco, we know the beauty is in the mix, and Mr. Lee worked to

ensure while hiring that the post office look like the rest of the city in terms of its great diversity. In 1977, Lim Poon Lee established San Francisco's Chinatown Post Office, the post office located at 867 Stockton Street. Today we have the opportunity to name that post office for him.

As we honor Postmaster Lee, we also recognize his family, his wife Catherine, his children Rosalind, Dorinda, Lynnette and Chesley and his grandchildren. They helped make his success possible.

As was mentioned by my colleague, Mr. LYNCH, Postmaster Lee passed away in 2002 at the age of 91. His absence is felt throughout San Francisco. As was also mentioned, he was the master of ceremonies for the Chinese New Year Parade, a columnist for "Asian Week" and a leader on many distinguished boards and commissions. All who knew him knew him to be a larger-than-life personality. All who knew Philip Burton knew that it took such a larger-than-life personality to be his field representative.

I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the life of the first Chinese American postmaster, again at the time, the highest appointive office in the land when appointed by Lyndon Johnson, by supporting this legislation naming a post office in honor of Lim Poon Lee. And I thank you, Mr. LYNCH, again, for your leadership.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, given this was Speaker PELOSI's bill, please note that we did take a little harder, closer look. And I'm happy to report that this is an outstanding American. I appreciate the Speaker's bringing this bill that is a worthy designation. He is a great American and somebody I hope our communities across this country can look up to.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of the committee for bringing H.R. 3119 forward.

I rise in strong support of this legislation honoring the first Chinese American Postmaster General in the United States, Lim Poon Lee, by naming a post office after him.

At the time of his appointment, he was the highest ranking federally appointed Chinese American official. He served the United States honorably in World War II as a counterintelligence specialist. He spoke three languages, Chinese, Japanese and English. During his tenure as Postmaster General, he worked to change the face of the post office by hiring women, racial and ethnic minorities and the disabled.

Postmaster Lee was a key activist in the fight against the Chinese Exclusion Act, and during his long career in public service, he served as a social worker, juvenile probation officer, and preacher, sitting on numerous community boards and councils. I think it is

fitting to also say that we do look into the background of folks to see if they should be honored in this way. I think that when we talk about him, it is obvious that he has contributed quite a bit to his country. But one more thing that I think we need to understand is that he also was a victim of anti-Asian legislation in this country. And when he was able to reach and attain a certain level of responsibility, I think he also understood this concept of not perpetuating these kinds of behaviors, but correcting it and making it easier for other folks to be able to participate in this country. And I think that is why he is recognized in being able to work with other folks. I guess we call that "acting affirmatively in positions of influence." I think that he is a great example of someone who understood how to implement things like affirmative action and looking at going beyond the arena of comfort in doing the right thing and extending the conduct and the principles of the Constitution of this country.

I and other members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus have worked to highlight the accomplishments of and contributions to American society made by Asian American and Pacific Islanders.

In this spirit, I thank the Speaker and the other leaders for bringing forth this resolution and urge my colleagues to rise in support to honor a pioneering Chinese American who contributed much to this country.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I simply want to thank Speaker PELOSI for bringing this bill forward. I thank Mr. HONDA for his remarks and the ranking member for his comments as well. And I ask that all Members join us in honoring Lim Poon Lee by naming the San Francisco Chinatown Post Office in his honor.

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. 3119.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### APPROVING RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON BURMA

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 56) approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 56

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### TITLE I—APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003

##### SEC. 101. AMENDMENT TO BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003.

Section 9(b)(3) of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-61; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking "six years" and inserting "nine years".

##### SEC. 102. RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS UNDER BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress approves the renewal of the import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) and section 3A(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This joint resolution shall be deemed to be a "renewal resolution" for purposes of section 9 of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

##### SEC. 103. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3)(B)(i) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "January 31, 2018" and inserting "February 7, 2018".

##### SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution or July 26, 2009, whichever occurs first.

#### TITLE II—TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES

##### SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Corporate Estimated Tax Shift Act of 2009".

##### SEC. 202. TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES.

(a) REPEAL OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR 2010, 2011, AND 2013.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 401 of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (and any modification of such section contained in any other provision of law) shall not apply with respect to any installment of corporate estimated tax which (without regard to such section) would otherwise be due after December 31, 2009.

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR 2014.—Notwithstanding section 6655 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) in the case of a corporation with assets of not less than \$1,000,000,000 (determined as of the end of the preceding taxable year), the amount of any required installment of corporate estimated tax which is otherwise due in July, August, or September of 2014 shall be 100.25 percent of such amount, and

(2) the amount of the next required installment after an installment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appropriately reduced to reflect the amount of the increase by reason of such paragraph.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN. Madam 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 gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this joint resolution which extends and renews the import ban on products of Burma under the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. The joint resolution is necessary because the troubling human rights conditions in Burma persist, and thus renewal of the import ban is warranted.

Burma's military junta continues to be one of the world's most repression and abusive regimes. And while some have voiced concerns about the effectiveness of unilateral sanctions, Burma remains a major violator of basic human rights, which is why it is so important to renew the import ban for another year.

For over 45 years, Burma has been under the rule of authoritarian military regimes, all dominated by the majority Burman ethnic group. Not only have these military rulers suppressed democracy, but they have continually denied basic human rights to their own citizens. The Burma regime continues to hold Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest. She has been detained for 14 of the last 20 years and is currently on trial because an uninvited American swam to her lakeside home in May of this year. Most expect that she will be found guilty of violating the terms of her house arrest, extending her detention, and giving the junta an excuse to hold her through next year's elections.

Burma's legal system is a mockery to justice and to democratic principles. In addition to the wrongful detention and the current sham trial of Suu Kyi, nearly 2,000 additional political prisoners are being held, most without ever being formally charged. The military regime continues the practice of arbitrarily arresting and detaining regular citizens and pro-democracy activists. This past weekend, at least 50 members of the opposition National League for Democracy party were participating in the official ceremony marking the death of General Aung San, the country's independence hero.

These political activists were released later in the day. Other activists are not so fortunate. They often disappear for days, weeks and months, and some may never return. In prison they are subjected to physical abuse, receive little food, lack clean water and are refused sufficient medical care. They suffer, and so do their families, who may never discover the fate of their loved ones. But Burma's disregard for basic human rights extends far beyond its prison's walls. Violence and ethnic discrimination against children, women and ethnic minorities continue unabated.

For instance, there have been a number of reports of Burmese soldiers raping and killing teenage girls of the