

worked with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to address the real and growing need to recapitalize our aging KC-135 Tanker fleet. The committee has shown a real commitment to this vital program by providing \$440 million in funding and instructive language.

Specifically, the directive language:

Recommends procuring 36 aircraft a year, over the current 12–15 a year. With over 500 KC-135 aircraft, it would take 40 years to replace these aircraft at 12 a year.

Requires production aircraft to be built in the United States—to strengthen our industrial base;

Ensures that any competition includes a 40-year life-cycle cost—to guarantee the American taxpayer get the best return on their investment.

This is the right direction to move the program forward.

Unfortunately the President, in his Statement on Administration Policy, has expressed strong opposition to the Buy-America language directing that production KC-X aircraft be built in the United States. This comes as both competitors—Boeing and Airbus—have already committed to building their tanker in America.

This provision is essential because Airbus has a history of promising American jobs and then shipping the jobs back to Europe when it suits their interests—as they did with the Light Utility Helicopter. I hope the President drops his opposition to the American worker and stand with us in demanding that the promises defense contractors make to this Congress and the American people are kept.

Second, as I previously stated, I am concerned with the lackluster investment in procurement and research and development accounts in this bill. In 1985, military modernization was around 45 percent of the defense budget. This year the modernization budget is set to represent only 31 percent of the budget request. It appears another defense procurement holiday is on the horizon.

The Obama administration has already slashed procurement budgets along with research and development of almost a dozen advanced weaponry systems our nation will likely need in the future. Some of these cuts include the Airborne Laser, the Future Combat Systems, the C-17, the Navy's next-generation cruiser, the Multiple Kill Vehicle, and the Kinetic Energy Interceptor.

In my opinion, this bill fails to make the adequate investments so our children and grandchildren will have the resources they need to protect this nation in the decades to come.

Despite my concerns, I believe this bill is still worth supporting. I will continue to work for additional resources for our military when we move to conference. In the meantime I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair. I rise today in strong support of this bill. The Defense Appropriations bill funds a number of research and education programs, but most importantly it provides for the defense of our nation and for the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces.

This bill includes a pay raise and other benefits for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, making sure we provide them what they need and deserve. It provides a 3.4 percent military pay increase and \$122.4 billion to fully fund the requested end strength levels for per-

sonnel. The bill continues efforts to end the practice of “stop loss” and includes funding to pay troops \$500 for every month their term of service is involuntarily extended in 2010.

The bill also provides for those that have been injured defending our country by including \$500 million for traumatic brain injury and psychological health. The bill also includes a total of \$2.2 billion for the wounded, ill and injured programs. The bill includes \$636 million for peer-reviewed research programs: \$150 million for breast cancer research; \$80 million for prostate cancer research; \$30 million for orthopedic research; \$25 million for ovarian cancer research; \$15 million for spinal cord research; and \$10 million for ALS research.

I would also like to express support for the inclusion of The Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM.) Initiative to be administered by HoustonWorks USA. Federal support is necessary, because this program will support the national agenda to promote STEM programs and increase exposure to careers in engineering among at-risk or hard-to-serve youth, an untapped human resource in our country's quest to increase the numbers of American engineers. The outcome of STEM awareness programs like this one is part of the process to grow the engineering pipeline, a critical step to answer some of the world's most important questions in science today. This project will benefit numerous individuals in the 29th District, and I thank the Committee for including funding for the project.

I am disappointed, however, funding was not included for restoration of the Battleship *Texas*. The historic Battleship *Texas* is the only surviving naval vessel that served in both World War I & II. In order to keep her from deteriorating further, the Battleship *Texas* Foundation in conjunction with the Parks and Wildlife Department, will permanently remove the USS *Texas* from the water and construct a dry berth at a cost of \$29,000,000—we have secured funding in the past to assist with this project, but did not receive funding this year for our request. I ask that the Chair reconsider as future bills move forward, and I look forward to working with him on this project.

Madam Chair, overall this is a good bill that provides for the defense of our nation, our troops and their families, and a number of other critical projects and research initiatives. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3326.

Mr. MURTHA. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. MURTHA. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) having assumed the chair, Ms. BALDWIN, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3326) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HONORING THE MEMORY AND LASTING LEGACY OF SALLY CROWE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on House Administration from further consideration of House Resolution 682 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 682

Whereas Sally Crowe's career spanned 52 years of service, beginning in 1957 as a cashier in the Longworth cafeteria;

Whereas Sally moved to the Members' Dining Room in the U.S. Capitol in the 1960s and remained on the job there until her passing on June 28, 2009;

Whereas throughout her career she provided a warm and personal welcome to generations of Members, staff, and guests;

Whereas regardless of who managed the Members' Dining Room, Sally remained a fixture, serving with distinction and making a special effort to know every Member by name; and

Whereas Sally will be remembered for her sense of humor, her strong work ethic, and her unwavering commitment to serving the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the memory and lasting legacy of Sally Crowe, extends its gratitude for her decades of exemplary service, and expresses its condolences to her family and friends at this time of loss.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF THE POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 35 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 24th edition of the pocket version of the United States Constitution shall be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 551,000 copies of the document, of which 441,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$218,379, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUDICIAL SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT OF 2009

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 1107) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a limited 6-month period for Federal judges to opt into the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System and begin contributing toward an annuity for their spouse and dependent children upon their death, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1107

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Judicial Survivors Protection Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term "judicial official" refers to incumbent officials defined under section 376(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(2) The term "Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund" means the fund established under section 3 of the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Reform Act (28 U.S.C. 376 note; Public Law 94-554; 90 Stat. 2611).

(3) The term "Judicial Survivors' Annuities System" means the program established under section 376 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 3. PERSONS NOT CURRENTLY PARTICIPATING IN THE JUDICIAL SURVIVORS' ANNUITIES SYSTEM.

(a) ELECTION OF JUDICIAL SURVIVORS' ANNUITIES SYSTEM COVERAGE.—An eligible judicial official may elect to participate in the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System during the open enrollment period specified in subsection (d).

(b) MANNER OF MAKING ELECTIONS.—An election under this section shall be made in writing, signed by the person making the election, and received by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts before the end of the open enrollment period.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ELECTIONS.—Any such election shall be effective as of the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which the election is received by the Director.

(d) OPEN ENROLLMENT PERIOD DEFINED.—The open enrollment period under this section is the 6-month period beginning 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. JUDICIAL OFFICERS' CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPEN ENROLLMENT ELECTION.

(a) CONTRIBUTION RATE.—Every active judicial official who files a written notification of his or her intention to participate in the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System during the open enrollment period shall be deemed thereby to consent and agree to having deducted from his or her salary a sum equal to 2.75 percent of that salary or a sum equal to 3.5 percent of his or her retirement salary, except that the deduction from any retirement salary—

(1) of a justice or judge of the United States retired from regular active service under section 371(b) or 372(a) of title 28, United States Code;

(2) of a judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims retired under section 178 of title 28, United States Code; or

(3) of a judicial official on recall under section 155(b), 373(c)(4), 375, or 636(h) of title 28, United States Code,

shall be an amount equal to 2.75 percent of retirement salary.

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE CREDITED TO JUDICIAL SURVIVORS' ANNUITIES FUND.—Contributions made under subsection (a) shall be credited to the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund.

SEC. 5. DEPOSIT FOR PRIOR CREDITABLE SERVICE.

(a) LUMP SUM DEPOSIT.—Any judicial official who files a written notification of his or her intention to participate in the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System during the open enrollment period may make a deposit equaling 2.75 percent of salary, plus 3 percent annual, compounded interest, for the last 18 months of prior service, to receive the credit for prior judicial service required for immediate coverage and protection of the official's survivors. Any such deposit shall be made on or before the closure of the open enrollment period.

(b) DEPOSITS TO BE CREDITED TO JUDICIAL SURVIVORS' ANNUITIES FUND.—Deposits made under subsection (a) shall be credited to the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund.

SEC. 6. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENLARGE SURVIVORS' ANNUITY.

Section 376 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(y) For each year of Federal judicial service completed, judicial officials who are enrolled in the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System on the date of enactment of the Judicial Survivors Protection Act of 2009 may purchase, in 3-month increments, up to an additional year of service credit, under the terms set forth in this section. In the case of judicial officials who elect to enroll in the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System during the statutory open enrollment period authorized under the Judicial Survivors Protection Act of 2009, for each year of Federal judicial service completed, such an official may purchase, in 3-month increments, up to an additional year of service credit for each year of Federal judicial service completed, under the terms set forth in section 4(a) of that Act."

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, including the amendment made by section 6, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN ARTHUR "JACK" JOHNSON POSTHUMOUS PARDON

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) expressing the sense of the Congress that John Arthur "Jack" Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon for the racially motivated conviction in 1913 that diminished the athletic, cultural, and historic significance of Jack Johnson and unduly tarnished his reputation, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

While it is not my intention to object to the bill, I wanted to thank Representative PETER KING for introducing this legislation in the House, and I was honored to join him as a cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, Jack was the first African American to win the world heavyweight boxing championship and was a trailblazer. After defeating Tommy Burns and winning the world heavyweight boxing title in 1908, resentment grew as his wins continued and his flamboyant behavior unfairly earned him the disdain of many. In fact, it was his interracial relationships that led to his arrest on charges of violating the Mann Act's prohibition against "transporting women across State lines for immoral purposes."

Mr. Speaker, I felt compelled to come back to this floor because one of the chief advocates of this legislation is the late Vernon Forrest who came to this Congress 3 years ago, met with Members of the Congress in the House, met with Senator MCCAIN in the Senate, we had a press conference in the "swamp" to support this posthumous legislation on behalf of the late Jack Jackson. Vernon Forrest in Atlanta was shot this week 8 times in the back, and he will be memorialized, I believe, later this week or sometime this weekend.

I wanted to say on behalf of a grateful Nation and grateful Congress to the Forrest family how grateful we were for his conscientiousness, for his willingness to fight for something bigger than himself, and for the extraordinary legacy that he has left us all.

I want to thank the Judiciary Committee and Representative PETER KING for their extraordinary leadership in bringing this very timely bill to the Congress. And, as Ken Burns states, Jack Johnson's story was "about freedom and one black man's insistence that he be able to live a life nothing short of a free man."

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation and urge the immediate passage of S. Con. Res. 29.