

and the White House has sufficiently changed to allow that to happen.

Let me talk a little bit again about the Senate-passed bill. We're not talking about the reconciliation bill. We're not talking about the House-passed bill. Remember the Senate-passed bill in December? There was a Senator from Connecticut who said, I cannot vote for a bill if it's got a public option in it.

□ 2150

Maybe it's because there are a lot of insurance companies in Connecticut, I don't know what the reasoning was, but that Senator was very firm that they would not have his vote, and they needed every vote they could to get to 60, so the public option was very reluctantly stripped out of the Senate bill. But is it really going? And the answer is it might not be.

Now, you have heard that several States around the country are looking at, I believe it's up to 37, was the last count, are looking at either filing a constitutional challenge or somehow exempting their State from participating in this new Federal legislation, and that also means that they may not set up the State-based exchange that the bill, the Senate bill, calls for.

Well, what happens in a State that doesn't set up an exchange? Is there not going to be any exchange, so there won't be any insurance in the exchange available to citizens of those States? You would think so, because States should ultimately have sovereignty, except that there is a little known Federal agency called the Office of Personnel Management that is going to be charged with setting up a State-based exchange or a national exchange that every State that doesn't have a State-based exchange, that their citizens can buy through this national exchange. And the Office of Personnel Management, in the language of the bill, is required to set up one insurance company, one for-profit insurance company, and one not-for-profit.

Does this federally administered, national exchange, not-for-profit, insurance company begin to look a lot like the public option that was discussed in the Democrat's bill in the House? The answer is, of course it does.

The Office of Personnel Management currently administers the Federal employee health benefits plan here for all Federal employees, not just in Congress, but all employees. So they are a relatively small agency. That's a big insurance plan, but still, as Federal agencies go, that's a relatively small agency.

It is going to have to rapidly ramp up with a great number of new employees. Perhaps that's one of the ways we are going to deal with unemployment is to hire more people in the Federal Government. But the Office of Personnel Management will have to get considerably larger, and this Office of Personnel Management will now be the de facto public option as it administers

the not-for-profit that's in the national exchange that is available to people who are in States that don't set up a State-based exchange.

It is a public option by another name. Unfortunately, the Senator that sought to prevent that from happening did not see the way this was going to work out in their own Senate bill. So when I say the doctors who look at retiring from practice, if there is a public option in the bill, perhaps the more they get to understand that this public option is really in the bill, maybe they will rethink their willingness to continue to work within the system.

Are there other ways to change this bill that we passed last night? Certainly, everyone ought to be treated equally under this bill, and they haven't been. Maybe that's one of the technical fixes we could work on so that there is no geographic disparity, there is no racial disparity. People, equals, ought to be treated equally, and that is one of the things that really we should work on.

I think we should work on getting rid of the individual mandates and the employer mandates. Certainly we could encourage comprehensive coverage for seniors. Right now, look what we are doing to Medicare Advantage. Look what we are doing to putting the tax on the supplemental insurance.

We really should, rather than discouraging seniors from having a Medicare Advantage plan or a supplemental plan, maybe we ought to encourage that. After all, the Medicare Advantage plans are doing what we asked them to do. We asked them for care, coordination, disease management, expanded health IT, expanded use of physician assistants, nurse practitioners, paraprofessionals.

Medicare Advantage plans are performing those functions. They are just now getting to the point where they are really starting to see the cost savings that we all said would be there if they would do those things, and now we are going to take them away. Okay, never mind, we shouldn't have done it anyway, so sorry about that.

Allow health insurance to be sold across State lines. We have talked about this a lot. If you want competition, don't have the Office of Personnel Management create a nonprofit that everyone is going to compete with. That's only one other bit of competition. Let the 1,300 insurance companies that exist in this country, let them compete. Let them compete up on the Internet, let them compete across State lines.

The portability of insurance, Congress attempted to address that back in 1996, arguably made kind of a mess of things. But if we would do things that would establish and create an enhanced portability of insurance, we would go a long way towards establishing a longitudinal relationship, a patient with their insurance company.

If you go from job to job, you don't change insurance companies. You have

your insurance company, and you can take it with you. Allow private insurance and alternatives to Medicaid and SCHIP, special health savings account for the chronically ill, health insurance plans to specialize in solving problems for the chronically ill.

All of these things are out there and within our purview. These are all things we should undertake to fix the egregious problems that are in the Senate bill.

\$13 BILLION A YEAR FOR HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I very much appreciate being able to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and what has been referred to in the past as the world's greatest deliberative body—and what has to struggle to reach that standard these days, I would say, Madam Speaker.

You know, we are not done yet. This legislation passed the House sometime this morning. I will just say, first of all, I am grateful that this usurpation of American liberty technically in its final phase didn't take place on the Sabbath during Lent, although most of the machinations, debates, and battles, and some of the votes, actually did take place on the Sabbath during lent.

Our Founding Fathers would have considered it a serious violation of the standards of decency to assault liberty on the Sabbath, especially during Lent, and I consider it the same. Sacrilegious may have been something that would have come to mind.

But what we have seen is the Senate version of the bill, which has come over here to the House and was voted on and debated on first, and voted on. And the identical form is the Senate—was the legislation that most of us heard President Obama refer to, and I believe it was in the conference February 25 at the Blair House, as ObamaCare.

Thirty-some million more people put on the rolls, and many of them on Medicaid rolls, many of them don't quite fit the standards that seem to be the highest ideals of the initiation of this legislation. The argument is, if there is \$130 billion, it will be reducing the deficit over a 10-year period of time, \$130 billion over 10 years. The American people can move a decimal point one place to the left and figure out what that is annually, \$13 billion a year by their calculations.

Madam Speaker, I could take you down through the list of the spending that has been out of control by this Congress. It all has to be initiated here, promoted by the President of the United States, trillions, trillions of dollars added up, \$700 billion in TARP, \$787 billion, which rolled into over \$800 billion and the economic stimulus plan, of which only 94 percent of Americans believe did any good, and that

trillions that have been added, that have been advanced by the U.S. Treasury and the debt and the deficit that's created by the Obama budget, and we're being told that we should give up 100 percent of our personal control of our own health insurance and health care in America and completely transform the entire health insurance industry, the entire health care delivery system, when we have 85 percent of the people in America that today are insured and 85 percent of them are happy about it.

And we would transform the entire health care delivery system and the health insurance system in America for what? And the argument is, we will reduce the deficit by \$13 billion a year.

Madam Speaker, I would point out that if we were interested in reducing the debt by \$13 billion a year, it would be a piece of cake to take \$13 billion out of the abusive lawsuits that are being driven by the trial lawyers in America. These numbers come to us in stark relief.

The health insurance underwriters give us a number that 8.5 percent of the overall health care costs in America are driven by the abusive lawsuits. That 8.5 percent, when you do the calculation, comes out to be \$207 billion a year. That's the cost of defensive medicine, the litigation, the unnecessary settlements that come, not the part that makes people whole, and the part that goes directly into the pockets of the trial lawyers in America, who are bringing lawsuits and driving physicians to do defensive medicine to the point where it's been going on so long that it's taught in our med schools how you protect yourself from litigation.

□ 2200

You spend the money on unnecessary tests instead. That's my low number, \$207 billion a year, which is the Health Insurance Underwriters. That's 8½ percent. These numbers and estimates go from \$207 billion up to \$210 billion a year, which is the number that's produced by a Government Reform Committee analysis, on up to \$650 billion a year.

So if we were really serious about trying to reduce the deficit, we can do this to \$13 billion a year for the entire massive ObamaCare legislation that was rammed and force-fed through this Congress, at a tremendous amount of bone twisting. \$13 billion a year and \$130 billion over 10 years. Think, if we could abolish the abusive lawsuits and finally end the unnecessary tests, those that are defensive medicine, and take that waste out of our health care system. If we could save \$200 billion a year up to \$650 billion, you've got to be a piker to brag about \$13 billion when you're the President of the United States. And the money that they spent to twist the arms here to get down to that. And then, to add the reality to this that the \$13 billion a year—I'll say the round number of \$130 billion in deficit reduction by the CBO, which was

under a tremendous amount of pressure. We'll find out if they're legitimate or not over time, but their credibility may fall into question. I don't question it here tonight, Madam Speaker.

But here are the things to calculate that aren't part of this calculation when people hear that number of \$130 billion deficit reduction. That is a half a trillion dollars in Medicare reimbursement rates that are cut out of the reimbursement process today; \$500 billion cut out of Medicare. Nobody believes this Congress will vote to cut that spending. Nobody believes that. The people that voted for this bill don't believe that, and the people that voted for this bill will not vote to cut Medicare for half a trillion dollars. That's an accounting gimmick that's designed, like a red herring, to throw the hound off the trail.

Another one of those components of this calculation is \$569.2 billion in tax increases. Tax increases on medical equipment, for example. Tax increases across the whole plethora of things that add up to \$569.2 billion. And another calculation—and we will get the precise number in a moment—\$200-plus billion for the doctors fix.

So when we add this up, Madam Speaker, \$500 billion for Medicare to cut the slash of the underreimbursed Medicare as it is today. According to the CMS, the Centers Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Federal Government, by their calculation of cost, not by the actual cost of providers, only reimburse 80 percent of the Medicare costs to deliver their services. And still, they would cut half a trillion dollars out of them?

Add the half trillion to the \$569 billion in tax increases, and now you have 1 trillion, 69 billion, 200 million in cuts with the tax increase on one side, the cut in Medicare on the other side. Those two things change the revenue of this. You add to that the \$200 billion that is the doctor fix, and now you're up to that area of about \$1.25 trillion dollars of funding that are distorted in the calculations of the Congressional Budget Office, because they do what? They do the calculation on what's presented to them.

And we're supposed to be elated over a CBO score of a deficit reduction of \$130 billion that I guarantee you, Madam Speaker, and I would guarantee to the American people as well, we will never realize such a thing. We will see a complete transformation of our health care system, except that we have launched an effort to repeal this abysmal piece of legislation.

I would be very happy to yield so much time as he may consume to the relentless doctor and Congressman from Texas, who lives this and has made a pledge of his life's effort to come here and get this health care policy right in America. And he can't have slept very well last night.

Dr. BURGESS.

Mr. BURGESS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There's lots of things I could say. Let me say this on the physician fix in Medicare, because that has been something that has been left out of the equation. The Democrats do say that they passed a bill last fall that the Republicans tried to block and the Senate won't take up, but the fact of the matter is they haven't got it done.

What does it really cost to repeal the sustainable growth rate formula? I have some familiarity because this is something I have worked on ever since I first got here. Three years ago, the Congressional Budget Office score to repeal the sustainable growth rate formula was in the neighborhood of \$290 billion over 10 years.

But what happens, as we all know, every year that we don't fix the SGR, that dollar figure that should have been saved gets added on to the cost of the fix. There is no way that the cost of fixing the sustainable growth rate formula is 1 dollar less than \$300 billion. It is likely \$350 billion or more.

What many of us conveniently choose to ignore is that there will have to be something done to protect seniors who are part B participants, because the premium paid by the seniors in part B is, by law, fixed at 25 percent of the cost of the part B program the previous year. Well, if you add that much money to the cost of the part B program, guess what's going to happen to that senior's 25 percent of their premium? It's going to go up significantly.

Well, in Congress, sometimes we don't like to do that because it makes people mad at us and they get grouchy around election time and they won't vote for us, so we are likely to do something to hold seniors harmless from that rate increase. And, as a consequence, that makes the cost of repealing the SGR even higher.

When you hear people talk about perhaps it can cost as much as \$400 billion to repeal the SGR, they are talking about, yes, the true cost of repealing the SGR and a protection for seniors—at least low-income seniors—in the part B program. All of that is going to cost money. That's the reason that that number gets inflated so high.

Yes, there were some tricks and gimmicks that were used when the Democrats had their bill here in the fall to hold that cost down to, I think it was, \$240 billion or \$250 billion. The fact of the matter remains that it is a huge expenditure completely left off the CBO, Congressional Budget Office, tally sheet. As a consequence, you're not being honest with the American people if you said, Well, this is going to be the greatest revenue saver of all time. Nonsense. Start that story with, "Once upon a time," and finish it with, "And they lived happily ever after," because it is truly a fairy tale or a bedtime story, except it's kind of scary when you think of what your children are going to have to face with the amount of debt we are laying at their feet.

Again, this has been through both the Republican and Democratic-controlled House of Representatives that we have let this happen. It's not to put all the culpability at the feet of the Democrats on the SGR formula, but they are culpable in this regard: They are not attesting to it. They are not accounting for it in this formula or in this score sheet, this tally sheet they have. And then they're going blithely around the country talking about how this is going to save the greatest amount of revenue that anyone has ever seen in peacetime.

The President is going to have a signing ceremony tomorrow for the bill that we passed. He is then embarking upon a tour to sell the American people on the concept of what we passed. That's getting a little backwards, isn't it? Shouldn't we have engaged the American people and gathered the popular support from around the country for this bill before we passed it through the House and the Senate and signed it down at the White House?

This has been their problem all along. I have said it before, but it bears repeating. If you do not have popular support for a measure this large, then it's no great surprise that the people push back. And because the people pushed back, yeah, the Republicans didn't want this and they didn't vote for it, but it was the Democrats within their own conference, within their own caucus. This was a fight in the Democratic caucus. Because how can you go home and face your constituents when they have told you over and over and over again in town halls, telephone town halls, emails, cards, faxes, letters, they have told you over and over and over again, We don't want you to do this. We don't trust you.

The congressional approval rating right now is 17 percent and dropping. We don't trust you to do this. You won't read the bill. You won't take the insurance yourself. Why should we believe you that you can do something this large?

□ 2210

Now had we taken an alternative approach, which was rejected by the President, rejected by the Speaker of the House, but had we taken an alternative approach and said, Let's take three things that are really bugging people and try to fix them, and maybe if they see we can do that, maybe they'll give us the permission to work on a few more things.

So instead of a 1,000-page bill that became a 2,000-page bill that became a 3,000-page bill that became a 4,000-page bill—and this was a 4,000-page bill, by the way. There was 2,700 pages in the Senate legislation, and then another 1,300 pages in reconciliation. That's a lot of pages for the American people to have to sort through on a weekend. And many brave souls, I'm sure, tried. Rather than doing a 4,000-page bill, let's do three or five 50-page bills and try to take care of some of the problems.

You know, here's the sad part. Because a lot of the benefits are shifted out so far because it's just going to take a long time to build the infrastructure and the bureaucracy to administer these things, they're ironically going to do some of the things that JOHN MCCAIN suggested during the campaign. They're going to create risk pools for people with preexisting conditions, and subsidize these risk pools, and get people some help right away. That's a good thing. I would support that. I would have supported that a year ago, had we said, Look, we know we want to work on a big health care bill, but let's get some help for the people that are really needing it right now.

And that poor group of people with preexisting conditions, there is a way we can help them. The Congressional Budget Office scored that at about a \$20 billion cost over 10 years' time. I personally think it's going to be a little bit higher. But that's a far sight less than a trillion-dollar bill. So why didn't we do that a year ago? Why didn't we have a hearing on it in my committee? Why didn't we call in some experts and say, How do you get this done? We are still going to pass a big bill at some point, but we just really want to help these poor folks who have preexisting conditions today.

Why didn't we have a hearing on, What do we need to do to help people who are perhaps facing early retirement, a way to buy into Medicare? Or is there some other type of insurance product that might be out there? Might we do something in the marketplace that would allow a product to be developed and sold for them? We didn't even try. We didn't have a hearing. We didn't talk about it. We just said, No, we're going to do mandates. We're going to do a public option. We'd love to do a single-payer if we thought we could pull the wool over the American people's eyes for just a few more days, and this is what we want to do.

The reality is that people would look back at it and say, No, you can't do that to us. Mandates are unconstitutional. What about equal protection under the law? This deem and pass thing that they flirted with for a few days really got people in a snit until they finally backed off on that. But why be so duplicitous? Why be so fancy about passing these things? Make it a straightforward bill. Make it the number of pages that someone could reasonably read in one sitting, and tell people what you're going to do, tell people what you're going to propose.

Even better yet, go out amongst the people and find out what they want. This is what I did with my nine principles that I have developed for health care reform that were up on my Web site—or perhaps are still up on my Web site. I listened to the people in my town halls. I listened to the people who were on my telephone town halls. They said, Help us with preexisting conditions. Sell across State lines, fairness

in the Tax Code, liability reform, blah, blah, blah. That's what we want.

Why didn't we do it that way? Instead we have this gargantuan bill that we shoved down the throats of the American people. And I don't know, we're stuck up here in Washington. We're insulated inside the cocoon. Our phones have been shut down all weekend. Our faxes have been overloaded. So we don't really know what people are thinking out there. But I've got a hunch they're not happy about what we did last night. I'm sorry to have consumed so much time. I will yield back to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Texas. And I know that since he had a little trouble sleeping last night, if he has a little longer period of time to vent himself tonight, he may be able to get caught up with this and rest a little. But I do not believe that we're going to be forgetting this, nor will we be backing off.

The first order of business this morning issued a bill draft request to repeal this legislation that passed the House last night, the Senate version of the bill. It's not curious at all that it's happened more than one of us has stepped forward to do that. I'll continue to work on that cause and work to have legislation that can repeal the Senate version of the bill and can be converted into a discharge petition that can then bring a repeal to the floor of the House. There are 212 House Members who voted against it. That means if they will all stick to their convictions—and there was one resignation last night, so that means we have seven more on top of that—that if all of those would sign on the courage of their convictions and seven would have a conversion, we would be able to bring a repeal to the floor of the House. That's one of my efforts, Madam Speaker. And I intend to remain committed to that.

Going back on Dr. BURGESS's comments with regard to cost, he said the doctors' fix has to be in the area of \$360 billion. I spoke of the \$500 billion cut in Medicare reimbursement rates as part of that bill and tax increases in there, aggregate, that are \$569.2 billion. The things that aren't in this bill that change the overall cost of the bill totals \$1.4292 trillion that, if they were presented in a fashion that was designed to inform the American people, would have shifted the balance of that scoring from, I'd say, a deficit reduction of \$130 billion to a deficit increase of \$1.429 trillion, minus \$130 billion. So we would be in the area of \$1.3 trillion is what the additional cost of all this is that is masked by the cuts in Medicare, the tax increases that people don't seem to be focused on or animated by, and by the necessity to pass a doctors' fix. All of that. And the net, that would be the net deficit that was created by this bill, when you subtract those numbers, works out to be \$1.3 trillion, a net deficit created by this bill.

All of this to solve a problem that the President has identified as us

spending too much money on health care. So we spend too much money on health care, and the economy's in a downward spiral—this is all the President—and we can't fix the economy unless we first fix health care. The problem with health care is we spend too much money, and the President's solution is spend a lot more. Speaker PELOSI's solution is spend a lot more.

So that's what got done last night, Madam Speaker. The American people end up with a huge liability that goes on to our children, our grandchildren; and babies yet born will be paying interest on a debt that shows no sign to be reduced anytime within the calculations of the people that are in control of this country today, that being the White House, the gavel here, in the White House, and the gavel in the United States Senate.

So when Dr. BURGESS talks about a story that begins with "Once upon a time" and ended with "happily ever after," I don't know if there is a happily ever after for America. But we're living in a once-upon-a-time time, Madam Speaker.

Now, I wanted to take up this issue and roll us back to the Stupak amendment and what happened here in the House last night. The Stupak amendment was brought forward in the weeks before the November 7 first passage of the House version of the bill. It was driven, I think, by the best merits of seeking to prohibit American taxpayers from having to fund abortions. I would like to prohibit abortions; but if we can continue to prohibit American taxpayers from having to fund abortions, at least we're maintaining the current status quo.

That changed last night, Madam Speaker. But the Stupak amendment was motivated and designed to prevent Americans from having to pay for the elimination of innocent unborn human life. That was properly motivated, and it was very hard work here in this Congress. Every Republican supported the Stupak amendment. There were 64 Democrats who voted for the Stupak amendment. Everyone got at least some cover to be able to say, I am pro-life.

That went on from November 7, this cover of being pro-life Democrats, until last night, Madam Speaker. And now it's a legitimate question to ask, Is there such a thing as a pro-life Democrat? Or was it always a political position that was contrived to posture to pacify constituents rather than a deeply held internal conviction that one is willing to stand and sacrifice for? I'm having trouble at this point finding a real pro-life Democrat. I'm sure some of them in their most private world do care a lot about ending the destruction of innocent unborn human life.

But after the Stupak amendment, after the long negotiations that took place, after the events that took place yesterday of Congressman STUPAK in one room, the pro-choice people in another room, shuttle diplomacy going

back and forth, and finally about 4 o'clock yesterday, Congressman STUPAK held a press conference and revealed that the Stupak 12, the dozen that had pledged that they would hold out to defend innocent unborn human lives and oppose Federal funding of abortion, decided that they had found a solution that would take them off of the pressure hook and out of the pressure cooker that was being put there by the Speaker.

□ 2220

We have to believe if the Stupak 12 would have stuck together, this anti-liberty, anti-life bill would have failed last night. But it did not.

Now what was the rationale that came before that Stupak press conference yesterday? And in the Stupak dozen, I would point out that we still don't know who they all are. We probably know who some are, but we don't know who they all are. And you can't count votes in this United States Congress or any legislative body unless the people that are on the list are public.

If they say I will be a "no" on the Senate version of the bill unless there is a fix that will put real pro-life language in it, if they will step up at a press conference and take their position and make that pledge before God and man, you can generally count on them. But a lot of them were pledged by Congressman STUPAK, but they were anonymous, Madam Speaker.

I never believe an anonymous oath stuck for anything because they can always flip and vote the other way. And when pinned down later on, they can say, I was never one of the Stupak dozen. So they had the option. Those who were not public, those whose names didn't leak out into the press, they all had the option to vote yes or no. If they voted no on the bill because it didn't have pro-life protections in it, then after the final vote, they could always say, Well, I stood up for innocent, unborn human life. I was one of the Stupak dozen.

But if they voted yes, Madam Speaker, and when they were accused later on of flipping their position and not sticking with their publicly announced convictions on pro-life, they could always say, Well, I was never part of the Stupak dozen. I really didn't make that pledge or that oath. I was not part of that deal. So don't write me into this presuming I flipped positions and didn't stick to my convictions because I never announced my convictions. That is what goes on when people who are supposedly part of a coalition remain anonymous and their names do not become public. Their public statements are not part of the record. And so therefore they can vote any way they want to vote and always hide from the accountability. They don't have to give or keep their word. And for months, the Stupak dozen remained anonymous.

And now we have to wonder, was there a single Member of Congress, was

it all Democrats on that dozen, was there a single one that had the courage of their convictions that put up a vote to defend innocent, unborn human life? Or did they all find a way to slip into the excuse of, the President of the United States is going to sign an Executive order that will take the Stupak language and make it the law of the land. That is the summary of the Stupak conference yesterday, as I heard it.

The President's Executive order makes protection of innocent unborn human life from the assault of American taxpayers' dollars, pro-life American taxpayers' dollars protected by an Executive order of the President of the United States.

Now, I have to believe that a duping has taken place here. We are the people who have to take an oath, and we are glad to do it. An oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. We take that oath right down here on the floor together, and I carry the family Bible in to take my oath, to uphold this Constitution of the United States. And we are upholding a Constitution—what we understand the text of the Constitution to mean. And what it was understood to mean at the time of its ratification.

It cannot be anything else. It cannot be a living, breathing, growing, moving, changing, morphing organism. The Constitution has to mean what it says. If it doesn't mean what it says, it is no guarantee whatsoever. It is simply a document that allows a judge or a manipulating attorney to manipulate society however they choose to do so. Or the Constitution could just become instead a shield that an activist judge can hold up and say, that is the Constitution. It was my job to interpret it as a growing, moving, changing, morphing document; and because society has changed, the Constitution has to adapt to it. That is nuts.

It is nuts to think that the Constitution has any value if we are going to put it in the hands of an activist judge and have it turn into something that is malleable, that they can shape in their hands however they want to. There wouldn't be any reason for a Constitution if it was growing, moving, changing, and morphing. The text of it has to mean what it was understood to mean at the time of the ratification of the basic document, the Bill of Rights, or each of the amendments in their time as they came through.

And the Founding Fathers put provisions in place so if we weren't satisfied with this Constitution, its text in its original understanding, then we could amend it. A fair amount of wisdom. It is a high bar. But still, it needs to be a high bar to amend the Constitution because this is our guarantee.

And to think that we would have Members of this United States Congress at this very high and presumably well-educated, well-informed, and sophisticated level, that would take an oath to uphold this Constitution, each

2 years as they are seated in this Congress, and believe somehow this Constitution doesn't mean what it says, that there really isn't what you would call a separation of powers, that the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of government somehow are not defined specifically in here with our individual duties. All legislative powers are vested in the Congress; they are not vested in the President of the United States.

You don't have to read very far into the Constitution, Article I, section 1, "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives." All legislative powers, Madam Speaker.

And yet, Congressman STUPAK and the other 11 of the Stupak dozen found it convenient to believe that this doesn't mean what it says, that a President of the United States can amend the legislation of the land, the law of the land, by Executive order? Who could dream of such a thing? What kind of country could we have if the President can amend the legislation, the Federal code, by Executive order? Any President could come in on a whim and amend the very reasoned deliberations of the House and the Senate that we have come together and concurred in, and sent the document to the President of the United States to be signed into law, and the President could then just simply sign an Executive order to change it?

If the President can do that, why didn't he just write the entire socialized medicine ObamaCare package? If he can run this country by Executive order, we don't need a legislative branch, unless we come together to appropriate money. And why can't you do that by Executive order, too?

This is the kind of thinking that subverts our Constitution. And this initiated and promised from the President of the United States, who used to teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago as an adjunct professor. I will just read this again, just in case we forget what Article I, section 1 says. "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The gentleman from Michigan and the 11 other gentlemen and gentleladies who are either publicly part of the Stupak 12 found something that was the best deal that they could find to let them do what they were probably willing to do for a long time before they finally capitulated, and that is vote for this socialized medicine bill, because that is where the political power has gone. So they will migrate where political power is instead of standing on their convictions to defend innocent, unborn life.

How can it be that the President of the United States will sign an Executive order that alters the legislative language of the United States Con-

gress? What utter arrogance on the part of the White House. What utter naivete, at best, on the part of the Members of this Congress that buy into such a thing.

□ 2230

Madam Speaker, I'm not without experience in this category. I didn't just open up the Constitution and read Article I, section 1. I have a deep and long history with defending the Constitution and the separation of powers.

And, in fact, as a State senator, I exercised that at some expense to myself and my family. As a State senator, I took an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa. And some time in 1999, I received a fax that came from an anonymous source, and I never found out where, but it was a photocopy of an article that was written in the Washington Blade here in Washington, D.C., and it said, at that time State of Iowa Governor Vilsack, now Secretary of Agriculture, had signed an executive order, an executive order that granted special protected status for sexual orientation and gender identity. And it was—I want to say it took great credit for that executive order advancing the special rights of people who often read the Washington Blade newspaper.

It seemed to me that somebody had a little bit of extra exuberance that somehow that information would be sent out here to Washington and it would be posted in the paper and nobody in Iowa would have probably picked up on it, but I think somebody out here found it, cut it out, and faxed it to me. That was on a Wednesday evening. I read that article, checked the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, and there on page 632 of the Iowa Administrative Bulletin I found the executive order.

Now, the Governor had had a press conference that day. He'd talked about several other actions on his part, but he didn't talk about the executive order, executive order number 7, granting special protected status for sexual orientation and gender identity.

And I went to our attorneys and I said, I believe this is a violation of separation of powers. I believe he is legislating by executive order, and I believe it's a constitutional violation. And even our attorneys on our side of this analyzed it and said, No, you're wrong. This is very carefully written and artfully drafted and nuanced in such a way that it isn't a violation of the Constitution, and this executive order will stand.

And it didn't make sense to me, and they couldn't explain it to me. And often I find out, if they can't, it isn't just because I can't understand it; it might be they don't either.

So I sat down at the word processor and I put all the language in section 19B.2 of the Iowa Code. I typed it in so I had the words to work with. Then I took the executive order number 7 on

page 632 of the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and I patched that in to the code of the civil rights section of the Code of Iowa, Iowa law, just like our Federal Code here, Federal law. And where it struck out words in the Iowa Code, I put strike-throughs in them; and where it introduced words, I put underlines in them, and pretty soon I had a document that showed me what the Code of Iowa would read like if that executive order were allowed to stand.

And it was clear to me that the Governor had legislated by executive order. He'd added two more categories to the special protected status of the Civil Rights Act which was patterned off of title VII of the Civil Rights Act in the Federal Code. So it was clear to me that the Governor, the chief executive officer of my State, had legislated by executive order. I didn't have anybody that agreed with me, but I believed it.

So I sat down and I wrote up an analysis of it. And I set that up and I sent it out to about a dozen of the people out there whose judgment I trust, and I asked them to give me an opinion. And that was on a Thursday night.

And before I got an opinion back from anyone, I was driving down the road that Friday morning about 10:15 or so, maybe 10:30, listening to one of our radio talk show hosts, our top radio talk show host in Iowa, who happens to be one of the people that's talking on WHO radio. And that is the original station where Ronald Reagan had a microphone when he learned the broadcasting business, so anyone that has access to that microphone has a legacy to uphold.

And as our talk show host was talking, he brought up this executive order, which I didn't think anybody knew about but me, and he began going down through a list of items that he objected to and an analysis of it. And as I listened, as I drove down the road, it occurred to me that this sounds a lot like the points that I had sent out the night before to my friends for their opinions. And I pulled my pickup truck—where I come from, they're just a pickup—off on the gravel road at an intersection and I dialed on my cell phone into that radio program.

And he asked me what I thought and I told him. I said, I believe the Governor is legislating by executive order. I believe it's a constitutional violation of the separation of powers.

And he said, What are you going to do—at the time—State Senator? He said, What are you going to do, Senator? And I said, I'm going to sue the Governor.

And he asked me, Do you have the support of the legislature? I said, There are 150 of us between the house and the senate, and if 149 of them think it's a bad idea, I am suing him anyway, because he's violated the Constitution of the State of Iowa by legislating by executive order.

Now, to move this longer story into a shorter version, Madam Speaker, it comes down to this. I followed through

on that. There were a number of people that joined me as plaintiffs. I'm very glad that they did. They were stalwart, and we stood together. But the case of *King v. Vilsack* went before the courts, and the courts found in my favor and in the favor of the Constitution and in the favor of the people that stood up to defend the Constitution, and they vacated the executive order because it was unconstitutional. It was an attempt by an executive officer to legislate by executive order rather than allow the constitutional authority of the legislative branch to make those decisions. And so that executive order number 7 was vacated by the courts.

And I believe it was a help to the administration, the Vilsack administration, so that they didn't follow down that path and continue to try to run the State of Iowa without regard to respect for the legitimate authority of the legislative branch.

Well, now Governor Vilsack is the Secretary of Agriculture. We've had our times together, but I'm appreciative of that time, because that gave me the background and that gave me the responsibility to analyze these issues and come to a fundamental conclusion.

If a Governor can't legislate by executive order, neither can a President. It's the height of arrogance to think that you can do so by executive order, especially when the President has so much on the record that would say otherwise.

And I would point out that President Obama was very, very critical of President Bush for his signing statements, not executive orders, that—essentially not an executive order that it would amend a statute that hasn't even gotten to the President's desk yet, but a signing statement that points out reservations about constitutionality of certain segments of a bill.

And here is what President Obama said of signing statements. This is March 9, 2009. He's been inaugurated for a couple of months, a month and a half now. And the title of this memo is, from the White House, "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies; Subject: Presidential Signing Statements."

Now, remember, this is the President who, as a candidate, was critical of President Bush for his signing statements. And he says this: "In recent years, there has been considerable public discussion and criticism of the use of signing statements to raise constitutional objections to statutory provisions."

This is the President who has objections to the utilization of signing statements, which I have some of those same reservations to be objective in this.

And he goes on and says: "There is no doubt that the practice of issuing such statements can be abused," an implication President Bush abused those.

Continuing, "Constitutional signing statements should not be used to sug-

gest that the President will disregard statutory requirements on the basis of policy disagreements."

I'd better read that again. "Constitutional signing statements should not be used to suggest that the President will disregard statutory requirements on the basis of policy disagreements."

That's President Obama as recently as March 9, 2009. And here he is, March 21st, now the 22nd, 2010. So let's just call this a year and a couple of weeks later, the President of the United States apparently believes that he can go beyond the signing statement, even though he's critical of signing statements and the "constitutional signing statement should not be used to suggest that the President will disregard statutory requirements on the basis of policy disagreements."

Well, there apparently is a policy disagreement between Bart Stupak and the other 11, however anonymous they might be, and those who are willing to vote for this bill, regardless. But we know the President of the United States doesn't disagree with the policy in the bill that he's about to sign tomorrow.

□ 2240

He and BART STUPAK disagree, as do the 11, as does every Republican that voted for the Stupak amendment and presumably some of those that are part of the 64 Democrats that did the first time around.

But the President's taken a position that signing statements are to be used carefully and with great restraint even though he said as a candidate he didn't support signing statements at all. And now the same President is telling us that he can amend a piece of legislation that's been fought over since last July by everybody in America, finally passes the House of Representatives, goes to the President's desk, and he's going to amend it by executive order to keep our STUPAK happy. And I went to court to sue a Governor who is now the Secretary of Agriculture successfully to make the point that the chief executive officer of the State or the United States has no authority to amend legislation by executive order. *King v. Vilsack*'s in the books. This executive order doesn't have any weight or substance. It will either be thrown out in court or will be disregarded. Mr. STUPAK has to know that.

That is another thing that the President went on and said with signing statements. With these considerations in mind and based upon advice of the Department of Justice, the President, speaking through this memo, I will issue signing statements to address constitutional concerns only when it is appropriate to do so as a means of discharging my constitutional responsibilities. In issuing signing statements I shall adhere to the following principles: Ya-da-da.

Only when it is appropriate to do so as a means of discharging my constitutional responsibilities. The President

doesn't have a constitutional responsibility to sign an executive order. It would alter the language in the legislation. That is the responsibility of this Congress. And to think that there would be a piece of legislation that was passed here that could not have passed if the convictions of the people that were required to vote for it would have been reflected in their vote. But no. The false promise of an executive order brings about the flip of a dozen votes and a bill that couldn't pass—in fact, a bill that couldn't pass the United States Senate today passed the floor of the House last night, and it's on its way to the President because the President promised an executive order that would, in effect, amend the legislation that will soon be signed into law. It is a constitutional violation. I have been to court to prove it.

And I would go further and say why would anybody believe that it is the intent of the President to follow through on such a thing if, in the ultra-hypothetical situation, he really had an authority to sign an executive order that would bring about this effect? Why would anybody believe this?

I went back today and a looked through the transcripts of the Illinois State Senate. And here's what I found. State of Illinois, 92d General Assembly, regular session, Senate transcript 20th legislative day, March 30, 2001. Not so old in our time.

Where's the President on the issue of protecting unborn human lives? Well, before the Illinois legislature, several times the Illinois Born-Alive Infants Protection Act was introduced, it was introduced to provide legal protection to all born babies wanted or not, including the right—and it gave them the right to medical care. Then-Senator Barack Obama voted multiple times against such legislation. The President has not stood up to defend innocent unborn human life. When he was asked at the Saddleback Church in August of 2008 when his life began or when life begins, his answer was, That is above my pay scale.

Well, he seemed to think it was not above his pay scale when he spoke on the floor of the Senate that day. And the sum total of the dialogue of the President would tell any careful reader with a somewhat critical eye that the President of the United States must believe that a woman who was seeking an abortion, even though the baby survived the attempted abortion, has a right to a dead baby anyway.

Here's what I read from that transcript on that day, which is March 30, 2001. The floor of the Illinois Senate. And the question came from Senator Obama: "Thank you, Madam President. Will the sponsor yield for questions?" Presiding answer responded: "He indicates he will."

In which case State Senator Obama followed with this. He said: "This bill was fairly extensively debated in the Judiciary Committee, and so I won't belabor the issue. I do want to just

make sure that everybody in the Senate knows what this bill is about, as I understand it.

“Senator O’Malley, the testimony during the committee indicated that one of the key concerns was—is that there was a method of abortion, an induced abortion, where the—the fetus or child, as—as some might describe it, is still temporarily alive outside the womb. And one of the concerns that came out of the testimony was the fact that they were not being properly cared for during that brief period of time that they were still living. Is that correct? Is that an accurate sort of description of one of the key concerns in the bill?”

Senator O’Malley, presiding officer, apparently responded and then from, yes, Senator O’Malley, the sponsor of the bill, said, “Senator Obama, it is certainly a key concern that the—the way children are treated following their birth under the circumstances has been reported to be, without question, in my opinion, less than humane, and so this bill suggests that appropriate steps be taken to treat that baby as a—a citizen of the United States and afforded all the rights and protections it deserves under the Constitution of the United States.”

That is Senator O’Malley.

Senator Obama responded: “Well, it turned out—that during the testimony a number of members who are typically in favor of a woman’s right to choose an abortion were actually sympathetic to some of the concerns that you—you raised and that were raised by witnesses in the testimony. And there was some suggestion that we might be able to craft something that might meet constitutional muster with respect to caring for fetuses or children who were delivered in this fashion.”

Senator Obama continued: “Unfortunately, this bill goes a little bit further, and so I just want to suggest, not that I think that it’ll make too much difference with respect to how we vote, that this is probably not going to survive constitutional scrutiny. Number one, whenever we define a pre-viable fetus as a person that is protected by the equal protection clause or the other elements in the Constitution, what we’re really saying is, in fact, that they are persons that are entitled to the kinds of protections.”

In any case, watching the clock tick down, Madam Speaker, I’m going to follow with this—let’s see, “that they are persons that are entitled to the kinds of protections that would be provided to a—a child, a 9-month-old—child that was delivered to term.” In other words, he draws a distinction between the unborn child that is struggling for life after an attempt of abortion and the child that is 9-months-old.

And he goes on and says: “That determination then, essentially, if it was accepted by a court, would forbid abortions to take place. I mean, it—it would essentially bar abortions, because the equal protection clause does

not allow somebody to kill a child and if this is a”—so he admits that. He admits then abortion is killing a child if you allow that child to be named as a citizen of the United States by law.

Now continuing: “And if this is a child, then this would be an anti-abortion statute. For that purpose, I think it would probably be found unconstitutional. The second reason that it would be found unconstitutional.

“This essentially says that a doctor is required to provide treatment to a pre-viable child, or fetus, however way you may want to describe it. Viability is the line that has been drawn by the Supreme Court to determine whether or not an abortion can or cannot take place.”

Not true, actually, Madam Speaker. They didn’t draw that line. They made exceptions for life or health of the mother and that includes now, according to *Dole v. Bolton* as to economic or the familial health of the perspective mother, who I consider as a mother that day.

It goes on, and I will just bring this to a conclusion, as the President of the United States continues all of this dialogue on the floor of the Illinois Senate, standing up in opposition to the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act which protects the life of a child that has survived an abortion from being pushed off into a cold room and starved to death so no one can hear that child scream itself to death, the President argues in the substance of this that this woman has a right to a dead baby.

□ 2250

It concludes this way: “As a consequence, I think that we will probably end up in court once again, as we often do on this issue, and, as a consequence, I will be voting ‘present.’”

This President said he would vote “present” on the issue of the Born Alive Act, which is the most outrageous position, and it finds itself in direct contradiction to the Born Alive Act, which is almost identical to the Illinois act that was passed unanimously in this United States Congress, in the House, and by a voice vote in the Senate, or vice versa; I actually don’t remember which way, without opposition in each Chamber, but opposition in the Chamber of the Illinois Senate, by the President of the United States, who now we are going to trust to write an Executive order that’s not going to be constitutionally upheld, that doesn’t have the convictions of the President, but it gives just the smallest of fig leaves for the Stupak dozen. That’s what the American people have seen, Madam Speaker. That’s what brings some of their outrage.

But shifting subjects and bringing this into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and towards the conclusion, I will point out a press release that does give me some hope. This is a press release that also comes from Chicago, AP. The headline is this: “ACORN disbanding because of money woes, scandal.” It’s

an article by Michael Tarm, and it was filed at 8:57, fairly fresh news for us.

It says, “The once mighty community activist group ACORN announced Monday it is folding amid falling revenues—6 months after video footage emerged showing some of its workers giving tax tips to conservative activists posing as a pimp and a prostitute.

Hannah and James, in 6 months, according to this article, have brought about the destruction of ACORN, ACORN the criminal enterprise, ACORN that has been involved in advocating for a Community Reinvestment Act and then deciding they are the brokers of who is writing the most bad loans in bad neighborhoods. ACORN, the organization that admitted to over 400,000 false or fraudulent voter registration forms, ACORN that has been under multiple prosecutions in multiple States, at least 14, I believe it is 16 States in the country for voter fraud, voter registration fraud and a number of other activities.

ACORN, the organization that was raided in New Orleans, Louisiana, at their national headquarters, and the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana brought out a massive amount of records, copied those records for ACORN, and they are being sorted through to this day. ACORN, the organization that seemed to want to change the shingle but it couldn’t change the faces of the people that were running the organization, and the pressure that’s come in this Congress to shut off funding to go to ACORN; the United States Senate shut off funding to ACORN. Thanks to Senator MIKE JOHANNIS, who offered the amendments to get that done.

And then there was a judge, Nina Gershon, in the Eastern District of New York, who decided that Congress didn’t have a constitutional authority to end funding to a multiple criminal enterprise entity because we failed, our government failed, our Solicitor General apparently failed to make the argument before the Eastern District of New York that Congress had some motive other than punitive. And so there was an unprecedented decision made by Judge Nina Gershon, and she ruled that it was a bill of attainder and we should not have punished ACORN, and that ACORN has access to, and should, to Federal funding for grants and contracts, not only what’s going on in the past, what’s going on now, but in the future, because they have been successful in the past, and Congress failed to prove.

Well, there isn’t going to be that center of ACORN to appropriate funds to as long as we keep the pressure up, Madam Speaker. America is a better place because of this good news tonight.

I am not convinced that this is the end of ACORN. I think people like that re-form again and shape new organizations and come back in an insidious way, but we have got to follow and track all the money all the way down.

We have got to stand up for the principle of life, we have got to stand up for the Constitution. We have got to respect article 1, section 1, where all legislative authority is vested in the Constitution of the United States.

Follow through on ACORN. The sun did come up this morning, even though it was behind the cloud, and there is still some free air left in America.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 2010 AT PAGE H1818

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

[Omitted from the Record of March 20, 2010]

Petition 10. March 15, 2010, by Mr. WALTER B. JONES on the bill H.R. 775, was signed by the following Members: Walter B. Jones, Joe Wilson, and Adam H. Putnam.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SABLAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SABLAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MCCOTTER, for 5 minutes, today and March 23 and 24.

Mr. LATTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOHMERT, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3590. An act entitled The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 23, 2010, at 10:30 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6723. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 4 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6724. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's "Major" final rule — Truth in Lending [Regulation Z; Docket No. R-1370] received March 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6725. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Multiemployer Pension Plan Information Made Available on Request (RIN: 1210-AB21) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6726. A letter from the NIH Associate Director for AIDS Research and Director, Office of AIDS Research, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting Fiscal Year 2011 Trans-NIH AIDS Research By-Pass Budget Estimate and Trans-NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6727. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Insurer Reporting Requirements; List of Insurers Required To File Reports [Docket No.: NHTSA-2009-0050] (RIN: 2127-AK46) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6728. A letter from the District of Columbia Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "District's Earmark Process Needs Improvement", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6729. A letter from the District of Columbia Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "District's Earmark Process Needs Improvement", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6730. A letter from the Associate Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting the Agency's annual report prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-174, for Fiscal Year 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6731. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Financial Report of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6732. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6733. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6734. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6735. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A. Model PIAGGIO P-180 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1116; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-061-AD; Amendment 39-16193; AD 2010-03-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6736. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S-92A Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0066; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-52-AD; Amendment 39-16190; AD 2009-23-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6737. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 767-200, -300, and -300F Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0031; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-266-AD; Amendment 39-16192; AD 2010-03-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6738. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135BJ, -135ER, -135KE, -135KL, and -135LR Airplanes; and EMB-145, -145ER, -145MR, -145LR, -145XR, -145MP, and -145EP Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0659; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-060-AD; Amendment 39-16191; AD 2010-03-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6739. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route Q-108; Florida [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0885; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-17] received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6740. A letter from the Ambassador, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the 2010 Trade Policy Agenda and 2009 Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2213(a); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6741. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2007 annual report on the Child Support Enforcement Program, pursuant to Section 452(a) of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6742. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting First Quarterly Report of FY 2010 under The Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2008, pursuant to Public Law 110-389; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs.