

the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota, Representative ERIK PAULSEN, a member of our Financial Services Committee, as well as the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee that I chair. I was pleased to introduce H.R. 3506, the Eliminate Privacy Notice Confusion Act, with him and our colleague, Representative PETER ROSKAM, who originally introduced this bill in the 110th Congress when he served on the Financial Services Committee.

In the last Congress, Mr. Speaker, this legislation was included in a bank and thrift regulatory bill I introduced, which was later included in a comprehensive regulatory reform measure this House approved by voice vote. But as is too often the case, the Senate failed to act.

The legislation we consider today will help minimize confusion consumers have about their privacy rights regarding two conflicting provisions of two prior laws. The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act specifically prohibits subject companies from sharing personal information with third parties. Yet the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act still requires these firms to provide annual privacy notices that allow consumers to opt out of having their information shared with third parties. Since this practice is already prohibited by law, these annual notices only confuse the consumers that receive them.

H.R. 3506 will amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to exempt from its annual privacy policy notice requirement any financial institution which meets several criteria and are already prohibited by the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act from sharing personal information with third parties. Waiving the privacy notice requirement will reduce confusion for consumers who may incorrectly think, by receiving the notice, that the companies have the right to share their personal information with third parties.

This should not be confused with the privacy policy financial institutions

must provide to consumers when they open an account, which will be unaffected by this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3506, and I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3506, the Eliminate Privacy Notice Confusion Act.

This bill will help reduce the burden and confusion of privacy notice requirements by providing exemption from sending an annual privacy notice for those institutions that do not share nonpublic customer information with unaffiliated third parties or those that do not change their privacy policies at all.

Under current law, banks and other financial institutions are required to send out an annual privacy notification to their customers informing them that nothing has changed, and they still do not share privacy information. This is often quite very confusing to customers.

Essentially, under my legislation, financial institutions are relieved of an unnecessary and redundant regulatory burden which will help lower costs and reduce junk mail that the customers receive in the mail every day. It will also lessen confusion to customers because they will no longer receive letters informing them that their bank's privacy policy has not changed at all.

Madam Speaker, it's important to note that this legislation only applies to those institutions that do not share personal financial information with third parties and do not change their privacy policies. This means that the privacy policy that banks must provide to consumers when they open an account remains completely unaffected. The bottom line is that nothing in this legislation in this bill allows for the disclosure of private information and companies are still prohibited from sharing any personal information with third parties.

Similar legislation has passed the House in previous Congresses with strong, bipartisan support; and I want to recognize the bipartisan manner in which that legislation was again handled this year.

Madam Speaker, I especially want to thank Chairman FRANK and Ranking Member BACHUS for their assistance with the legislation and their willingness to bring this legislation and assist me in bringing it to the House floor.

Finally, I want to thank the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) for his hard work on this legislation. He has done exemplary work throughout his 12 years here in this body, and we are going to miss his spirit and commitment of working in a bipartisan manner, and I appreciate his friendship as well.

I ask for a "yes" vote on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. I want to thank the gentleman, Madam Speaker, for his very kind comments.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, in closing, this bill is a win/win. It reduces an unnecessary and redundant regulatory burden for consumers, and I ask for adoption of the bipartisan legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. I yield myself 1 minute.

Madam Speaker, again, I commend the gentleman from Minnesota for his work on this bipartisan legislation, and it is bipartisan legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3506.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3506, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "To amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide an exception from the continuing requirement for annual privacy notices for financial institutions which do not change their policies and practices with regard to disclosing nonpublic personal information from the policies and practices that were disclosed in the most recent disclosure sent to consumers, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMENDING THE AMERICAN SAIL TRAINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 197) to commend the American Sail Training Association for its advancement of character building under sail and for its advancement of international goodwill, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 197

Whereas the American Sail Training Association (ASTA) is an educational nonprofit corporation whose declared mission is "to encourage character building through sail training, promote sail training to the North American public and support education under sail";

Whereas since its founding in 1973, ASTA has promoted these goals through—

(1) support of character building experiences aboard traditionally rigged sail training vessels;

(2) a program of scholarship funds supporting such experiences;

(3) a long history of tall ship races, rallies, and maritime festivals dating back as far as 1976;

(4) the Tall Ships Challenge series of races and maritime festivals which—

(A) have been conducted each year since 2001;

(B) have reached an aggregate audience to date of some 8,000,000 spectators;

(C) have had a cumulative economic impact of over \$400,000,000 for over 30 host communities; and

(D) involve sail training vessels, trainees, and crews from all the coasts of the United States and around the world;

(5) support of its membership of more than 200 sail training vessels, embracing barks, barques, barkentines, brigantines, brigs, schooners, sloops, and full-rigged ships, which carry the flags of the United States, Canada, and many other nations and have brought life changing adventures to thousands and thousands of young trainees;

(6) a series of more than 30 annual sail training conferences to date, conducted in numerous cities throughout the United States and Canada and embracing the Safety Under Sail Forum and the Education Under Sail Forum;

(7) extensive collaboration with the United States Coast Guard and with the premier sail training vessel of the United States, the square-rigged barque USCGC *Eagle*;

(8) publication of "Sail Tall Ships", a periodic directory of sail training opportunities; and

(9) supporting the enactment of the Sailing Schools Vessel Act of 1982, Public Law 97-322, on October 15, 1982;

Whereas ASTA has ably represented the United States as its national sail training organization as a founding member of Sail Training International, the recognized international body for the promotion of sail training, which itself carries forward a series of international races amongst square-rigged and other traditionally rigged vessels reaching back as far as the 1950s; and

Whereas ASTA and Sail Training International are collaborating with port partners around the Atlantic Ocean to produce Tall Ships Atlantic Challenge 2009, an international fleet of sail training vessels originating in Europe, voyaging to North America, and returning to Europe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the American Sail Training Association for its advancement of character building experiences for youth at sea in traditionally rigged sailing vessels and its advancement of the finest traditions of the sea; and—

(2) commends the American Sail Training Association as the national sail training association of the United States, representing the sail training community of the United States in the international forum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 197.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Introduced by Congressman KENNEDY, H. Res. 197 commends the Amer-

ican Sail Training Association, ASTA, for its work creating opportunities for young people to sail on traditionally rigged sailing vessels and for its work representing the United States in international sail training fora.

Barclay Warburton III founded ASTA in 1973. After he participated in a tall ships race held in Europe, he was inspired to form an organization in the United States that would be dedicated to supporting character building through sail training and promoting sail training to the North American public.

Over the past nearly four decades, ASTA has carried on his vision by working to instill a love of sea in the next generation. The organization gives young people the chance to sail on tall ships and supports professional development among the crew members who work on tall ships. ASTA also organizes tall ship races and associated maritime festivals such as the Tall Ships Challenge Series.

These festivals give young people interested in sailing the chance to experience life on tall ships. They have also enabled millions of spectators to experience the majesty of tall ships and have created significant economic benefits in the coastal communities in which they have been held.

I note that the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Eagle* was used to train cadets at the Coast Guard Academy on the principles of seamanship. It's just one of the many vessels that has worked extensively with ASTA and participated in many ASTA sailing events.

ASTA's work is critical to preserving our Nation's rich maritime heritage and ensuring that its traditions are passed on to the next generation. Madam Speaker, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I urge the adoption of H. Res. 197 of the House today and commend the good work of my friend, Congressman KENNEDY, on this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

I rise in very strong support of this resolution.

House Resolution 197 recognizes the contribution of the American Sail Training Association. Tall ships remind us of our proud maritime history and our heritage. Through this Association, many, many young people get an opportunity to train aboard these vessels and to gain important leadership experience.

Sailing provides a great opportunity, a wonderful opportunity, to be outside, to be out in nature, enjoying our Nation's bountiful natural resources. Moreover, it's an opportunity for individuals to learn the value of teamwork, and it provides a personal competitive challenge for each member of the crew as they attempt to match their sailing skills against those of the other boats

and Mother Nature. There's actually nothing like it.

I speak from some personal experience, Madam Speaker. Actually, my family was in the marina business. I sold sailboats before I ever became involved in public service. It was our family business. It was the way we made our living. It was our family hobby.

In fact, some of my fondest memories include participating in what are some of the marquis freshwater sailing regattas in the Great Lakes, of which I am happy to represent a district from, such as the Port Huron to Mackinac race, of which I have raced in 29 of them. Actually, after you race 25, they induct you into something called the Old Goat Society, or, in my case, I am an old nanny goat. I think I am the only old nanny goat in the United States Congress, as well as participating in the Chicago-to-Mackinac freshwater race as well.

Since 1973, the American Sail Training Association has been introducing young people to the world of sailing, specifically on tall ships. Madam Speaker, these experiences instill the values of hard work, leadership, appreciation for our environment, and cooperation as well, all attributes which will serve young people very well throughout their lifetime.

This summer, the American Sail Training Association is going to be partnering with Great Lakes United, which will bring a fleet of international tall ships actually into the Great Lakes. As these vessels sail through the world's largest body of fresh water, in fact, the Great Lakes are fully one-fifth or 20 percent of the fresh water supply of the entire planet, they will be calling on various ports throughout the Great Lakes to promote stewardship of the Great Lakes and the educational benefits of sailing.

Again, as one who has sailed throughout the Great Lakes, I know that the young people who participate in this venture will be astounded by the majesty as well as the challenges that they will face from a sailing and a boating perspective on the Great Lakes.

I certainly commend the American Sail Training Association for their work to promote the continued display and use of these majestic ships, as well as their efforts to provide a platform to advance historical and environmental awareness also and, of course, development of leadership skills amongst our young people.

In closing, I would just say that there are few things, Madam Speaker, more moving or majestic that speak to us of our proud maritime heritage than when we see the tall ships. Who can forget, certainly in our Nation's bicentennial, when the tall ships came into New York Harbor, going by the Statue of Liberty, really speaks to what America is certainly all about, I think.

This resolution recognizes an organization that allows young people to experience these tall ships. I would urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I just wanted to close here and just say that I agree with the gentlelady with regard to tall ships. Being from the port city of Baltimore, we've had the opportunity to see the tall ships and to see what sailing has done for our country. I think this is an outstanding resolution, and so I would move for the adoption of it and suggest that all Members vote for it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 197, as amended, introduced by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), commending the American Sail Training Association for its advancement of character building under sail and for its advancement of international goodwill.

In 1972, Barclay Warburton III, of Newport, Rhode Island, his two sons, and several friends sailed the brigantine *Black Pearl* across the Atlantic to participate in a tall ships race from England to Sweden. Mr. Warburton was inspired by the enthusiasm and spirit of the young people who participated in the race and, in 1973, he established the American Sail Training Association, ASTA, to provide similar experiences for young people in the United States.

Today, ASTA is a respected nonprofit organization with a mission to encourage character building under sail.

ASTA provides young people with experiences aboard traditionally rigged sail training vessels, and manages scholarship and grant programs. ASTA also organizes and participates in tall ships races and maritime festivals involving vessels and crews from all coasts of the United States and from around the world.

ASTA supports more than 200 training vessels of many types from the United States, Canada, and other nations. Each year, ASTA also supports more than 30 annual sail training conferences throughout the United States and Canada. ASTA also publishes "Sail Tall Ships", a periodic directory of sail training opportunities.

ASTA collaborates extensively with the United States Coast Guard and the USCG *Eagle* to conduct many of its sail training programs.

As the United States' representative in, and a founding member of, Sail Training International, STI, the international body promoting sail training, ASTA recently collaborated with STI and port partners around the Atlantic Ocean to create the Tall Ships Atlantic Challenge 2009: a 7,000-mile trip around the Atlantic over the traditional routes followed by ships during the age of sail.

I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for introducing this resolution to commend the American Sail Training Association.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 197.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the

rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 197, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN C. GODBOLD UNITED STATES JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4275) to designate the annex building under construction for the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold United States Judicial Administration Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4275

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The annex building under construction for the United States courthouse located at 56 Forsyth Street in Atlanta, Georgia, known as the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building, shall be known and designated as the "John C. Godbold Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the annex building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "John C. Godbold Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4275.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and my friend Mr. CUMMINGS for yielding. I will not take the 5 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to name the annex building at the United States Courthouse on Forsyth Street in downtown Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold Federal Building."

Judge John C. Godbold was born in 1920 in Coy, Alabama, about 100 miles to the west of my hometown of Troy.

In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Judge Godbold to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth

Circuit, a key post due to the many civil rights cases before the circuit during the fifties, the sixties and seventies.

Judge Godbold holds the distinction of being the only judge in the history of the United States to be the chief judge of two separate judicial circuits, the Fifth, and then later the 11th Circuit in Atlanta. It is with this legislation that we recognize the significant achievement of Judge Godbold and thank him for his many years of service to this country.

Madam Speaker, I would especially like to express my sympathy to Judge Godbold's family, friends, and colleagues on the judge's recent passing in December 2009.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I'd like to yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from Georgia, I think, just did a great job explaining why we are here today. I'm not going to go through, again, this distinguished American's extensive record of public service. I do want to, though, as the gentleman from Georgia just mentioned, highlight what he just said, that this is the first person to serve as chief judge in two different Federal circuits, which is really a remarkable achievement.

Also, prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Godbold was in private practice, but he also served in the U.S. Army. I always like to highlight when we're here on the floor and we're doing something like naming a building, if, in fact, someone has also served in the U.S. military, which I think is the most noble way to serve our country. I think it's important to highlight.

So again, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) for bringing this bill. I understand that the entire Georgia delegation is not only supporting this legislation but are cosponsors with him. Again, this is an individual who has an extensive record of public service.

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I just want to associate myself with the words of both of my colleagues and urge the Members of this body to support this resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 4275 to designate the annex building under construction for the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold United States Judicial Administration Building." I would also like to commend JOHN LEWIS, the sponsor of this resolution, for his commitment to preserving the accomplishments of John C. Godbold.

The recognition of the accomplishments of Judge John C. Godbold is well overdue. John C. Godbold, born in Coy, Alabama, attended Auburn University and graduated in 1940. Shortly thereafter, he attended Harvard Law School. His studies were interrupted however,