

serves to inspire our Nation's citizenry to seek out events near them.

I want to thank Representative MCMORRIS RODGERS for bringing this resolution to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington, CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, the sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1270, a resolution expressing support for Mathematics Awareness Month.

Over the last several decades, there has been a growing concern with the low number of students who are graduating with a degree in mathematics. A 2002 report issued by the National Science Foundation found that the number of math degrees represented 1 percent of all bachelor's degrees in 1998, which was down from 1½ percent in 1985. Our concern is that the demand for those with mathematics degrees has and will continue to significantly exceed the available number of individuals qualified to meet our Nation's employment needs in the areas requiring math backgrounds.

Mathematics Awareness Month is intended to raise public awareness and the appreciation for mathematics. First recognized as Mathematics Awareness Week by President Ronald Reagan in 1986, the need for increased outreach was recognized. In 1999, Mathematics Awareness Month was established, and it has been recognized every year since by the Federal Government and by interested stakeholders to increase visibility and to highlight math's relevancy and importance to our economic future.

This month, Mathematics Awareness Month will focus on the relationship between math and sports, emphasizing the role that math plays in sports, such as time and measurement and statistics and probability.

I think what's interesting is that a 2005 GAO report found that teacher effectiveness between grades kindergarten and 12th was critical to a student's ongoing interest in mathematics. As we move forward with the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, we should be cognizant of what is resonating with students and what is not, particularly in the areas of mathematics, science, engineering, and technology. Mathematics Awareness Month is one example of how we can help teachers make that important practical connection with students in needed areas of study.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. SABLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a longtime advocate of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—or STEM—edu-

cation during my tenure here in Congress, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 1270, expressing support for Mathematics Awareness Month.

In our increasingly global and technology-based economy, math education has become even more important to ensuring our Nation's continued economic competitiveness. Learning math is financially beneficial for both our Nation's economy and for our students.

In 2010, the top 10 highest paying college majors were all related to math, science, and engineering. Unfortunately, recent National Association of Educational Progress—NAEP—test scores has shown little or no progress among our fourth and eighth grade students since 2007. Despite the best efforts of many, this data demonstrate that much more must be done to improve mathematics education and to demonstrate its relevance to our Nation's students.

That is why the Joint Policy Board of Mathematics has chosen the 2010 theme "Mathematics and Sports" for this year's Mathematics Awareness Month. It will highlight the intersection of the sports world with the wide world of mathematics, a universal language which is used to investigate questions ranging from the trajectory of a baseball to the weight of a star.

Sports offer a variety of data, strategies, and probabilities which are each uniquely suited to mathematical analysis. Beyond its obvious use in evaluating baseball players and football quarterbacks, mathematics is necessary to design the dimple patterns on golf balls and the composition of racing tires. Today's baseball and basketball teams are even utilizing complex, new mathematical formulas to assemble the best teams at the lowest cost. This sports theme will provide students with countless opportunities to apply a range of math skills on real-life issues they encounter every day.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Mathematics Awareness Month, and I urge my colleagues to join me in encouraging all schools, colleges, universities, and other organizations to recognize the importance of mathematics in their own curricula.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1270 to express support for Mathematics Awareness Month. This year, Mathematics Awareness Month will take place in April with the theme of "Mathematics and Sports." Events and demonstrations will take place across the country and include a variety of workshops, exhibits, competitions, and lectures to both educate people and encourage the study of mathematics.

As our society becomes increasingly dependent on technology, professionals who have a deep understanding of math and science are going to be in high demand. For this reason it is imperative that we educate the coming generation to truly understand mathematics and how it can be applied to everyday life. Simply put, our economy is going to demand an understanding of mathematics, and it

is imperative that we rise to the challenge and teach our young people the mathematics skills they need.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my years in Congress, I have been an avid supporter of mathematics, engineering, and other related fields. I fully believe that we have to hold mathematics education in higher regard as innovation is a direct byproduct of a deep understanding of this field. For this reason, Mathematics Awareness Month is incredibly important, and I encourage my fellow colleagues to join me today in supporting this resolution for both our students and the future of our country.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Seeing that I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1270, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1270.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTEERISM

Mr. SABLON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1276) recognizing the continued importance of volunteerism and national service and the anniversary of the signing of the landmark service legislation, the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1276

Whereas April 21, 2010, marks the first anniversary of the signing of the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act;

Whereas the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act reauthorized the Corporation for National and Community Service and its programs through 2014, expanding opportunities for millions of people in the United States to serve the Nation;

Whereas the country is experiencing a wave of new innovation and collaboration to increase volunteerism; as social entrepreneurs try new approaches, technology increases access and expands service, and corporate volunteers provide pro bono skills to nonprofit organizations;

Whereas the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act increases volunteer opportunities for people in the United States of all ages, with a focus on disadvantaged youth, seniors, and veterans;

Whereas the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act promotes social innovation by

supporting and expanding proven programs and builds capacity of individuals, nonprofits, and communities to volunteer; and

Whereas the legislation leverages service to assist in meeting challenges in the areas of education, health, clean energy, veterans, and economic opportunity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes that service is of significant value to the United States; and

(2) recognizes the first anniversary of the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act, and encourages every citizen of the United States to continue to answer the call to serve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLÁN) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLÁN. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1276 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1276, which recognizes the anniversary of the signing of the landmark service legislation, which is the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act, and the continued importance of volunteerism and national service to our country.

For many Americans, including my constituents in the Northern Mariana Islands, service is the most valuable way for them to contribute to their communities. The Serve America Act encourages all Americans—from at-risk youth in inner cities, to people in rural communities, to people in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, to seniors and veterans—to unite in service to their communities. This is the universal quality of service that Martin Luther King spoke about when he said, “Everyone can be great because anyone can serve.”

The Serve America Act expands many of the current service programs, including AmeriCorps, which is on a path to increasing its volunteer force from 75,000 to 250,000 by 2014. These new initiatives will specifically focus on key areas that are the foundation of our Nation’s growth and prosperity, such as education, health care, energy, and veterans.

□ 1500

Young adults who join AmeriCorps VISTA commit to serve full time for a year at a nonprofit organization or local government agency, working to fight illiteracy, improve health services, create businesses, and strengthen

community groups. Programs like these are valuable teaching tools for students to apply real-world experiences to issues they may encounter in the classroom and to grow as individuals while giving back.

Most importantly, the act seeks to revitalize our Nation’s commitment to, and engagement in, service, especially among our Nation’s youth. I strongly believe that our people are our most important and best resource, and engaging them in service puts that resource to work for the good of the community as a whole. I have seen the benefits, in my home in the Northern Mariana Islands, to the recipient of service and the volunteer alike, and I know that it is a rewarding experience for both, one that strengthens the ties of our community.

This week also marks the 37th Annual National Volunteer Week. Established in 1974, National Volunteer Week celebrates the spirit of service that has been so important to bringing Americans together, especially in times of economic hardship. According to the Corporation for National and Community Service, 61.8 million Americans, or 26 percent of adults, took time to contribute some volunteer service in 2008. Those volunteers donated 8 billion hours, worth \$162 billion.

Finally, I want to recognize the person for whom this Serve America Act is named, the late Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Senator Kennedy spent his life serving his country, never forgetting the words spoken by his brother President John F. Kennedy in 1961: “Of those to whom much is given, much is required.” I am proud that we can honor Senator Kennedy’s memory by encouraging Americans to offer service to their fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for this resolution commemorating the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution celebrating its 1 year anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1276, recognizing the continued importance of volunteerism and national service and commemorating the anniversary of the signing of this landmark service legislation, the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act.

Albert Einstein once said, “A person starts to live when he can live outside himself.” Regardless of one’s age or background, education or interests, experience or abilities, every American should have the chance to serve because all have something to contribute to the greater good.

The Serve America Act increases opportunities for Americans of all ages to serve; supports innovation in the nonprofit sector; and ensures good management, cost-effectiveness, and accountability in organizations receiving

tax dollars. The Serve America Act established a Summer of Service program to provide education awards for rising sixth through 12th graders, a Semester of Service program for high school students to engage in service learning, and Youth Empowerment Zones for secondary students and out-of-school youth. It authorizes Non-profit Capacity Building grants to provide organizational development assistance to small and mid-size nonprofit organizations. In addition, it ensures that programs receiving assistance under national service laws are accountable by continuously evaluating them for effectiveness in achieving performance and cost goals.

Today we recognize the anniversary of the signing of this legislation and encourage Americans to continue to answer the call to serve. I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. SABLÁN. Mr. Speaker, again I express my support for this resolution, and I encourage all my colleagues to join me in their support.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1276, which commemorates the anniversary of the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act and calls on the American people to consider volunteering in their communities. The Serve America Act, which was signed into law by President Obama on April 21, 2009, created additional service and volunteer opportunities for Americans by expanding and strengthening existing federal grants and programs that provide community service.

The Serve America Act provides 175,000 new service opportunities, which more than triples the number of nationwide volunteers involved in these programs. This legislation includes initiatives to increase energy conservation, improve the health status of economically disadvantaged individuals, and enhance economic opportunity for economically disadvantaged individuals. Additionally, the Serve America Act enhanced the existing learning programs of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, by providing year round opportunities to improve the education of children and youth. The volunteers involved in these programs should be applauded for working to address some of the grave problems that impact many of their fellow Americans.

My friend, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, came from a family with a long legacy of serving our country. Today, we take time to honor his memory, his outstanding commitment to the public service, and this final legislative triumph. I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLÁN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1276.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 1963, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1104, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1216, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

CAREGIVERS AND VETERANS OMNIBUS HEALTH SERVICES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1963, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1963, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 214]

YEAS—419

Ackerman	Brown-Waite,	Davis (IL)
Aderholt	Ginny	Davis (KY)
Adler (NJ)	Buchanan	Davis (TN)
Akin	Burgess	DeFazio
Alexander	Burton (IN)	DeGette
Altmire	Butterfield	Delahunt
Andrews	Buyer	DeLauro
Arcuri	Calvert	Dent
Austria	Camp	Deutch
Baca	Campbell	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bachmann	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bachus	Cao	Dicks
Baird	Capito	Dingell
Baldwin	Capps	Doggett
Barrow	Capuano	Donnelly (IN)
Bartlett	Cardoza	Doyle
Barton (TX)	Carnahan	Dreier
Bean	Carney	Driehaus
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Duncan
Berkley	Carter	Edwards (MD)
Berman	Cassidy	Edwards (TX)
Berry	Castle	Ehlers
Biggert	Castor (FL)	Ellison
Blibray	Chaffetz	Ellsworth
Bilirakis	Chandler	Emerson
Bishop (GA)	Childers	Engel
Bishop (NY)	Chu	Eshoo
Bishop (UT)	Clarke	Etheridge
Blackburn	Clay	Fallin
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Farr
Blunt	Clyburn	Fattah
Bocieri	Coble	Filner
Boehner	Coffman (CO)	Flake
Bonner	Cole	Fleming
Bono Mack	Conaway	Forbes
Boozman	Connolly (VA)	Fortenberry
Boren	Cooper	Foster
Boswell	Costa	Fox
Boucher	Costello	Frank (MA)
Boustany	Courtney	Franks (AZ)
Boyd	Crenshaw	Frelinghuysen
Brady (PA)	Crowley	Fudge
Brady (TX)	Cuellar	Gallagher
Braley (IA)	Culberson	Garamendi
Bright	Cummings	Garrett (NJ)
Broun (GA)	Dahlkemper	Gerlach
Brown (SC)	Davis (CA)	Giffords

Gingrey (GA)	Lynch	Rooney
Gohmert	Mack	Ros-Lehtinen
Gonzalez	Maffei	Roskam
Goodlatte	Maloney	Ross
Gordon (TN)	Manzullo	Rothman (NJ)
Granger	Marchant	Roybal-Allard
Graves	Markey (CO)	Royce
Grayson	Markey (MA)	Rush
Green, Al	Marshall	Ryan (OH)
Green, Gene	Matheson	Ryan (WI)
Griffith	Matsui	Salazar
Grijalva	McCarthy (CA)	Sánchez, Linda
Guthrie	McCarthy (NY)	T.
Gutierrez	McCaul	Sanchez, Loretta
Hall (NY)	McClintock	Sarbanes
Hall (TX)	McCollum	Scalise
Halvorson	McCotter	Schakowsky
Hare	McDermott	Schauer
Harman	McGovern	Schiff
Harper	McHenry	Schmidt
Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Schock
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Schrader
Heinrich	McMahon	Schwartz
Heller	McMorris	Scott (GA)
Hensarling	Rodgers	Scott (VA)
Herger	McNerney	Sensenbrenner
Herseth Sandlin	Meek (FL)	Serrano
Higgins	Meeks (NY)	Sessions
Hill	Melancon	Sestak
Himes	Mica	Shadegg
Hinche	Michaud	Shea-Porter
Hinojosa	Miller (FL)	Sherman
Hirono	Miller (MI)	Shimkus
Hodes	Miller (NC)	Shuler
Holden	Miller, Gary	Shuster
Holt	Miller, George	Simpson
Honda	Minnick	Sires
Hoyer	Mitchell	Skelton
Hunter	Mollohan	Slaughter
Inglis	Moore (KS)	Smith (NE)
Inslee	Moore (WI)	Smith (NJ)
Israel	Moran (KS)	Smith (WA)
Issa	Moran (VA)	Snyder
Jackson (IL)	Murphy (CT)	Souder
Jackson Lee	Murphy (NY)	Space
(TX)	Murphy, Patrick	Speier
Jenkins	Murphy, Tim	Spratt
Johnson (GA)	Myrick	Stark
Johnson (IL)	Nadler (NY)	Stearns
Johnson, Sam	Napolitano	Stupak
Jones	Neugebauer	Sullivan
Jordan (OH)	Nunes	Sutton
Kagen	Nye	Tanner
Kanjorski	Oberstar	Taylor
Kaptur	Obey	Teague
Kennedy	Olson	Terry
Kildee	Oliver	Thompson (CA)
Kilpatrick (MI)	Ortiz	Thompson (MS)
Kilroy	Owens	Thompson (PA)
Kind	Pallone	Thornberry
King (IA)	Pascarell	Tiahrt
King (NY)	Pastor (AZ)	Tiberi
Kingston	Paul	Tierney
Kirk	Paulsen	Titus
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Payne	Tonko
Kissell	Pence	Towns
Klein (FL)	Perlmutter	Tsongas
Kline (MN)	Perriello	Turner
Kosmas	Peters	Upton
Kratovil	Peterson	Van Hollen
Kucinich	Petri	Velázquez
Lamborn	Pingree (ME)	Visclosky
Lance	Pitts	Walden
Langevin	Platts	Walz
Larsen (WA)	Poe (TX)	Wamp
Larson (CT)	Polis (CO)	Wasserman
Latham	Pomeroy	Schultz
LaTourette	Posey	Waters
Latta	Price (GA)	Watson
Lee (CA)	Price (NC)	Watt
Lee (NY)	Putnam	Waxman
Levin	Quigley	Weiner
Lewis (CA)	Radanovich	Welch
Linder	Rahall	Westmoreland
Lipinski	Rangel	Whitfield
LoBiondo	Rehberg	Wilson (OH)
Loebach	Reichert	Wilson (SC)
Lofgren, Zoe	Reyes	Wittman
Lowe	Richardson	Wolf
Lucas	Rodriguez	Woolsey
Luetkemeyer	Roe (TN)	Wu
Lujan	Rogers (AL)	Yarmuth
Lummis	Rogers (KY)	Young (AK)
Lungren, Daniel	Rogers (MI)	Young (FL)
E.	Rohrabacher	

NOT VOTING—11

Barrett (SC)	Davis (AL)	Neal (MA)
Brown, Corrine	Hoekstra	Ruppersberger
Cohen	Johnson, E. B.	Smith (TX)
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	

□ 1543

Mr. DEFAZIO changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF 2010 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1104, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1104.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 215]

YEAS—417

Ackerman	Brown-Waite,	Davis (TN)
Aderholt	Ginny	DeFazio
Adler (NJ)	Buchanan	DeGette
Akin	Burgess	Delahunt
Alexander	Burton (IN)	DeLauro
Altmire	Butterfield	Dent
Andrews	Buyer	Deutch
Arcuri	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, L.
Austria	Camp	Diaz-Balart, M.
Baca	Campbell	Dicks
Bachmann	Cantor	Dingell
Bachus	Cao	Doggett
Baird	Capito	Donnelly (IN)
Baldwin	Capps	Doyle
Barrow	Capuano	Dreier
Bartlett	Cardoza	Driehaus
Barton (TX)	Carnahan	Duncan
Bean	Carney	Edwards (MD)
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Edwards (TX)
Berkley	Carter	Ehlers
Berman	Cassidy	Ellison
Berry	Castle	Ellsworth
Biggert	Castor (FL)	Emerson
Bilbray	Chaffetz	Engel
Bilirakis	Chandler	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Childers	Etheridge
Bishop (NY)	Chu	Fallin
Bishop (UT)	Clarke	Farr
Blackburn	Clay	Fattah
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Filner
Blunt	Coble	Flake
Bocieri	Coffman (CO)	Fleming
Boehner	Cole	Forbes
Bonner	Conaway	Fortenberry
Bono Mack	Connolly (VA)	Foster
Boozman	Cooper	Fox
Boren	Costa	Frank (MA)
Boswell	Costello	Franks (AZ)
Boucher	Courtney	Frelinghuysen
Boustany	Crenshaw	Fudge
Boyd	Crowley	Gallagher
Brady (PA)	Cuellar	Garamendi
Brady (TX)	Culberson	Garrett (NJ)
Braley (IA)	Dahlkemper	Gerlach
Bright	Davis (CA)	Giffords
Broun (GA)	Davis (IL)	Gingrey (GA)
Brown (SC)	Davis (KY)	Gohmert
		Gonzalez