

reach 93 percent of GDP this year, a new high. Economic experts predict that unprecedented debt level could squash at least 1 million more jobs. The news came the same day the Labor Department reported that nearly all of the new jobs were temporary hires at the Census and some of them rehires at that.

Make no mistake, the out-of-control government spending, coupled with the heavy debt, prevent us from creating the quality jobs and the bright future America Americans want, need, and deserve.

It's time to get our fiscal house in order, once and for all. The stimulus, the bailouts, government-run health care: Enough is enough.

NO MORE BAILOUTS

(Mr. KAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KAGAN. Mr. Speaker, last week I listened to families in Green Bay, Marinette, Niagara, Crandon, Wausaukee, Crivitz, Minocqua, Woodruff, Waupaca, Shawano, Greenville, and Appleton. Everywhere I went people were saying the same thing, and they're playing by the rules, playing and living by the rules. They're working hard and paying their bills on time. It's the Wisconsin way.

They've asked me to deliver this message to Washington: No more bailouts for Wall Street corporations; no bailouts of Big Oil companies who have determined our energy policy for decades. And to British petroleum, we say, You broke it, you fix it.

On May 19, I gave British Petroleum president Lamar McKay an opportunity to live up to his corporate word immediately, not 10 years from now, when I asked him to put \$25 billion into the United States Treasury to begin cleaning up the worst environmental disaster in our Nation's history, but when asked to take responsibility, he took a pass.

People in Wisconsin believe in responsibility, both personal and corporate. People in Wisconsin want BP to pay up front, and that is why I'm introducing the Oil Spill Responsibility Act of 2010, requiring immediate payment of \$25 billion by BP.

ISRAEL HAS A RIGHT TO DEFEND ITSELF

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I have been a strong supporter of the U.S.-Turkish alliance. I've been to Ankara, Turkey. I have met with officials there. I knew the President before he was President of Turkey.

So you can imagine my dismay, Mr. Speaker, with the recent aggressive action by Turkey toward our most cher-

ished ally, Israel. The complicity of Turkey in launching a flotilla to challenge the blockade in Gaza, the ensuing violence that occurred, the grievous loss of life is deeply troubling to those of us who have supported the U.S.-Turkish alliance in the past.

A few things need to be said. We grieve the loss of life, but Israel has a right to defend itself, and Turkey must know that America will stand with Israel in her inviolate right to defend herself. There is no humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Ten thousand tons of food and medical supplies are transferred into Gaza every single week, and the blockade has saved lives.

Hamas used the Gaza strip to launch vicious and brutal attacks, thousands of rockets on civilians. It costs lives in Gaza. It costs lives in Israel. Turkey needs to count the cost. Turkey needs to decide whether its present course is in its long-term interests, but America will stand with Israel.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF REV. LEMUEL YAZZIE

(Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of a true American hero. On May 28, we lost another of the last surviving Navajo code talkers: Reverend Lemuel Yazzie of Whitecone, Arizona.

Navajo code talkers saved the lives of countless Americans during World War II and the Korean War by using Dine to help the Marines communicate without risk of interception by the enemy. Reverend Yazzie served bravely and honorably as part of this legendary group.

After leaving the military, he kept giving back, serving for years as a missionary, staying involved with community work, and helping organize a committee to aid workers suffering from the effects of uranium exposure.

An active member of the Navajo Cold Talker Association, Reverend Yazzie was dedicated to recognizing all Dine fighting men and women have done for this country. We must follow his lead.

In his honor, I will continue my efforts to keep our promises to veterans in Navajo Country and across the Indian Nation.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2008, BONNEVILLE UNIT CLEAN HYDROPOWER FACILITATION ACT

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill (H.R. 2008) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project, the Clerk be directed to carry out the modification that I have placed at the desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 8. LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS.

The authority under the provisions of section 301 of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-381; 42 U.S.C. 16421a) shall not be used to fund any study or construction of transmission facilities developed as a result of this Act.

Mr. INSLEE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

URGING U.S. ACTION AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 989) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should adopt national policies and pursue international agreements to prevent ocean acidification, to study the impacts of ocean acidification, and to address the effects of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and coastal economies.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 989

Whereas the world's oceans have absorbed more than a quarter of the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere since the start of the Industrial Revolution;

Whereas the increased absorption of carbon dioxide by the world's oceans alters the form of nutrients and chemicals in the oceans and results in ocean acidification;

Whereas ocean acidification threatens carbonate-forming species such as coral, shellfish, and marine plankton, and may cause major ripple effects throughout marine ecosystems and food webs, ultimately affecting the largest marine organisms and many commercial fisheries;

Whereas ocean acidification will affect the growth, reproduction, disease resistance, and other biological and physiological processes of many marine organisms;

Whereas ocean acidification will be accelerated in Arctic waters because carbon dioxide is more soluble in colder waters and

lower salinity diminishes the capacity of oceans to buffer against acidification;

Whereas over 60 percent of the United States population lives in coastal States and could be affected by changes to marine ecosystems;

Whereas coastal communities depend on revenue from the fishing and tourism industries, which rely on the health and stability of marine ecosystems;

Whereas commercial and recreational fisheries contribute more than \$73,000,000,000 annually to the United States economy and support more than 2,000,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas coastal tourism and recreation produce \$70,000,000,000 in annual revenue in the United States;

Whereas coral ecosystems are a source of food for millions; protect coastlines from storms and erosion; provide habitat, spawning, and nursery grounds for economically important fish species; provide jobs and income to local economies from fishing, recreation, and tourism; are a source of new medicines; and are hotspots of marine biodiversity;

Whereas 500,000,000 people worldwide rely on reefs for food, income, and protection;

Whereas coral reefs support an estimated 25 percent of marine species globally and produce a net global economic benefit of about \$30,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas if current trends in global emissions of carbon dioxide continue, corals could be functionally extinct by the middle to the end of this century; and

Whereas the Congress has recognized the need to address the impacts of ocean acidification by enacting the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 as part of Public Law 111-11: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should adopt national policies and pursue international agreements to prevent ocean acidification, to study the impacts of ocean acidification, and to address the effects of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and coastal economies.

□ 1030

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have a resolution before us that deals with a problem of extraordinary dimensions having to do with the health of our oceans. I want to thank Chairman RAHALL, Chairwoman BORDALLO, Majority Leader HOYER, Subcommittee Chair BRIAN BAIRD and their help in getting a resolution to the floor to deal with this extraordinary threat.

We know how much Americans today are feeling heartsick about the damage

to our gulf and perhaps the Atlantic Ocean as a result of the oil spill we are now suffering.

But what our resolution attempts to do is to focus on another perhaps worse threat to the oceans today associated with the burning of fossil fuels, and that is the sad, unalterable, unambiguous, scientifically certain fact that our oceans are becoming more acidic, substantially more acidic, as a result of carbon-based pollution from our burning of oil and coal and other fossil fuels.

Because what we have learned in our research—and we have had a number of hearings on this—is the scientific community is telling us that, because of carbon dioxide pollution that comes from burning oil and coal, what happens is that the carbon dioxide that is coming out of our smokestacks and our tailpipes is going over the oceans and then is going into solution into the oceans of the world.

Fully over a quarter of all the carbon that we have burned, after digging it out of the ground and piping it up from below, has now found its way into the oceans. This is a scientific fact. All scientists, Republicans and Democrats, agree on this. As that carbon dioxide goes into the ocean, it creates acid, it creates acidic conditions. Today, the oceans are almost a third, 26 percent, more acidic than they were before we started to burn fossil fuels.

Now, the disturbing part of this is that acid, as you can imagine, does not seem a safe, benign condition in our oceans. The bad news is that the scientists have told us in our investigations that this acidification of the oceans is now increasing at dramatic rates. The oceans are 26 percent more acidic than they were before we started to burn coal and oil. But by the end of the century, by the end of my grandchild's lifetime, the oceans will be 100 percent, they will be twice as acidic as they have ever been during humans' time on Earth. And this is presenting extraordinary danger to humans because we have an attachment to the oceans.

And what we are being told by the scientific community is that the danger of these acidic conditions are that it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for huge swathes of the life in the ocean to survive. The reason is that large parts of the ocean community depend on taking calcium carbonate out of the water. They precipitate—that's a scientific term—they precipitate calcium carbonate into their shells.

Coral reefs take calcium carbonate to make coral reefs. Clams take calcium carbonate out to make shells. Perhaps most importantly, large amounts of the plankton that are the base of the food chain take calcium carbonate out to make the little structures of their bodies that make these little shell-like forms.

And as the water becomes more acidic—and this is what's disturbing and this resolution is intended to focus

America's attention on—as the waters become more acidic, these life forms actually dissolve in the acidic water of the oceans. We are now approaching the area, the level, where the acidic waters of the Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Northern oceans will actually dissolve these life forms.

Let me tell you how dangerous this is. Dr. Jane Lubchenco, the director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has come to us and actually shown us photographic evidence of shells, the little calcium carbonate sources of 40 percent of the base of the food chain. She showed us pictures of these little creatures actually dissolving in water that will be as acidic as it will be at the end of the century if we don't change things.

Now, there is no mystery about this. It's a scientific fact that the waters are becoming more acidic because of carbon dioxide, and it's a scientific fact that large parts of the Earth's oceans are dependent on this phenomena of taking calcium to form their life.

So what does that mean to us? Well, what it means to us in our grandchildren's lifetime is if we don't change what we are doing in an industrial basis, we will have significant reduction in mankind's use of the oceans, because fully 500 million people in the world depend on their protein from the oceans. Many Americans, including 2 million Americans, make their livelihood from the oceans that are going to be in jeopardy because of ocean acidification.

Seventy billion dollars a year of the U.S. economy is dependent on what is now jeopardized by the oil spill today in the gulf. But when you see those shrimp farmers and oystermen and fishermen whose livelihoods are at jeopardy in the gulf coast today, it is all the fishermen around the world whose livelihood is jeopardized by ocean acidification.

Let me note some of the scientific evidence about this. I will quote from Dr. Richard Feely of Texas Tech. Quote, "Already we've seen water showing up off the coast of northern California that's acidic enough to actually start dissolving seashells. It's thought that this kind of corrosive water showing up will become more and more common."

A quote from Nature magazine this year: "By mid-century, if we continue emitting carbon dioxide the way we have been, entire vast areas of both the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean will be so corrosive that it will cause seashells to dissolve," close quote.

Quote from Nature: Quote, "In decades, rising ocean acidity may challenge life on a scale that has not occurred for tens of millions of years," close quote.

Perhaps the most disturbing quote I have heard is from Ken Caldeira, an oceanographer from Stanford, who basically has told me we're heading for something he likens as an ocean full of weeds because of the destruction of these multiple life forms.

And the one that's most telling to what we are seeing today in the gulf, a quote from Donald Waters, a commercial fisherman who fishes for red snapper and king mackerel out of Pensacola, Florida: Quote, "This is a devastating ghost lurking in the shadows that would change our whole lives," close quote.

So what we have today is a resolution by the House that we need to adopt policies and move forward in efforts to reduce this evil that is now lurking in the oceans of ocean acidification. We know what the culprit is; it is carbon dioxide. We know what the solution is, which is new clean energy technologies that we can embrace to try to reduce this pollution. And we know the ultimate outcome if we do not act, which is that our grandkids are not going to have an ocean as we know them.

And, personally, I can tell you it's already hit my State. Our oyster production now in the State of Washington has been severely dampened, probably because of ocean acidification that prevents the oyster larva from surviving. We don't know this for an absolute certainty yet, but this is the kind of thing that we are starting to see happen.

We are better than this. We know what the oceans mean to us, and we do not intend to leave behind an ocean without the Creator's creation of coral reefs and all the other creations of the ocean. So I commend this resolution.

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

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

House Resolution 989 would urge the United States to adopt national policies and pursue international agreements to prevent ocean acidification to study the impacts of ocean acidification and to address the effects of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and coastal economies.

As stated in the resolution, Congress passed the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act last year. This legislation authorized funding for research activities to better understand ocean acidification. This is to the tune of approximately \$76 million.

I would stress that, prior to adopting national policies and international agreements which could adversely impact American jobs, the administration needs to continue its efforts to conduct research to better understand ocean acidification to ensure that efforts to address its effects do not necessarily harm the United States economy. We have dedicated significant money for this over the course of time.

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I commend this to the House.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman help me understand why this resolution is needed at this time. I don't want to try to debate—I appreciate your passion for this topic. It's evident and I appreciate that.

But given that we already passed the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act and authorized some \$76 million, why the need for this additional resolution?

Mr. INSLEE. If the gentleman will yield, it's a great question, and the answer is clear.

You look at Americans who today have it really deep in their hearts what's happening in the gulf. I know in your district, all of our folks, Republicans and Democrats, understand the damage that's being occasioned.

What Americans are not aware of yet is this other looming potential disaster in the oceans. We believe it's important for the U.S. Congress to go on record to say we, in fact, are going to deal with this, not just in a research component—and I appreciate the gentleman's pointing it out; we have passed a component to increase our research.

But research is not enough. We need action in the oceans. We need to reduce our carbon pollution in the oceans. And simply studying this problem is not enough. We can't study the problem for the next several decades and let the oceans die. So that's the reason for this resolution.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Thank you. And if the gentleman will respond to another question.

It talks in the very first sentence, "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should adopt national policies." By "national policies" does the gentleman mean the cap-and-trade?

What are national policies, in your mind?

Mr. INSLEE. Well, there are numerous policies that could deal with this problem, and our resolution does not specify any particular policy.

We look to the bipartisan efforts that we hope will succeed here in an effort that will reduce what causes ocean acidification, which is carbon pollution. There are many policies that can do that.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Would cap-and-trade be one of those?

Mr. INSLEE. A cap could be one of those, but there are many other policies that could be beneficial, many of which have already passed the House of Representatives, including our efforts to start building electric cars in America rather than China, building lithium ion batteries. We are opening up our first plant in Michigan where we are putting to work hundreds of out-of-work autoworkers.

All of these are great policies. We do not specify in this resolution any particular policy.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Reclaiming my time, I concur with the gentleman and the idea that we need to pursue green technologies. In my opinion, that includes nuclear technologies, getting the regulatory bodies out of the way so that we can pursue the adoption of nat-

ural gas vehicles and other types of things and technologies that would truly help our environment.

I would simply also, Mr. Speaker, suggest that when the characterizations of where the scientific community is on this—I do personally object to the quote "all scientists agree," end quote.

I don't think that is the case. From my purview and my perspective, I don't believe that, quote, "all scientists agree." I do think there is still debate in the scientific community, and I think that's a healthy thing along the way.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address remarks in debate to the Chair and not in the second person.

Mr. INSLEE. May I inquire how much time we have remaining on our side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington has 11½ minutes.

Mr. INSLEE. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. I want to thank the sponsor of this resolution. He has been a leader on this. And the fact is, they say that politicians think of the next election, statesmen think of the next generation.

This resolution is about the next generation. And the next generation and the generation after that need to have an Earth that they can inhabit that's similar to the Earth that was inhabited by our predecessors, because we are polluting it. And we need to be careful about what we are doing to the ocean. It's the last frontier, and we are polluting it greatly.

I want to bring up the work of a lady, no relation to me, whose name is Dianna Cohen. Dianna is in Barcelona, Spain, and she is doing an exhibition on plastics. She is the founder of a group called the Plastic Pollution Coalition.

The fact is, plastics break up and spread poisons and toxins that threaten our sea life, our marine life, get into our systems through our ingesting and eating those animals, and are a threat to our own present existence. When plastics are produced and they are put into the atmosphere and into the environment and end up in the ocean, they threaten us.

So what she has done in Barcelona, Spain, on the 8th of June, which is World Ocean Day, is have an Ocean of Plastic exhibit and taken plastics from the ocean and created art. It is teaching students there about the dangers of plastics, the threat to our ocean life and to our marine future.

I commend Dianna Cohen for her work. I commend Mr. INSLEE for his work, being a statesman and looking out for the next generation and for Mother Earth, which we have a duty to preserve.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, one of the concerns I have about this resolution is the vague nature of what these so-called national policies would be. Again, I would like to ask the gentleman if he would respond to a question.

Is H.R. 2454, the Waxman-Markey bill, one of the, quote, "national policies"?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. INSLEE. Well, the national policies will be decided by this Congress rather than just myself or the gentleman. This will be a decision, the policies that we will make, hopefully, on a bipartisan basis.

The resolution does not pertain to any particular policy. There are probably a thousand good ideas here. We hope to find the best thousand and put them all to work.

□ 1045

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I would like to just make a couple of points. First off, I want to make clear that there really is no scientific debate or uncertainty about a couple of physical facts, and I just want to make this pretty clear. You can really search the world over, and you really will not find any scientist who will dispute the conclusion that when we put carbon dioxide into the air, much of it ends up in the ocean and dissolves and creates more acidic conditions. That's an established scientific fact. The second scientific established fact is now, because of some of the great work done in part by NOAA on behalf of the Federal Government, we are finding that the oceans are becoming more acidic.

I met the NOAA ships when they docked in Seattle about a year and a half ago when they came in. They did very specific studies where they dipped little containers in the water at various places in the water column. They bring it up and they do a pH experiment to determine its acidity. We did this as juniors and seniors in high school. This is very well established science. That is an established fact. There is really no debate in the scientific community about this.

Now, there is a question of how soon the coral reefs will disappear. Is it 40 years? Is it 60 years? Is it 100 years? There is still scientific research to be done on that, but we know at some point the acidity changes the ability of these life forms to exist in the water. That is very disturbing because vast amounts of the ocean is dependent on these creatures at the bottom of the food chain. At least 15 percent of food from around the world comes from fish that are dependent on coral reefs, and when they're gone, the fish are gone. When 40 percent of the plankton are gone, the salmon are gone that my people like to go out on a Saturday and catch. I can tell you with a scientific certainty that my people do not want

to risk the survival of salmon because we continue this pollution policy without dealing with it. That is a political certainty. So I think there is plenty of certainty.

Now, what policies we adopt on this, the gentleman knows there are many things to do. One of the policies that we have adopted on our energy bill would call for research to find out if there is a way we can sequester carbon dioxide from burning coal, for instance, so that if we can bury the carbon dioxide from the coal, we can continue the burning coal. That is part of our energy bill that we passed in the House of Representatives, just one of the policies of many we have.

One other comment I want to make. There is a lot of disagreement in the House about climate change and the science of climate change. We understand that. But I want to make people understand that this resolution has to do with a connected, but separate, phenomenon. If you don't think there is any climate change, if you believe that the melting of the Arctic in the tundra and Greenland is not associated with burning carbon dioxide, that's fine; but this issue we ought to have total bipartisan consensus on because there really is no disagreement about where the carbon dioxide goes. A substantial amount of it goes into the ocean and makes acidic conditions.

So I am hoping we have bipartisan consensus on this. This is related, but you don't have to be a believer in climate science to understand the clear acidification science. When you add carbon dioxide to the water, it makes it acidic. We learned this in high school. And now it's time for us to do something about it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, there have been some assertion that this is a worse threat than what's going on in the gulf. The most immediate threat to the oceans, at least that we see, is what's going on with the oil spill in the gulf. And it is nothing short of shocking that this President has yet to even call the leader of British Petroleum. Why he can't even make a call after nearly 50 days is truly absolutely shocking.

Again, I think we need to continue to have a debate and talk about the need to address the acidification in the oceans, but I do find that this House resolution is ambiguous when it talks about adopting national policies, which I think is a thinly veiled attempt to say that we should be adopting the cap-and-trade bill.

Further, I find that this bill is redundant in terms of the fact that Congress passed the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act last year, authorizing money to the tune of some \$76 million.

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make the point and make sure Members know we are not advocating

any particular policy. What we are advocating here is that we, on a bipartisan basis, take the blinders off to a problem that we have to face on a bipartisan basis. You can't run or hide from ocean acidification. The oceans will have 150 percent increase in the acidity of the oceans if we don't find a bipartisan solution to this problem. We will have more CO₂ in the oceans than the last 650,000 years if we don't find some bipartisan solution to this problem.

So we just think the first step of any solution is recognizing the problem. We think we ought to recognize reality. We ought to take the blinders off, and we ought to take the first step of recognizing the problem.

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, again, I appreciate the gentleman who is presenting this bill and his clear passion for this. But, Mr. Speaker, when it says in the very first sentence that the United States should adopt national policies, in my mind, Mr. Speaker, this is clearly an attempt to try to say that we should be passing the cap-and-trade bill, which I am totally opposed to.

I would urge my colleagues to vote against this bill; I don't think it's needed. We have made a commitment, on behalf of the United States of America, with the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act that was passed in an omnibus bill last year. The money has been set aside. The administration needs to do its work, and I would encourage them to do that. This is an issue that does need to be addressed. We don't try to dismiss that in any way, shape or form; but, Mr. Speaker, this resolution is not needed at this time, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

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

Mr. INSLEE. To close, I would just like to comment. We're going to have lots of debates about the right policy to deal with this problem, but the country that put a man on the Moon should not be the country to blind itself to an obvious problem. And we are going to be swallowed by this and the oceans are going to be swallowed by this unless we first recognize the problem. It's a simple bipartisan step to say we've got a problem, we've got to work together to solve it. Let's do that. I commend this and move the motion.

Mr. SABLON. Mr. Speaker, most of us know how the build-up of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere is causing global temperatures to rise.

Less well known is how the build-up of atmospheric carbon dioxide is changing the chemistry of the oceans.

Because the oceans absorb atmospheric CO₂.

In a way, this is beneficial: reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide slows down the global warming effect.

But as the oceans absorb CO₂, the oceans themselves become increasingly acidic.

And the increasingly acid ocean waters can actually eat away the carbon shells of corals and a myriad of other sea life.

The people I represent live on islands surrounded by coral reefs.

Coral reefs protect us from storms and provide habitat for fish and shelled animals that are a traditional source of food.

The existence of coral reefs attract hundreds of thousands of tourists to the Northern Mariana Islands each year.

Economists have valued our coral reefs at up to \$70 million annually. Yet each year the oceans grow more acidic that economic value is being eroded.

I thank Mr. INSLEE for focusing on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 989 and national and international policies to prevent ocean acidification.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 989, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should adopt national policies and pursue international agreements to prevent ocean acidification, to study the impacts of ocean acidification, and to address the effects of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and coastal economies.

We know ocean acidification occurs as a consequence of high levels of man-made carbon dioxide emissions. But we do not know the full ramifications of ocean acidification. As H. Res. 989 suggests, the United States should pursue national and international activities and agreements to develop a full body of scientific research in addition to the work that will be done by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as part of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009.

H. Res. 989 emphasizes that we must do more monitoring and research on ocean acidification in order to protect and preserve the ocean, which serves as a source of food, income and cultural identity for hundreds of millions people living in the United States and around the world.

As Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee for Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment, I know firsthand how important it is for the U.S. Congress to act as a primary supporter of efforts aimed at curbing climate change and its consequences, including ocean acidification. And in representing a district whose livelihood and heritage were shaped by the South Pacific, preserving the ocean environment will always be one of my paramount concerns. I urge my colleagues to join with the 53 Members who have already cosponsored H. Res. 989 and support its passage.

Mr. INSLEE. 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 Washington (Mr. INSLEE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 989.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. 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.

GRID RELIABILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEFENSE ACT

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5026) to amend the Federal Power Act to protect the bulk-power system and electric infrastructure critical to the defense of the United States from cybersecurity and other threats and vulnerabilities, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5026

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Grid Reliability and Infrastructure Defense Act" or the "GRID Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL POWER ACT.

(a) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY.—Part II of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 215 the following new section:

"SEC. 215A. CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) BULK-POWER SYSTEM; ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION; REGIONAL ENTITY.—The terms 'bulk-power system', 'Electric Reliability Organization', and 'regional entity' have the meanings given such terms in paragraphs (1), (2), and (7) of section 215(a), respectively.

"(2) DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term 'defense critical electric infrastructure' means any infrastructure located in the United States (including the territories) used for the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy that—

"(A) is not part of the bulk-power system; and

"(B) serves a facility designated by the President pursuant to subsection (d)(1), but is not owned or operated by the owner or operator of such facility.

"(3) DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE VULNERABILITY.—The term 'defense critical electric infrastructure vulnerability' means a weakness in defense critical electric infrastructure that, in the event of a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, would pose a substantial risk of disruption of those electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of defense critical electric infrastructure.

"(4) ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE.—The term 'electromagnetic pulse' means 1 or more pulses of electromagnetic energy emitted by a device capable of disabling, disrupting, or destroying electronic equipment by means of such a pulse.

"(5) GEOMAGNETIC STORM.—The term 'geomagnetic storm' means a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity.

"(6) GRID SECURITY THREAT.—The term 'grid security threat' means a substantial likelihood of—

"(A)(i) a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, or a geomagnetic storm event, that could disrupt the operation of those electronic de-

vices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of the bulk-power system or of defense critical electric infrastructure; and

"(ii) disruption of the operation of such devices or networks, with significant adverse effects on the reliability of the bulk-power system or of defense critical electric infrastructure, as a result of such act or event; or

"(B)(i) a direct physical attack on the bulk-power system or on defense critical electric infrastructure; and

"(ii) significant adverse effects on the reliability of the bulk-power system or of defense critical electric infrastructure as a result of such physical attack.

"(7) GRID SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term 'grid security vulnerability' means a weakness that, in the event of a malicious act using electronic communication or an electromagnetic pulse, would pose a substantial risk of disruption to the operation of those electronic devices or communications networks, including hardware, software, and data, that are essential to the reliability of the bulk-power system.

"(8) LARGE TRANSFORMER.—The term 'large transformer' means an electric transformer that is part of the bulk-power system.

"(9) PROTECTED INFORMATION.—The term 'protected information' means information, other than classified national security information, designated as protected information by the Commission under subsection (e)(2)—

"(A) that was developed or submitted in connection with the implementation of this section;

"(B) that specifically discusses grid security threats, grid security vulnerabilities, defense critical electric infrastructure vulnerabilities, or plans, procedures, or measures to address such threats or vulnerabilities; and

"(C) the unauthorized disclosure of which could be used in a malicious manner to impair the reliability of the bulk-power system or of defense critical electric infrastructure.

"(10) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Energy.

"(11) SECURITY.—The definition of 'security' in section 3(16) shall not apply to the provisions in this section.

"(b) EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES.—

"(1) AUTHORITY TO ADDRESS GRID SECURITY THREATS.—Whenever the President issues and provides to the Commission (either directly or through the Secretary) a written directive or determination identifying an imminent grid security threat, the Commission may, with or without notice, hearing, or report, issue such orders for emergency measures as are necessary in its judgment to protect the reliability of the bulk-power system or of defense critical electric infrastructure against such threat. As soon as practicable but not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall, after notice and opportunity for comment, establish rules of procedure that ensure that such authority can be exercised expeditiously.

"(2) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.—Whenever the President issues and provides to the Commission (either directly or through the Secretary) a written directive or determination under paragraph (1), the President (or the Secretary, as the case may be) shall promptly notify congressional committees of relevant jurisdiction, including the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, of the contents of, and justification for, such directive or determination.