

blocking solar heat. Aside from the dozens of technological innovations the building boasts, its green design solutions have also saved the CDC an estimated \$1 million in annual operating costs. I am excited about the leaps in the science of high-performance building we have seen in my State and across the country over the past decade, and applaud the designation of High-Performance Building Week as I look forward to the bright future of environmentally-friendly construction.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

Mr. CARNAHAN. 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 Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1407.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CARNAHAN. 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.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS WEEK

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1388) supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1388

Whereas the Atlantic and central Pacific hurricane season begins June 1, 2010, and ends November 30, 2010, and the eastern Pacific hurricane season runs from May 15, 2010, through November 30, 2010;

Whereas an average of 11 tropical storms develop per year over the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, and an average of 6 of these storms become hurricanes;

Whereas in an average 3-year period, roughly 5 hurricanes strike the coastlines of the United States, sometimes resulting in multiple deaths, and 2 of these hurricanes are typically labeled "major" or "intense" category 3 hurricanes, as measured on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale;

Whereas millions of Americans face great risks from tropical storms and hurricanes, as 50 percent of Americans live along the coast and millions of tourists visit the oceans each year;

Whereas the 2009 Atlantic hurricane season included 9 named storms, including 3 hurricanes, 2 of which were category 3 or higher;

Whereas during a hurricane, homes, businesses, public buildings, and infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed by heavy rain, strong winds, and storm surge;

Whereas damage from a hurricane is usually substantial, as debris can break windows and doors, roads and bridges can be washed

away, homes can be flooded, and destructive tornadoes can occur well away from the storm's center;

Whereas experts at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service agree that it is critical for all people to know if they live in an area prone to hurricanes, to figure out their home's vulnerability in the event of a storm surge, flooding, and heavy winds, and to develop a written family disaster plan based on this knowledge;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in areas prone to hurricanes prepare a personal evacuation plan that identifies ahead of time several options of places to go in the event of evacuation, the telephone numbers of these places, and a local road map;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in areas prone to hurricanes prepare a disaster supply kit before hurricane season begins that includes a first aid kit with essential medications, canned food, a can opener, at least 3 gallons of water per person per day for 3 to 7 days, protective clothing, rain gear, bedding or sleeping bags, a battery-powered radio, a flashlight, extra batteries, special items for infant, elderly, or disabled family members, and written instructions on how to turn off electricity, gas, and water in the event authorities advise these actions;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that citizens know that a "hurricane watch" means conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours, and a "hurricane warning" means hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours;

Whereas in the event of a hurricane warning, the National Hurricane Center recommends people listen to the advice of local officials, evacuate if told to do so, complete preparedness activities, stay indoors and away from windows, be alert for tornadoes, and be aware that the calm "eye" of the storm does not mean the storm is over;

Whereas in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, inland flooding was responsible for more than half the deaths associated with tropical storms and hurricanes in the United States;

Whereas the National Weather Service recommends that when a hurricane threatens the United States, people in potential flood zones evacuate if told to do so, keep abreast of road conditions through the news media, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water, develop a flood emergency action plan, and do not attempt to cross flowing water in an automobile, because as little as 6 inches of water may cause one to lose control of the vehicle;

Whereas the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides more detailed information about hurricanes and hurricane preparedness via its website, <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/>; and

Whereas National Hurricane Preparedness Week will be the week of May 23 through 29, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week;

(2) encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue their outstanding work of educating people in the United States about hurricane preparedness; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center in forecasting hurricanes

and educating citizens about the potential risks of the storms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1388, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on June 1, hurricane season began in the Atlantic Ocean. Hurricane forecasters have predicted an above-average year for tropical storms and hurricanes for 2010. As we enter hurricane season, it is therefore very timely to consider this resolution recognizing the importance of hurricane preparedness.

Hurricanes are among the most powerful forces of nature we experience. As the tragedies from past storms have taught us, it is vitally important that Federal, State, and local governments work together to better prepare the coastal communities for these powerful storms to minimize the loss of life and costly physical damage. Part of this effort is educating the public about hurricanes and hurricane preparedness. The National Hurricane Center at NOAA is a critical resource in this effort. In addition to providing us with the hurricane forecasting information that coastal communities all rely on, the National Hurricane Center also focuses considerable effort in educating coastal communities about hurricane preparedness. This includes recommendations from what supplies to have handy if you live in a hurricane-prone region to encouraging people to craft personal evacuation plans in the event of a storm. These seemingly small steps can make an enormous difference in saving lives.

We don't have any hurricanes in my home State of Missouri, but these same lessons of preparedness for deadly weather can be seen in the Midwest. Living in "Tornado Alley," we know all too well the consequences of not being prepared for action when the tornado warnings go off. Unfortunately, all too often the results from being unprepared is a loss of life.

It really is hard to understate the importance of adequate preparation and preparedness in these regions of our country that are susceptible to dangerous weather. I want to thank my friend from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) for introducing this important resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1388, supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

Every year, our coastal areas face the threat of hurricanes and tropical storms. These storms feature high wind speeds, heavy rains, and storm surges which can cause flooding and coastal erosion. With millions of Americans living within 50 miles of a vulnerable shoreline, these factors, unfortunately, can also cause loss of human life and substantial property destruction.

Over the last several decades, the increasing population density along the Nation's coastlines has contributed to the rising cost of recovering from hurricane damage. Thus, it is critical governments prepare for evacuation, ensure emergency supplies are readily available, and require adequate safety standards for infrastructure and buildings.

Each year since 1998, the National Weather Service has issued a seasonal outlook forecasting the number of storms likely to arise during the hurricane season, June 1 through November 30. This year, the National Weather Service is projecting between eight and 14 hurricanes. Storms with sustained wind speeds of 74 miles per hour or greater will form in the Atlantic basin, and between three and seven of these storms could be major hurricanes with wind speeds of at least 111 miles per hour.

Although not all storms will make landfall, a greater number of possible storms this season indicates landfall is more likely. This resolution encourages people to utilize the knowledge gained from past disasters, to learn about the potential risk of being caught in a hurricane, and how to prepare for the associated hazards.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1388.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding and I rise today in support of the resolution, but I really wanted to support the previous resolution, but I was in a conference.

As the co-chair of the High-Performance Buildings Caucus, I am delighted to join my colleague and caucus co-chair, Congressman RUSS CARNAHAN, to recognize June 13 through June 19 as High-Performance Building Week, House Resolution 1407.

Last week's celebration was marked by numerous events, including Hill briefings and offsite green infrastructure tours, and I would like to thank the National Institute for Building Sciences, the American Society for Landscape Architects, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology for organizing these tours throughout last week.

Congressman CARNAHAN and I first formed the High-Performance Buildings Caucus in 2008 to heighten awareness and inform policymakers about the major impact buildings have on our health, safety, and environment. Through monthly briefings, we explore the opportunities to design, construct, and operate high-performance buildings that reflect our concern for these impacts. In fact, since we first started this caucus, we've had almost 25 briefings on everything from lighting technology and building modeling to smart-grid facilities management and green job creation.

Understanding how every element of a building affects us—and our energy bill—is important. Buildings consume 40 percent of the energy used in the U.S. while emitting 39 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide emissions. Perhaps a more surprising statistic is that Americans spend, on average, 90 percent of their time indoors. With this in mind, new building construction and sustainability of our current building inventory is more important now than ever.

Consider two statistics from the U.S. Green Building Council: Students with optimum daylight in the classroom performed 20 percent faster on math tests and 26 percent faster on reading tests in 1 year than those with less daylight. Improvements with indoor environments are estimated to save \$17 billion to \$48 billion in total health gains and \$20 billion to \$160 billion in worker performance.

Most importantly, a 2009 McKinsey study on energy efficiency demonstrates the potential for the residential building sector to reduce its energy consumption by 35 percent over the next 10 years, and 40 percent in the industrial sector. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, it is important that we maintain our commitment to and awareness of high-performance buildings and the benefits they offer society.

We could not honor the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week without thanking those groups that have helped us over the last 2 years. Dozens of building and standard organizations make up the High-Performance Buildings Congressional Caucus Coalition. I know I speak for myself and my fellow caucus co-chair when I say thank you for your help educating, researching, and advancing the goal of high-performance buildings.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1388, to support the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. This important resolution urges the people of the United States to recognize this week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center in forecasting hurricanes and educating citizens about the potential risks of the storms.

I would like to acknowledge Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER for their leadership in bringing this resolution to the floor. I would also like to thank my colleague Congressman MARIO DIAZ-BALART, who authored this timely resolution.

As Chair of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response, emergency preparedness for all types of natural disasters, such as flash floods in natural parks or wildfires in southern California, is an important issue to me. I will soon be introducing legislation that emphasizes the importance and need for effective and reliable alert systems when these national disasters occur.

In an average 3-year period, roughly 5 hurricanes strike the coastlines of the United States. The 2009 Atlantic hurricane season included 9 named storms, including 3 hurricanes, 2 of which were category 3 or higher. Because damage from a hurricane can be substantial, the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in areas prone to hurricanes prepare a personal evacuation plan that identifies ahead of time several options of places to go in the event of evacuation, the telephone numbers of these places, and a local road map. When a hurricane threatens the United States, people in potential flood zones must evacuate if told to do so, keep abreast of road conditions through the news media, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water, and develop a flood emergency action plan.

H. Res. 1388 encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, to continue their outstanding work of educating people in the United States about hurricane preparedness. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation to promote increased safety measures during hurricane season.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1388.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1330, a resolution that supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I also want to thank my colleague, the honorable MARIO DIAZ-BALART, for introducing this important resolution.

My district is in the wake of many hurricanes that make their way into the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricane season has a profound impact on our way of life in the Gulf. For example, our latest hurricane, Hurricane Ike, wreaked havoc on Texas, particularly in Galveston and Houston. As we moved forward with recovery efforts, it was clear that the impact of this storm has been widespread and many people are still in need of assistance. Lost in the discussion of Sunday's World Refugee Day was the group of internally displaced individuals from Ike, Rita, and especially Katrina.

Unfortunately, Texans are still in need of help, especially the neglected residents of North Galveston. Let us use this time to examine how FEMA and HUD are responding to citizens so that we can continue to provide the aid people desperately need to fully recover from this storm.

I continue working to ensure that Hurricane Ike victims still have access to recovery resources and call for expeditious action, urging a better response and expedited assistance from FEMA, HUD, and local officials. I also call on housing associations to re-open access to housing for Hurricane Ike victims.

Just as we saw in the 9th ward of New Orleans, Louisiana Post-Hurricane Katrina, people in North Galveston have not received the

proper access to government aid to rebuild and recover. In fact, there is still much more rebuilding and desperate need of housing that needs to be done to restore North Galveston and assist the residents who remain there.

We cannot allow the hurricane victims to be forgotten. Throughout the Post-Hurricane Ike recovery efforts, many individuals have had difficulties and challenges getting the government aid that they need to rebuild after the storm. Many have lost their jobs or are at risk of losing their employment due to damages incurred by the hurricane, including the more than 2,400 employees of the University of Texas Medical Branch, UTMB, who were recently terminated. We must protect our citizens and their means of living as we continue to recover from this storm.

There are men, women, and children who have lost so much due to flood waters and storm winds. I have been proud to stand up repeatedly in Congress to fight on their behalf by securing the necessary Federal funds. We must work together to ensure that our Nation does its part to help Hurricane Ike victims fully recover by ensuring the delivery of these funds that we worked so hard to appropriate. As a senior Member of the House Homeland Security Committee, which has oversight over the Federal Emergency Management Administration, FEMA, I am working to ensure that our communities respond expeditiously to natural disasters. The protection of our homeland and the security of our neighborhoods are at the forefront of my agenda.

For the foregoing reasons I stand in support of making this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to add again my thanks to the gentlelady from Illinois for her leadership on the High-Performance Buildings Caucus and for being here to speak on behalf of the prior resolution.

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 Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1388.

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. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARNAHAN) at 6 p.m.

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: H. Con. Res. 288; H. Res. 546; and H. Res. 1407, in each case by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed proceedings will resume later in the week.

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

SUPPORTING NATIONAL MEN'S HEALTH WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 288) supporting National Men's Health Week, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 0, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 376]

YEAS—388

Ackerman	Boucher	Clyburn	Dreier	Latta	Rodriguez
Aderholt	Boustany	Coble	Driehaus	Lee (NY)	Roe (TN)
Adler (NJ)	Boyd	Coffman (CO)	Duncan	Levin	Rogers (AL)
Akin	Brady (PA)	Cohen	Edwards (MD)	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Altmire	Brady (TX)	Cole	Edwards (TX)	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Andrews	Braley (IA)	Conaway	Ehlers	Linder	Rohrabacher
Arcuri	Bright	Connolly (VA)	Ellison	Lipinski	Rooney
Austria	Broun (GA)	Conyers	Ellsworth	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Baca	Brown, Corrine	Cooper	Emerson	Lowe	Roskam
Bachmann	Brown-Waite,	Costa	Engel	Lucas	Ross
Bachus	Ginny	Costello	Eshoo	Luetkemeyer	Rothman (NJ)
Baird	Buchanan	Courtney	Etheridge	Luján	Roybal-Allard
Baldwin	Burgess	Crenshaw	Fattah	Lummis	Royce
Barrow	Burton (IN)	Critz	Filner	Lungren, Daniel	Ruppersberger
Bartlett	Calvert	Crowley	Flake	E.	Rush
Barton (TX)	Camp	Cuellar	Fleming	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
Bean	Campbell	Cummings	Forbes	Mack	Ryan (WI)
Becerra	Cantor	Dahlkemper	Foster	Maffei	Salazar
Berkley	Cao	Davis (CA)	Fox	Maloney	Sánchez, Linda
Berman	Capito	Davis (IL)	Frank (MA)	Manzullo	T.
Berry	Capps	Davis (KY)	Franks (AZ)	Marchant	Sanchez, Loretta
Biggert	Capuano	Davis (TN)	Frelinghuysen	Markey (CO)	Sarbanes
Bilbray	Cardoza	DeFazio	Fudge	Markey (MA)	Scalise
Bilirakis	Carnahan	DeGette	Gallegly	Marshall	Schakowsky
Bishop (GA)	Carney	DeLauro	Garamendi	Matsui	Schauer
Bishop (NY)	Castor (FL)	Delahunt	Garrett (NJ)	McCarthy (CA)	Schiff
Bishop (UT)	Chaffetz	Dent	Gerlach	McCaul	Schmidt
Blackburn	Chandler	Deutch	Giffords	McClintock	Schock
Blumenauer	Childers	Diaz-Balart, L.	Gingrey (GA)	McCollum	Schwartz
Bocchieri	Chu	Diaz-Balart, M.	Gohmert	McCotter	Scott (GA)
Boehner	Clarke	Dicks	Gonzalez	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Bonner	Clay	Dingell	Gordon (TN)	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Bono Mack	Cleaver	Djout	Granger	McHenry	Serrano
Boozman		Doyle	Graves (GA)	McIntyre	Sestak
Boren			Grayson	McKeon	Shadegg
Boswell			Green, Al	McMahon	Shea-Porter
			Green, Gene	McMorris	Sherman
			Guthrie	Rodgers	Shimkus
			Gutierrez	Meek (FL)	Shuler
			Hall (NY)	Meeks (NY)	Shuster
			Hall (TX)	Melancon	Simpson
			Halvorson	Mica	Sires
			Hare	Michaud	Skelton
			Harman	Miller (FL)	Slaughter
			Harper	Miller (MI)	Smith (NE)
			Hastings (FL)	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
			Hastings (WA)	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)
			Heinrich	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
			Heller	Minnick	Snyder
			Hensarling	Mitchell	Space
			Herger	Mollohan	Speier
			Herseth Sandlin	Moore (KS)	Spratt
			Higgins	Moore (WI)	Stearns
			Hill	Moran (KS)	Stupak
			Hinojosa	Murphy (CT)	Sullivan
			Hirono	Murphy (NY)	Sutton
			Holden	Murphy, Tim	Tanner
			Holt	Myrick	Taylor
			Hoyer	Nadler (NY)	Teague
			Hunter	Napolitano	Terry
			Inslee	Neal (MA)	Thompson (CA)
			Israel	Neugebauer	Thompson (MS)
			Issa	Nunes	Thompson (PA)
			Jackson (IL)	Nye	Thornberry
			Jackson Lee	Oberstar	Tiahrt
			(TX)	Obey	Tiberi
			Jenkins	Oliver	Tierney
			Johnson (GA)	Ortiz	Titus
			Johnson (IL)	Owens	Tonko
			Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Towns
			Jones	Pascarella	Tsongas
			Kagen	Pastor (AZ)	Turner
			Kanjorski	Paul	Upton
			Kaptur	Paulsen	Van Hollen
			Kennedy	Payne	Velázquez
			Kildee	Pence	Visclosky
			Kilpatrick (MI)	Perlmutter	Walden
			Kilroy	Perriello	Peters
			Kind	Peterson	Walsh
			King (IA)	Petri	Wasserman
			King (NY)	Pingree (ME)	Schultz
			Kingston	Pitts	Waters
			Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Poe (TX)	Watson
			Kissell	Polis (CO)	Watt
			Klein (FL)	Pomeroy	Waxman
			Kline (MN)	Posey	Weiner
			Kosmas	Price (GA)	Welch
			Kratovil	Price (NC)	Westmoreland
			Kucinich	Quigley	Whitfield
			Lamborn	Radanovich	Wilson (OH)
			Lance	Rahall	Wittman
			Langevin	Rehberg	Wolf
			Larsen (WA)	Reichert	Wu
			Larson (CT)	Reyes	Yarmuth
			Latham	Richardson	Young (AK)
			LaTourette		