

Unfortunately, I was unable to attend, but on Monday night, the Trojans' championship men's tennis team, along with the 2009 championship men's water polo team, met with President Obama at the White House as he honored NCAA champions from around the country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1480, and let's recognize the achievements of the players, the coaches, the students, the alumni, and the staff who were instrumental in helping the USC Trojans win the 2010 men's tennis championship.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I congratulate the sponsor of this piece of legislation and appreciate her bringing it forward. I urge my colleagues to support this.

As someone whose alma mater will join the Pac next year, this is probably the last time I can ever publicly say anything favorable about Southern Cal; but in so doing, they certainly deserve the honor they got for what they accomplished this last May.

I urge adoption of the resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1480.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1480, which commends the University of Southern California (USC) for its victory in the 2010 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Men's Tennis Championship. This victory was the second consecutive championship for the USC men's tennis team. They had previously won the national championship in 2009.

This championship was truly a team effort. The 2010 USC men's tennis team finished the season with an overall record of 25–3. They entered the tournament as the Number 5 seed. After falling behind early to the University of Tennessee, they rallied for a 4–2 victory to win the national championship.

The USC men's tennis team captured its 18th NCAA national championship. This victory makes the USC men's tennis team the winningest Division I collegiate tennis program in history.

Madam Speaker, this championship continues a long standing excellence in athletics and academics at USC. As an alumnus of the University of Southern California, I am especially proud to be able to celebrate in this championship. USC has now won 113 national championships as a university.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague Congresswoman WATSON for introducing this resolution and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1480, commending the USC men's tennis team on winning the 2010 national championship.

Mr. SABLÁN. 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. 1480.

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.

□ 1540

SUPPORTING NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1611) expressing support for designation of the week beginning September 19, 2010, as "National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week".

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1611

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions play an important role in educating many underprivileged students and helping them attain their full potential through higher education;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are degree-granting institutions with a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of 25 percent or more Hispanic students;

Whereas there are currently approximately 260 Hispanic-Serving Institutions in the United States;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are actively involved in stabilizing and improving their communities;

Whereas over 50 percent of the Nation's Hispanic students attend Hispanic-Serving Institutions;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic-Serving Institutions contributes to the strength and culture of the United States;

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions are deserving of national recognition; and

Whereas the week of September 19, 2010, would be an appropriate week to designate as "National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the United States;

(2) supports the designation of "National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week";

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation designating "National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week"; and

(4) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1611 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. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1611, which encourages establishment of the week of September 19 as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week. Hispanic-Serving Institutions are degree-granting institutions of higher education with a student population that is at least one-quarter Hispanic. In 1990, there were only 137 recognized Hispanic-Serving Institutions. Today, there are 268 such institutions, educating nearly half of all Hispanic college and university students nationwide.

Overall, Hispanic students are more likely than their peers to face multiple obstacles in their access to, and completion of, higher education. They are less likely than their white peers to complete their bachelor's degrees due to issues such as poverty, immigration status, language barriers, family responsibilities, and the demands of part-time employment. Hispanic-Serving Institutions play a crucial role in addressing these issues and obstacles by providing the support services necessary to help their students focus on and complete their degrees.

Hispanic-Serving Institutions provide opportunities for their students to get involved in campus and community leadership activities, and also work to prepare students for careers in a 21st century workforce by expanding the ranks of Hispanics in science, technology, engineering, and math fields.

Recently, the nonprofit organization Excelencia in Education began a national initiative known as Ensuring America's Future By Increasing Latino College Completion. This initiative aims to focus attention on serving Hispanic students by organizations, institutions, and policymakers, to delineate degree completion goals, and encourage Federal, State, and institutional policies which promote the success of Hispanic students. The initiative also aligns with President Obama's goal to increase our Nation's degree attainment by 2020.

Over 50 organizations have partnered with Excelencia to support the campaign, including groups such as the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, the Alliance for Excellent Education, and the National Governors Association.

According to the United States Census, only 19 percent of Hispanics in the United States had earned an associate's degree or higher in 2008. In comparison, 59 percent of Asians, 39 percent of whites, and 28 percent of African Americans had earned an associate's or higher in the same year. A report by Excelencia states that 5.5 million Latinos will have to earn college degrees between now and 2020 in order for the United States to reach the Obama administration's degree completion goal. That means 3.3 million more Latinos will have to complete

college than are currently projected. Our Nation's Hispanic-Serving Institutions will help us lead the way to greater access to and completion of higher education for all of America's students.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this important resolution and join me in recognizing the week of September 19 as the 2010 National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week and honoring the important contributions these institutions make to the education of our students.

I thank my good friend Representative GRIJALVA for his leadership in bringing this important resolution forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1611, expressing support for the designation of the week beginning September 19, 2010, as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

The act of going to college and earning a degree is more important than ever for today's youth and our society. Research shows individuals with a bachelor's degree earn more than high school graduates, and society as a whole gains from an educated citizenry. Students historically underrepresented at the postsecondary level—students of color, those from low-income backgrounds, and first-generation students—are less likely to prepare for, apply for, enroll in, and complete postsecondary education.

As of July 2009, the estimated Hispanic population of the United States was 48.1 million, making people of Hispanic origin the Nation's largest ethnic or race minority. It is estimated by 2050 Hispanics will constitute 30 percent of the Nation's population.

Currently, there are almost 270 Hispanic-Serving Institutions, HSIs, in the United States answering the call to educate underprivileged students and help them to attain their full potential through higher education. HSIs are degree-granting institutions with a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of 25 percent or more Hispanic students. The HSIs serve a very diverse student body. In 2007, 46 percent enrolled in HSIs were Hispanic, and the remaining 44 percent were a diverse mix of students from various ethnicities and backgrounds.

Although most HSIs do not have access to the resources or endowment income that other institutions can draw on, they provide a quality education for the students they serve. While HSIs comprise less than 10 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education, these institutions educate over two-thirds of Hispanic students enrolled in colleges and universities. HSIs provide some of the most disadvantaged students with the opportunity to attend college, and as a result, help to supply employers with talented, well-educated employees who

can contribute in a competitive global workforce.

Today we honor Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the country for their achievements and goals. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), a leader in education for all students, including Hispanic students.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 1611, a resolution designating the week beginning September 19, 2010, as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week. As never before, our Nation's Hispanic-Serving Institutions, known as HSIs, play an invaluable role in educating millions of Latinos and low-income students. It is critically important that we recognize their contributions to our Nation's higher education system.

As subcommittee chairman for Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness, it is indeed a privilege for me to congratulate HSI college presidents who strive for excellence and support our students in reaching their full potential, and to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of HSI faculty, administrators, and students.

In these tough economic times, it is imperative that youth and adults receive a high quality education and are equipped with the 21st century skills to thrive in our Nation's economy. By providing accessibility and affordability to Latinos and other minorities in higher education, HSIs are creating pathways out of poverty and access to high-skilled, family-sustaining jobs and lifelong learning.

On March 30, 2010, it was an honor for me to join President Obama for the signing of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. For the first time, Congress has provided \$1 billion for HSIs over the next decade to increase the representation and boost the academic achievement of Latinos in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, known as STEM.

This is a big, big deal for the Latino community. I wish to thank Congressman RAÚL GRIJALVA from Arizona for being the original sponsor of this resolution, H. Res. 1611.

In celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month, I respectfully ask President Obama to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning September 19, 2010, as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

Madam Speaker, as our Nation strives to build a world-class educational system, increase graduation rates at all levels, and improve college access, persistence and completion, this resolution commends HSIs for preparing youth and workers for success in work and in life.

I strongly urge my colleagues in Congress to support this resolution and ask

all Americans to observe National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time. I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, I also urge the support of H. Res. 1611.

I have no further requests for time, 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. SABLÁN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1611.

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.

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 3 o'clock and 50 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. CRITZ) 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:

House Resolution 1052, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1571, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 1610 will resume later in the week.

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

HONORING OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1052) honoring the members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Oklahoma for their service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States since September 11, 2001, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.