

June to impose additional regulation of coal combustion byproducts, fly ash, under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, RCRA, as a hazardous waste. I'm speaking today, Madam Speaker, in opposition to EPA's extreme and burdensome rule-making option to regulate fly ash as a hazardous waste under subtitle C.

This rule, Madam Speaker, would unnecessarily jeopardize construction and manufacturing jobs in addition to increasing the costs of highway and other infrastructure projects which are so vitally needed in my district and in districts throughout the country. Why? Because fly ash is an essential and reasonably priced ingredient in products used by these industries, and this rule would in and of itself dramatically increase that cost.

Why is EPA pursuing the subtitle C option when the agency determined under both Democratic and Republican administrations, Madam Speaker, through two reports to Congress and two final regulatory determinations that coal ash does not warrant regulation as a hazardous waste? During EPA's four prior reviews of this issue, it concluded that States can safely manage coal ash under Federal nonhazardous waste rules. EPA's subtitle C option is wholly inconsistent with its own past decisions.

Clearly, Madam Speaker, the 2009 impoundment failure to Tennessee Valley Authority's Kingston facility, which started all of this review, called important attention to this particular issue and reinforced the need for operational changes to avoid future accidents. The Federal Government must absolutely work to ensure safety and environmental protection where coal impoundments are concerned. EPA's subtitle D option, regulating fly ash as a nonhazardous waste, provides these important protections while protecting the important economic opportunities available through beneficial recycling of coal fly ash.

Madam Speaker, regulating fly ash as a hazardous material is overkill, putting precious jobs at stake, and would cost \$1.5 billion a year to implement according to EPA's own estimates. These costs will be absorbed by American families who are already facing constraints of tough economic times.

Coal combustion by-products are currently recycled for several perfectly safe and beneficial uses, including cement, road materials, and wallboard. These beneficial uses of coal ash create jobs. The subtitle C option would unnecessarily stigmatize coal ash and obstruct its beneficial use in these vital, important infrastructure projects. It's counterproductive to add more waste to our landfills when we could be safely putting it to use in our roads and bridges, creating more jobs and building projects at reasonable prices.

In closing, Madam Speaker, EPA's subtitle C option for coal ash regulation will have a significantly adverse

impact on job creation and economic recovery. This rule option would be deeply damaging in West Virginia and throughout the Nation, and, therefore, I strongly encourage EPA to pursue the subtitle D option, the nonhazardous option, in its rulemaking process.

I appreciate, Madam Speaker, the opportunity to speak this evening about the importance of protecting West Virginia jobs, the Nation's jobs, and reasonably priced infrastructure.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT IN SUDAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with Majority Leader STENY HOYER to ring the alarm on the current situation in Sudan and underscore our support for a timely, free, and fair referendum on the independence of south Sudan and Abyei in January 2011.

Let me begin by thanking the majority leader for calling this critical, important Special Order and for his continued leadership on this issue, having led codels to Sudan, having had periodic meetings with administration officials, bringing in persons from Sudan, south Sudan, in his continuing push for peace. And so, once again, I commend Majority Leader STENY HOYER.

I was elected to Congress in 1988 and was sworn into office in 1989, the same year that Omar al-Bashir came to power in a coup in Sudan. I have closely followed the situation in Sudan ever since then, and I must say that I'm extremely concerned about what is happening now. The continuing and emboldened intransigence of the Bashir regime threatens to unravel the peace that was won 5 years ago and spark a return to conflict.

On January 9, 2005, members of the United States Government, including myself, witnessed the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Nairobi, Kenya. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended the ghastly 21-year civil war between the north and the south of Sudan, a war that claimed the lives of 2 million southerners and displaced more than 4 million; a war in which the Bashir regime used aerial bombings against innocent, defenseless children, women, men, disabled people, and elderly; a war that nearly destroyed the entire region of south Sudan. But what was so great about the people of south Sudan—they could not destroy the spirit of the people of the south.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement, championed by the late Dr. John Garang, who led the struggle in the south, outlined a path to secure lasting peace, a 6-year interim period, during which Khartoum would have an opportunity to show the people of south

Sudan that it was capable of change, that it was capable of including the south into a comprehensive plan to run the Government of Sudan.

However, at the end of the 6-year period, which is on January 9, 2011, about 6 short months from now, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement promised an opportunity for the people of the south to determine whether the regime in Khartoum had changed enough that they wanted to remain a part of Sudan or whether they wanted to secede. Dr. John Garang wanted to see a unified Sudan, but, as you know, his untimely death in a plane crash ended his dream.

The people in the marginalized area of Abyei, the region that holds in the soil of Sudan oil wealth, would decide if they would remain and keep their special administrative status in the north or become a part of the south. That has to be determined. It should have been determined even before January 9 of 2011.

The CPA laid out very clear benchmarks to be met for those referendums to take place and also included detailed instructions for power sharing and oil revenue. Still to date, these details have not been worked out. Now, today, Khartoum threatens to pull out of the agreement as Bashir's regime has refused to cooperate on key measures that must be put into place. Khartoum has repeatedly played games, stalled, held up and obscured so many critical steps in fulfilling the CPA, so much that today it is unclear whether the referendum in January can actually be held freely and fairly.

Must I remind the House that this is the regime that carried out the first genocide to be declared by Congress when it was in progress? Nearly half a million Darfurians have lost their lives as a result, and more than 2 million Darfurians have been displaced.

While Darfur is no longer on the front pages of newspapers, the people still suffer. Last week, chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Luis Moreno Ocampo, was at my Brain Trust at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference and called it a silent genocide that is happening in Darfur. Khartoum has strangled aid, cut off IDP camps, and is watching the people of Darfur slowly starve to death.

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This is the regime headed by a President who has been indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and for genocide. Again, as the CPA is supposed to come into full completion in less than four months, there is the threat of massive violence once again against the people of the south. We have seen several reports of armed shipments into the south to arm the Misseriya militias that were such a destabilizing force in the north-south war. This is very serious.

As the administration rolls out a new policy that includes incentive packages to sway Khartoum to do the right

thing, let us remember also that this is the same regime that welcomed with open arms and harbored Osama bin Laden from 1991 to 1995. It was from Khartoum that he planned an assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Is this a regime deserving of a second chance again and again and again? I dare say, no.

So what have we learned? In the words of the late Dr. John Garang, the Bashir regime, as Dr. Garang said, Bashir and his regime is too deformed to be reformed. The U.S. must provide leadership in the international community. I call on President Obama, Secretary Clinton and Special Envoy Gration to provide clear leadership and to not give in to this regime and make sure that they live up to what they have said.

I urge the President to meet with First Vice President of Sudan and President of Southern Sudan Salva Kiir, and to make it clear to him that the United States will provide support, that the south needs to ensure that the CPA does not crumble and war does not break out again in the south. The message to Khartoum must be that a dismissal of the CPA in any form will not be tolerated. We demand a free and fair referendum for the people of south Sudan and Abyei. We demand justice and accountability. We demand a real end to genocide in Darfur.

At this time I yield to Mr. BRAD MILLER, a member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health who has done a tremendous amount during his time on the committee.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I also rise to call attention to critical issues that Sudan now faces. More than 3 years ago, I was part of a congressional delegation to Sudan led by Majority Leader STENY HOYER, who will speak shortly. Other members of that delegation are here to speak tonight as well.

This past January marked the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or the CPA, that ended more than 20 years of civil war between the north and the south of Sudan. That conflict was marked by northern aggression against the south. It resulted in the deaths of more than 2 million people, and more than 4 million people in Southern Sudan fled their homes, becoming "internally displaced persons," or IDPs, in the jargon of relief efforts in conflicts around the world.

The CPA committed the northern-dominated National Congress Party and the southern-dominated Sudan People's Liberation Movement to govern jointly for 6 years, followed by a referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudan and Abyei. That referendum must happen as scheduled in 4 months, and the referendum must be free, fair, credible, and a true reflection of the will of the people. If not, the CPA will mark only a 6-year pause in Sudan's civil war, not an end to the war.

Secretary of State Clinton was right when she said a year ago that "the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the north and south will be a flashpoint for renewed conflict if not fully implemented through five national elections, a referendum on self-determination for the south, resolution of the border disputes, and the willingness of the respective parties to live up to their agreements."

Unfortunately, Sudan's elections in April 2010 certainly did not meet anyone's standards for a legitimate election. Those elections were marred by widespread violation of political rights, irregularities in voter registration, intimidation, and violence in some areas, and the continuing conflict in Darfur that suppressed voter participation.

Predictably, the National Congress Party has consistently delayed and reneged on its CPA commitments. Madam Speaker, this is a critical moment for Sudan. The CPA-mandated referendum is just 4 months away. The CPA has not yet been fully implemented. Voter registration for the referendum has not yet taken place, and key procedures have not even been established.

In addition, the violence in Darfur persists. The Bashir regime continues to restrict and disrupt United Nations peacekeeping, humanitarian operations, and human rights organizations in Darfur, leaving more than 2 million people still displaced and vulnerable.

The Bashir regime must know that the whole world is watching. We cannot divert our attention from Sudan. We must remain committed and insist upon the full implementation of the CPA to ensure sustainable peace in Sudan.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentleman for his statement. I appreciate his work on the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health.

At this time I would like to hear from the gentleman who called for the Special Order today, the majority leader from Maryland, Mr. STENY HOYER.

Mr. HOYER. I thank my friend for yielding and for leading this Special Order. I was pleased to, with him, undertake this Special Order because of the timeliness of the crisis that confronts Sudan and the implementation of the agreement. I want to thank all of the Members for participating in this Special Order as well. It is important that we in the Congress stay focused and send a message, as I will here, that we are focused. And I applaud the gentleman for his statement tonight. I applaud him even further for his continuing leadership. Nobody in the Congress, in either the House or the Senate, has been more focused over a longer period of time, has traveled more extensively throughout the world, and to some of the most troubled spots in the world, and to Sudan, than the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and I thank him for his leadership.

In fewer than 4 months, Southern Sudan will hold a referendum on inde-

pendence, which was guaranteed by the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

The CPA ended Africa's bloodiest civil war, a war which took almost 2 million lives and displaced 4 million. Yet the risk of descending into war again seems all too real.

Now, as on my congressional delegation to Sudan 3 years ago, our focus remains the same: Promoting peace, stability, and reconstruction across the whole of Sudan. This is not only our moral obligation but an important national security goal as well. We must work to ensure that Sudan does not become a safe haven for terrorists. Tonight we are here to send a message to all those who live in and care about Sudan. We support full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. We support a timely, peaceful, free, and fair referendum on independence. And we support an end to the violence in Darfur.

These are immense challenges, to be sure. But Sudan's central government has shown that it pays close attention to the international community's intentions and actions, which is why we must present a unified, comprehensive position in our response to both the ongoing violence in Darfur and the north-south conflict.

I want to be absolutely clear: Darfur remains and will remain a point of focus for this Congress. We recognize that peacekeepers are struggling and in many cases failing to fulfill their civilian protection mandate, and that humanitarian groups are swimming in redtape and facing daunting security challenges.

President Obama and the international community must continue to push Khartoum on the issue of humanitarian access and independent human rights monitoring in the region.

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In the wake of what appears to be a near collapse of the latest efforts in Doha, we must continue to strive for a viable peace process. Congress is watching. Congress will hold you accountable. Tonight, however, I want to focus my remarks on the need for full CPA implementation and specifically on ensuring that the referendum on southern independence takes place on time and, as I said, in a free, fair and peaceful manner and that results are respected by Khartoum and the international community.

With the referendum approaching on January 9, 2011, our own Secretary of State has said that we can hear the loud sound of a ticking time bomb—Secretary Clinton's words—the possibility of new bloodshed.

What can we do to prevent it?

The U.S. has stepped up its diplomatic efforts in southern Sudan, and is providing \$12 million for elections security, allowing the government of southern Sudan to establish 11 joint operation centers in Juba and in the 10 states in collaboration with other partners.

I also want to applaud President Obama for attending Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's high-level meeting on Sudan this Friday at the United Nations in order to discuss what more the international community can do to ensure a fair and safe vote. My hope is that a powerful package of multilateral pressures and incentives will come out of this meeting and those that follow.

I also support the administration's efforts to prepare for January with former South African President Mbeki, who is leading the African Union's efforts in Sudan as well as with international financial institutions and international development agencies; but more can and must be done. We must hurry to establish a formal mechanism to help get the north and south to agreement on all of the outstanding issues. Such a mechanism must include buy-in from civil society in an organized way. The CPA is a positive model on this front.

The international community, including our own administration, must continue to remind those countries with a stake in the outcome, including Russia, Egypt and especially China, that it is in their own best interests to advance peace and stability in Sudan. This is an international responsibility. We must support U.N. peacekeepers and urge them to do more to protect civilians. We cannot simply throw our hands up in complaint about a relatively ineffective peacekeeping system. We must fix it.

Finally, efforts in south Sudan must not be solely focused on the day of the referendum but also, of course, on the day after.

The international community must step up efforts to prevent southern Sudan from becoming what the economists called a "pre-failed state." We know the dangers that failed states pose to our own national security. We have seen that. If we want to prevent the emergence of a new one, the international efforts on everything from road building to literacy education to establishing a viable economy in one of the world's most underdeveloped areas deserves and should have our support.

Regardless of the steps we and the international community take, the decision to turn this vote into a foundation for peace instead of one for further war ultimately rests in the hands of the Sudanese. So my message to Khartoum is this:

Step up. Step up, Khartoum. At the risk of sounding cynical, surprise us. This referendum is part of a peace agreement that you signed in 2005. Come to the table. Work to advance a peaceful outcome, and don't lead your country back into war. The administration has clearly communicated to you that there are both painful pressures and real incentives on the table. It is your choice, of course, and rest assured that the United States Congress is watching your choice and will hold you accountable.

To the government of south Sudan:

The U.S. Congress is committed to the referendum, and firmly believes that it is the best mechanism for you to express your right of self-determination. Alternative approaches will only renew the turmoil that the CPA was designed to end—and will severely weaken the future of your people.

We need you to step up as well. We need you to come to the table as a ready and willing partner, and we need you to devote resources, time and energy to finalizing an operational plan and budget, agreeing on voter registration criteria and procedures, and hiring and training registration workers. There is hard work in front of you, but the reward in the form of your people's right to choose their own future is clearly precious.

To the Obama administration and the international community:

Thank you. Thank you for your efforts to strengthen peace in Sudan but to keep them going. We will all have to work vigorously to ensure that the referendum is a success, but the consequences of failure should be more than ample motivation for us all.

Friday's high-level meeting at the United Nations must be a productive and serious one, and more conversations must follow. They must be focused on how the international community will work together to assist in the technical, logistical and operational stages of the vote; to monitor and observe the process from start to finish; to guarantee implementation of the results; and to mediate in case of any disagreement. You have the Congress' full support in this effort.

To the humanitarian community, especially to the American-based NGOs working on the ground in Sudan:

You represent the best of American selflessness and generosity. You do God's work. Thank you for that.

This Congress pledges to continue advocating for improved humanitarian access so that you can continue to do your jobs and advance the goals for which you have put your safety and, yes, even your lives on the line. Improving the daily lives of people living in one of the world's most war-torn regions is a moral responsibility for us all.

Finally, to the people of Sudan:

We stand with you. You deserve far more than the bloodshed and death and dislocation that year after year have brought you. You deserve what we all deserve—a chance to live our lives and raise our children in peace. America will do everything in its power to ensure that January is the beginning of that chance, not its untimely end.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey—one of the senior Members of this Congress, the leader of our effort on the African continent—a continent so critically important to the future of the global community. I thank him for yielding me this time.

I yield back.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me, once again, thank the majority leader for his pas-

sion and leadership on this issue. Your statement here was so thorough. I really appreciate your leadership.

At this time, I would like to recognize the co-chair of the Sudan Caucus, a gentleman who has traveled to Sudan. He has been a fighter on this issue. He has been to meetings with the Chinese and with other persons who had to be convinced that they should change their ways. It is my pleasure to introduce and to yield to him as much time as he may consume, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative CAPUANO.

Mr. CAPUANO. I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey. He has been a great leader on this issue and on so many other issues with regard to international matters.

I would also like to thank the majority leader for organizing this Special Order during such an important week.

The reason we are doing this this week, really, is that the President is scheduled to be at the United Nations this week to meet on the Sudan issue. It seems like things are coming to a head. As you've heard many, many times—and I'm not going to repeat the facts, because the facts have been said—we have an election that is scheduled to come up in January which is very critical to this region. Let me be clear:

To me, this may not be the most important issue to most of my constituents. I know that. I realize that. Jobs are more important. The economy is more important. But America has always been and, I think, always should be more than just about business. It has to be about morality and ethics as well. In this case, the morality of a genocide, or the immorality of a genocide—the immorality of keeping people enslaved, literally enslaved at a recent point in the history of Sudan—is something that, I think, only America is qualified to stand up and scream about.

Up until now, the history in this region has been terrible. There have been civil wars. There has been genocide. There has been every form of human degradation you can find, mostly perpetrated either directly or indirectly by the government in Khartoum.

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At the same time, I'm one of those people that believes anyone can change their ways on any given day. That's not to forget the past, but it's also the only way to find a way forward. The government in Khartoum is at that crossroads right now. They have a choice, whether to actually move forward and allow the people of south Sudan to make their own decisions legitimately in January, whether they wish to go their own way or wish to remain associated with Sudan, and then to enforce whatever the people of Sudan decide and to do it in a peaceful way. This is important to the American people on a moral side, as I said, but it is also important on a very realistic side. This particular area—I'll be

honest. I don't think—as a matter of fact, I am certain. I could not have found Darfur on a map before I got to Congress. I might have been able to come close to finding where Sudan was, but it would have been a guess. I know that most of my constituents, most Americans are not sitting there knowing all about this, but they will know it if it goes the wrong way, and they will know it because the entire region will go up in flames. There will be millions of people put at risk.

Everybody in America knows where Somalia is because it's a lawless region. They know where Eritrea is, Ethiopia, all difficult parts. This is right next door. It sits in a critical region. If civil war starts again in a serious way, if genocide raises its ugly head again, the entire region will go up. Most countries in that area will be directly affected, and it will directly affect America and the rest of the world. Something like that cannot go on without doing it.

That is why I am here today, to remind the American people, who I think, across the board, agree that genocide is something that needs to be screamed about and stopped whenever possible, agree that people should have their own right to self-determination—that's not the point—but also to put the issue in front.

I also want to thank the administration. The Obama administration has put this issue at the top of its agenda, and I respect them and thank them for that. There are carrots and sticks on the table for Khartoum if they choose to take those carrots. If they don't, none of us really want to implement those sticks, but none of us are allowed to sit back and simply let genocide go forward without doing what we can.

So that's why I came today, to say thank you to the administration, to encourage the Khartoum regime to make the right choices—it's not too late—and to thank the administration for all it is doing and to encourage them to do more. I join my colleagues in asking the administration to meet with Salva Kiir, the leader of south Sudan, at least meet with him and talk to him, hear it directly from him. And I hope that we won't have to be back here in January talking about this issue, other than to congratulate the people of south Sudan and Sudan for having conducted a lawful and thoughtful plebiscite.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentleman again. As I indicated, he co-chairs the Sudan Caucus, and he has been very, very involved from day one. We really appreciate his leadership.

At this time, I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlady from California, a member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, a person who has traveled to Africa, Congresswoman WOOLSEY.

Ms. WOOLSEY. First, I'd like to thank Chairman PAYNE and Majority

Leader HOYER for reserving this valuable time tonight to bring attention to Sudan.

While it may have slipped from the front page of the newspapers and headlines of the nightly news, the crisis in Sudan is still in a very critical stage. In Darfur, rape is being used as a means of terror and warfare. Hundreds of thousands of people are living in refugee camps or are displaced from their homes. Militias with strong ties to the government in Khartoum brutalize Darfurians. So we have a long way to go before the people of Darfur can feel safe and return to a normal life.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement was supposed to lay out a framework for peace between the north and the south, but as we get closer to the date for the referendum, security and fairness seems to have become farther out of reach than it was earlier on. The south is forced to hope that President Bashir, a man indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes, they are to hope he will support an honest and clean election, free from intimidation and free from corruption. Many remain skeptical that, when the time comes, President Bashir will actually allow the south to vote unobstructed.

As Chairman PAYNE knows, because he has visited with and he has been honored by the people in my district who are working in regards to Darfur and have been on top of this issue from the beginning, they know that the people of Darfur are suffering. They have long supported the rights of the Sudanese people from a project called Tents of Hope, to letter writing and fundraising. I think the project is called Dear Darfur, Love Petaluma. That was the first one. That is where I live. Then there was, Dear Darfur, Love Marin County; and later, Dear Darfur, Love San Francisco.

So Marin and Sonoma Counties, where I represent, consistently have stood for peace and justice in Sudan, and they have been really outraged at what they have seen. In fact, they teach about the issue in schools where their students are raising funds for the people of Darfur, and they're helping paint the tents for the Tents of Hope. With their support, I join my colleagues in the House on calling on the Obama administration to put more pressure on the Government of Sudan. We must demand that Khartoum and President Bashir allow a fair referendum and to permit international assistance and monitoring.

Further, the plight of the Darfurians must not be pushed to the side in deference to the north-south situation. The genocide continues, and Sudan will never be free of oppression and violence until President Bashir and his reign of terror is brought to an end and he is held accountable.

Thank you, Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentlady, the cochair of the Progressive Caucus. And let me commend your con-

gressional district in Marin County that had a very interesting forum where we discussed with Darfurian citizens, former citizens of Darfur in the south. Your district is so progressive, and it was my pleasure to be there in the great State of California.

At this time, I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia who has served in Africa—he has done outstanding work prior to coming to Congress, very knowledgeable, and a delightful advocate for people who are striving for justice—Representative PERRIELLO, I yield to you as much time as you may consume.

Mr. PERRIELLO. Thank you very much, Chairman PAYNE. History will look kindly on your willingness to speak up and fight for those who had no voice in this body. Mr. HOYER, our leader, your willingness to commit to this issue and to answer the call of Matthew 25, to serve those who are the least among us, is one, I believe, will resonate as well.

Tonight we have a simple question: When we say "never again," do we mean it? When we say "genocide, never again," "crimes against humanity, never again," "women and children dying, 30,000 a day, from hunger and preventable disease, never again," it's easy to put on a bumper sticker, it's easy to say at a public event, but making it a reality is never simple.

We face today, without the luxury of ignorance, the knowledge that people suffer around the world unspeakable atrocities, and for too long that has included the people of Sudan, throughout Sudan. Today we focus primarily on the important issue of democracy and peace for those who have suffered for two decades in southern Sudan, but we also know that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement cannot be used to hold hostage the women, children, and vulnerable of Darfur and Blue Nile region and other areas.

We sit here today with an opportunity to shed light, and, more importantly, to produce results for those who have suffered for too long. It is not enough for this to be something we speak from this floor or even something that we use when we engage directly in our diplomacy and conversations with Sudan.

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This is larger than that. It must rank up when we talk to Egypt, Russia, China, and others who do so many dealings with this regime, a regime that I believe is ultimately irreparable.

We can now say that we will support the Democratic process for Southern Sudan and ensure a fair referendum. And we know from the history of this country that supporting democracy is not something we do because it's easy. We do it because it's right. It's not something because it happens overnight. It's something we support because we know through the arc of history bending towards justice, we move towards a more democratic and free

world, and that that should apply as much to the people of Sudan and the continent of Africa as it does here for those blessed enough to be born in the United States.

And we also know, and I know from my experience of working in areas such as Sierra Leone, that democracy and fair elections are not something that happen on the day of the vote. They are something that must be built towards by ensuring a fair process of registration, of accountability, of avoiding the kind of intimidation and corruption that builds up in these situations.

And I think it's important to note that we are keeping an eye on this early, but we must be vigilant. The people of Darfur and the people of Southern Sudan have a chance to speak.

One of the greatest gifts of the Greatest Generation was the idea of global security in a world of expanding freedom and democracy. In the same way, they have handed that torch to us. As Americans, they asked us to make sure we were looking on that in terms of the community of nations.

And we've seen good bipartisan support. I want to recognize the leadership of Congressman FRANK WOLF and Senator BROWNBACK and others who've been willing to shed a light on this issue and speak up, not just on peace vaguely, but the reality that we must be willing to hold this regime accountable even when that's difficult, even when that costs us diplomatic points.

With indicted world criminals like Haroun who are put into government positions after having overseen some of the worst atrocities of the last 25 years, we must ask ourselves whether we mean never again, whether we're serious about justice and accountability.

I've spent time with the rebel groups in Darfur. I've spent time with those who are suffering under decisions, criminal decisions, horrific decisions made by these individuals. Yes, we must start with this comprehensive peace agreement, we must not allow it to backslide. But we must also see this as the beginning of a process of ensuring justice and accountability more broadly.

One of the great Sudanese figures of the modern era, Manute Bol, recently passed away. In fact, he spent his final days in a hospital in my district having given away literally everything he had—not just his financial resources but every ounce of energy he had in his soul and body to ensure this. He is just the tallest and most symbolic and known of those who have given their lives in the fight for democracy and freedom for those in Southern Sudan.

We must not allow Mr. Bol and others to have died in vain. Those who are in a position to ensure otherwise, including those in this body on both sides of the aisle, must stand up and ensure those that who had the courage to stand up and demand what was right, that we had their back, that we had their back when it came to diplomacy

and economic negotiations, when it came time for a commitment to peace-keeping and multilateral operations that are so important, to those who have given tireless hours, and those who unfortunately are not here to see this through to completion.

We are at a moment where, after years of struggle, we are brought to the edge of the promised land. There is a chance for us to see this through. Let us ensure a fair and just election process for Southern Sudan. Let us use that as a springboard to ensure democracy and basic justice and decency for the west, the east, the north, and the center of Sudan as well.

I thank Mr. HOYER. I thank Mr. PAYNE. I thank all of those who have spoken up. And I hope that this will not be another case where we sit by and let "never again" echo silently and powerlessly through the ages, but instead we look back proudly on what we stood up to do as Americans and as human beings.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me certainly once again commend the gentleman from Virginia. The work that he's done speaks for him. And it's a pleasure to have him in our House of Representatives, and we will certainly look forward to your continued leadership in the next Congress.

At this time I'd like to introduce a gentleman from Georgia who has shown interest in many issues as it relates to human rights, the gentleman from the great State, as I mentioned from Georgia, Representative BARROW.

Mr. BARROW. I thank the gentleman. I thank him for his leadership in this area.

I, too, want to join in thanking the majority leader for his leadership and his passion on this issue and bringing this matter to the attention of the House this evening.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the people of Sudan and to pledge my continued commitment to achieving lasting peace and security for the Sudanese people.

Three years ago, I traveled to the Darfur region of Sudan as part of an official, bipartisan congressional delegation. During that time, I was able to meet with a host of individuals ranging from the President of Southern Sudan, United Nations peacekeepers, ministers from the government of Southern Sudan, the Speaker of Parliament, and rebel leader and Darfur Peace Agreement-signatory, Mr. Minni Minawi. Each of these individuals holds an essential stake in peace.

Sudan's Democratic and geographic integrity, as well as the lives of its people, depend on the continued leadership of these and many other individuals.

This year, as we mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that put an end to Sudan's 21-year-old civil war, I'm encouraged by the gains that have been made, but there is still much more work to be done.

The United States cannot and will not turn a blind eye to genocide in

Darfur or to corruption and poor leadership in any part of Sudan. Too much blood has been shed and too many lives have been lost. The United States must continue to work with our international allies to provide aid and promote peace—because that's the right thing to do. We should do everything we can to see to it that the citizens and leaders of Sudan come together, put an end to tribal violence, and commit themselves to the welfare of Sudan.

Again, with my thanks to Mr. PAYNE and to the majority leader for their leadership, I yield back the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentleman for the continued good work that you do.

As we conclude, you've heard the words from our leader, Representative HOYER, you've heard Members of the Congress express themselves. I, too, would like to say that this has been a bipartisan effort. Congressman WOLF, Senator BROWNBACK. The last hearing I had, I invited him to come to the House hearing, and he did an outstanding job.

But many of us say that this issue must be resolved. And it's the historic problem of the region of Egypt and Sudan. Back at the end of the Ottoman Empire back in 1914, the British came in and jointly kind of ruled Egypt and Sudan. And finally during the Suez Canal crisis in the early 1950s, the Egyptian revolution started to move forward, and it was felt that Egypt and Sudan had to separate if Egypt was going to get its independence.

Interestingly enough, Sudan was the first black nation to get independence from any of the colonial powers, back on January 1 of 1956. However, right prior to that independence, the war broke out between the north and the south.

And one of the problems that we have seen today was because the British had two administrations. It had an administration for the north, and it had an administration for the south. And way back during its administration, it created the difference between the north and the south. And those problems just continued to move forward. And some of those issues remain today. The fact that the many groups of Sudan, many diverse—there are about 38 million people in Sudan. It's interesting that 49 percent are black, and 38 percent are Arab, and 11 percent are Nubians.

And the problem in Darfur would surprise many people because the Darfurians were people who worked with the National Congress Party. The Darfurians were persons who were in the armed services of the government of Sudan.

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When the Government of Sudan turned on the Darfurian people, bombing them, killing them, then allowing the Janjaweed to come and rape and burn and pilfer, kill animals, throw

them into wells, shocked many people because Darfurians were relatively loyal to the Government of Sudan.

So this is terrible government, a government that has tried to have an Arabization program. And the war between the north and the south is because Dr. John Garang and the people of the south who were Christians and animus did not want to live under sharia law, which was being imposed by al-Bashir.

So we have to continue to push to make sure that the CPA from January 9 is upheld in 2011. We have to remember those—Rebecca Garang, the widow of Dr. John Garang, who still today is raising her children. Those who have fought with the SPLA, SPLM for many, many years will have their opportunity.

Whatever the people of Sudan and the south decide, that is what we should allow to be the word. It should be up to the people of the south, whatever they decide. Whether they decide to remain a part of Sudan or whether they decide to separate, we should ensure that whatever their decision is that we will guarantee that the will of the people be done.

I would like to once again thank our majority leader for his continued interest, Members who have come to participate.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAYNE. Madam 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 subject of this Special Order on Sudan.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I yield back.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BORDALLO (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in district.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of travel delays.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRIGHT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BRIGHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TIAHRT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, September 23 and 24.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, September 28 and 29.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, September 28 and 29.

Mr. WESTMORELAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today and September 23.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, September 23.

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, for 5 minutes, September 23.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 624. An act to provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3562. An act to designate the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 23, 2010, at 10 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 2923, the Combat Methamphetamine Enhancement Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 2923, THE COMBAT METHAMPHETAMINE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010, AS AMENDED

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2015	2010-2020	
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Enacting H.R. 2923 could increase revenues and direct spending, but CBO estimates that net budget impact would not be significant in any year. The bill would require retail businesses that sell certain pharmaceuticals through the mail to submit a self-certification document to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The bill also would prohibit distributors of certain pharmaceuticals from selling products to persons who have not registered or self-certified with DEA. Violators of the bill's provisions would be subject to civil and criminal fines. Civil fines are recorded as revenues and deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, then deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 4195, To authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.