1421) recognizing the 40th anniversary of the *Apollo 13* mission and the heroic actions of both the crew and those working at mission control in Houston, Texas, for bringing the three astronauts, Fred Haise, Jim Lovell, and Jack Swigert, home to Earth safely.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1421

Whereas, on April 11, 1970, Apollo 13 was launched with an intended destination of Fra Mauro highlands on the Moon;

Whereas on the way to the Moon, roughly 199,990 miles from Earth, the number 2 oxygen tank exploded and seriously damaged the Apollo 13 spacecraft;

Whereas after mission control calculated that a lunar landing was impossible, mission control decided to fly a circumlunar orbit and use the Moon's gravity to return the ship to Earth;

Whereas the tireless and heroic work of both mission control and the astronauts on board the spacecraft allowed Apollo 13 to safely navigate back to Earth;

Whereas the heroic work of mission control in Houston, Texas, solved a number of unique engineering problems, such as using the lunar module as a lifeboat for the crew and devising a carbon dioxide control system completely from scratch;

Whereas without the outstanding work of the men and women at mission control, the astronauts would most certainly not have been able to return to Earth safely;

Whereas the safe return of the crew is a testament to United States ingenuity, and a can-do attitude which represents the best of the space program and the Nation;

Whereas the Apollo program lasted from 1961 to 1975 and set a number of milestones in human spaceflight, including the first mission that left low Earth orbit and the first man on the Moon;

Whereas the Apollo program spurred advances in many areas of technology including avionics, telecommunications, and computers; and

Whereas the Apollo missions sparked interest in many fields of engineering which benefitted the United States economy, national psyche, and leadership in science and technology: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 40th anniversary of the Apollo 13 mission;

(2) recognizes the bravery and heroism of the astronauts of the Apollo 13 mission, as well as the men and women in mission control;

(3) reaffirms its support of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and human space flight; and

(4) recognizes the tremendous advances to science and technology in the United States that were spurned by the Apollo space program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam 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. 1421, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it is hard to imagine a more difficult problem than that of figuring out how to safely return to Earth in a critically damaged spacecraft heading towards the Moon—or one that is more urgent. Yet, through the combined efforts of the three consummately trained astronauts, the skilled NASA engineers and flight controllers and contractor workforce, *Apollo 13* and its crew were brought back to Earth safely. As we consider the future of NASA and its human spaceflight programs, let this 40th anniversary of the *Apollo 13* mission both inspire us and remind us of the importance of ensuring safety and the strength and capabilities of our human spaceflight workforce as we send our astronauts into space.

I would like to thank the resolution's sponsor, Mr. POE, for introducing this good resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H. Res. 1421, recognizing the 40th anniversary of the safe return of the *Apollo 13* crew capsule. *Apollo 13* launched from Kennedy Space Center on April 11, 1970, for a planned lunar landing, but suffered serious mechanical and systems failures 2 days later while en route to the Moon.

Through inventiveness and tireless efforts, the men and women at NASA's mission control center provided untested solutions to complex challenges that, up to that time, were unthinkable and unknown. Using out-of-the-box creativity, NASA engineers and program managers salvaged what was later deemed to be a ''successful failure,'' bringing the crew successfully back to Earth on April 17.

I am proud to support this resolution. I am proud, of course, of American ingenuity and the valor of the people of NASA, and encourage my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 40th anniversary of the *Apollo 13* mission.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1421.

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.

RARE EARTHS AND CRITICAL MATERIALS REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6160) to develop a rare earth materials program, to amend the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6160

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act of 2010''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
TITLE I—RARE EARTH MATERIALS
Sec. 101. Rare earth materials program.
Sec. 102. Rare earth materials loan guarantee program.
TITLE II—NATIONAL MATERIALS AND MINERALS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT
Sec. 201. Amendments to National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980.
Sec. 202. Repeal.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate Congressional committees'' means the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(3) RARE EARTH MATERIALS.—The term ''rare earth materials'' means any of the following chemical elements in any of their physical forms or chemical combinations:

(A) Scandium.
(B) Yttrium.
(C) Lanthanum.
(D) Cerium.
(E) Praseodymium.
(F) Neodymium.
(G) Promethium.
(H) Samarium.
(I) Europium.
(J) Gadolinium.
(K) Terbium.
(L) Dysprosium.
(M) Holmium.
(N) Erbium.
(O) Thulium.
(P) Ytterbium.
(Q) Lutetium.

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

TITLE I—RARE EARTH MATERIALS

SEC. 101. RARE EARTH MATERIALS PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department a program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application to assure the long-term, secure, and sustainable supply of rare earth materials sufficient to satisfy the national security, economic well-being, and industrial production needs of the United States.

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The program shall support activities to—

(A) better characterize and quantify virgin stocks of rare earth materials using theoretical geochemical research;

(B) explore, discover, and recover rare earth materials using advanced science and technology;

(C) improve methods for the extraction, processing, use, recovery, and recycling of rare earth materials;

(D) improve the understanding of the performance, processing, and adaptability in engineering designs of rare earth materials;

(E) identify and test alternative materials that can be substituted for rare earth materials in particular applications;

(F) engineer and test applications that—

(i) use recycled rare earth materials;

(ii) use alternative materials; or

(iii) seek to minimize rare earth materials content;

(G) collect, catalogue, archive, and disseminate information on rare earth materials, including scientific and technical data generated by the research and development activities supported under this section, and assist scientists and engineers in making the fullest possible use of the data holdings; and

(H) facilitate information sharing and collaboration among program participants and stakeholders.

(3) IMPROVED PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall support new or significantly improved processes and technologies as compared to those currently in use in the rare earth materials industry.

(4) EXPANDING PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall encourage—

(A) multidisciplinary collaborations among program participants; and

(B) extensive opportunities for students at institutions of higher education, including institutions listed under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) CONSISTENCY.—The program shall be consistent with the policies and programs in the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(6) INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary may collaborate, to the extent practicable, on activities of mutual interest with the relevant agencies of foreign countries with interests relating to rare earth materials.

(b) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a plan to carry out the program established under subsection (a).

(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall include a description of—

(A) the research and development activities to be carried out by the program during the subsequent 2 years;

(B) the expected contributions of the program to the creation of innovative methods and technologies for the efficient and sustainable provision of rare earth materials to the domestic economy;

(C) the criteria to be used to evaluate applications for loan guarantees under section 1706 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(D) any projects receiving loan guarantee support under such section and the status of such projects;

(E) how the program is promoting the broadest possible participation by academic, industrial, and other contributors; and

(F) actions taken or proposed that reflect recommendations from the assessment conducted under subsection (c) or the Secretary's rationale for not taking action pursuant to any recommendation from such assessment for plans submitted following the completion of the assessment under such subsection.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In preparing each plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with appropriate representatives of industry, institutions of higher education, Department of Energy national laboratories, professional and technical societies, and other entities, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the program has been in operation for 4 years, the Secretary shall offer to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy shall conduct an assessment of the program under subsection (a).

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The assessment shall include the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences that the program should be—

(A) continued, accompanied by a description of any improvements needed in the program; or

(B) terminated, accompanied by a description of the lessons learned from the execution of the program.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The assessment shall be made available to Congress and the public upon completion.

SEC. 102. RARE EARTH MATERIALS LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 1706. TEMPORARY PROGRAM FOR RARE EARTH MATERIALS REVITALIZATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program established in section 101 of the Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act of 2010, the Secretary is authorized, only to the extent provided in advance in a subsequent appropriations act, to make guarantees under this title for the commercial application of new or significantly improved technologies (compared to technologies currently in use in the United States at the time the guarantee is issued) for the following categories of projects:

''(1) The separation and recovery of rare earth materials from ores or other sources.

''(2) The preparation of rare earth materials in oxide, metal, alloy, or other forms needed for national security, economic well-being, or industrial production purposes.

''(3) The application of rare earth materials in the production of improved—

''(A) magnets;

''(B) batteries;

''(C) refrigeration systems;

''(D) optical systems;

''(E) electronics; and

''(F) catalysis.

''(4) The application of rare earth materials in other uses, as determined by the Secretary.

''(b) TIMELINESS.—The Secretary shall seek to minimize delay in approving loan guarantee applications, consistent with appropriate protection of taxpayer interests.

''(c) COOPERATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall cooperate with appropriate private sector participants to achieve a complete rare earth materials production capability in the United States within 5 years after the date of enactment of the Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act of 2010.

''(d) DOMESTIC SUPPLY CHAIN.—In support of the objective in subsection (c) to achieve a rare earth materials production capability in the United States that includes the complete value chain described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a), the Secretary may not award a guarantee for a project unless the project's proponent provides to the Secretary an assurance that the loan or guarantee shall be used to support the separation, recovery, preparation, or manufacturing of rare earth materials in the United States for customers within the United States unless insufficient domestic demand for such materials results in excess capacity.

''(e) SUNSET.—The authority to enter into guarantees under this section shall expire on September 30, 2015.''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1705 the following new item:

''Sec. 1706. Temporary program for rare earth materials revitalization.''.

TITLE II—NATIONAL MATERIALS AND MINERALS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL MATERIALS AND MINERALS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1980.

(a) PROGRAM PLAN.—Section 5 of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1604) is amended—

(1) by striking ''date of enactment of this Act'' each place it appears and inserting ''date of enactment of the Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act of 2010'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology'' and inserting ''National Science and Technology Council,'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''the Federal Emergency'' and all that follows through ''Agency, and'';

(B) by striking ''appropriate shall'' and inserting ''appropriate, shall'';

(C) by striking paragraph (1);

(D) in paragraph (2), by striking ''in the case'' and all that follows through ''subsection,''

(E) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (1); and

(F) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(2) assess the adequacy, accessibility, and stability of the supply of materials necessary to maintain national security, economic well-being, and industrial production.'';

(4) by striking subsections (d) and (e); and

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (d).

(b) POLICY.—Section 3 of such Act (30 U.S.C. 1602) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Congress declares that it'' and inserting ''It''; and

(2) by striking ''The Congress further declares that implementation'' and inserting ''Implementation''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 4 of such Act (30 U.S.C. 1603) is amended—

(1) by striking ''For the purpose'' and all that follows through ''declares that the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(2) by striking ''departments and agencies,'' and inserting ''departments and agencies to implement the policies set forth in section 3''.

SEC. 202. REPEAL.

Title II of Public Law 98–373 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.; 98 Stat. 1248), also known as the National Critical Materials Act of 1984, is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam 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.R. 6160, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support today of H.R. 6160, the Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act of 2010. This bill was introduced by the gentlelady from Pennsylvania (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER) and cosponsored by Mr. JERRY LEWIS, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. CARNAHAN, myself, and a number of other Members who all recognize that we must take steps to recapture our technological lead in a wide range of industries critical to our economic health, our national defense, and a clean and secure energy future.

For the last week you couldn't open a newspaper or watch TV without seeing a story warning us about the danger of our reliance on China for a little-known but critical class of raw materials called ''rare earths.'' Rare earths are an essential component of technologies in a wide array of emerging and established industries. And, for everything from oil refining to hybrid cars, wind turbines to weapon systems, computer monitors to disk drives, the future demand for rare earths is only expected to grow. However, despite the U.S. at one time being the leader in this field, China now controls 97 percent of the global market. Making matters more urgent, China has begun limiting production and export of rare earths. This is clearly an untenable position for the U.S.

This is not the first time the Congress has been concerned with the competitive implications of materials such as rare earths. In 1980—30 years ago—we established a national minerals and materials policy. One core element in that legislation was a call to support ''a vigorous, comprehensive, and coordinated program of materials research and development.'' Unfortunately, over successive administrations the effort to sustain the program eroded. Now it is time to revive a coordinated effort to level the global playing field in rare earths. Mrs. DAHLKEMPER's bill calls for increased research and development to help address the Nation's rare earths shortage and reinvigorates the national policy for critical materials.

Furthermore, the bill does not start a big new government program. All activities authorized in this Act should take place within existing programs at the Department of Energy, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and other relevant agencies. And the bill does not authorize any new appropriations.

I call on my colleagues to support H.R. 6160, and I look forward to its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The legislation before us today, H.R. 6160, the Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act of 2010, deals with a very important matter of potential concern to national security and to the economy. Rare earths are used in many different high-tech applications, including certain military and weapons systems, and China controls the bulk of world supply and recently announced its intention to reduce exports, triggering concerns that the U.S. could face a supply gap. This is clearly an important issue that warrants our attention.

The obvious question we face now is how best to address this concern. H.R. 6160 intends to do so through establishment of a rare earths materials research and development program and authorization of loan guarantees to support rare earth minerals mining, processing, and production activities. Notwithstanding the clear and significant potential for a rare earth supply shortage, during the committee markup of this bill Republicans questioned whether the activities called for in H.R. 6160 provide the appropriate policy response to this issue. I will summarize these concerns as they were noted in the additional GOP views included in the report on the bill.

To the extent that a rare earth supply gap may present national security concerns, such concerns should probably be addressed through the Department of Defense and the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

With respect to commercial supply needs, taxpayer subsidies in the form of loan guarantees should be restricted to those areas not undertaken by the private sector. This principle is particularly important in the case of rare earths due to the aggressive private pursuit of rare earth mining opportunities in response to recent price increases. Unfortunately, an amendment to address this concern was defeated in committee.

I am pleased, however, that several other Republican amendments to improve H.R. 6160 were approved with bipartisan support, specifically amendments to, one, eliminate funding authorizations for R&D activities; two, elimination of a rare earth ''R&D Information Center''; three, limit loan guarantee support for the exportation of unprocessed rare earth materials necessary to meet domestic demand; and, four, reduce the length of authorization for rare earth loan guarantees from 8 years to 5 years.

Further, modified language addressing additional Republican concerns related to the international collaboration was worked out following the markup, and I thank Chairman GORDON for working with our side of the aisle to improve this provision.

□ 1650

Overall, despite the many remaining questions and concerns regarding rare earths in this legislation, I recognize the importance of ensuring a stable supply of rare earth materials and the potential for a near-term supply shortage, and I remain committed to working on this issue and on this bill as it moves through the legislative process.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield such time as she may consume to the lead sponsor of this good bill, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER).

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the leadership of the House and, particularly, Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL for allowing this bill to come forward. I think it is a very important piece of legislation for, certainly, the national defense and the economy of our country.

I ask: What would happen to our national defense if we could no longer build a jet engine, vehicle batteries or advanced targeting systems? What are the chances that our country would become energy independent if we could not produce hybrid cars, wind turbines or other alternative energy products? What would happen to our economy if the technologies we depend on to make business work were no longer available?

These are questions we would have to answer if China cut off our supply of rare earth materials—vital components to nearly every piece of advanced technology we use in our national defense and throughout business and industry.

For the past decade, the United States has been almost entirely dependent on China for its supply of rare earth materials despite the fact that we have an abundant reserve of these materials within our own borders. China currently accounts for as much as 90 percent of the world's available supply of rare earth materials, but they are reducing the amount of these materials going into the global market. Just this summer, China announced it would cut its rare earth exports for the second half of 2010 by 72 percent.

The bottom line is this: China is cornering the market on rare earth materials, and we, the United States, are falling behind. That is why we need to act now to begin the process of creating our own domestic supply of rare earth materials so the United States is never dependent on China or on any other country for crucial components for our national security.

My bill, H.R. 6160, the Rare Earths and Critical Materials Revitalization Act, is a bipartisan plan to jump-start U.S. research and development in rare earth materials to improve our ability to find, extract, process, and use rare earths to improve products. We want to ultimately create a robust domestic supply of rare earths.

My legislation will foster a strong rare earths industry here in the United

States. The scope of this bill spans the full supply chain from exploration to mining to manufacturing. It will reduce risks in financing new rare earth production facilities by guaranteeing loans to companies with new processing and refining technologies. My bill will also help create a U.S. minerals and materials policy so we are never without a plan of action if our supply of rare earths falls short.

China has stated clearly that foreign firms that move their manufacturing capacities onto Chinese soil will have no trouble procuring rare earth materials for their needs. That's just another way that American manufacturing jobs are being lured overseas. That has to stop. We need to make things right here in our country and to give those great manufacturing jobs to American men and women.

Madam Speaker, this bill cannot wait. Just last week, China reportedly cut off Japan's supply of rare earths in the wake of a territory conflict. This is a clear warning sign, and we would be foolish to ignore it. If China is willing to use its control of rare earths as leverage over other countries, we need to counter that advantage by jump-starting our domestic market of rare earths now. The GAO reports that it may take up to 15 years to rebuild the United States' rare earth supply chain. Delaying the seed money to begin this process only prolongs our dependency on China.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan plan to promote U.S. global competitiveness and to ensure our national defense technology is made in America.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY).

Mr. BILBRAY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate this bill on two points. I appreciate the fact that the chairman of the Science and Technology Committee has been willing to bring forth this bill, which is very critical at a very critical time. I also want to thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER) for raising this issue.

From the Science and Technology Committee's point of view, this is an appropriate action to take. Sadly, Madam Speaker, we should have sitting on the podium next to our chairman the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, because I think all of us will agree that all of the funding and all of the studies do not accomplish anything if we do not have access to the material to make it reality. One of the critical things we need to do is to bridge the gap between what we know we need to do and what we allow to be done.

One of the sad things right now is the fact that we keep talking about great breakthroughs. We have got to recognize that all of us are so excited about high-tech electrification of transportation systems, about the efficiency and energy saved there and about the reduction in the carbon footprint. If we want to drive our Priuses, then we have to be brave enough not only to support this bill but to tell our colleagues that we have to open up the public lands to allow the mining to be done so that we will have access to create these miracles. Too often we are willing to talk about spending money to do the kinds of things that need to be done, but we are not willing to say we need to reform our Federal regulations and our processes to make those things possible.

One hears all the time that what America needs for energy independence is a new Manhattan Project. Well, ladies and gentlemen, as somebody who has worked on environmental issues for over 30 years, the Manhattan Project would be illegal to do today. Federal regulation would not allow a Manhattan Project. As the committee that works on science, we need to understand that we can only do so much. The jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Committee needs to be partners in this effort. We need to tear down the barriers of government regulation which do not allow access to those important components that are public property and public resources. The American people own these resources, and they should be able to have access to them.

I am very sensitive to the environmental impact of exploiting resources in an inappropriate way. Yet, as a former member of the Air Resources Board, I am very, very aware of the great environmental threat if we do not utilize our own native resources to address these issues.

So I want to thank the chairman. This is probably one of his last bills to be before this committee. It is a great, great bill at a critical time. I hope the committees of jurisdiction, such as the Natural Resources Committee, will be as strong and as brave to bring these items forward so the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania's bill can not only see the light of day here in this body but actually can see the implementation of one of the most important things that is facing us as an economy and as a free people, which is just making sure that we have the access to those items that make these miracles possible.

Thank you very much for this bill, and I support it.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6160, as amended.

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. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam 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.

□ 1700

WIPA AND PABSS EXTENSION ACT OF 2010

Mr. TANNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6200) to amend part A of title XI of the Social Security Act to provide for a 1-year extension of the authorizations for the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance program and the Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6200

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 ''WIPA and PABSS Extension Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE WORK INCENTIVES PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND THE PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY FOR BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) WORK INCENTIVES PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE.—Section 1149(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–20(d)) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2011''.

(b) PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY FOR BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL SECURITY.—Section 1150(h) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–21(h)) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2011''.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE WORK INCENTIVES PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 1149 of the Social Security Act (as amended by section 2(a)) is further amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each entity awarded a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract under this section shall submit an annual report to the Commissioner on the benefits planning and assistance provided to individuals under such grant, agreement, or contract.''.

(b) ONE-YEAR CARRYOVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1149(b)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–20(b)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''(4) ALLOCATION OF COSTS.—The costs'' and inserting the following:

''(4) FUNDING.—

''(A) ALLOCATION OF COSTS.—The costs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) CARRYOVER.—An amount not in excess of 10 percent of the total amount obligated through a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract awarded under this section for a fiscal year to a State or a private agency or organization shall remain available for obligation to such State or private agency or organization until the end of the succeeding fiscal year. Any such amount remaining available for obligation during such succeeding fiscal year shall be available for providing benefits planning and assistance only for individuals who are within the caseload of the recipient of the grant, agreement, or contract as of immediately before the beginning of such fiscal year.''.