

are jobs for the working man and woman: carpenters, plumbers, electricians, masons, painters, roofers, landscapers, and on and on. We've got to get as many of those working men and women back to work as soon as we can.

And as the economy recovers, there will be an enormous pent-up demand for new housing. Catching up with that demand can be part of the virtuous cycle of recovery coming out of a recession as it has been in the past. Home construction now is probably about a third of the natural demand for new housing that's created by new household formation, replacement of obsolete housing, and second home purchases.

As the economy recovers, young adults are going to move out of their parents' home or out of the apartment they're sharing with three or four roommates, and dilapidated housing will be torn down and replaced by new construction. We need to make sure that home builders can get credit to meet that pent-up demand and put more men and women back to work, and that's what this bill does.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also want to rise in support of my colleague Mr. MILLER's bill to amend the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, but I'd also like to point out the irony is that we are here on the floor the day after, of course; the President signed the bill just 1 day ago.

You know, this bill would allow construction, land development, and other land loans to be included in the program, which is important, and I commend Mr. MILLER's efforts to make sure that all small businesses will be eligible under this program.

I appreciate also what my colleagues are also trying to do, but I do believe that if we're really going to be focused on helping the small business community, we need to bring some certainty to the market and to the economy for them. Right now many small businesses are struggling with the uncertainty, not knowing what regulations this Congress is going to come up with next on health care or on cap-and-trade legislation; and most importantly now, rather than additional bailout programs, I do think we need to be talking more down the road, hopefully tomorrow, about extending the tax cuts rather than having tax increases that will take place on January 1.

So that hostile business environment also is going to hurt the small business community, but I commend the gentleman for his work on this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 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 North Carolina (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6191.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOUNDED WARRIOR AND MILITARY SURVIVOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2010

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6058) to ensure that the housing assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Veterans Affairs are available to veterans and members of the Armed Forces who have service-connected injuries and to survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6058

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 "Wounded Warrior and Military Survivor Housing Assistance Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING PROGRAMS.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the housing assistance programs administered by such Secretaries, including mortgage insurance and home loan programs, are accessible by and available to, and address the particular needs and circumstances of, veterans and members of the Armed Forces who have service-connected injuries and survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Veterans Administration to meet the needs of our veterans with service-related injuries and their families with their housing and mortgage programs.

As importantly, the bill asks that HUD and the VA help the survivors and families of these courageous people with respect to these matters. I compliment my colleague from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) for his leadership in introducing this legislation and urge my colleagues to pass this bipartisan bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I also rise today in strong support of H.R. 6058, the Wounded Warrior and Military Survivor Housing Assistance Act, and I also want to thank my freshman colleague for offering his support of this measure and co-sponsorship as well.

A few weeks ago, I had the unfortunate honor of meeting the widow of a serviceman who had graduated from high school in my hometown of Eden Prairie and someone who had served in Afghanistan. And since she was in Washington, D.C. for her husband's burial at Arlington National Cemetery, she'd asked to come and meet with me so she could share some of the challenges that she was facing in the midst of her crisis. She had an exhaustive list of concerns, actually, that she was trying to juggle through in the midst of the ceremony taking place for her husband.

At the top of her list, the top priority was essentially wondering how she was going to be able to pay her mortgage now that the family was no longer receiving any income, and the monthly burden of her mortgage was something she had never really had to think about during her husband's entire military career, which had gone on for a long time.

While there are certainly many current provisions in law that try to help people remain in their homes when they come upon some difficult financial problems, I believe that these programs should take into account the special needs of survivors, of dependents, and those with service-connected injuries. That is why I introduced the legislation, the Wounded Warrior and Military Survivor Housing Act with Mr. MINNICK. This legislation directs the Secretaries of HUD and the VA to make sure that their housing programs do indeed address the needs of survivors and dependents as well as those who have those service-related injuries.

Mr. Speaker, these are families that have made great sacrifices. These are families that have basically allowed the rest of us to enjoy, and all Americans to enjoy, the freedoms that we have, more freedoms that are unprecedented ever in human history. The least we can do, I think, is recognize those special needs and make sure that we are giving them tools to help them adjust to the changes now that have taken place in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate support for the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

Mr. BACHUS. Let me say this to both gentlemen offering this legislation: As the father of a marine, I want to commend you for doing this. These young men and women are our true heroes of

today, and their families face many hardships, many challenges, and this ought to be a priority. It's something that everyone in this body should embrace, and I'd like to commend you for standing up for our men and women in uniform and their families. Thank you very much.

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Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just simply want to thank both the staff of the Financial Services Committee as well as the House Veterans Affairs Committee for all their work in this legislation and putting this together. I hope we can pass this bill to help all the families of our service men and women.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MINNICK. I would like to thank the gentleman from Alabama for his remarks and the gentleman from Minnesota for his leadership.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6058.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1663) supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1663

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, and restricted blood flow, damaging tissue in the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and death;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease causes episodes of considerable pain in one's arms, legs, chest, and abdomen;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease affects an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 Americans;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with Sickle Cell Disease each year in the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 500 newborn African American infants, 1 in 1,000 newborn Hispanic Americans, and is found in persons of Greek, Italian, East Indian, Saudi Arabian, Asian, Syrian, Turkish, Cypriot, Sicilian, and Caucasian origin;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 Americans have the sickle cell trait, and 1 in 12 African Americans carry the trait;

Whereas there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease;

Whereas the life expectancy of a person with Sickle Cell Disease is severely limited,

with an average life span for an adult being 45 years;

Whereas, though researchers have yet to identify a cure for this painful disease, advances in treating the associated complications have occurred;

Whereas researchers are hopeful that in less than two decades, Sickle Cell Disease may join the ranks of chronic illnesses that, when properly treated, do not interfere with the activity, growth, or mental development of affected children;

Whereas Congress recognizes the importance of researching, preventing, and treating Sickle Cell Disease by authorizing treatment centers to provide medical intervention, education, and other services and by permitting the Medicaid program to cover some primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease;

Whereas the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. remains the preeminent advocacy organization that serves the sickle cell community by focusing its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, public awareness, and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for Sickle Cell Disease; and

Whereas the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. has requested that the Congress designate September as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about sickle cell and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month; and

(2) promotes education of teachers, school nurses, and school personnel in educational strategies such as distance learning and tutoring that will ensure children with Sickle Cell Disease can continue to access and pursue their education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1663 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1663, which supports the designation of the month of September as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month. Sickle cell disease is an inherited blood disorder that affects between 70,000 and 100,000 Americans and many more around the world.

While there is no cure, there have been recent advancements in the search, giving hope to millions affected by the disease. Researchers believe that with continued research and funding, sickle cell disease may become more manageable within the next two decades and no longer interfere with

the activity, growth, or mental development of those affected. In addition, education and public awareness can play a critical role in fighting the disease, as early diagnosis can often help those who suffer from sickle cell disease manage its effects.

I want to thank Representative FUDGE for introducing this resolution. Once again, I express my support for House Resolution 1663, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Two million Americans have the sickle cell trait, including 1 in 12 African-Americans. Children born to parents with the sickle cell trait have a 1 in 4 chance of having the disease.

Sickle cell disease is devastating to those who suffer from it. The rapid destruction of sickle cells can result in anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, and possible liver, spleen and kidney damage. As a result, individuals with the disease often experience considerable pain in their arms, legs, chest, and abdomen as well as shortened life spans.

Once again I express my support for House Resolution 1663 which designates the month of September as Sickle Cell Awareness Month. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1663, supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

Sickle cell anemia is a serious disease in which the body makes sickle-shaped red blood cells. Sickle shaped means that the red blood cells are shaped like the letter "C." Normal red blood cells are disc shaped and look like doughnuts without holes in the center. They move easily through your blood vessels. Red blood cells contain the protein hemoglobin. This iron-rich protein gives blood its red color and carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. Sickle cells contain abnormal hemoglobin that causes the cells to have a sickle shape. Sickle-shaped cells do not move easily through your blood vessels. They are stiff and sticky and tend to form clumps and get stuck in the blood vessels. The clumps of sickle cells block blood flow in the blood vessels that lead to the limbs and the organs. Blocked blood vessels can cause pain, serious infections, and organ damage.

This disease affects an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 people in this country. Approximately 1,000 babies are born with sickle cell disease each year in the United States. More than 2 million Americans have the sickle cell trait, and 1 in 12 African Americans carry the trait. There is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who have the trait will have the disease. The life expectancy of a person with sickle cell disease is about 45 years of age. Researchers have yet to find a cure for this disease. However, there is hope that sickle cell disease, when properly treated like other chronic diseases, will not interfere with activity,