

consideration the bill (H.R. 2401) to require analyses of the cumulative and incremental impacts of certain rules and actions of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, for decades public health has been the basis for how we enact emissions standards. The bill before us today, the TRAIN Act, represents a view of environmental protection that is simply off the rails.

Initially drafted to study the effect of new and proposed clean air rules, it has troublingly morphed into a bill blocking action on them indefinitely. First, it would prohibit the EPA from finalizing its rule to reduce mercury emissions. This rule had its origin in the 1990 Clean Air Act, which passed this House with a strong bipartisan vote of 401–25. An American Lung Association study earlier this year found that today 70 percent of Republicans still support stricter limits on mercury. Second, the TRAIN Act would prevent the implementation of new rules protecting communities from pollutants drifting over from out-of-state.

Clean air regulations are ultimately investments in our economy. They save us hundreds of billions of dollars each year in health costs from associated lung ailments. Even further, they incentivize the growth of clean technologies that will help us remain competitive and increase our innovation and manufacturing strength here in America.

While I oppose this bill overall, Congressmen CONNOLLY and MCNERNEY have proposed amendments that would refocus the bill where Congress's attention belongs—job creation. Their amendments would support Democrats' Make It in America plan by studying the job-creating effects of pollution controls. Additionally, Congresswoman RICHARDSON's amendment would prevent a cut in the program reauthorized just last year by voice vote that supports American-made technology to reduce diesel bus exhaust.

Now is not the time to debate the environmental protections supported overwhelmingly and on a bipartisan basis, which carry tangible health and economic benefits. Instead we should be focusing on serious steps to get more Americans back to work.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 23, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we learned that, according to Environment Ohio, the Cleveland Lorain Elyria area has the 14th smoggiest air among all large metropolitan areas in the U.S. Only a few weeks ago, the President announced he would prevent an update of the rule designed to reduce smog. The American people deserve clean air.

The Bush Administration failed to update National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) under the Clean Air Act for ozone pollution until 2006, when a standard was issued which was much less protective of public health than his scientific advisory board recommended; 75 parts per billion (ppb) of ozone, an air pollutant that is hazardous to fragile lung tissue. The scientific advisors' rec-

ommendation was between 60 and 70 ppb, which would have avoided up to 8,000 premature deaths; 3,800 nonfatal heart attacks; and 40,000 asthma attacks every year. The science is clear.

By invoking the industry fake argument that pulling back the update will help the economy, the Obama Administration has chosen to act in contravention of the Clean Air Act, which clearly prohibits consideration of costs in setting the standards designed to protect public health.

Everyone has a right to clean air. This abdication of responsibility affects millions of Americans every day, with every breath. It disproportionately affects the most vulnerable among us, like children, the elderly, and the ill. The story of the ozone rule is aptly told by Verna Riffe Biemel, a constituent of mine. She said:

“On Aug. 4, 2010, my mother succumbed to lung disease, pulmonary fibrosis. I vividly remember the difficulty she had breathing on bad air days. In fact, during her last year, she couldn't go outside at all on those days and felt the difference inside. No one likes to see a loved one struggle to breathe. No one should have to fight for clean air. Congress owes the American public the opportunity to breathe clean air.”

She is right. If the President won't do it, Congress should.

INTRODUCING THE HIRING PROCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2011

HON. JOHN P. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 23, 2011

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, in the coming decade, close to 50% of the federal workforce will be eligible to retire, making the development of the next generation of federal workers even more vital. Yet, as federal agencies struggle to recruit and retain the next generation of public servants, we continue to force hiring managers and prospective candidates to navigate an out-dated and bureaucratic hiring process that deters the best and brightest from pursuing careers in public service.

In short, the Federal hiring process is broken. Despite increased pressure from the Administration to improve hiring and recruitment processes:

Many federal agencies still take as long as 200 days from the date of a vacancy to hire—delays that compromise federal recruitment, jeopardize government operations and waste taxpayer dollars.

The hiring process at federal agencies involves as many as 110 discrete steps and more than 45 hand-offs between managers, administrative officers and HR specialists.

In some agencies, hiring managers are required to select from the three highest-rated candidates selected by HR specialists, making it impossible for managers to play a role in recruiting their own staff.

Rather than base initial screening decisions on applicants' resume and cover letter, candidates for federal employment must provide lengthy, essay-style responses about the applicants' knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs).

That is why I have joined Senator AKAKA in authoring this common-sense, good govern-

ment legislation to bring the federal hiring process in-line with private sector best practices by:

Requiring agencies and departments to develop a comprehensive strategic workforce plan focused on hiring, recruitment, skills deficiencies and potential process reforms;

Moving the federal government to a resume- and cover letter-based application system;

Shortening the federal hiring process to an average of 80 days after a vacancy has been posted;

Better integrating hiring managers into all stages of the hiring process and providing them with greater flexibility in final decisions; and

Requiring government wide data collection and reporting on the efficacy of the hiring process.

This legislation has a long, bipartisan history—in 2009, Senators AKAKA and VOINOVICH authored similar legislation in the Senate. In 2010, President Obama recognized the tremendous personnel challenges facing federal agencies and issued Improving the Federal Recruitment and Hiring Process, a Presidential Memorandum on federal hiring reform that includes some of the elements in our legislation. The Senate unanimously passed the Akaka-Voinovich Federal Hiring Process Improvement Act in the previous Congress, only to watch it die in the House.

Enactment of a substantive, bipartisan hiring reform bill is long past due. Our legislation seeks to codify and build upon the Administration's memorandum, while ensuring an unprecedented level of transparency in and oversight of the federal hiring process. The Washington Post called on Congress to pass the Federal Hiring Process Improvement Act in a July 2011 editorial, arguing that “today's antiquated hiring practices are thwarting a generation of inspired public servants in the making.”

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Senator AKAKA for his tremendous leadership on federal hiring and recruitment issues and to thank the Partnership for Public Service for their advocacy in support of hiring reform. Whether it is a firefighter saving lives, an agent protecting our borders, a scientist pioneering new research, or a nurse caring for our veterans, we owe it to taxpayers and the next generation of public servants to build a better hiring process and to ensure that those with the desire to serve our country are able to do so.

[From the Washington Post, July 3, 2011]

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS STILL TOO SLOW TO HIRE

Less lucrative compensation and benefits aren't the only factors turning thousands of promising college graduates away from public service. The hiring process for employment in the federal government also remains impossibly long, and many recent alumni just aren't financially equipped to wait it out.

More than a year ago, President Obama launched what the administration called a “comprehensive initiative to address major, long-standing impediments to recruiting and hiring the best and the brightest into the federal civilian workforce.” Mr. Obama directed the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to institute reforms—dubbed the Pathway Programs—to streamline hiring for students as well as recent graduates. As The Post reported then, “Management Director John Berry drew a rousing ovation” when the agency announced it was replacing

cumberson “skills essays” with résumé-based applications.

Despite the initiative, many federal agencies still take as long as 200 days from the date of a vacancy to hire. While Christine Griffin, deputy director of OPM, told Senate panel last month that the OPM efforts had “systemically overhauled” the process and made the USAJOBS Web site more “efficient and user-friendly,” other experts disagreed. The dean of Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government and the director of the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs contended that the government continues to drives away a majority of graduate degree holders.

This failing couldn’t come at a worse time: The government will face its largest wave of employee retirements in the next five years, and critical posts in fields such as national security and science will need to be filled.

Luckily, there is a bipartisan answer. The Federal Hiring Process Improvement Act of 2010, co-sponsored by Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii) and then-Sen. George Voinovich (R-Ohio), was passed unanimously by the Senate. The bill, intended to build on the president’s directive, requires all agencies to limit their hiring time to 80 days, inform job candidates of their statuses in a timely manner, convert to a universal résumé application and craft job descriptions as well as announcements in plain writing.

The bill failed to pass the House, thanks to lawmakers leery of affiliating themselves with “federal hiring” legislation at a time when government spending is unpopular. But it makes no sense to punish recent college graduates for the excessive spending of the past.

Mr. Akaka, who chairs the subcommittee on oversight of government management and the federal workforce, is lobbying anew for ratification of his proposed reform.

His measure deserves support. It’s time for the federal government to take the recruiting of human resources as seriously as successful private and nonprofit organizations do. Today’s antiquated hiring practices are thwarting a generation of inspired public servants in the making.

HONORING YASHAR ALIYEV

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 23, 2011

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished service of His Excellency Yashar Aliyev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United States of America. Mr. Aliyev is completing his term as Ambassador to the United States after five years of service. Before he accepted his assignment to come to the United States in 2006, he served as Azerbaijan’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Ambassador Aliyev has worked tirelessly and effectively to strengthen the strategic partnership between Azerbaijan and the United States.

Through frequent and productive communications with the United States Congress, Ambassador Aliyev has helped raise awareness of the issues pertaining to Azerbaijan and foster mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Ambassador Aliyev for his exemplary service and valuable contributions to pro-

moting bilateral relations and in extending best wishes for continued success in his future endeavors.

TRANSPARENCY IN REGULATORY ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS ON THE NATION ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2401) to require analyses of the cumulative and incremental impacts of certain rules and actions of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes:

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Chair, I come to the floor this morning to discuss an issue important to all American families living on a budget.

This Administration’s overreaching regulations placed on energy are causing increases to American families’ utility bills.

Families need certainty that their energy needs will be met and their energy costs will remain low.

Which is why, I have introduced America’s Energy Independence Act, which prevents the EPA from enforcing the Cross-State Air Pollution rule for 10 years to keep the cost of utilities low for families.

As we all know, the Cross-State Air Pollution rule finalized by the Environmental Protection Agency on July 6, 2011, and will lead to negative increases in energy prices for families, job loss, with what benefit.

This country needs to create a stable regulatory environment, where the energy costs to families is balanced with the benefit of the regulation, allowing families to have certainty that any new rules and regulations will have their best interests in mind.

Mr. Speaker, this rule was just recently updated in 2005.

Simply put, this regulation will have a significant negative economic impact of \$2.4 billion dollars a year, a cost that will be passed to families across the country, including the Eighth District of Tennessee.

The bottom line is that the EPA’s Cross-State Air Pollution rule will contribute to a reduction in energy outputs, and an increase to families’ utility bills.

At a time when families are struggling to make ends meet, the last action the Obama Administration should take is another multi-billion dollar regulation that kills jobs and increase costs.

That is why I would like to thank the House Committee on Energy and Commerce for including the language of H.R. 2891.

HONORING THE MAINE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS PROGRAM

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 23, 2011

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Maine Army National Guard

Military Funeral Honors Program. The Maine Army National Guard Military Funeral Honors Program offers the military honors that are now an entitlement to all honorably discharged veterans.

The rendering of Military Funeral Honors is a way to show the Nation’s deep gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our country. This ceremonial paying of respect is the final demonstration a grateful Nation can provide to the veterans’ families.

Established in 2003, the Maine Army National Guard Military Funeral Honors Program serves the veterans of Maine with honor and respect. The soldiers who make up the Funeral Honors Program are of the highest caliber that Maine has to offer and deserve our recognition.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking the Maine Army National Guard Military Funeral Honors Program for their outstanding service for Maine’s veterans and their families.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JAKE DENHART

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 23, 2011

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of one of my younger constituents—Jake Denhart, who at only 16 years old has exuded a true entrepreneurial spirit. For years, Jake has been working around his neighborhood, shoveling snow and mowing lawns for small fees. He even decided to give his business a name, calling it “Innovative Solutions.” From what I understand, Jake has managed to put away almost \$20K in savings earned from the work he has done over the years. Through his hard work, he has also earned a high level of trust with his neighbors.

Jake’s hard work was also reflected on the academic front when one of his teachers at Noblesville High School, Joe Toms, nominated him to participate in the Purdue Research Park Entrepreneurship Academy, established by Purdue University. Jake was among the 50 students from the state of Indiana who was chosen to participate, based on an essay, in the week-long academy. The purpose is to provide innovative math, science, and technology-based business and life skills by having the students work in teams on a business case. Throughout the week, they have the opportunity to interact with industry leaders and successful entrepreneurs. The competing teams spend the week developing a business plan to make an “investor pitch” to a panel of judges. These students truly exude creativity, initiative, overall academic strength, and an interest in concepts and concerns that are relevant to entrepreneurship, which will carry them far as they embark on their future careers.

I am proud to represent such a young constituent who not only understands the value of money, but also knows how to save it. Jake’s success is a measure of his strong work ethic, for which I commend him. I believe it is important to remember stories like these in such trying economic times, which keep our spirits alive—not only in Indiana, but throughout the Nation.