

The last word we need to talk about is simply "jobs." Right now, there are twice as many government jobs as in all of manufacturing combined. In 1960, those ratios were reversed. We have gone to a lot of effort over the last 2 years to pass jobs bills, all of which produced government jobs. What we need to do is look at jobs in the private sector, and the private sector which creates a reliable, long-term job, a job that also equates wealth that goes back into the system and helps to grow our economy and grow our country.

Those are the jobs we should be after, and those are the jobs we need to do. Unfortunately, we will never develop those jobs until we have a governmental energy policy that is reliable, that is not dependent on the whims of some foreign country, and that helps us develop the resources that we have in this country. We can do it and we need to do it, and I appreciate Mr. PEARCE from New Mexico for bringing up this issue because that's exactly what we need to do as a policy.

With that, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PEARCE. I thank the gentleman for his comments. He pointed out that this Nation is rich in shale oil. We do, in fact, have 2 trillion barrels in reserve in shale. That all was outlawed from use by the American consumers back in 2007 in a bill passed by NANCY PELOSI off the floor of the House.

To put that in perspective, what does 2 trillion barrels of shale oil mean? We have only used 1 trillion barrels of oil completely in our history in just shale oil. That's not natural gas. That's not normal petroleum. We have double in shale oil what we've consumed up to this point.

Another comment that was made earlier is that we subsidize and that consumers end up paying for things that they don't know they're paying. I just talked to a constituent last week. He said that he was given a tax credit for 40 percent of a solar facility that he put on his own home. That was from the Federal Government; from the State government, another 10 percent. So about 50 percent of the cost of the program was completely reimbursed by the government. But the big deal is they're paying him 22 cents per kilowatt hour of energy that he is able to sell back into the system. Now, that 22 cents needs to be compared to the 7 cents that electricity normally costs. So the consumer is tagged with three times the cost of electricity that is provided by solar power that is bought from individual producers. The consumer will pay more for the power. It is not an easy process to understand, but consumers will ultimately pay all of the higher energy costs.

We hear much today in Washington about the subsidies for Big Oil. Be aware that there are no subsidies for Big Oil. There are simply write-offs that every company is allowed to take legally; write-offs to encourage them to invest in machinery; write-offs that sound like depreciation, amortization;

write-offs that are allowed by accounting techniques across the board in this country. Understand that when we begin to penalize these oil companies, we're going to cost America jobs.

So let's talk just a bit about the different supposed subsidies that are, in fact, legitimate write-offs that companies are given.

The suggestion was made that we repeal the expensing of the intangible drilling costs. The intangible drilling costs usually represent 60 to 80 percent of the cost of a well. Historic U.S. policy allows a deduction for development. That's since 1913 in this government's Tax Code; and yet, today, we're talking about reversing it at a time when we're starving for jobs, 9 percent unemployment, and we're going to talk about making it harder to employ people in this country.

Other businesses are able to expense their research and development projects. Pharmaceutical companies, IEC specifically targets U.S. oil and gas companies. It will discourage innovation in the energy sector at a time when we need more innovation, not less. Disallowing the expensing of intangible drilling costs will put the American consumer in a worse position and endanger American jobs.

The second idea that's talked about in raising taxes for oil companies is to do away with the write-off, the dual capacity rule. The dual capacity rule was to ensure that income that is taxed by another nation is not also taxed by the U.S. It's something that the U.S. has been alone on in taxing double. We tax not only the amount that is made here but the amount that is made in other countries, the profits made in other countries. That's a tax inversion that has cost us many jobs.

Now then, we have the allowance of dual capacity rule in place to stop that, and yet our friends on the other side of the aisle are saying that we must stop this practice. All it's going to do is make the U.S. more inhospitable for investment in energy resources. At a time when we're seeing \$4 gasoline, at a time when our economy is struggling, when we need jobs, we're talking about making American businesses less competitive and making American jobs more scarce.

The final section is maybe the most egregious of all, that is, the repeal of section 199 manufacturing exemptions for oil and gas companies. In 2004, the Congress enacted section 199 for manufacturing companies to encourage them to bring jobs back to this country. From 2004 to 2007, the oil and gas industry was responsible for 2 million new jobs that were created. The oil and gas companies currently support 9.2 million jobs. Almost all manufacturers receive a 9 percent credit. That's, again, in order to encourage them to come back to this country.

The oil and gas companies have only been receiving a 6 percent credit because they've already been picked on by the people in this town. But now

they're suggesting that we would want to completely do away with the manufacturing credit. Keep in mind, that's the refining of gasoline. That's the definition of manufacturing in oil and gas.

So at a time when we're starving for jobs, we're going to make U.S. manufacturers, the U.S. refineries, less competitive. We're going to encourage Venezuela and Hugo Chavez to send more jobs there, to take more jobs and to send more gasoline here. It just doesn't make sense.

Tonight, I'd like to wrap up with this one picture about the status that our country is in. Our country right now has a tremendous problem with its economy. The problem is this: in Washington, we spend \$3.5 trillion. Our revenues to the government are \$2.2 trillion. That's a \$1.3 trillion deficit. The accumulated deficits over the lifetime of this country are almost \$15 trillion.

I show those deficits running out the end of the pipeline into our debt barrel to show the accumulated debt to the Nation. I also show a green sludge pouring over the edge of the barrel because we've got \$202 trillion of accumulated costs of Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. These are the things that are wrecking our economy.

This chart given by OMB and CBO, the Congress, and the White House both show that our economy is going to fail in 2038 because of these practices. At a time when we're starving for jobs, this administration has a war on western jobs. It has a war on our energy. It has a war on the jobs in the timber industry. It has a war on our way of life.

This is not the time to be conducting partisan politics in this town. It's a time for us to create jobs. With each job created, the 2.2 is greater because each person pays in increment more taxes, but they also are no longer receiving welfare, unemployment, and food stamps. So the 3.5 decreases.

The path forward is simple. We simply ask that the President get on board.

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LOST JOBS AND THE TRADE DEFICIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, jobs need to be America's number one priority. When people go back to work, it seems fairly obvious that we'll not only balance family budgets, but we'll be able to balance America's budget. They're tied together. But for some reason, too many officials here in Washington, both elected officials and those who lobby, simply haven't gotten that message. At the end of last month, The Washington Post ran an excellent piece, asking, "What is it about the word 'jobs' that our Nation's leaders

fail to understand?" "How has the most painful economic crisis in decades somehow escaped their notice?" and "Why do they ignore the issues that Americans care most desperately about?" Very good questions. I tried to answer them myself, as I have fought the resistance to try to help reemploy those who seek work across our country.

I would have to say that, in some ways, some here in this city are privileged. They've really led very privileged lives. They've been insulated, insulated from living in a family that gets a pink slip, insulated from being in a family that knows what it's like to live on an unemployment check and wonder if you will ever be able to get regular checks again, insulated from families that desperately worry when their unemployment checks expire and there is no job.

A lot of people here inherited their wealth, and they truly are insulated, but for the rare few. Others had their educations paid for. They didn't work for them. It's unbelievable. There are a lot of people here just like that. Some of them always had enough to eat. They really never had to scrimp and choose whether they'd have milk, whether they'd have water, whether they'd split a cabbage in order to get their family through the weekend. So there really is a lot of distinction between what people have had to endure in their own lives. And frankly, there are a lot of people in this capital city that make a whole lot of money. I'm going to talk about some of them in a second.

But recent polls tell us what the majority of Americans are thinking about. And according to two recent polls, four out of 10 Americans believe our country is heading in the wrong direction. I agree with them. And as gas prices rise and have climbed to record levels, 71 percent of our citizens are experiencing financial hardship. More cars are along the roads in Ohio where people just simply run out of gas. Or you see them at the pump, and they only put in \$20, and they hope that maybe a week from now, the price won't be as bad.

I want to dedicate my time this evening to talking about jobs, about America being held hostage to what the gentleman ahead of me was talking about, Big Oil, and policy changes we need to make to get our economy running strongly here at home. And I want to just point out a couple of measures of our predicament so that people are thinking about different aspects of what we face so that we can really fix it.

Now, this first chart up here shows that for the last quarter century or more, America has not had balanced trade accounts. What does that have to do with the budget deficit? When you are in the red and you are importing more than you are exporting, you are having to actually borrow money to pay the difference. Somebody else is

making the money off of us. We have not had balanced trade accounts since the 1970s. Every single year, more and more of America's wealth has been outsourced to someplace else. Every American knows that. You see the jobs that have disappeared from your own community.

I use the Maytag Washer Company in Newton, Iowa. I'm not from Iowa. I'm from Ohio, but I still have my old Maytags, great product. Those jobs ended up in Mexico after they were actually outsourced because of a big buyout that happened in that company. And that's happened in company after company after company. That's what's happened to all of our manufacturing jobs. But this chart here shows the U.S. trade deficit, every single year. In 2010, last year, we had \$500 billion more in imports into our country than exports going out. This is a serious part of the problem.

Now, those trade deficits result from agreements America has signed that were supposed to result in exactly the opposite, job creation in our country. Probably the best known is NAFTA. In 1993, this Congress passed an agreement called NAFTA, and the people who voted for it said, Oh, it's going to create all these jobs in the United States, and we won't have to worry. Relations with Mexico will be terrific. Well, guess what? Ever since NAFTA passed, there hasn't been a single year when we have had even a trade balance with Mexico. No. Every year, our deficit with Mexico—more imports coming in here from Mexico than exports going out—has gotten worse.

And what about in Mexico? In Mexico, over 35,000 citizens of that country were shot last year related to the illegal drug trade. We are receiving the reciprocal of that across our border as people flee just to try to have a better way of life. Because you see, the farmers in that country, the small holders, were thrown off their land as a result of NAFTA. Two million people desperate to earn a living. We said that would happen. People didn't care. They simply didn't care. And so we lost that vote on the margin of about 12 votes. But what we said would happen in '93 has happened, and we've had over \$1 trillion of trade deficit with Mexico.

The balance of trade with South Korea. Knowing the terrible trade record that this country has had with every country we've signed one of these free trade agreements with, what is the administration proposing and the majority here proposing? They want to bring up more, more NAFTA-like agreements. They want to bring us Korea. They want to bring us Colombia. I don't know what else they're going to throw in. But you know what? We've already got a trade deficit with Korea. We take hundreds of thousands of their cars. They take a few, a few thousand from us. And the agreement that the last administration and this administration has reached with Korea won't bring us trade balance with

Korea. There is no requirement that it's a tit for tat, a reciprocal agreement, or it's one car there for one car here. So we are going to lose more jobs if that agreement moves through here.

This is a pattern that Americans need to understand. And if you look at that overall trade deficit that's been going on and getting worse and worse every year, what is the top category of that deficit? The top category is imported oil. I agree with some of my colleagues who have pinpointed the problem, but we can't continue to hold ourselves hostage inside our own Nation on the spear of petroleum. We have to support additional exploration; and we are doing that on our own continent with the Alberta oil sands project, for example, in Canada, the largest construction project on our entire continent. But we also have to diversify. We have to be smart. Prior generations were smart. We need to be smarter.

Today, The Washington Post just published an article on the latest trade numbers. They tell us a lot about our economy. There was some good news. We sold more exports and services. And why wouldn't that happen? The value of the dollar has dropped as we've hemorrhaged jobs here in this country. But a funny thing happened—the trade deficit grew again. More imported oil. High-priced oil keeps pushing us further and further in the red. That \$500 billion trade deficit from last year that I referenced, according to the Manufacturing Policy Project, represents a loss of 7 million American jobs. In other words, this hole that's been accumulated over the years, 7 million manufacturing and other jobs lost across our country. That means jobs outsourced someplace else, and then they're imported here. We keep shooting ourselves in the foot over and over and over again.

We can no longer afford to add hundreds of billions of dollars annually to our trade deficit. We need a different trade model that results in trade balances at a minimum and hopefully trade surpluses because you simply can't balance our Federal budget or family budgets when our trade accounts are so costly and so out of whack and so many jobs have been moved offshore.

□ 1950

We hear that the majority wants to bring up more NAFTA-like trade agreements, and one of the countries they're talking about is Colombia. They're talking about Korea; they're talking about Colombia. What Colombia is really about is oil, more imported petroleum, when you really get into the weeds and you look at what that agreement is about.

And the question for America really is, If this is the history of imported consumption of petroleum, is that really the future that we want for this generation and the next and the following?

The red lines here represent the growing share of petroleum consumption in our country that's represented

by imports. It's increased steadily over the last quarter century. That is not a path for American liberty nor American economic success.

We need a trade policy that is results oriented, that results in balance and energy independence here at home. We need to grow our exports, yes, and create jobs here in our country by moving our Nation toward energy independence here at home.

And we need for somebody in the executive branch to stand up and fight for reciprocal trade agreements. I said that to President Obama. What's wrong with a trade surplus? What's wrong with a trade balance? Why do we keep going in the red? Why would anyone accept that as a solution for America?

The unemployment rate rose this past month, I contend, because of rising gas prices. It was not good news for an economy that has been struggling to recover. And if we look back again at the last quarter century, and this chart looks a little complicated, but what it shows—the red line is oil prices—is that every time oil prices peak, what follows? Higher unemployment. It's a very predictable pattern. It happened in the 1970s twice. Here we go, high oil prices with the Arab oil embargo back in the '70s. What happened? Rising unemployment.

If you go back to the late 1980s, early 1990s, same thing. Higher oil prices, higher unemployment. And certainly, now, with the greatest recession since the Great Depression, an enormous rise in 2008 when the stock market crashed. What preceded it was an increase in oil prices to over \$4 a gallon. And what happened? The crash. Yes, it's a housing crisis. Yes, it's an unemployment crisis. But what triggered it? Gas prices over \$4 a gallon.

The American people, once they understand what's happened, will fix it. America really is a hostage in her own land as a result of imported petroleum.

Just as America is starting to regrow her economy now, Big Oil wants to steer our country back toward recession.

Now, look at this chart. In the first quarter of 2011, just one of the companies, ExxonMobil took in \$10.7 billion—that's a B—in profits in one quarter. That's a 69 percent increase over last year.

Occidental, that's the group that wants to drill more in Colombia, and they need a free trade agreement to do that and bring it in here. Their profits are up \$1.6 billion, 46 percent increase.

Conoco Philips, \$2.1 billion. Their profits are up 43 percent in one quarter, and most of these profits are being pocketed tax-free.

While working Americans earning less than \$20,000 paid 15 percent of their income in taxes, Chevron, which made \$6.2 billion in one quarter—their profits went up 36 percent—they only paid 4.6 percent in taxes on their total of \$32 billion in profits last year.

Now, I heard my colleague earlier talking about, oh, gosh, we should real-

ly feel sorry for them because, my gosh, they're making all this money, but they need more tax preferences because they won't invest. What are they doing with all this money? These are the largest profits in American history.

Oil companies aren't paying what they owe in taxes. I'll tell you one thing they are doing with their money. They're handing out handsome campaign contributions.

The Koch brothers of Texas, who made a whole lot of money in that industry, generously donated more than \$2 million last year and recently bankrolled Governor Walker in Wisconsin and the anti-worker movement that they're pushing in that State.

Overall, the big oil and gas industry donated \$27 million last year to political campaigns and, get ready, spent \$146 million on lobbyists. That's over, gosh—for each Member of Congress it's like they've assigned one or two people to each one of us. No wonder Congress voted against closing \$53 billion in tax loopholes to Big Oil. That's a 300 percent return on their investment, more than they can make searching for new sources of energy.

In 2010, the biggest oil company, ExxonMobil, paid only 2.3 percent of its profits to the United States. That's scandalous when businesses in my district are paying at a 35 percent corporate profit rate. And you know what? They don't ask me for all those special privileges. The businesses working hard in my region, gosh, I can think of bakeries and of factories and of machine tool companies. They don't ask for special privileges. They want to help America. They want to do their fair share.

But this group, they're wired in here. The year before, ExxonMobil received an \$838 million tax refund. Meanwhile, those in the majority would take away unemployment benefits for working Americans. And I can tell you what: you can go across this country in the food lines in community after community, and you know who's lined up? So many of our veterans who have come home to no work.

I say take some of this, create a civil works program, let our returning veterans lead it and improve communities across this country. Let them take unemployed Americans and move around this Nation, fixing up roads, fixing up bridges, painting up what needs to be done, reforestation, doing what Franklin Roosevelt knew how to do a century ago.

Of course, you know, looking at these numbers is British Petroleum. British Petroleum, over the last 5 years, instead of paying taxes, actually took over \$48 billion in tax breaks. And in the first quarter of this year they've already made \$7.2 billion more, a 16 percent increase over what they earned last year. That's despite the terrible oil spill down in Louisiana and along the gulf.

So it's clear who the winners are. Since January, crude output has actu-

ally risen slightly. And although demand has remained steady, prices have climbed by 23 percent. Meanwhile, oil stock prices have risen. Just at Chevron, the stocks have risen 14 percent.

Tax loopholes, corporate welfare, government subsidies, does this really sound like a free market to Americans who are listening tonight?

I urge my colleagues to reject more giveaways for oil companies who are raking in money by holding the American people hostage. It's time to hold them accountable. They ought to pay their fair share. Other businesses do. Americans do.

Let's cut the billions of dollars in corporate welfare and focus on getting hardworking Americans back to work. We need to create jobs in this country and close those trade deficits. We need to stop outsourcing our jobs through these so-called free trade agreements that really aren't free, and we need to move to balanced trade accounts.

We need to reform the NAFTA trade model and not pass the same kind of deal for Korea or Colombia. We need reciprocal trade, not trade deficits. Our country, for too long, has been held hostage to these agreements.

And we need energy independence to help restore our own liberty. Wouldn't it be great if we could put all Americans to work that need a job and helping to create these new sources of energy? And I know full well it is within the capability of American people to do this.

But we shouldn't put all our eggs in the basket of Big Oil. We ought to give them some competition on price. We ought to look at hydrogen-generation facilities across this country. We have the capability to do that.

We need to move into biofuels. Through the Department of Agriculture, working with our renewable energy community, we are fully capable of unlocking the power of the carbohydrate molecule in this century just as we did the hydrocarbon molecule in the last.

□ 2000

We need to bring our natural gas resources forward. We really need to crack the clean coal riddle and find a way to use our huge reserve of clean coal. We need to keep investing, yes, in solar and in wind power and in geothermal. We are just bringing up these technologies around the country and creating thousands and thousands of jobs.

I represent one of the three solar platforms on the continent, and for the last four decades those who have worked in the glass industry and the silicone industry have been transforming and creating companies like First Solar, which was the hottest stock on Wall Street a couple years ago, companies that are involved in green energy production.

Is it perfect yet? No. But neither was Edison's light bulb when he invented it in Milan, Ohio, where he did so much of

his work, a community that I represent, and we are about to put his statue over in Statuary Hall.

So America has to think about a full set of energy sources and not be so dependent on just one that, for whatever reason, lack of competition probably, but also abuse of power has just come to play too important a role in our economy and in our people. It hurts our people too many times over and over and over again.

Fifty percent of what we could actually save in energy comes through more judicious consumption. We have tried to provide incentives for Americans to insulate their homes, to put in new kinds of windows. There are new building materials coming on the market, new types of insulation, building your home in a manner that uses less energy in the way that it is sited on the spot, using the full energy of the sun where you can. We are much smarter about the way we are building than we were 30 or even 20 years ago, and those improvements need to continue.

Imagine an America where every roof was a solar producer where there is enough sunshine to make a difference. Imagine an America where we captured the power of the wind and properly stored it and moved it to grid. Imagine an America where what you put in your tank, if you even put something in your tank to fuel it, that it is grown and renewable in this country. Imagine an America where you could have plug-in hybrids that move around this country and our gas stations become a different type of fueling station. That is all possible.

We are working through the U.S. Department of Defense, and I will just sort of end with this, because I believe that the Department of Defense knows better than any aspect of our society what we are paying as an oil hostage. Our soldiers are deployed all over the world and very close to oil reserves. I think they are worth more than that. I think their genius can be used inside the boundaries of this country to make us energy independent again. Our energy dependence is our chief strategic vulnerability.

Go to the Marine Corps Web site. I salute the Marines. They are taking the lead inside the Department of Defense in trying to create new solutions, not just on their own bases, but as their troops move around the world.

I salute the Navy. Some of the incredible inventions that they are coming up with to move power from one point to another with not a loss of one kilowatt, are unbelievable, some of the superconducting work that is being done inside Navy today.

I congratulate the Air Force for trying new biofuels and helping to push America forward in terms of its ability to power itself internally.

And I salute the U.S. Army. Your work on solar tents, your work in trying to capture the power of the Earth, to power the systems that you are involved with today is something that is absolutely technologically amazing.

You inspire us all. And there is a way for America not to be so dependent on those who would extract from us but in fact use our genius to restore our liberty and independence again.

Imagine how many jobs we could create in this country if we could bring our military back home and could spend the trillions of dollars that have been spent in oil-producing foreign lands here, at home. Literally, we could rebuild the transmission grid of this country from one end to the other. We could bring up the genius of patent holders who, as we are here this evening, have ideas that can be brought to market and put that money to work for the American people. They deserve it.

God bless America. God bless the future of this country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for May 10 on account of official business in district.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

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

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha, to the Committee on House Administration.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 12, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1521. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, Army Case Number 08-02, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1522. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter in response to Pub. L. 110-84 Sec. 708; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1523. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] received April 12, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1524. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket

No.: FEMA-8175] received April 12, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1525. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to the Republic of Columbia pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1526. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Decision and Order Granting 180-Day Extension of Compliance Date for Residential Furnaces and Boilers Test Procedure Amendments; Correction [Docket Number: EERE-2008-BT-TP-0020] (RIN: 1904-AB89) received April 12, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1527. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Occupational Radiation Protection [Docket No.: HS-RM-09-853] (RIN: 1992-AA-45) received April 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1528. A letter from the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Kentucky; Approval of Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plans for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standards for the Edmonson County, KY; Greenup County Portion of the Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY; Lexington-Fayette, KY; and Owensboro, KY [EPA-R04-OAR-2007-1186-201114; FRL-9295-9] received April 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1529. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Interstate Transport of Pollution Revisions for the 1997 8-hour Ozone and 1997 PM 2.5 NAAQS: "Interference with Visibility" Requirement [EPA-R08-OAR-2007-1036; FRL-9297-1] received April 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1530. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Nevada; PM-10; Determinations Regarding Attainment for the Truckee Meadows Nonattainment Area and Applicability of Certain Clean Air Act Requirements [EPA-R09-OAR-2010-0995; FRL-9296-9] received April 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1531. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revision to the South Coast Portion of the California State Implementation Plan, CPV Sentinel Energy Project AB 1318 Tracking System [EPA-R09-OAR-2010-1078; FRL-9293-6] received April 14, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1532. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Policies to Promote Rural Radio Service and to Streamline Allotment and Assignment Procedures [MB Docket No.: 09-52]