

PRESIDENT OBAMA MUST STAND UP FOR ISRAEL

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, this week, President Obama went to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly. He did so, remarkably for an American leader, from a position of weakness.

As the Palestinian Authority began to campaign to upgrade its status at the U.N., this administration wavered and vacillated and did nothing for too long. This was a failure of leadership and leaves us, our Israeli allies, and the ever tense Middle East at an uncertain crossroads.

The President might have been able to rescue the situation with a forceful speech laying down a clear marker of America's support for Israel. Instead, he falsely blamed Israel for the stalemated peace process.

I have always believed that our relationship with Israel is unique in world history and critical to both countries. Those beliefs were reinforced when I had the opportunity to visit Israel and meet with Prime Minister Netanyahu in May.

President Obama must stand up, not only for Israel and the Israeli people, but also for a commitment to the peace process and the rule of law.

AMERICAN JOBS ACT

(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, the American people are hurting. They need our help now. It's time for Congress to step up to the plate and live up to our responsibilities. Let's do what is right for the American people.

The American Jobs Act contains bipartisan policies that both Republicans and Democrats have supported in the past. Economists across the Nation agree it will create jobs and give our economy an immediate boost. If we do pass the American Jobs Act, in my home State of California, over 700,000 businesses will receive a payroll tax cut, \$3.9 billion in the infrastructure investment will create over 50,000 new jobs, and over 37,000 teachers and first responders will be saved from layoffs.

This debate is not about political winners and losers. It's about the struggle of everyday Americans. The next election is 14 months away. Let's come together and pass this bipartisan agenda.

□ 0910

TRIBUTE TO DR. R.C. GOODMAN, SR.

(Mr. WOMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to send birthday greetings

to a member of America's Greatest Generation, Dr. R.C. Goodman, Sr., of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

This American patriot mobilized with the Arkansas National Guard at the beginning of World War II, earning two Purple Hearts and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. And his life was forever changed by the events of May 8, 1945. You see, Dr. Goodman was in charge of a train car full of Belgian POWs just rescued from a German camp. The train wrecked, and Dr. Goodman was one of the few survivors. He later shared with his children the terrific sense of helplessness watching so many die that day, and he made a commitment to becoming a physician so that he would always be able to help in the presence of human suffering.

Dr. Goodman, thank you for your service to your country and to your fellow man. And on the occasion of your 91st birthday, America sends its best wishes.

NATIONAL CHILDHOOD OBESITY AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. CARNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize September as National Childhood Obesity Awareness Month.

When I served as Delaware's Lieutenant Governor, I spent a lot of my time helping children in our State understand the importance of making healthy lifestyle choices. I started a program called the Lieutenant Governor's Challenge that helped thousands of Delaware students make regular physical activity part of their daily lives.

One of my partners in these initiatives was Nemours, a foundation that operates A.I. DuPont Hospital, a world-class facility for children in Wilmington, Delaware. Nemours works with schools, childcare centers, and community organizations to help children make healthy food and lifestyle choices and to stay physically active. If we can help children make healthy decisions at an early age, those habits will stay with them for a lifetime, and we will save money on the country's health care bill as a result.

Mr. Speaker, we should follow the lead of organizations like Nemours for the healthy messages they bring to our children in places where they live, learn, and play.

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, where are the jobs? You spent nearly \$1 trillion on a stimulus bill that failed. Now you want to spend another \$450 billion on another stimulus bill. This is simply repeating the same action and expecting a different outcome.

Solyndra is an example of the waste and failure of your stimulus bill. This company in the solar industry is a crony of your administration. Solyndra's backers were friends of your Presidential campaign, and the company received friendly treatment from your administration. Solyndra was supposed to create green jobs, but now more than a thousand are laid off. They got a \$535 million taxpayer-subsidized loan, but they are now bankrupt and their officers are taking the Fifth Amendment.

We must help the American economy create jobs by freeing job creators from regulations that stifle growth, expand production of competitive and affordable energy, stop threatening job creators with higher taxes, and stop wasting taxpayers' money.

Mr. Speaker, no more Solyndras.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S JOBS PLAN

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELCH. We have two problems in this economy: One is, we have a long-term deficit that requires long-term solutions. Second, we have an immediate crisis of high unemployment. We have 23 million Americans who are out of work full time or out of work part time, people looking for full-time work that don't have it—23 million Americans. Why can't we focus on policies that are going to put people back to work? The President's jobs plan will help us to do that.

What does it do? We start to invest in infrastructure. It is disgraceful that the roads and bridges of this country, that the water and sewer systems in your town and mine are ancient and antiquated. They need repair. They need rebuilding. That is not just money thrown out the door. That's investing in our future where generations are going to benefit from it.

Part of the solution is rebuilding our schools. Who among us has not been to a school in our neighborhood or our district that is in desperate need of repair? And we have folks in the construction industry who aren't building houses because of the housing crisis but can be rebuilding these schools and can be retrofitting our homes.

We have to focus on putting people back to work.

TRAIN ACT

(Mr. POMPEO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Speaker, this morning I rise in support of the TRAIN

Act, H.R. 2401. This bill provides a commonsense approach that addresses a series of EPA regulations that will cost jobs and cripple our Nation's economy.

TRAIN requires a commission simply to study the cumulative impact of EPA's regulations, but it would also delay two incredibly expensive regulations—the Utility MACT rule and the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule. The impact of these two EPA regulations on Kansas would be enormous.

The Sunflower Electric Cooperative has been trying to build an 895-megawatt coal plant in Holcomb, Kansas, for years. Holcomb 2 will increase our Nation's energy supply, utilizing environmental controls to reduce air emissions. It's a win-win that is good for jobs for Kansas, good for the economy, and good for the environment.

But now this project is in serious jeopardy because of these EPA rules. The Kansas Attorney General has now stepped in, filing a lawsuit in the D.C. Court of Appeals trying to slow down and stop this rule because it will be physically impossible for Kansas utilities to comply with these rules.

The problems in Kansas are the same problems all Americans face because of EPA's refusal to consider the real economic costs of these regulations. Passing the TRAIN Act saves jobs. Let's do it.

THE GREATEST CHALLENGE

(Ms. HANABUSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, let's talk about things that we can agree on.

We can agree that the greatest challenge that faces all of us today is to stop the erosion of public confidence. We can also agree that public confidence is critical because that's what is really going to kick-start our economy. We can also agree that when you talk to the people in our various districts, what are they most concerned about? They're concerned about jobs. Because what do jobs represent? They represent the security that they need to provide for the most important part of their life, their families.

We can also agree that if there is a plan out there that can add to GDP 2 percent, add at least 2 million jobs, cut unemployment by 1 percent, that that's a plan we should consider. We can also agree that we want to put teachers, firefighters, and first responders back to work, and that we want to build infrastructure so we can be the greatest country that we've always been. And we can also agree that we want tax cuts for employees and employers.

So what's the problem, Mr. Speaker? Is the problem that this is the President's plan? That shouldn't be the problem. Let's get it together and let's work for the people of this great Nation.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2401.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 406 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2401.

□ 0920

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of 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, with Mr. DOLD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, September 22, 2011, all time for general debate pursuant to House Resolution 406 had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 2401

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 "Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. COMMITTEE FOR THE CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGULATIONS THAT IMPACT ENERGY AND MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The President shall establish a committee to be known as the Committee for the Cumulative Analysis of Regulations that Impact Energy and Manufacturing in the United States (in this Act referred to as the "Committee") to analyze and report on the cumulative and incremental impacts of certain rules and actions of the Environmental Protection Agency, in accordance with sections 3 and 4.

(b) **MEMBERS.**—The Committee shall be composed of the following officials (or their designees):

(1) The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief Economist.

(2) The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Chief Economist and the Under Secretary for International Trade.

(3) The Secretary of Labor, acting through the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(4) The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment and Energy of the Department of the Treasury.

(6) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(7) The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

(8) The Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(9) The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

(10) The Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

(11) The Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, acting through the Office of Economics.

(c) **CHAIR.**—The Secretary of Commerce shall serve as Chair of the Committee. In carrying out the functions of the Chair, the Secretary of Commerce shall consult with the members serving on the Committee pursuant to paragraphs (5) and (11) of subsection (b).

(d) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting analyses under section 3 and preparing reports under section 4, the Committee shall consult with, and consider pertinent reports issued by, the Electric Reliability Organization certified under section 215(c) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(c)).

(e) **TERMINATION.**—The Committee shall terminate 60 days after submitting its final report pursuant to section 4(c).

SEC. 3. ANALYSES.

(a) **SCOPE.**—The Committee shall conduct analyses, for each of the calendar years 2016, 2020, and 2030, of the following:

(1) The cumulative impact of covered rules that are promulgated as final regulations on or before January 1, 2012, in combination with covered actions.

(2) The cumulative impact of all covered rules (including covered rules that have not been promulgated as final regulations on or before January 1, 2012), in combination with covered actions.

(3) The incremental impact of each covered rule not promulgated as a final regulation on or before January 1, 2012, relative to an analytic baseline representing the results of the analysis conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The Committee shall include in each analysis conducted under this section the following:

(1) Estimates of the impacts of the covered rules and covered actions with regard to—

(A) the global economic competitiveness of the United States, particularly with respect to energy intensive and trade sensitive industries;

(B) other cumulative costs and cumulative benefits, including evaluation through a general equilibrium model approach;

(C) any resulting change in national, State, and regional electricity prices;

(D) any resulting change in national, State, and regional fuel prices;

(E) the impact on national, State, and regional employment during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, and also in the long term, including secondary impacts associated with increased energy prices and facility closures; and

(F) the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the United States.

(2) Discussion of key uncertainties and assumptions associated with each estimate.

(3) A sensitivity analysis.

(4) Discussion, and where feasible an assessment, of the cumulative impact of the covered rules and covered actions on—

(A) consumers;

(B) small businesses;

(C) regional economies;

(D) State, local, and tribal governments;

(E) local and industry-specific labor markets; and

(F) agriculture,