

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during the hot summer days of August, with daily consistent temperatures over 100 degrees, a record drought over the State and hundreds of wildfires burning the plains and prairies of Texas, a miracle from the Lord occurred: The birth of a new child. Levi Zachary Alexander joined the world on August 13, 2011 in Waco, Texas.

Every time a child of innocence is born, it is a happy event. The first cry brings joyful tears to the eyes of parents, grandparents, and neighbors. It is a happy occasion because we see hope in the freshness of birth—hope for a better world and hope for a better tomorrow.

Levi has the fortune of being born in the most marvelous and free country in history—America. His parents, Kara and Shane, have the most important and hardest job of all jobs. Along with training energetic sister Elizabeth and brother Peyton, raising this new son of America to be of good character, love liberty, and walk in the favor of God and man is the most important responsibility of parents. So, Mr. Speaker, my desire for Levi as his grandfather is that he matures to be strong and courageous, love America, and play football for the University of Texas—and not Oklahoma.

And that's just the way it is.

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to an issue of great concern to the health and welfare of students across our country. Just 2 weeks ago, we lost Angela, a 16-year-old cheerleader in California who collapsed at a football game from sudden cardiac arrest.

Sudden cardiac arrest is the leading cause of death in the United States, and sadly that trend is only increasing, especially among students. But there are ways to prevent these tragic events, like the remarkable story of Kylee, a seventh-grade student from Texas, who collapsed at school last week. Her life was saved when two trained teachers used CPR and an automatic external defibrillator to kick-start her heart. If it had not been for this heroic intervention, doctors estimate that someone in Kylee's situation would only have a 3 percent chance of survival.

These stories underscore how vital CPR and AED training are to saving lives. That's why I'm introducing the Teaching Children to Save Lives Act. My legislation will provide students with the lifesaving skills of CPR and AED training, knowledge they will carry into adulthood so that one day they might save the life of a classmate, a friend, a family member, or even a complete stranger.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the Teaching Children to Save Lives Act.

CONGRATULATING STS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the elevation of the Sts. Peter and Paul Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the status of Minor Basilica on October 22.

This church sits in my hometown, and it's where I attend services. Sts. Peter and Paul Parish was founded in 1852, when Father Henry V. Brown became the first pastor. Upon his appointment to pastor in 1887, Father William Walsh immediately began plans for a new church. Ground was broken on February 1, 1888, and on June 29, 1890, Sts. Peter and Paul Church was dedicated.

Due to the inspired leadership of Bishop Richard F. Stika and Monsignor George Schmidt, the church of Sts. Peter and Paul is the first church in Tennessee to be honored as a Minor Basilica by His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI.

Monsignor Schmidt, the rector, will continue to lead the faithful in worship at the basilica and will celebrate Mass along with Father Bertin Glennon. I look forward to continuing to attend services, and I congratulate the church on this great honor.

GETTING TOUGH ON CHINA

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

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, there's a lot of finger-pointing in Washington these days about who is blocking our economic recovery, but there's plenty of blame to go around on both sides of the aisle.

China is literally robbing us of our factories and our manufacturing jobs, and we haven't done a thing about it. The House must consider the Senate currency bill immediately, and the President must finally deliver on his campaign promise and crack down on China administratively.

Getting tough on China's currency manipulation would create, conservatively, 1 million jobs without costing the American people a penny. It's time to stop the excuses and end the partisan bickering. It's time for the President and the House leadership to go beyond rhetoric and get the tough job of China currency manipulation taken care of.

□ 0910

CONGRESSIONAL PRAYER CAUCUS

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

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Congressional Prayer Caucus to note the importance of prayer and faith in our Nation's history. In October of 1863, President Abraham Lincoln discussed his deep reliance on God during his Presidency.

In addressing the Baltimore Presbyterian Synod, Lincoln said, in part, "I saw, upon taking my position here, that I was going to have an administration, if an administration at all, of extraordinary difficulty. It was, without exception, a time of the greatest difficulty that this country ever saw. I was early brought to a living reflection that nothing in my power whatever, in others to rely upon, would succeed without direct assistance of the Almighty, but all must fail. I have often wished that I was a more devout man than I am. Nevertheless, amid the greatest difficulties of my administration, when I could not see any other resort, I would place my whole reliance in God, knowing that all would go well, and that He would decide for the right."

FEDERAL RECOVERY COORDINATION PROGRAM

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

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues to join me in strengthening the Federal Recovery Coordination Program. Federal Recovery Coordinators were originally envisioned by the Dole-Shalala Commission as a way to help wounded warriors navigate the incredibly complex bureaucracy of the VA and Defense Department health systems.

Despite the initial successes of the program, administrative problems have prevented the program from reaching its full potential. That's why I've introduced legislation to address these problems.

My legislation codifies the Federal Recovery Coordination Program and places it under the joint jurisdiction of the Secretaries of Veterans Affairs and Defense. It will ensure that Recovery Coordinators have the authority to act on behalf of a veteran when they identify a need, and it ensures they have access to all stages of the recovery process, especially during the initial transition from active duty.

These reforms will help to strengthen this program and help us better serve the needs of our wounded veterans. I ask for my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

ILLINOIS FOURTEENTH DISTRICT VOTERS SAY REGULATIONS HURT JOBS

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I recently asked my constituents to take a

quick email survey regarding regulations and the impact that it has on jobs and our economy. The response from the 14th Congressional District of Illinois was overwhelming: 68 percent said that businesses currently operate in a hostile business environment when it comes to regulation; 70 percent said that the regulators and bureaucrats should be required to consider the impact regulations have on jobs and businesses before they're imposed.

To my constituents, I say, we are listening. We're working hard to ensure that small businesses and job creators have a stable and certain regulatory environment. We're working hard to get Washington off their backs; and we're working hard to ensure that they feel confident expanding and hiring, putting Americans back to work and getting our economy moving again. That's why all this fall we have been tackling and cutting red tape from the EPA and other bureaucracies.

Without our action, EPA threatens to impose new rules that would devastate American jobs, raise the cost of electricity for homeowners and businesses, and drive American businesses out of existence and overseas. That's unacceptable.

DEDICATION OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MEMORIAL

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson originally penned the Declaration of Independence that all men were created equal. But it was Dr. Martin Luther King and civil rights workers that made those words ring true. It took almost 200 years for that to happen.

On Sunday, in this Nation's Capital, Dr. King will be honored with the dedication of a monument to him on the Mall, and it's a monument to a great man who deserves recognition. But it should be considered a monument to all the civil rights workers, the sit-ins, the Freedom Riders, the students that went to Mississippi, that marched from Selma to Montgomery, the JOHN LEWISes, the Julian Bonds, the Joseph Lowerys, the Harry Belafontes, the Vasco Smiths, Maxine Smiths, Russell Sugarman, and all the great civil rights leaders who made this country's promise be fulfilled.

All men now are created equal, but we have a long way to go. I thank the civil rights workers. They are veterans fighting who had to fight their own country to secure the rights that we now enjoy.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2273, COAL RESIDUALS REUSE AND MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 431 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 431

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2273) to amend subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to facilitate recovery and beneficial use, and provide for the proper management and disposal, of materials generated by the combustion of coal and other fossil fuels. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORTENBERRY). The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Thank you, sir.

For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. House Resolution 431 provides for a structured rule for consideration of H.R. 2273, the Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act, and makes in order six amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and the underlying bill. The underlying bill would provide for a consistent, safe management of coal combustion residuals, or coal ash, in a way that protects jobs, while encouraging recycling and beneficial use of these materials.

This legislation, simply put, is one of the best job creation bills we can bring before the House of Representatives. By allowing States the opportunity to take control over their individual disposal needs, instead of being forced to follow an intrusive and overreaching EPA rule, we will save as many as 316,000 American jobs.

The EPA proposed regulation will increase the electricity cost and the construction costs around the Nation, while costing electric utilities and business owners up to \$110 billion. While we all agree we must be responsible in protecting our environment, I am struggling to understand why on Earth the EPA continues to propose rules in a vacuum, as opposed to considering the overall impact on our country.

Coal ash has never been proven to be toxic. But what it has been proven to be is extremely useful in strengthening everyday products from concrete to sheet rock to bowling balls.

□ 0920

In my district, South Carolina's First, the American Gypsum Wallboard Plant in Georgetown County uses coal ash from Santee Cooper, our local electric utility, to produce environmentally friendly wallboard. American Gypsum has invested \$150 million in this facility and created more than 100 jobs while redeveloping an old steel mill for their facility. The EPA's proposal to regulate coal ash as a hazardous waste threatens industry's ability to recycle this material in beneficial use. This, along with the increased regulatory, electric, and construction costs, is jeopardizing jobs all across America.

This legislation puts in place appropriate controls—and let me emphasize “appropriate”—for the safe management and disposal of coal ash, while still encouraging investment in recycling and beneficial use.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and the underlying legislation. This is the way Federal regulations should be implemented, and it is the way we will protect American jobs while protecting the environment at the same time.

I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on the rule and “yes” on the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I want to thank my friend from South Carolina for yielding