

going to talk more about trade in this body. Thank you for sharing that information.

With that, I am going to close the Special Order hour for the Progressive Caucus. It is imperative that this body pass the extension of the emergency unemployment benefits. The House Democrats have filed a discharge petition. We will do everything we can to force a vote off that; but we are hoping that the Senate, now that they have a bipartisan agreement, can get that passed as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time on behalf of the Progressive Caucus.

#### KEYSTONE PIPELINE AND ENERGY SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, we have just gone through an hour of talking about uninsured, and I want to talk an hour about creating jobs and that it is time to build the Keystone pipeline.

The Keystone pipeline has just reached its 2,001st day of the birth of its permit, 2,001 days that this country has waited for our President to sign the permit allowing the construction of the Keystone pipeline.

Why is the Keystone pipeline important to us? First of all, the Keystone pipeline brings oil from Canada into the United States to six of our refineries. This provides us a level of energy security that is absolutely necessary in today's world. In fact, when I talk about today's world, let's talk about current events for just 1 second here.

This is a newspaper article that was just released a few hours ago:

Retired General James Jones told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday that approving the pipeline would send a message to Russian President Vladimir Putin and other "international bullies" that they cannot use energy security as a weapon.

Jones said rejection of the Canada-to-Texas pipeline would "make Mr. Putin's day and strengthen his hand."

The Senate panel was holding its first hearing on the pipeline 5 years after it was proposed as Democrats wrestle with its impact on the outcome of next fall's election.

The reality is, in a geopolitical sense, Russia is using energy as a new economic weapon to control the countries that it once dominated as the Soviet Union. We have a new energy—well, it is a renaissance. Because of new technologies and new abilities, we are finding oil and natural gas within our own borders; but if we can team up with Canada's oil in a North American oil pact, the reality is we will no longer be relying on Venezuela. In fact, the amount that comes through the pipeline, the proposed Keystone pipeline, would completely offset Venezuelan oil. It doesn't matter what your party registration is; I think all of us would

agree that if we didn't have to rely on Venezuelan oil, that makes us a more secure country.

Now, I want to talk about some of the other advantages besides just geopolitical. The first is 42,000 jobs. Now, I know a lot of the opponents to this pipeline say that it is a myth that it creates 42,000 jobs, but the reality is that when you add the direct jobs—for example, the hundreds if not 1,000 people from Nebraska that would go to work on the pipeline as it comes through Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—but what it also employs are all that we would call downstream, the downstream that would work on the refineries to upgrade them to be able to handle the additional oil and the oil that would come to them, and those refineries are in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

But then we can look about, okay, what are all the other indirect jobs? For example, Mr. GRIFFIN is going to talk about and mention a company in his district in Arkansas that actually fabricates, takes the steel that is hopefully made in America and fabricates it into the pipeline. So there are thousands of indirect jobs that rely on the construction.

Now, when I am out and about, I hear all these myths that have been perpetuated on the Keystone pipeline, and I just want to bat a few of them down tonight.

First of all, some of the environmental extremists that are opposing the Keystone pipeline tell people that it will increase CO<sub>2</sub>, or carbon, in our air. The reality is the environmental studies and the final study concluded that not only does it not increase carbon, but because it will transfer transportation of the oil from train and trucks to a zero-emission pipeline, it will actually reduce carbon output; because the reality is the carbon output to extract the oil from the oil sands is diminishing, and the reality is that oil, as it is pumped out or created there, will be used. So if you stop the Keystone pipeline, the reality is there will be more carbon emitted.

In a recent meeting with the Canadian officials, they stressed to me that they are going ahead with their pipelines reversing the flow so that they can pump oil from the oil sands to the east coast of Canada and then will export it. Then they also have already accumulated all of the right-of-way necessary for a pipeline to the west and will build a second one to the west.

What that means is that, okay, they used the pipeline, but now it goes on a ship and is sent to China, so we lose the opportunities except for what can be brought by train and truck into the United States and makes us less secure.

Now, those are environmental studies that have done this. This is science. This is from reputable engineering firms in one of our national laboratories.

One of the other myths is that this pipeline won't be safe, that there have been leaks in the first Keystone pipeline that is already carrying some of the oil over. The reality is there were leaks in the first Keystone pipeline. They were defective seals that have been replaced, and the leaks have stopped.

Now, this pipeline has been studied safetywise more than any others. The liquid pipeline industry's safety performance initiative reflects these conclusions: first of all, that pipeline safety statistics deliver 99.999 percent of crude oil and petroleum products each year safely; 14 billion barrels of crude oil and petroleum products delivered in the pipeline in 2012; 62 percent decline in the number of pipeline releases since 2001; and 47 percent decline in the number of barrels released since 2001.

□ 1915

The reality is not only are pipelines becoming safer, but the pipeline, this Keystone pipeline has 59 special conditions placed upon it above all other pipelines. Most of these are to mitigate any risk of spilling or of a leak. If there is a leak, one of the other conditions is that they have to have people within a 2-hour drive to be able to stop that leak, thereby minimizing that leak.

Now, there is another myth about it hurting the Ogallala aquifer. They said that hasn't been studied, but the reality is that 22,000 pages of environmental studies that have been submitted to the State Department and made final clearly state that it has a minimal impact on the Ogallala aquifer. And when you read into the facts of the Ogallala—I learned something, growing up in Nebraska. We assumed that it was a big underground lake. What it is, it is a series of rock formations that capture water. So when you have a heavy crude, if it would leak, it is easier to pick up than a lighter crude or a gas. And because it is a rocky formation, it would trap it and not allow it to leak where they could get down there to where the leak was and be able to pump it out without further injuring the Ogallala aquifer. So the fact that it can pollute this huge underground lake that doesn't really exist all of the way down to Kansas is a myth, if you talk to the real geologists and the environmental folks, experts, in this area.

Now, does the Keystone pipeline have an economic impact? Yes. It will have \$2 billion worth of earnings throughout the U.S., property tax revenue, through the property taxes paid along the pipeline to the communities that will help schools and counties with their budgets.

Now, one other thing that I hear once in a while is that Canadian oil sands are more dangerous or dirtier than other oils. The fact is that the U.S. currently imports 1.4 million barrels of this crude daily. Nearly all of it is transported by already existing pipelines or trucks or trains, and there has

not been a single recorded pipeline rupture caused by the oil sands. That is one of the other things—because of the chemical that they use to help it slide down the pipeline and be pumped, that somehow that weakens the pipeline, but that is just not true.

Then I hear, and this is another one that is famous: the Keystone XL pipeline is going to increase gas prices. Well, first of all if you know economics, if you know oil economics, you go: Huh? How can that be? It just defies logic and defies common sense. The reality is that in a memo by the Department of Energy regarding Keystone XL, it asserted that the gasoline prices in all markets served, and this is the Department of Energy saying it, the Obama administration Department of Energy saying this, they asserted that gasoline prices in all markets served by refineries on the east coast and the gulf would decrease, including in the Midwest. The discount from WTI crude does not and has not translated into lower gasoline prices in the Midwest. This is because the Midwest must import gasoline from outside of the region, forcing buyers to pay global market prices. Bringing new pipeline capacity online would allow WTI to reconnect with other benchmark prices while simultaneously helping to drive down the price of oil and gasoline.

This dovetails into my last myth, and that is all of this oil is just going to be exported anyway, so why risk any environmental issues in the United States if all it is going to be is put on ships and exported.

That is just pure bull. That is an emotional argument that has no basis in truth. There are six refineries that are contracting for this oil to refine it into gasoline and other products. The United States uses gasoline. The gasoline that is refined from this product and those six refineries is going to stay in the United States.

Can you say that 100 percent of every barrel is not going to be exported? No, because there are a variety of products made from a barrel of oil, including lubricants that are not even used in the United States but are used in other places. Those will be exported. Some of the diesel will be exported. But the reality is that the gasoline that we care about stays in the United States. It is just a fact that it will stay here. It just baffles me that people say that it is all going to be exported and it is going to raise gas prices, and none of it is true.

At this time I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate the gentleman yielding. I rise today to discuss our country's energy future, and specifically the role of the Keystone XL pipeline.

I am going to reiterate a little bit what the leader of this Special Order has already stated.

Due to recently technological innovations, the United States is the number one producer of natural gas in the world today. That is hard to believe

when you think about 20 years ago and what the naysayers were saying where we were going to be.

In oil production, we are set to pass Saudi Arabia by the year 2020. This is a long way from the gas lines of the 1970s, when there were restrictions at gas stations on how many gallons you could buy or on what days you could buy gas. I can remember going to gas stations and you had a number on the end, and they said this is the number we are taking today. If you didn't have it, you weren't buying gas. But today, that has changed. It has changed.

Today, we are on the cusp of a bright promising energy future where millions of jobs will be created because of it. We must ensure that the right policies are in place in order to realize our great energy potential. Again, that potential is there.

The Energy and Commerce Committee has heard testimony and passed numerous pieces of legislation aimed at ensuring that America is on the right path to energy prosperity. One of the quickest solutions is to build the Keystone XL pipeline. Thanks to Mr. TERRY's leadership on the Keystone XL pipeline, we passed a bill to approve it. The expansion of the pipeline will bring additional jobs, income, and investment into the United States. The project will produce up to 42,000 manufacturing, construction, and indirect jobs.

In my home State of Ohio, the project is projected to bring 2,419 jobs by 2015. These jobs will offer high wages, strong benefits, and a resurgence of America's hardworking taxpayers. The project will also produce approximately \$20 billion in economic activity from food, lodging, construction equipment, supplies, and investments during the project development.

In my home district, the Fifth District, I have visited companies that are going to be making equipment for drilling and parts for large machinery that will bring oil from the pipeline. Not too long ago, I was at one company that was very proud to tell me that they are going to be adding on to their company today because they are going to be making equipment that will be used in the pipeline in its construction.

There is also a company that makes parts for the large machinery that will be operating up in Canada. Those are jobs in northwest Ohio, and those are the jobs that we want to keep. These are permanent jobs for people looking for good employment.

In our committee hearings, we had one panel that was very interesting. At one end of the table we had a representative from TransCanada, and at the other end of the table we had an individual who was representing the trades, whose men and women will be actually building this pipeline. It was very hard for them to understand why we weren't going forward with this project today to put these people to work because these people are going to be working. They will make sure that

they have roofs over their families' heads, food on the table, and will be saving money for their kids' education and putting money away for their own retirement.

This pipeline is going to bring about 830,000 barrels of oil into the United States every day. We have a great friend and neighbor to the north, Canada. For every \$1 we send to Canada, we will get about 90 cents back. We send billions of dollars every year overseas for oil to some countries who aren't our greatest friends.

As we speak, due to the President's foot dragging, Canada is studying an eastern route across her southern border that would bypass the United States and send her oil to her eastern ports to ship that oil some place else. What is wrong with this picture? They want to send it south, not east. Talk to them.

Another point about the Keystone pipeline is that it is a \$7 billion privately funded project. Once that oil would reach its destination in the United States, as Mr. TERRY has already said, it will be refined into many products, putting Americans again to work.

The pipeline is expected to generate more than \$585 million in State and local taxes in the States the pipeline passes. I was a county commissioner for 6 years, and I know what that means to be putting back into local government.

Approval of this energy project should not be controversial, but President Obama and his administration have made this commonsense, shovel-ready project a cornerstone of partisanship and needless delays. Two thousand days have passed since the Keystone XL pipeline application was filed. This pipeline has undergone more State and Federal assessment than any previous pipeline, and every assessment has come back to the same conclusion: that the pipeline will have minimal environmental impact. Further, the Keystone XL pipeline will be the most advanced pipeline in operation, using the most reliable materials and innovative technology. In fact, the pipeline will include 57 extra safety measures, which led the U.S. State Department to declare that the project would have a degree of safety over any other.

Another benefit: the Keystone XL will provide additional capacity to our current pipeline infrastructure.

Finally, again to point out what Mr. TERRY has already said, that this is about our security, not just energy security, but our national security, because as Americans pick up their paper and look at the news in the evening and they see what is happening in Ukraine, people in Europe are fearful of what is going on because energy is being used as a weapon against them. We want to make sure that we are independent in this country. We want to make sure that Americans can go to bed every night and say we can take

care of ourselves, and we can take care of ourselves with oil from a country north of us who is one of our greatest friends and neighbors.

This project has the support of the American people, the United States House and Senate, and it is time for the President to put jobs, community investment, and energy security before politics and approve this pipeline.

I thank Mr. TERRY for leading this very important energy Special Order tonight.

Mr. TERRY. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

I think if there is someone watching C-SPAN and they watched the first hour, the Democratic hour, and now they are watching us, they are seeing how they advocated for unemployment insurance, and we are advocating for jobs. It is quite a stark difference in our philosophies showing on the House floor tonight.

At this time I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. GRIFFIN).

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support once again for the immediate approval of the Keystone XL pipeline. I feel like I have been doing this year after year, calling for the President to move forward with the Keystone pipeline, and I realize I have been doing this year after year, pretty much since I got here in 2011.

And every day, as the gentleman from Nebraska mentioned, every day there is another name added to the list of folks who say: You know what, this does make sense.

When I look closely at the articles, I see that it is a former Obama administration official, and the next day, another former Obama administration official, and again and again and again. There was another one today, as the gentleman mentioned.

Just a few weeks ago, more than 2 years after President Obama first rejected the Keystone pipeline and more than 5 years after the application to build it was first submitted to the State Department, the government's latest environmental analysis of the Keystone pipeline project was released.

This analysis showed very clearly that this project will have little environmental impact, provide much-needed jobs, and contribute \$3.4 billion to our economy.

What you have in this situation now is the President waiting for a report; the report comes out from his State Department. Waiting for another report, and then one comes out from the Academy of Sciences. If he keeps waiting, there are not going to be any reports left, and the only decision left will be his decision. That is really where we are.

□ 1930

Hardworking Americans are ready for a real, all-of-the-above energy strategy. The need for this is made more and more clear by what has been going on with Russia and Ukraine, but

the Obama administration continues to block this critical infrastructure project and all the good-paying jobs it would create.

I believe they are doing it for one reason and one reason only—politics—because they have some extreme supporters that they want to keep relatively happy in an election year. That is what this is all about.

Where I live in Little Rock, Arkansas, workers at a company called Welspun have manufactured hundreds of miles of pipe, but it is just sitting in a storage yard because the President refuses to let the Keystone XL pipeline be built.

In fact, I was wondering whether there was still some out there, and we confirmed today there is still about 350 miles of pipe sitting out there in the yard.

Last September, Dave Delie, the head of Welspun, testified to Congress that the Keystone XL project has so far employed more than 600 Arkansans for over 1½ years at Welspun alone.

Imagine how many other people could get paychecks, could have a job, for all the other work related to the pipeline, including construction work and operation of the pipeline. Americans are looking for work right now. They have waited long enough. It is time to build this pipeline.

I understand that folks—some folks—are worried about protecting the environment and making sure our families and children have clean water to drink. I am too, so let's not argue over settled science.

Research released last year from the National Academy of Sciences concludes that the oil sands crude Keystone will transport is no more corrosive than other crude oils and does not increase the risk of leaks.

We all saw what happened when a train carrying oil in Canada derailed last July. Most of an entire town was obliterated, and nearly 50 people were killed. That was tragic and devastating.

We know that pipelines are safer. We know this. The solution is clear. We need to improve and modernize our pipeline infrastructure, and the Keystone XL project will include over 50 additional safety measures.

President Obama and Secretary Kerry should do the right thing for our environment and the right thing for American workers. Let's create jobs. Let's build Keystone now.

Mr. TERRY. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas.

At this time, I want to yield to our friend from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE).

Mr. LANCE. Thank you, Mr. TERRY, and thank you for your leadership on this issue. I am honored to serve on the subcommittee that you chair.

The discussion this evening has been on unemployment insurance, and that is a worthy discussion. Almost all Americans want to work. The best way for Americans to work is for jobs to be created. The unemployment rate in

this country is far too high and the labor participation rate in this country is at a 30-year low.

To those of us who are concerned particularly about the labor participation rate, the best way to get that rate up and to have jobs created is to create jobs, and that is what the Keystone pipeline will do.

Like many Americans and, certainly, like many Americans whom I represent in north/central New Jersey, I have been incredibly frustrated by the repeated and unnecessary delays in moving forward with the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline.

As Chairman TERRY has pointed out, it has been more than 2,000 days since TransCanada filed its first application to build Keystone. This is a disappointing milestone for this important economic and energy project.

2,000 days is a long time, and not making a decision is making a decision. It is making a negative decision. The people of the United States deserve a decision to be made and, in my judgment, deserve an affirmative decision.

We, of course, have passed legislation in this regard. I am very proud of the Energy and Commerce Committee on which Mr. TERRY and I serve. American-made energy production is one of the few bright spots in today's struggling U.S. economy.

This is due to a series of factors, and of course, our abundance of American gas is at the heart of that. As innovation leads to greater production, the Energy and Commerce Committee, under the leadership of Chairman FRED UPTON and of the united effort of those of us on the Republican side, we have been working together to pass measures that will bring increased American-made energy to consumers and businesses.

The Keystone XL pipeline is an important piece of our all-of-the-above energy policy strategy, and we believe—and I think this is demonstrated conclusively—that this will help lower energy costs, create jobs, and reduce our dependence on foreign sources of oil.

Foreign sources of oil, of course, come from dangerous parts of the world, not only the Middle East, but Venezuela as well. We need to be less dependent on foreign sources of oil, and that is why we have promoted the all-of-the-above strategy.

Those who have opposed the Keystone project cite environmental concerns. I certainly respect environmental concerns. I try to be a strong environmentalist, and I know my colleagues on both sides of the aisle try to be strong environmentalists.

The U.S. State Department report regarding environmental concerns related to Keystone found that the project would have a minimal negative impact on the environment. I believe that we should look at the science and what has been demonstrated, that this would not negatively affect the environment in any meaningful way.

The State Department report also outlined some of the other benefits that would come with the project—as Chairman TERRY has pointed out—42,000 direct and indirect jobs, this at a time when our economy needs to have more in the workforce, so that we can rely less heavily on unemployment insurance, rely more heavily on getting Americans back to work, and make sure that our labor participation rate increases.

The report also indicates that there would be 3,900 construction jobs. These are high-paying jobs. This is what America should really be about: construction, making things. That has been the history of America, certainly in most parts of this country.

This would be of enormous benefit not only to the center of the country, but, in my judgment, to the entire country. Of course, the report also says that there is an estimated \$3.4 billion in a boost to our economy.

I was interested to read the testimony today of General James Jones, the distinguished former National Security Adviser to President Obama. He came out in favor of the Keystone pipeline today, as has been referenced by Chairman TERRY and by my distinguished colleague from Arkansas, and I am sure by others who will speak this evening.

General Jones has had a distinguished career in service to the United States of America, a career regarding our national security.

There are national security concerns, Chairman TERRY, regarding the Keystone pipeline. Canada is one of our best friends. Canada has stood with us. We can recall all of the times in the past where Canadians have come to help the United States.

Recently, in Mexico, there was a summit among the Prime Minister of Canada, the President of Mexico, and the President of the United States. Certainly, the Prime Minister of Canada favors the construction of Keystone. That is one of the many reasons that we should move forward with Keystone.

Most important of all is our own national security, our own creation of jobs, but also we should be a friend to Canada as Canada has been a friend to us. If we do not build it, then, of course, the Canadians might look elsewhere. They might turn east to China, yet another reason to build Keystone.

Of course, the situation that now exists regarding Russia and its terrible actions involving the Crimea and perhaps even other parts of Ukraine, yet another reason, in my judgment, to build Keystone.

After enduring more than 5 years of review of red tape and of delay, I do not believe there is any reason left for President Obama not to approve Keystone XL and to approve it immediately.

I would urge the President, in all sincerity, to examine what is best in the interest of the United States, to exam-

ine what is best in the interest of making sure that we move forward together.

It is time to create U.S. jobs from this aspect of energy. It is time to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil from unstable sources. It is time to build the Keystone pipeline, long past time.

Mr. TERRY, I commend your leadership this evening.

Mr. TERRY. Thank you. It was about a year ago this time that H.R. 3, one of our leadership bills, came through our Energy and Commerce Committee that would have permitted the Keystone pipeline passed overwhelmingly with bipartisan support in this Chamber.

It has been sitting on Senator REID's desk for over a year now—42,000 jobs that could be created collecting dust.

I yield to our friend from Virginia, Mr. MORGAN GRIFFITH. If you would give us your thoughts on the Keystone pipeline?

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Well, I have to tell you, first of all, I appreciate your leadership on this. Ever since I got to Congress 4 years ago, this has been an important item for you, not just because it will help the United States, not just because it will help your district, but because it is the right thing to do.

I commend you for that hard work that you have been doing and will continue to do until this project is actually approved. I hope that will be sooner than later.

It would be nice if our bill that we had passed with bipartisan support would have action taken on it by the Senate. I don't know how the good Senator sits down with all those bills in his back pocket. He has got a lot of our good bills back there.

Mr. TERRY. We in the House have passed about 430 bills. 89 of them actually gotten out of the Senate. Well over about 100, I guess—maybe even more than 100—actually are like the Keystone pipeline, that would create—immediately create jobs, but yet they are sitting on a desk.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. That is what we need in this country. We need opportunities. We need abilities. Bottom line, we need policies that will create jobs. I have got to tell you that one of the favorite things that I do as a United States Congressman is I go to the high schools in my district, and I talk with the students.

Sometimes, it is middle school students. Most of the time, it is senior high students. I talk to them, and I talk about how the decisions that we are making in Washington and the policies that we set here in the Nation's Capital will affect them far more than they affect me because, long-term, when you look at the debt and the deficit and you look at the effects on our health care system that have been coming down with various policies, these will all have a greater impact on them than they will on us.

Particularly talking about debt and deficit, I will often say to them: Well,

who do you think is going to pay more of that, me at 55 or you at 17 or 18?

They get it real quick. One of the things I always make sure I try to put into the question and answer process as I am talking with the students is this: the United States of America is a great country. We are the number one economic nation. There are a lot of other countries out there that would like to be the number one economic nation.

While things do not look good in the short run, if those of us in Washington, including the President of the United States and the Senate and the House, make the right policies and have a true all-of-the-above energy policy for this country, we can be the number one economic nation, not just for the next decade, not just for the next 20 years, but I submit to you for the next 100 years.

□ 1945

That's a big deal.

That means jobs and prosperity for the people of the United States for a long, long time. Then I say, but if we make mistakes in Washington—if we don't have a true all-of-the-above policy where we use North American oil, natural gas, coal, wind, solar, nuclear, across the board—we can slip out of that number one spot, and we won't have the advantages that the number one economic nation has had throughout history, and I always mention the Keystone XL pipeline. The reason I mention the Keystone XL pipeline is that it sends a message to the world that the United States is open for business, that we want jobs in this country.

We can send those jobs to China if we want, like we have done in so many other areas, but we want those jobs. We want the jobs in laying the pipeline. We want the jobs in doing the refining. We want the jobs that come from having that extra supply right here in our country, whether it be the oil or the gas that is produced from this oil or whether it be the chemicals that we can make cheaper because we have an abundant supply in North American oil.

It is true, as my colleagues have said, that we also want to make sure that we send a message to the world that we are going to stand with our friends in Canada. As the general said today, a former Obama adviser: Let's send a message to Vladimir Putin.

These are all combined in the Keystone XL pipeline, and when you have the reports on the environment that indicate minimal effect—in fact, some would argue that there may even be positive effects by the pipeline because you don't have to worry about the train system—then what you have got is the situation of “why?” Why would the President, with all of the reports and with the 2,000 days of study and jumping through hoops, not have already signed it? I am surprised he is not having a press conference as we speak to sign the Keystone XL pipeline. Let's get on with it.

I had one person tell me today that he believes that this is better than the

oil that we are importing from Venezuela because it has a less negative impact on the environment, our using this oil from Canada, and the Canadians are working to make their process even better so that it has less of an impact on the environment.

So I thank you, Mr. TERRY, for all of your hard work. If you can explain it to me, I would love to hear it, but I can't explain to the high school students in the Ninth District of Virginia why we are not pursuing the Keystone XL pipeline with haste instead of with delay when we know that it will create jobs for American citizens and for people like these high school students will be in a few years when they finish their educations.

Mr. TERRY. I am baffled, too, so I appreciate your comments.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to sum up here:

2,001 days since the permit for this pipeline was filed and over 22,000 pages of scientific review. This permit has been sitting around longer than it took the United States to win World War II. This permit has been here longer than it took Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Purchase and come back. Eleven Federal agencies have participated in reviewing the Keystone pipeline—11 Federal agencies on top of the scientific studies. Every State in which the proposed Keystone pipeline route goes through has approved the pipeline and has independently reviewed it.

Six weeks ago, the President, right behind my right shoulder here, said that he would take out his phone and his pen and would act.

Mr. President, tonight, we ask you to pick up your phone. Call Prime Minister Harper and tell him, Yes, I am ready to sign the permit. Then take out your permit, sign it, and let's get 42,000 people back to work.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. TERRY, even though I believe I know the answer to this question, I would just ask you: If the President needs a pen to sign that, would you take it down to him on Pennsylvania Avenue?

Mr. TERRY. I have got an extra one, and I will let him keep it.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. There you go.

Mr. TERRY. I would even let him keep it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAMALFA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank all of you for joining us this evening. I am delighted to be here to speak about the importance of the National Women's History Museum. I am so pleased to be

joined by some of my colleagues who will speak about outstanding women from their States and in the history of our country, women who deserve to be recognized in this museum.

First, I would like to thank my colleague in this effort to create a national museum for women on or near The Mall. She is MARSHA BLACKBURN, from the great State of Tennessee, whose passion and unyielding commitment to making the National Women's History Museum a reality is unrivaled. She is a godsend, an inspiration, and a great friend to women, and I thank her so much for her extraordinary leadership and for the announcement I hope she will make tonight about March 25—moving our legislation forward.

Women stand on historical quicksand. With each step we take forward, the steps behind us disappear. Women have to re-create the wheel with every generation.

Think about what is taught in our American history classes. It is mostly written by men and focuses on their experiences. As my daughter said: It is usually about a bunch of wars between men. Where are the stories about the women?

In large part, women are invisible. History is empowering. It shapes who we are and provides role models to guide us.

We need a museum for half the generation, half the population—women. There are women's museums that focus on aspects of women First Ladies, of women artists, but not one in the United States or around the world, which I am aware of, that focuses on the sole accomplishments and contributions of half our population—women.

I now yield to my colleague, MARSHA BLACKBURN.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to stand on the floor of the House and join my female colleagues from both sides of the aisle as we work together to make the dream a reality, which is the dream of a women's history museum, to celebrate the cause of wonderful women who have participated in the push and preservation of freedom here in the United States. It will, indeed, be a wonderful day when we see this as a reality.

As Mrs. MALONEY mentioned, we are moving forward legislation that would allow for the establishment of a commission to study where to place a museum. By the way, I think everyone will find it so interesting, which is that the women of this great Nation have said that we don't want any Federal money at all involved in this project. We are going to privately raise every single penny that is necessary for the location, for the physical facilities, for the exhibits, for the maintenance and upkeep and endowment. This is a project by the women of this Nation for the women of future generations to celebrate the accomplishments that women have made to the Nation.

Indeed, let's think about what has transpired in each and every State, and I hope, over the next few weeks, we have the option, as we celebrate Women's History Month, to talk about what women have accomplished in our country and what our States have contributed.

In Tennessee, we talk a good bit about what transpired when women got the right to vote. We had had all of the process through the fight with suffrage, and it came down to the point of ratification of the amendment to give women the right to vote and to make certain that we had the 36 States to ratify the 19th Amendment. It had been through 35 States, and on August 18 of 1920, it went to the Tennessee Legislature.

Guess what?

It was voted to a tie. There was a State rep, Harry Burn, and he was the one who broke the tie. As we often hear, the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Indeed, this is a story that is a great example of that because Harry Burn changed his vote and gave women the right to vote. Harry Burn did it because Harry got a letter from his mother. Here is the letter:

Dear Son, hurrah and vote for suffrage. Don't keep them in doubt. I noticed some of the speeches against. They were bitter. I have been watching to see how you stood, but have not noticed anything yet. Don't forget to be a good boy, and help Mrs. Catt put the "rat" in ratification.

Sincerely, your mother.

Harry Burn changed his vote, and Tennessee became the "perfect 36"—the State that gave women the right to vote.

So, because of that, we are able to stand today in Women's History Month and push for a museum to celebrate the accomplishments of people like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the suffragettes and so many other women whom we will have the opportunity to learn about and talk about.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. My colleague pointed out the historic importance of Tennessee in its giving women the right to vote.

It is interesting that both of our States played such a crucial effort in the women's leadership in achieving this right—Tennessee, the final vote, giving women the right to vote, and, New York, the birthplace of the women's movement and of the first resolutions and efforts to gain that right to vote—in Seneca Falls, New York, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony. Incidentally, they were all Republicans, and yet they gave their lives so that we could have the right to vote.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I think it is so significant that, again, those two States joined in pushing forward H.R. 863.

I want to commend Chairman CANDICE MILLER and the Admin Committee for the hearing they have already held on the legislation and to