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H.Res.140—Honoring John D. Dingell for holding the record as the longest serving member of the House of Representatives (*Kildee, D-MI*)

Order of Business: H.Res. 140 is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, February 11, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res.140 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the Honorable John D. Dingell for his tireless advocacy on behalf of his constituents in the State of Michigan in the past, present, and future;
- “Honors the Honorable John D. Dingell for his lifelong commitment to public service;
- “Celebrates the Honorable John D. Dingell and his more than 53 years of dedication to the United States Congress, as well the Nation and the ideals upon which it was founded; and
- “Congratulates the Honorable John D. Dingell upon attaining the record for longest serving Member of the House of Representatives.
- “Instructs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Honorable John D. Dingell.”

The resolution lists a number of finding including:

- “John D. Dingell was sworn in as a Member of the United States House of Representatives on January 22, 1956;

- “John D. Dingell took office after winning a special election on December 13, 1955, to replace his father, who had served with distinction as a 12-term Congressman and proud supporter of President Roosevelt during the New Deal;
- “John D. Dingell, prior to being sworn in as a Member of Congress, had already dedicated himself to public service through his work as a National Park Ranger, a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army during World War II, and an Assistant Prosecutor in Wayne County;
- “John D. Dingell was appointed by Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which would later become the Committee on Energy and Commerce;
- “John D. Dingell has authored or been instrumental in the passage of some of the Nation's most important environmental laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990;
- “John D. Dingell's length of service has given him the wisdom to foresee the long-term implications of congressional actions, as shown in his warning during the 1999 debate over deregulation of the financial services industry that ‘You are going to find that they [banks] are too big to fail, so the Fed is going to be in and other Federal agencies are going to be in to bail them out. Just expect that’;
- “John D. Dingell has been a strong and vigorous defender of civil rights and civil liberties, having led the drafting and supported the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and is well known as a champion of the Second Amendment;
- “John D. Dingell made health care for all Americans a priority during his entire career, having offered legislation (first introduced by his father) in every Congress since 1957 that would provide for national health insurance, having presided over the House of Representatives on April 8, 1965, when Medicare passed the House, having been a leader in getting the Children's Health Insurance Program signed into law in 1997 and an expansion of the program signed into law in 2009, and having been an active leader on many other health care issues during his tremendous career;
- “John D. Dingell has been a tireless advocate on behalf of working Americans, and was described by President Obama on June 15, 2008, as ‘somebody who has done more for working people than just about anybody in the history of the House of Representatives’;
- “John D. Dingell was elected to his 28th term as a Member of the House of Representatives on November 4, 2008, and has served as the Dean of the House since the 104th Congress; and
- “John D. Dingell will become the longest serving Member of the House of Representatives on February 11, 2009.”

Committee Action: On February 9, 2009, the bill was referred to the House Administration Committee, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy was provided.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable for H.Res.140.

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H.Res. 129 - Recognizing the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center to the Nation and the importance of establishing an appropriate memorial at that site to serve as a place for remembering the hardships endured by Japanese Americans, so that the United States remains vigilant in protecting our Nation's core values of equality, due process of law, justice, and fundamental fairness
(Cardoza, D-CA)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, February 11, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 129 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center to the Nation and the importance of establishing an appropriate memorial at that site to serve as a place for remembering the hardships endured by Japanese-Americans, so that the United States remains vigilant in protecting our Nation's core values of equality, due process of law, justice, and fundamental fairness.”

The resolution lists a number of findings including:

- “On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066, authorizing the forced internment of both United States citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II;
- “In the largest single relocation of individuals in the history of our Nation, approximately 120,000 Japanese-Americans were forced into internment camps

- by the United States Government in violation of their fundamental constitutional rights;
- “Due to this unjust internment, these Japanese-Americans faced tremendous hardships, such as family separation, the loss of their homes, businesses, jobs, and dignity;
 - “Following Executive Order No. 9066, Japanese-Americans in parts of Washington, Oregon, California, and southern Arizona were ordered to report to assembly centers before being removed to more permanent war relocation centers;
 - “The Merced Assembly Center, located in Merced, California, was the reporting site for 4,669 Japanese-Americans;
 - “As a young child, United States Congressman Mike Honda and his family were held at the Merced Assembly Center prior to being interned in Amache, Colorado, and his public career has been dedicated to educating and preventing this type of injustice from reoccurring;
 - In 1998, then Assembly member Mike Honda authored the World War II Internment of Japanese-Americans: California Civil Liberties Public Education Act, which became California public law in 1999 and serves as an important program to educate the public about the internment;
 - February 19th, the 67th anniversary of Executive Order No. 9066, is known as the Day of Remembrance;
 - “The Merced Assembly Center Commemorative Committee has been charged with the task of establishing a memorial to recognize the historic tragedy that took place at the Merced Assembly Center; and
 - “The unveiling ceremony for the memorial at the Merced Assembly Center will take place on February 21, 2009

Committee Action: H.Res. 129 was introduced on February 4, 2009, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which took no official action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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H.R.554—National Nanotechnology Initiative Amendments Act (Gordon, D-TN)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday February 11, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House: None. Similar legislation (H.R. 5940) was considered in the 110th Congress and passed by a vote of 407 to 6 on June 5 2008.

Summary: H.R. 554 would amend the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act to change certain research, education, and business transfer guidelines of the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI). The NNI was established in 2001 as an inter-agency program designated to coordinate federal nanotechnology research. The NNI engages in a variety of research, education, and product development activities. H.R. 5940 would modify the NNI as follows:

National Nanotechnology Program Amendments:

- Requires the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to develop a strategic plan to guide the NNI's inter-agency coordination activities. Requires that the plan specify near and long-term objectives and the metrics for assessing progress towards those objectives.
- Requires the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office (NNCO) to develop an agency-wide database of projects funded under the Environmental, Health, Safety, and Education Societal Dimensions, and the Nanomanufacturing programs within the NNI. The bill would require that the database be searchable by the public.
- Requires the NNCO to develop and maintain publicized information on nanotechnology facilities funded through the NNI.

Review of National Nanotechnology Program:

- Requires the Director of the NNCO to conduct triennial reviews of NNI's research priorities, effectiveness, and accomplishments.
- Requires that the results of the review are presented to Congress and made available to the public.
- Provides \$500,000 annually from FY 2010—FY 2012 to fund the reviews.

Societal Dimensions of Nanotechnology:

- Requires the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to designate an Associate Director of Science and Technology as the Coordinator for Societal Dimensions of Nanotechnology. The Coordinator would be responsible for coordinating planning within the Environmental, Health, Safety, and Education Societal Dimensions component of the NNI.
- Requires the Coordinator for Societal Dimensions of Nanotechnology to convene and chair a panel to periodically update a research plan for coordinating the Environmental, Health, Safety, and Education Societal Dimensions component of the NNI.
- Provides that, as a part of the Educational component of the Societal Dimensions program, the NNI should support efforts to introduce nanoscale science, engineering,

and technology into undergraduate science and engineering education. The bill would authorize \$10 million FY 2010 to support nanoscience in undergraduate education.

Technology Transfers:

- Requires agencies that operate nanotechnology facilities through the NNI to provide access to their facilities for companies to develop and test prototype nanoscale products, devices, or processes. The agencies would also be required to publicize the availability of any nanotechnology facilities.
- Requires each agency that participates in the NNI to publicly encourage small businesses to submit applications (through the Small Business Administration science programs) for support in developing nanotechnology related products.

Research in Areas of National Importance:

- Requires the NNI to provide support for nanotechnology projects that have significant potential to contribute to national economic competitiveness and for other “significant social benefits.”

Nanomanufacturing Research:

- Requires the NNI’s nanomanufacturing component to conduct research that focuses on the development of tools for the rapid characterization of nanoscale materials and uses nanoscale materials to achieve industry-level production rates.
- Requires interdisciplinary research centers supported by the NNI to conduct research on environmentally neutral nanoscale manufacturing.

Additional Background: Nanotechnology is the scientific study of how to effectively and commercially use materials on a molecular and atomic level. The National Nanotechnology Initiative was established as an inter-agency program to coordinate federal nanotechnology research in 2001. According to their [website](#), the NNI operates nano-level technology research and activities that is being conducted throughout 25 agencies.

The program’s budget is comprised of the R&D funds of the 13 participating companies with authorized R&D budgets. The NNI received roughly \$1.5 billion from these agencies in FY 2007. The stated goals of the NNI are to advance the world’s foremost nanotechnology R&D program, to transfer new technologies for the benefit of the public and U.S. competitiveness, and to support education resources involving nanotechnology.

Committee Action: On January 15, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy was provided.

Cost to Taxpayers: While no CBO score is available, H.R. 554 would authorize \$10 million for FY 2010.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable for H.R. 554.

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H.R.631—Water Use Efficiency and Conservation Research (*Matheson, D-UT*)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday February 11, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House: None. Identical legislation (H.R. 3957) was considered in the 110th Congress and passed by a voice vote on July 30, 2008.

Summary: H.R. 631 would require the assistant administrator for research and development at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a program to promote efficient water use and water conservation. The program would be required to include technologies and processes that enable the collection and reuse of rainwater and the development of water storage and distribution systems. The bill would also require that the program address the “behavioral and social, and economic barriers to achieving greater water use efficiency.”

The legislation would require the assistant administrator to utilize the results of the program's activities in order to facilitate and increase water efficiency and conservation. The assistant administrator would also be required to collect information regarding technology used to increase water efficiency and conservation. The bill would require assistant administrator to collect and disseminate information on the incentives and impediments to developing and commercializing technologies to conserve water.

H.R. 631 would require the assistant administrator to transmit a report to Congress detailing the EPA's progress in water conservation research projects and outreach activities. The first report would be required within 18 months of enactment and subsequent reports would be required once every two years thereafter.

Finally, the measure would authorize the appropriation of “such sums as may be necessary” each year over the FY 2010—FY 2014 period. CBO estimates that H.R. 631 would authorize appropriations totaling \$101 million over five years.

Additional Background: According to findings listed in the text of the bill, the U.S. population has grown by more than 90% since 1950. In addition, the public demand for water has grown by 209% over the same length of time. The bill also says that 36 states are anticipating either a regional or statewide water shortage by 2013 and that “climate change related effects are expected to exacerbate already scarce water resources in many areas of the country.” The findings go on to state that water stored in glaciers and snow cover will decline as a result of global warming and that droughts will become more severe. According to the EPA, more than three trillion gallons of water would be saved annually if every U.S. household installed water-efficient appliances. Thus, H.R. 631 seeks to establish a program to disseminate the results of research on technologies that could achieve better water efficiency.

Possible Conservative Concerns: Some conservatives may be concerned that H.R. 631 would authorize the appropriation of up to \$101 million to create a new EPA program to promote water use efficiency and conservation by, among other things, researching “behavioral, social, and economic barriers to achieving greater water use efficiency.” Some conservatives may believe that, in light of the “stimulus” bill and record deficits, the federal government should prioritize its domestic spending agenda differently. In addition, conservatives may be concerned that the authority for the EPA to carry out the research programs authorized by H.R. 631 does not sunset.

Committee Action: On January 22, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score for H.R. 631 is available. However, CBO analyzed identical legislation in the 110th Congress and determined that it would authorize the appropriation of \$21 million in FY 2009, and \$101 million over the FY 2009—FY 2013 period.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: Yes, the bill authorizes \$101 million of new spending.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable for H.R. 631.

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H.Res.117—Supporting the goals and ideals of National Engineers Week (*Lipinski, D-IL*)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday February 11, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.Res.117 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “Supports the goals and ideals of National Engineers Week and its aims to increase understanding of and interest in engineering and technology careers and to promote literacy in math and science; and
- “Will work with the engineering community to make sure that the creativity and contribution of that community can be expressed through research, development, standardization, and innovation.

The resolution lists a number of findings including:

- “Engineers use their professional, scientific, and technical knowledge and skills in creative and innovative ways to fulfill society's needs;
- “Engineers have helped meet the major technological challenges of our time-- from rebuilding towns devastated by natural disasters to designing an information superhighway that will speed our country into the future;
- “Engineers are a crucial link in research, development, and demonstration and in transforming scientific discoveries into useful products, and we will look more than ever to engineers and their knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the future;
- “Engineers play a crucial role in developing the consensus engineering standards that permit modern economies and societies to exist;
- “The 2006 National Academy of Sciences report entitled ‘Rising Above the Gathering Storm’ highlighted the worrisome trend that fewer students are now focusing on engineering in college at a time when increasing numbers of today's 2,000,000 United States engineers are nearing retirement;
- “The National Society of Professional Engineers through National Engineers Week and other activities is raising public awareness of engineers' significant, positive contributions to societal needs;
- “National Engineers Week activities at engineering schools and in other forums are encouraging our young math and science students to see themselves as possible future engineers and to realize the practical power of their knowledge;

- “National Engineers Week has grown into a formal coalition of more than 70 engineering, education, and cultural societies, and more than 50 major corporations and government agencies;
- “National Engineers Week is celebrated during the week of George Washington's birthday to honor the contributions that our first President, a military engineer and land surveyor, made to engineering; and
- “February 15 to 21, 2009, has been designated by the President as National Engineers Week.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 117 was introduced on February 4, 2009, and referred to the Committee on Science and Technology, which took no official action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy was provided.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable for H.Res.117.

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H.R.469— Produced Water Utilization Week (Hall, R-TX)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday February 11, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House: None. Identical legislation (H.R. 2339) was considered in the 110th Congress and passed by a voice vote on July 30 2008.

Summary: H.R. 469 would require the Secretary of the Department of Energy (DOE) to conduct a program to research, develop, and demonstrate technologies for the sustainable utilization of “produced water.” The bill would require the program to be conducted in conjunction with an already existing DOE program. The program would be designed to

maximize the utilization of produced water for agriculture, irrigation, and industrial use by increasing the quality of produced water and reducing its environmental impact. The bill would require the program to address improving safety and minimizing environmental impacts in three areas: 1) produced water recovery; 2) produced water utilization for agricultural, irrigation, and industrial uses; and 3) reinjection of produced water into the subsurface geological formations.

The measure would require that the programs be overseen by a group that is administering an existing program and whose members have experience planning and managing research and development programs involving unconventional natural gas or petroleum. The bill would also require the National Energy Technology Laboratory to conduct a complimentary program.

H.R. 469 would authorize the appropriation of \$20 million annually from FY 2010—FY 2014. The bill would stipulate that 25% of the funds would be used to pay for programs 22 carried out by the National Energy Technology Laboratory and 75% would be used for other produced water research and development activities.

Additional Background: “Produced water” is water that is extracted from the earth during the development of energy sources such as methane, oil, and natural gas. According to findings listed in the bill, the water that is released often increases energy production from subsurface geological formations that are exposed when the water is extracted. The water, however, regularly contains high levels of harmful toxins and dissolved solids. The toxins contained in the water make the water unsuitable for agricultural and industrial uses. As a result, most excess produced water that is brought up from the ground during the extraction of energy sources is re-injected into the ground, which makes further extraction of resources more difficult. H.R. 469 would require the DOE to conduct research and development programs in an attempt to make produced water useful for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Possible Conservative Concerns: Some conservatives may be concerned that H.R. 469 would authorize the appropriation of up to \$100 million over five years to create a new Department of Energy water reclamation research project.

Committee Action: On January 13, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy was provided.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO for H.R. 469 is available. However, the CBO did analyze identical legislation in the 110th Congress and determined that it would authorize the appropriation of \$20 million in FY 2009, and \$100 million over the FY 2009—FY 2013 period. CBO estimated that outlays for the program would total \$7 million in FY 2009, and \$71 million over the FY 2009—FY 2013 period.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: Yes, the bill authorizes a total of \$100 million of new spending.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable for H.R. 469.

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