

the hurricane. This bill would allow them to continue their student status at a new school if they can resume their studies by February 1. This bill was the result of bipartisan cooperation, and I urge my colleagues to support the Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act of 2005.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, hurricane Katrina may be the worst natural disaster to hit the United States in the last hundred years. As of September 15, 2005, Federal disaster declarations have been issued which cover 90,000 square miles of affected areas. More than 71,100 federal personnel have been deployed; 122,000 people are housed in shelters throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia; and 509,000 households have received \$1.1 billion in disaster assistance.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims, I also am concerned about the impact the hurricane has had on the foreign nationals who were residing in the disaster area. I rise today in support of a bipartisan bill that was introduced by my colleague Congressman F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER which would provide relief to these disaster victims too, the Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act of 2005. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

I want to thank Congressman SENSENBRENNER for his leadership on this issue and for his willingness to work with me and with my colleague, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, in drafting the provisions of the bill. The Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act is an example of what can be accomplished when we work together.

Among other things, it would provide special immigrant status for aliens who were the beneficiaries of immigrant petitions or labor certification applications pending on the date of Hurricane Katrina's arrival. It also would provide special immigrant status for the grandparents of orphans in cases where both parents died as a consequence of the hurricane and one of the parents was a citizen or a lawful permanent resident.

It would provide nonimmigrant status for aliens who were disabled, or whose spouse or parent died or was disabled, as a consequence of Hurricane Katrina. It would provide that the spouses and children of citizens who died as a consequence of the hurricane would continue to be considered "immediate relatives" for visa petition purposes.

It would provide further that the spouses, children, and unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents who died as a consequence of the hurricane while a visa petition was pending in their behalf, would continue to be eligible for the preference classification they would have had if the deaths had not occurred.

The Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act would provide relief for non-immigrant students and exchange program participants by giving them enough time to enroll in a new program.

The Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act also would provide a variety of fixes for administrative problems. For instance, it would extend the deadline for notifying the Department of Homeland Security regarding a change of address. It would allow the Secretary of Homeland Security to postpone em-

ployment eligibility requirements for employers for a 90-day period when a natural disaster has been declared.

It would authorize the Secretary to provide immediate assistance for replacing documents issued by the Secretary that were lost, stolen, or destroyed due to the hurricane. Where replacement of a document is not feasible, the Secretary would be authorized to issue temporary substitute documents.

One of my goals in working on this bill was to ensure that people will be able to establish eligibility for the relief that they are entitled to receive. For instance, it may not be possible to obtain a death certificate as proof that a spouse or parent was killed by the hurricane. The Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act would provide the Secretary with the authority to make a determination of death in the absence of a death certificate where this is appropriate. In other situations, it would authorize the Secretary to make the death determination solely on the basis of a sworn affidavit.

I urge you to vote for the Immigration Relief for Hurricane Katrina Victims Act of 2005.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3827.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KARL MALDEN STATION

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3667) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 South Barrington Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Karl Malden Station".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3667

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. KARL MALDEN STATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 South Barrington Street in Los Angeles, California, shall be known and designated as the "Karl Malden Station".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Karl Malden Station".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Government Reform, I rise to consider H.R. 3667. This worthwhile legislation, introduced by the distinguished ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), designates the postal facility located at 200 South Barrington Street in Los Angeles, California, as the Karl Malden Station.

Born to immigrant parents in Chicago in 1912, Karl Malden worked for several years within the steel factories of Gary, Indiana. He attended acting school, and as a young man he moved to New York City. At age 25, he made his Broadway debut in 1937. Malden's promising career was interrupted during World War II when he served the Nation in the Air Force.

Following the war, Mr. Malden transitioned from stage to screen where he immediately won an Oscar for his portrayal of Mitch in "A Streetcar Named Desire," the famous Tennessee Williams show. Mr. Malden's list of other prestigious films includes "On the Waterfront," "Baby Doll," and "Cheyenne Autumn."

Mr. Malden became a television star. Perhaps his most notable TV role was in the 1970s police drama, "The Streets of San Francisco." The show ran from 1972 until 1977 and starred Malden as Detective Lt. Mike Stone alongside a young actor by the name of Michael Douglas as Inspector Steve Keller.

Notably, Malden won an Emmy for his performance in the 1984 TV miniseries "Fatal Vision." Malden's career peaked when he was elected president of the Academy of the Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1988. Mr. Malden recently completed a book entitled, "When Do I Start: A Memoir."

In October of 2003, Malden was named the 40th recipient of the Screen Actor's Guild's Life Achievement Award for career achievement and humanitarian accomplishments.

This post office in Los Angeles, California, will be a fitting tribute to his legacy and his pursuit of excellence in the theater arts.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 3667, legislation naming a post office in Los Angeles, California, after Karl Malden. This bill, which was jointly introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and the gentleman from New

York (Mr. McHUGH) on September 7, 2005, was unanimously reported by our committee on September 15.

Karl Malden was born in Chicago, and at the age of 5 moved to Gary, Indiana. After high school, he attended and graduated from the Goodman Theater Dramatic School. He met his wife at Goodman, and they moved to New York City, my hometown, when Broadway called.

Karl began his acting career on Broadway in 1937 before entering the film industry in 1940. His acting career was interrupted by World War II where he served as a noncommissioned officer in the U.S. 8th Air Force. When he returned from the war, Karl Malden moved from Broadway to film.

His first appearance on the small screen was the movie "They Knew What They Wanted" in 1940, and in 1951 he won the Academy Award for the Best Supporting Actor in "A Streetcar Named Desire." He appeared in over 50 different films. These films included "On the Waterfront" in 1954, "Pollyanna" in 1960, "How the West Was Won" in 1962, and "Patton" in 1970, in which he played the role of Omar Bradley. His notable TV appearances included "The Streets of San Francisco" and the film "The Hijacking of Achille Lauro" in 1989, and a series of commercials for American Express in the 1970s and 1980s in which he delivered the now-famous line "Don't leave home without it."

In October 2003, Karl Malden was named the 40th recipient of the Screen Actors Guild's Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Malden has lived in Brentwood, California since 1960 and served for nearly 15 years as a member of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee which selects the subjects and design of postal issues. I am pleased to note that four of Mr. Malden's colleagues on the advisory committee, Cary Brick, Michael Brock, Jean Firstenberg and Ron Robinson, contacted the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH) requesting that this legislation naming the Brentwood post office in Mr. Malden's honor be introduced and passed. His colleagues viewed the designation as a fitting tribute to his dedication and service, and we agreed and reported it out unanimously from the committee.

I commend my colleagues for seeking to honor the legacy of Karl Malden, a distinguished actor and active member of his community. I would like to thank the House leadership and the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman TOM DAVIS) for moving so quickly on this legislation, and I would also like to acknowledge the hard work of the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and his staff; the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH) and his chief of staff, Robert Taub; and Michael Layman of the chairman's staff. I join my colleagues on the committee in urging the swift passage of this legislation.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 3667, which names a

post office in Brentwood, California after Karl Malden. This bill, jointly sponsored by me and my colleague, Representative McHUGH was unanimously reported by the Government Reform Committee on September 15, 2005.

Mr. Malden, a 93-year-old World War II veteran and Oscar-winning actor, has lived in Brentwood, California since 1960. He has served for nearly 15 years as a member of the United States Postal Service Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, which selects the subjects and design of postal issues.

Mr. Malden's colleagues on the Advisory Committee believe that naming a post office in his honor would be a fitting tribute to his many years of service to the mission of the United States Postal Service. I agree, and I am very pleased that this bill will make that happen.

I wish to thank my colleague, Representative McHUGH, Chairman DAVIS, and the members of the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee for their work to honor Mr. Malden. I want to extend a special thank you to Michael Layman, professional staff member to Chairman DAVIS, and Robert Taub, chief of staff to Representative McHUGH for their hard work in getting this bill through committee to the House floor.

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3667.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JACOB L. FRAZIER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3767) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Oak Street in St. Charles, Illinois, as the "Jacob L. Frazier Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3767

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JACOB L. FRAZIER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Oak Street in St. Charles, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Jacob L. Frazier Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jacob L. Frazier Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3767. This legislation, introduced by the very distinguished Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), and cosponsored by the entire Illinois State delegation, recognizes the remarkable life of an amazing young man.

Staff Sergeant Jacob Frazier of the 169th Air Support Operation Squadron, 182nd Airlift Wing, Illinois Air National Guard loved his family, and he loved his country.

Growing up, he was an outstanding football player and golfer. He was also a member of the school choir at Burlington Central High School in Burlington, Illinois. After graduation from high school, he joined the Illinois Air National Guard. Sergeant Frazier was an integral contributor to America's fight in the war on terror.

Sadly, he was killed during an ambush on his reconnaissance convoy in southern Afghanistan on March 29, 2003. He was 24 years old. During the mission, Jacob was bravely serving with the Army's Green Berets as part of a special operations team.

Mr. Speaker, Jacob was survived by his fiancée, Jessica Fregin; his loving parents, Joyce and Jim Frazier; and four loyal siblings, two sisters, Jessica and Kathryn, and two brothers, Zachary and Daniel.

I know this legislation meant a great deal to the Speaker, and I salute him for advancing H.R. 3767. This is such a deserved memorial for Jacob, to whom all American citizens owe a solemn debt. I know my colleagues will join the Speaker and me in support of this bill to honor Jacob Frazier's priceless life and his immeasurable contributions to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am very pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 3767, which designates a postal service in St. Charles, Illinois, after the late Jacob L. Frazier.

This legislation was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) on September 14 and unanimously passed out of the Committee on Government Reform on September 15. This legislation has the support and cosponsorship of the entire Illinois delegation.