

TRIBUTE TO DEREK MILES

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Derek Miles of Tea, SD, who will compete in the 2012 Summer Olympic Games taking place in London, England. This will be his third consecutive trip to the Summer Olympic Games. Derek has a long history of success as a pole vaulter, including three U.S. National Championships, 10 years ranked in the top 10 in the U.S.—4 of which he has been ranked No. 1, and 6 years ranked in the top five in the world.

Derek is currently working as an assistant pole vault and jumps coach at the University of South Dakota where he graduated from in 1996 as a four-time NCAA Division II All-American with a bachelor's degree in history. Derek also earned his master's in athletic administration at the University of South Dakota in 1998 and was inducted into the Henry Heider Coyote Sports Hall of Fame in 2006. In addition to his personal accomplishments, Derek has coached multiple conference champions and organized the Miles Pole Vault Summit bringing the world's best pole vaulters to Vermillion, SD, in 2007.

Derek should be very proud of all his accomplishments. On behalf of the State of South Dakota, I am pleased to say congratulations on another Olympic qualification. We are very proud and wish you the best of luck.●

RECOGNIZING KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY

• Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, today I wish to acknowledge Kennesaw State University's annual Homelessness Awareness Week during the week of October 8–13, 2012, in my home State of Georgia.

I appreciate that Kennesaw State University coordinates activities throughout the month of October to raise awareness about homeless individuals in our society with events such as Homelessness Awareness Week. The designation of Homelessness Awareness Week will help to increase our knowledge and understanding of those living without shelter and food. The activities during this week will also educate Georgians on how to address and combat this unfortunate problem in our State. Ending homelessness is critical to upholding the vitality of families and sense of community in the State of Georgia. Groups, organizations, and institutions such as Kennesaw State University work to address this growing problem. I support and applaud their efforts and urge all citizens to become more knowledgeable about this problem and seek out ways to help alleviate this problem and its effects in our communities.●

TRIBUTE TO ED WALKER

• Mr. WARNER. The town of Big Lick was first established in 1852 and even-

tually became the city of Roanoke in 1884. Since its early days as a railroad hub, Roanoke has been an economic and cultural focal point for the western part of Virginia. Today, the New York Times recognized Ed Walker for his efforts in revitalizing Roanoke. For more than 10 years, Ed has worked to improve Roanoke by investing in historic structures and renovating them for residence, dining, and entertainment. Ed's work led to the creation of cultural programs, founded an innovative music center for young adults, and revitalized a once derelict downtown street.

Ed's investment in the community paid off. The hundredfold increase in downtown residents supported the opening of dozens of new businesses and increased demand for cultural attractions. By bringing residents and businesses closer together, Ed's projects have helped spur the Roanoke economy and brought new energy to the city.

Thanks to Ed's work, Roanoke serves as a model to similar communities across the Commonwealth. Roanoke was recognized recently as one of "America's Most Livable Communities" by the nonprofit Partners for Livable Communities. Ed created the CityWorks (X)po to bring together entrepreneurs, advocates, and developers from across the country to share ideas about renewing and improving cities such as Roanoke.

I would like to congratulate Ed Walker on his achievements and thank him for making the city of Roanoke a better place to work and live. I would ask unanimous consent that today's New York Times article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, July 25, 2012]
 VIRGINIA DEVELOPER IS ON A MISSION TO
 REVIVE HIS TOWN
 (By Melena Ryzik)

ROANOKE, VA.—The Kirk Avenue Music Hall, a four-year-old club named for its downtown block here, offers an unexpected perk to its performers: an apartment. For a night or so, before or after gracing the stage, artists stay at no charge in a loft a block away, signing the guest book with notes of gratitude.

"We don't have money, we don't have fame, so hospitality is really critical," said Ed Walker, the club's landlord and a founder.

It is hard to miss Mr. Walker's brand of hospitality on Kirk Avenue. He owns nine of its storefronts, turning what was a forlorn block not long ago into a social destination. The music hall doubles as a microcinema and event space. There is Lucky, a restaurant run by a touring rock band that decided to stay put, and Freckles, a cafe and vintage shop with monthly craft nights, whose owner called Mr. Walker the town's Jimmy Stewart, a favorite son and guiding light.

It is hard to miss Mr. Walker in many corners of Roanoke, a valley town of 97,000 about four hours from Washington. Ringed by the Blue Ridge Mountains and for generations a successful rail hub, it now has a median income of about \$35,000 and is trying to reinvent itself for a different economy: a

medical school opened in 2010, and a bike shop is planning to move into the massive old transportation museum.

And Mr. Walker, 44, a former outsider-art dealer and a third-generation lawyer from a prominent local family, has emerged as a commercial developer with an unusual civic conscience. In less than a decade, he has bought more than a dozen disused historic buildings, renovated them and enticed people to live in them.

Thanks to Mr. Walker and other developers who followed suit, Roanoke's downtown has a livelier pulse, with nearly 1,200 residents this year, where once there were fewer than 10. Mr. Walker has made his spaces welcoming, handpicking chefs for restaurants and furnishing a pocket park with his children's swing sets. Coming attractions include a rock climbing gym.

With his wife, Katherine, and two young sons, he lives downtown himself and evangelizes about it to any visitor. Last fall he started what will be an annual conference in Roanoke, CityWorks (X)po, billed as exploring "big ideas for small cities."

"People think this is too good to be true," said Chris Morrill, the city manager. "You have this developer who knows the finances, knows the law, knows how to do these historic renovations and is really committed to the community. It's real."

Mr. Morrill added: "When folks from other communities come in here and I show them some of the stuff that's Ed's doing, they're like, 'How can we clone this guy and bring him back to our community?'"

Mr. Walker's conference is intended to share his blueprint for urban redevelopment, a field known as placemaking; he will study it at Harvard's Graduate School of Design this year, with a prestigious Loeb fellowship. But many towns already have their own version of Ed Walker, said Bruce Katz, a vice president at the Brookings Institution and founding director of the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program, which focuses on cities. "This is happening across the country," Mr. Katz said.

"What you're seeing is a group of vanguard developers and vanguard businesspeople who basically spot a trend and then double down or triple down with their own resources" to buy property cheap, collaborating with like-minded leaders "on the placemaking agenda," he said.

Examples abound: Mr. Katz pointed to changes in Buffalo and Detroit and plans by Tony Hsieh, the Zappos tycoon, to remake Las Vegas. "It has been one or two people in particular cities taking the risk," he said.

"There's a profit motive for sure, but these are people committed to place," Mr. Katz added. "This is no longer an idea or an aspiration. It's an out-and-out trend."

In Roanoke, it started in 2002, when Mr. Walker began redeveloping Kirk Avenue. His first major residential renovation opened downtown in 2006, with million-dollar condominiums.

Old-guard Roanokers were quickly convinced that downtown was livable when Mr. Walker sold one of the first to Warner Dalhouse, a retired bank chairman, and his wife, Barbara, who use it as a Southern pied-à-terre. At 4,800 square feet, it is larger than their lake house nearby. "We wanted it to look like a New York loft, and it does," Mr. Dalhouse said.

Mr. Walker's company converted an old cotton mill and a department store into apartments, some at the low end of market rates and some at the top. The next units will be in a former ice house on the Roanoke River, where the city's first waterfront restaurant will open.

Last year, after a \$20 million renovation, the company reopened the Patrick Henry,

once one of Roanoke's grandest hotels; its disrepair had taken a toll on civic pride. Now it once again has an elegant lobby, complete with a bar. Some of its 132 apartments are leased by a nearby nursing school for its students.

The building also houses the Music Place, an FM radio station that Mr. Walker bought last year just before it was forced to change formats. With its mix of indie, country and folk—and thrice-weekly interviews with community leaders—it fit with his notion to give Roanoke the feel of, as he grinningly puts it, a funky college town.

The radio station is just breaking even. The conference lost money, but Mr. Walker will hold it again—it “succeeded on a human level,” he said. Otherwise, he is adamant that his projects must serve the bottom line.

He is keen to talk financing—Virginia has generous tax credits for historic renovation, so he helped get a landmark designation for the Wasena neighborhood, where his river project is—in hopes that it will teach others to follow in his footsteps as social entrepreneurs. “Roanoke is a really good small-city laboratory,” he said.

Mayor David Bowers praised Mr. Walker but said the city still had economic, educational and tourism challenges. “We’re not the destination that we should be,” he said.

Even downtown, all is not rosy. Studio Roanoke, a nonprofit black box theater, closed this month because of a lack of money. (“It’s not even bare bones,” Melora Kordos, its artistic director, told *The Roanoke Times*. “We’re just a couple of femurs.”) And there are other signs of struggle, especially in areas that ring the city center, like southeast Roanoke.

Jason Garnett, a former projectionist and theater manager who programs Shadowbox, the movie night at Kirk Avenue Music Hall, makes ends meet with a job as an audio-visual coordinator at a local college.

“I can’t afford to live downtown,” said Mr. Garnett, a 36-year-old father of two. Still, he and his friends are committed to staying, starting even more community-run art spaces. “We’re trying to make Roanoke cool,” he said.

There are indications that it is working. Since 2009, 25 restaurants have opened across 10 blocks downtown, many serving farm-to-table fare, bolstered by a long-running farmer’s market. A glossy monthly devoted to the art scene, *Via Noke Magazine*, began publishing in June. There is an adult kick-ball league. It adds up to the kind of do-it-yourself creative change that Mr. Walker, a sometime skateboarder whose ethos is more Joe Strummer than Jane Jacobs, advocates.

For Mr. Morrill, the city manager, the developments have already had an impact on the town’s psyche. “Roanoke has this inferiority complex,” he said. “People would say, ‘We could’ve been Charlotte if we’d had a bigger airport, or Greensboro or Asheville.’ And Ed helped them realize, Roanoke is a pretty good place.”

He added: “People aren’t talking about what we’re not anymore. Now they’re talking about what we are. And that’s a huge shift.”

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:26 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4157. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from reissuing or issuing a rule substantially similar to a certain proposed rule under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relating to child labor.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 7:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1335. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide rights for pilots, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4157. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from reissuing or issuing a rule substantially similar to a certain proposed rule under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relating to child labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 3429. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a veterans jobs corps, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-106. A Concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing concerns over portions of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012; to the Committee on Armed Services

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 11

Whereas, the Congress of the United States passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (“2012 NDAA”) on December 15, 2011;

Whereas, the President of the United States of America signed the 2012 NDAA into law on December 31, 2011;

Whereas, Section 1021 of the 2012 NDAA affirms the authority of the Armed Forces of the United States to detain covered persons pending disposition under the law of war and defines covered persons to include persons associated with the attacks on September 11, 2011 or members and supporters of al-Qaeda, the Taliban, or other associated forces that

are engaged in hostilities against the United States;

Whereas, Section 1022 of the 2012 NDAA requires that members of al-Qaeda captured in the course of hostilities be detained in military custody pending disposition under the laws of war, except that it is not a requirement to detain a citizen of the United States or lawful resident alien of the United States on the basis of conduct taking place within the United States;

Whereas, there is disagreement about the impacts of Sections 1021 and 1022 of the 2012 NDAA;

Whereas, the United States Constitution and the Utah Constitution provide for due process and a speedy trial;

Whereas, the indefinite military detention of a citizen in the United States without charge or trial violates the right to be free from deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law guaranteed by the United States Constitution, Amendment V and Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 14; and

Whereas, it is indisputable that the threat of terrorism is real and that the full force of appropriate and constitutional law must be used to defeat this threat; however, winning the war against terror cannot come at the great expense of mitigating basic, fundamental, constitutional rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, reaffirms our rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Utah Constitution, and urges the United States Congress to clarify, or repeal if found necessary, Sections 1021 and 1022 of the 2012 NDAA to ensure protection of the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Utah Constitution; *be it further*

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of Utah’s congressional delegation.

POM-107. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing support for interconnection of the seven Salt Lake County and Summit County ski resorts; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 10

Whereas, tourism is one of Utah’s major “export industries” that sells services or products to destination visitors and brings money into the state to support our local economy and provide jobs for current and future Utahns;

Whereas, over 20 million people visited the state of Utah in 2010, spending over \$6.5 billion, or 5.5% of Utah’s gross domestic product, contributing over \$840 million in state and local taxes, and sustaining as much as 10% of the jobs in the state;

Whereas, the ski and snowboard industry is a major contributor to Utah’s tourism industry, contributing over \$1.2 billion to the state’s economy as a result of over 4 million skier days, and growth in the ski and snowboard industry will bring additional spending, revenue, and jobs to the state;

Whereas, tourists who ski or snowboard in Utah spend money on lift tickets, equipment rentals, hotels, restaurants, car rentals, and other matters, and this money circulates through the economy, supporting over 20,000 local jobs;

Whereas, the seven ski resorts in Summit County and Salt Lake County are all located in close proximity to one another, offering