

suppliers and other local companies. In fact, 90 percent of the materials that Liberty Safes uses for its products originate in the U.S. As the number one seller of full-size safes in the country, Liberty Safes demonstrate that products made in the U.S. with American materials can be the best in the world.

Liberty Safes was chosen to represent Utah at this year's Made in America Product Showcase at the White House. The showcase will feature a company from each state that produces exceptionally made American products. Liberty Safes will have the opportunity to showcase their technologically advanced and innovative products to President Trump and prominent business leaders at the event.

Having been closely involved in small business and local manufacturing myself, I applaud the success of Liberty Safes and its commitment to manufacturing its products in the U.S. with American materials. American-based companies and manufacturers remain an integral part of our economy and a primary driver of prosperity for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Liberty Safes for being selected to represent Utah at the Made in America Product Showcase.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DIANE BLACK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2018

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded for roll call votes on Thursday, July 19, 2018 because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted Aye on final passage for H. Con. Res. 119, which expresses the sense of Congress that a carbon tax is not in the best interest of the United States. Like any federal mandate that intervenes in our economy, a carbon tax would reward special-interests at the expense of American families. Further, carbon taxes are regressive and would disproportionately burden lower and middle class families.

HONORING THE CAREER OF MASTER SERGEANT DANNY D. REYNOLDS

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2018

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary career of Master Sergeant Danny D. Reynolds.

In 1988, MSG Reynolds entered the Indiana Army National Guard. After completing Basic Training and Advance Individual Training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, MSG Reynolds became active duty on July 25, 1990. He was first assigned to Delta Company 15th Engineer Battalion, 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington. From there, MSG Reynolds served all over the world, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to as far away as Yongsan, South Korea.

Deployed on numerous operational assignments around the globe and through some of our nation's toughest times, MSG Reynolds

stood ready to answer the call to serve our great nation. Some of his most notable engagements took place in Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom and during his two deployments with the Theater Civil Military Support Element in support of Special Operations Command Pacific. Throughout these operations, he delivered on the promise to keep America safe and confront our enemies head on under the most difficult conditions.

During his career, MSG Reynolds received numerous medals, including the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, and the Combat Action Badge. His foreign badges include Korean, French and German Parachutist Badges. These awards and decorations are a testimony to his monumental success in safe-guarding America.

While defending our nation overseas, MSG Reynolds most important commitment was to his family back home. He and his wife, Michele, raised five children during MSG Reynolds' illustrious career. This country cannot repay the debt we owe to MSG Reynolds and his family—the Reynolds' are true American heroes. I wish him well in what is sure to be an active retirement.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in commemorating the career of Master Sergeant Danny D. Reynolds.

INNOVATIVE STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2018

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3906, the "Innovative Storm water Infrastructure Act of 2018."

H.R. 3906 directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a stormwater infrastructure funding task force to study and develop recommendations to improve the availability of public and private sources of funding for stormwater infrastructure.

Houston area residents understand the importance of infrastructure that can mitigate the effects of storm water.

After making landfall, circled back and held in place for nearly four days, Hurricane Harvey dropped an unprecedented amount of rain in the Houston area—so much rain, in fact, that the flood area itself began to act like an inland sea, feeding moisture back into the storm to be dropped as yet more rain.

Hurricane Harvey brought more than 64 inches of rain to the Houston area, flooding 203,000 homes, 13 Superfund sites, and more than 800 wastewater treatment facilities.

The damage caused by Hurricane Harvey exceeds \$125 billion.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, second only to Hurricane Katrina.

Nine out of 19 of the official river gauges in Harris County, Texas, recorded all-time-high water levels.

Nederland, Texas recorded 60.58 inches of rainfall, making Hurricane Harvey the highest

total rainfall ever recorded in the continental United States. Rainfall within a tenth of an inch of that total was recorded in Groves, a neighboring community.

These both exceed the previous U.S. rainfall record of 52 inches, set by Hurricane Hiki in Hawaii in 1950.

Eighteen locations in southeastern Texas broke previous tropical rainfall records in the contiguous United States, which was set by Tropical Storm Amelia in Medina, Texas in 1978.

Six to ten feet was the maximum water levels above the ground, which occurred near the areas where Harvey made landfall.

Fifty-seven tornadoes were reported during the Hurricane Harvey storm, about half of which occurred near or south of the Houston metro area.

At its peak on September 1, 2017, one-third of Houston was underwater.

Over 300,000 structures flooded in southeastern Texas, where extreme rainfall hit many areas that are densely populated.

Hurricane Harvey is the largest housing disaster to strike the U.S. in our nation's history.

Hurricane Harvey damaged 203,000 homes, of which 12,700 were completely destroyed.

Texans continue to work to recover, but thousands still are not able to return to flood damaged homes.

Next month marks a year since floodwaters swamped America's fourth-largest city, the extent of this environmental assault is beginning to surface, while questions about the long-term consequences for human health remain unanswered.

As disasters become more frequent and populations living in vulnerable areas increase, interest in the health effects of exposure to the combination of natural and technological disasters has grown.

According to experts, when rain falls on the roofs of our homes, streets, and parking lots in cities and their suburbs, the water is unable to soak into the ground as it should.

When a rainstorm occurs, rainwater hits the streets and gravity takes it on the path of least resistance.

Stormwater drains through gutters, storm sewers, and other engineered collection systems and is discharged into nearby water bodies.

Across the country, in every community, rain mixes with chemicals, oils, and other harmful pollutants to flood into our waterways.

Further, higher flows resulting from heavy rains can also cause erosion and flooding in urban streams, damaging habitat, property, and infrastructure.

H.R. 3906 will establish a stormwater infrastructure funding task force program such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Program (NPDES).

This program is designed to prevent stormwater runoff from washing harmful pollutants into local waterbodies.

Some 500 chemical plants, 10 refineries and more than 6,670 miles of intertwined oil, gas and chemical pipelines line the nation's largest energy corridor.

Nearly 500 Million gallons of industrial wastewater mixed with storm water surged out of just one chemical plant in Baytown, east of Houston, on the upper shores of Galveston Bay.

Benzene, vinyl chloride, butadiene, and other known human carcinogens were among