

the most important things in his life. Then Lou talked him into running for Congress, and with the help of people like my wife's grandmother who was an avid Don Young supporter, he began to introduce himself to a wider audience.

Due to a tragic airplane accident that took the life of then-Congressman Nick Begich, DON YOUNG was appointed to his seat in 1973. He won the next special election, and because he has been so effective for our State—he passed more than 90 bills, mostly to help Alaska—and because he knows so many of our fellow Alaskans by name because he is fiercely loyal, and because he has helped hundreds of his fellow Alaskans since 1973, he has been reelected every year since. I can't count how many elections that is, but it is a lot.

He is consistently ranked among the Congress's most effective legislators. He was just recently ranked the most effective legislator, No. 1 in the House, by the nonpartisan group the Center for Effective Lawmaking. Heck, even in his freshman year, Ralph Nader said he was the most powerful Congressman in the Congress. I imagine that he came to that conclusion with some trepidation.

You will not hear DON YOUNG talk about these things because he doesn't like to brag. He is a humble man, so let me do a little bragging on his behalf. Nearly everything, and I mean everything, that has advanced Alaska legislatively has DON YOUNG's fingerprints on them, from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline to the Ketchikan Shipyard, to the many land exchanges—kind of like what we just did recently on the Senate floor under Senator MURKOWSKI's leadership—to the health clinics dotting our State, to the state-of-the-art Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, DON YOUNG has played a critical part in all of this.

He is tenacious. Just last Congress, DON YOUNG in the House, and Senator MURKOWSKI and I in the Senate, finally, after 40 years, got ANWR opened in terms of the ability for responsible resource development in the 1002 area of our State.

One of his biggest victories was the role he played in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which transformed the American fishing industry. Among other things, the act created a 200-mile limit to keep foreign fishermen from plundering our fish and to sustain our fisheries. It wasn't easy to get that bill passed through Congress. Congressman YOUNG worked it on the House side, and Ted Stevens, of course, worked it in the Senate.

After it passed the Congress, he still wasn't finished. President Ford was considering vetoing this legislation. His Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, thought it would raise tensions with key allies, especially Japan and Korea because they fished 3 miles right off the shores of Alaska, and we pushed them out to 200 miles with this legislation.

So on Air Force One in 1974, I believe, with a stopover at Alaska, DON YOUNG,

the new Congressman, debated one of the smartest guys in Washington, Henry Kissinger, in front of President Ford on whether the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which would transform our fisheries, should be vetoed. Kissinger argued it should; DON YOUNG argued it should not. Well, guess who won that debate on Air Force One. Legend has it that at the end, Henry Kissinger and DON YOUNG met for a martini after the debate DON YOUNG won. They are still good friends today. That is just another example.

DON YOUNG has been good friends with Presidents and has discussed the issues of the day with some of the most important people in the world, but through it all, he has never lost his fundamental goodness, sense of fair play, honor, and his willingness to reach across the aisle to help another Member.

He has never forgotten who he works for. He works for the people of Alaska, and he has remained a man of the people since he was elected. He has never, not for a second, lost his love for our great State. He could have done anything, and he chose to stay, year after year, decade after decade, to serve the people of our State and the people of America. He recently said:

Every day I try to do something for somebody in some group. And every day I try to learn something new. We all go into the ground the same way. The only thing we can leave behind [here on this Earth] are our accomplishments.

Well, he has notched numerous accomplishments, and he is far from finished. If I had my guess, I would also say he is far from finished with some of his famous theatrics too: brandishing walrus parts and steel traps on the floor of the House, maybe an altercation or two with colleagues that may or may not involve a sharp weapon, and campaign commercials that border on the humorous. DON YOUNG is not finished speaking his mind and giving us Alaskans his heart.

It has been an honor to serve our great State next to this historic figure. So Congressman YOUNG, for your service, for your mentorship, and friendship with me, thank you for all you have done for all of us in Alaska and in America.

Congratulations on being the longest serving Republican in the Congress in U.S. history today, and even more important, thank you and congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, before I was elected Governor of Delaware in 1992, I served in the House of Representatives for five terms. We have one congressional seat. Alaska is one of those States, as the Senator from Alaska knows, that also has one congressional seat.

I got to the House on January 3, 1983, and one of the first people I met there

was DON YOUNG. We ended up on the same committee together, not the Environment and Public Works we serve on today but the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, which has a lot of the same jurisdiction as the Environment and Public Works Committee.

So I remember going to Alaska with him and a bunch of our colleagues and just going through Prudhoe and just seeing all kinds of places around the Senator's beautiful State and going back with my family years later.

My colleague is also a colonel in the Marines. I call him "colonel." He knows that JOHN BARRASSO and I like music and that every now and then, we will find some way to work some music lyrics into what we have to say. In listening to the Senator talk about DON YOUNG, it reminds me of a great song by Bob Dylan, called "Forever Young," which is a classic song. You can find anything on the internet these days, and someone was nice enough to pull up the first verse of the lyrics of "Forever Young" by Bob Dylan.

It goes something like this:

May God bless and keep you always
May your wishes all come true
May you always do for others
And let others do for you
May you build a ladder to the stars
And climb on every rung
May you stay forever young
Forever young, forever young
May you stay forever young

DON YOUNG, congratulations from your Delaware buddy and former colleague. Thank you.

What I really think we need to do is to join hands here in the Senate and sing "Kumbaya" and get our act together now that things have calmed down a little bit from earlier today.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. President, I rise to speak this afternoon on the need for Congress to take some bold action in addressing climate change.

Earlier today, a number of our Republican friends were here on the Senate floor to chastise the Green New Deal, which is a resolution that was introduced by my good friend, the junior Senator from Massachusetts. I came down and listened for a bit. For a moment there, the conversation got a little bit heated, as our Presiding Officer may recall and, I am certain, as our staff recalls. I listened as several of our Republican friends denounced the resolution and claimed it would bankrupt the country and, in almost the same breath, claimed that they supported climate action without having provided a whole lot of tangible details about what actions they do support.

On several occasions, I have heard our friends on the other side of the aisle suggest that the Green New Deal is somehow preventing the Senate from doing work to produce results on climate action. If you had watched my Democratic colleagues and me during that debate, you would have noticed a little bit of frustration because we have long been eager to work with our

Republican colleagues on climate solutions, and we would gladly welcome the reality of how we could work in a bipartisan way on meaningful climate actions.

As the adage goes, actions speak louder than words, and for more than two decades, the Democrats have tried to put forth different climate solutions. Some of them have employed market forces, which is usually my favorite approach. Some have employed investing in technology. I like that one a lot too. Some have also set more strict standards, and sometimes that is part of the solution. Yet, when it comes to generating support for these policies, we don't seem to get much support from our friends on the other side of the aisle. At least we didn't today. I know this because I have sponsored quite a bit of legislation. I have sponsored pieces of legislation that have enacted many of these policies that I am talking about.

Despite these repeated setbacks, I remain ready; I remain willing; and I remain eager to work with our Republican colleagues to find approaches that work for them and that work for our planet. I am going to keep trying. I am one of those people who doesn't give up, and I am not going to give up in this instance either.

To say that a nonbinding resolution of bold ideas and ambitious goals is somehow keeping Congress from taking real action on climate change, with all due respect, is just not true. What is true is that my Democratic colleagues and I and, quite frankly, I think, the American people just don't see the urgency and the passion from our Republican friends to act on climate change. What is also true is that our country can no longer afford political leaders to give lip service to the growing climate crisis. We need real action, and we need it now.

I have a poster here that talks about extreme weather. I live in a little State, and we have seen wildfires not in my State but on the other side of our country, where one of our sons lives. We have seen wildfires in California, Oregon, Washington, and Montana that have been as big as Delaware—maybe that have been bigger than Delaware—just in the last year. We are told that the path that we are on with respect to global warming and climate change could, by 2050, give us a wildfire season that would burn up six times more forest area each year in parts of the United States—six times more—if we stay on the path that we are on today.

I have another chart here on sea level rise. Since 1993, sea levels have risen by 3 inches, which doesn't sound like much. By 2100, if we do nothing, we could see the sea level rise by 6 feet or more. If I had the time, I would explain the science behind that large, enormous increase. This will cause economic devastation along our coasts if we don't act. An estimated \$3.6 trillion in cumulative damage to U.S. coastal

properties and infrastructure could result from rising seas and extreme weather. I live in a State that is the lowest lying State in America. The State is sinking while the seas around us are rising, and that isn't a good combination. For us, this is up close and personal.

We also raise a lot of corn and soybeans, I am told, in Sussex County, DE, in southern Delaware. We may raise more soybeans than just about any county this side of the Mississippi River. According to the "National Climate Assessment," with more frequent and intense rains that are combined with rising temperatures, farmers will be likely to experience a reduction in corn and soybean yields by up to 25 percent.

I mention this because I talk to a lot of farmers in our State during the course of a week or a month, and I can't tell you how many times I have heard this year about the farmers who planted their crops last spring, a year ago, and it rained. Then they had to replant. It rained some more, and they tried to replant again, but it rained some more, and they were done. From that point on, they had no crops or they had greatly diminished crops. They used crop insurance, which, fortunately, was available. I think that these facts make clear that every sector in our economy is or will be disrupted by climate change if we don't act now.

We have had a GDP loss. This is the loss in the GDP from the great recession of about a decade ago, and this is the forecast for the GDP loss by 2100 if we stay on the course that we are on. Basically, it will be twice as big a hit to the GDP because of climate change than what we suffered in the great recession.

Earlier today, there was a common news release that we put out, and I am going to quote it. It reads: "Neither global efforts to mitigate the causes of climate change nor regional efforts to adapt to the impacts currently approach the scales needed to avoid substantial damages to the U.S. economy, environment, and human health and well-being over the coming decades."

Think about that. I am going to read that again: "Neither global efforts to mitigate the causes of climate change nor regional efforts to adapt to the impacts currently approach the scales needed to avoid substantial damages to the U.S. economy, environment, and human health and well-being over the coming decades."

That is not some statement from Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, or any number of environmental organizations. That is not the statement of any of my colleagues on this side of the aisle in the House or in the Senate. That is right out of the Government Accountability Office's high-risk list that was released earlier today. The GAO released its high-risk ways of losing money and raising money in our country. Again, one of the high-risk

areas the GAO identified in this year's report was our Federal Government's fiscal exposure to climate change risks. So there you have it from the non-partisan GAO, which is probably going to be a surprise to a lot of people.

We have two options here. We can either confront this challenge head-on and reduce carbon emissions, enhance resiliency, and support clean energy jobs or we can pretend the science is not real and do nothing, which will threaten the future of our children and our grandchildren. Sadly, with our current President in the White House, despite what you may have heard today again and again, our Republican friends—not all of them but too many of them—have taken the latter option. They have decided repeatedly to retreat from this threat and ignore the clear signs of climate change.

Instead of pursuing ideas to address climate change and protect Americans from its effects, we have seen the current administration promote policies that undermine the climate science and increase our dependency on dirty energy. These actions threaten U.S. competitiveness in the global clean energy economy, and they threaten the health of every single American. Unfortunately, most of our Republican friends have been applauding this President with every one of these actions.

The Democrats know that we cannot shrink away from this problem. We want to build on the work we started with President Obama and Vice President Biden when their administration was leading our country and when we set actions in motion to put our country on a path of net zero emissions for carbon.

During the Obama administration, starting with the Recovery Act right at the end of the great recession, the Federal Government provided economic incentives and smart regulations to support market investments in clean energy. Thanks to this work, consumers are paying less for energy, and more than 3 million people went to work today in the clean energy sector of our country. One of them, until a couple of years ago, was our older son, Christopher, who worked for a big company called Honeywell. The job for him and the folks with whom he worked was to work on large building energy conservation projects all over the Northeast. He did that for a number of years.

There are millions of jobs that are provided in that sector—millions of good-paying jobs. As folks are displaced, whether they happen to be coal miners or other folks who are displaced because of a loss of employment opportunities in that industry, we have a moral obligation to make sure that those men and women are retrained and retooled so they can do some of these jobs in which there happen to be technicians who work in the solar panel industry—in the solar energy industry—or in offshore wind or in energy conservation buildings. There is a

huge amount of waste in buildings, and a lot of tradesmen and -women can be employed in that sector.

Just today, though, I met with a number of folks in the wind industry, and they talked about the exciting growth in that industry, including in offshore wind. I learned that today the wind and solar industries are, respectively, the first and second fastest growing sectors in this country. I will say that again. I learned that today the wind and solar industry are, respectively, the first and second fastest growing sectors in this country. I was surprised to hear that.

Here is another fact. At the end of 2008, before President Obama took office, wind and other renewables, other than hydropower, made up about 3 percent of our Nation's electric-generating capacity. Think about that. At the end of 2008, Barack Obama was about to become President. At that time, wind and other renewables, other than hydro, made up about 3 percent of our Nation's electric-generating capacity. Wind power alone was at 1 percent. When President Obama and Joe Biden left office, renewables other than hydropower were hitting 10-percent capacity, with wind power making up about 7 percent. I learned today that wind power is expected to make up almost 10 percent of our Nation's electricity in 2 years, not in two decades but in 2 years. We have come a long way in a hurry, and I think that is only going to accelerate.

These substantial increases in clean energy economic opportunities aren't the result of markets just being markets; they were because we put smart policy in place and because we in this body invested in smart policy. We had leadership that believed that climate change was a threat, and we had an opportunity to do something good for our planet and, at the same time, create opportunity—job opportunities, employment opportunities—across the country, which is what happened.

These advances in clean energy are great, but much more must be done to address the growing climate crisis that we face. That is why the Democrats continue to support policies that will reduce our Nation's carbon footprint, will help to create a fair economy, and will support those who are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

My hope is that our Republican friends will translate their words into actions by joining us in working on real climate solutions. Once again, I invite all of our Republican colleagues to join our resolution, which simply states that climate change is real, that we as humans have a fair amount to do with it, and that Congress needs to act. There are three things—that climate change is real; that we as humans have quite a bit to do with that; and that Congress needs to do something to respond to this threat. From there, let's have a meaningful, fact-based debate as to what actions we must take.

I have a piece of paper that reads for me to end with this, but I am not going to end with this. I am going to say this now and lead into something else. Calls to take climate action should not divide us. This is an issue that should unite us—not just our body, the Senate, not just the Congress, not just the Federal Government, but our country and our world.

In Isaiah, in the Old Testament, it says: "Come now and let us reason together." I used to think that was LBJ, and I found out it was Isaiah, and LBJ was quoting Isaiah. "Come now and let us reason together."

We have a robust and an innovative economy. That is a blessing. We should meet the climate challenges head-on. We should work together to make sure that policies we put in place harness the talents of the American people, provide good jobs and wages, and create economic opportunities, especially in communities that need them. It is not a time for political theater. Let's come together and debate solutions. Our children and their children are depending on us to chart a responsible path.

I want to say something to our Presiding Officer.

When I was new here, I remember sitting up there and watching a couple of guys who had been here for a while: a guy named Ted Kennedy—I think his chair and his desk were right back there—a very liberal Democrat, maybe the most liberal Democrat we had in the Senate at the time—and a fellow on the Republican side in like the second row, about halfway over, MIKE ENZI. They would come to the floor sometimes when I was presiding as a new Senator, and I couldn't believe that day after day, week after week, month after month, they would come to the floor and get all kinds of stuff done. You had Ted Kennedy, who was maybe the most liberal Democrat, and you had MIKE ENZI, who was arguably one of the most conservative Republicans we had, and as the leaders of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, they got a ton of stuff done.

I once asked MIKE ENZI—one day, I was presiding while he was speaking, and he talked about the 80/20 rule. When he talked about the 80/20 rule, I didn't know what he was talking about. After he finished talking, I asked him to come up to where you are sitting, Mr. President.

I was presiding, and I said: MIKE ENZI, what is the 80/20 rule?

He said: That is the secret. That is why Ted Kennedy and I get so much done.

I said: What is it?

He said: Ted and I agree on 80 percent of this stuff, and we disagree on 20 percent of this stuff. We focus on the 80 percent where we agree and set aside the other 20 percent to come back to at a later date.

I said: Ah, the 80/20 rule.

I will close with this. I remember that when I was new here, like the Pre-

siding Officer, some of the people in the Senate were people whom I had served with in the House. I knew them. I had served with some of the people when I was Governor, and I knew them. But there were a bunch of people here whom I didn't know. So I got here, I was new, and I would just ask the people I didn't know if I could maybe come to their office and have a cup of coffee with them and just talk for a while. People were very nice to do that.

One of the people I did this with was Ted Kennedy. I just really didn't know him. I remember meeting with him and asking him if maybe I could come by his office and have a cup of coffee sometime.

He said: Fine. We will do better than that. Come to my hideaway. We will have lunch together.

I was blown away. Here is this guy who is a legend, and he is willing to invite me to his hideaway to have lunch. I went, and I will never forget it. His hideaway was about three times the size of mine, and it was like a Kennedy museum. It was just incredible.

I said: Why is it that so many Republicans want you, Ted Kennedy, a very liberal Democrat, to be their cosponsor and to be their dance partner on legislation that needs a Democrat? Why do so many people want to work with you? I will never forget what he said. He said: I think this is the reason, TOM. I am always willing to compromise on policy; never willing to compromise on principle.

That is what he said.

I would say the lesson for us today is this: We have a problem on this planet. I think most of us realize this is a real problem. Our planet is getting hotter, warmer. We are seeing vestiges of that every day with this crazy weather we live with.

DAN SULLIVAN was just on the floor talking about the Iditarod. It was only about 2 years ago that they had to truck snow in to be able to actually have the Iditarod dog race in Alaska.

There is crazy stuff going on with our weather. I think some of the policy and the principle here is that—our planet is getting warmer, we have something to do with that as human beings, and I think we have an obligation here in the Senate to do something positive about it. The great news is that we could actually create a lot of jobs by doing that, by responding to this challenge.

My hope is that here in the tumult of today's debate and maybe the debate going forward, that we will all keep in mind MIKE ENZI's words on the 80/20 rule and that we will keep in mind the words of Ted Kennedy: always willing to compromise on policy; never willing to compromise on principle. Maybe, guided by their wisdom, we can find a middle ground and do something good for not just this body, not just the Congress, not just our country, but good for our planet and our kids.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MERKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time on the Murphy nomination expire at 12:30 p.m., Thursday, March 7; further, that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; further, that following disposition of the Murphy nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the Fleming nomination, the cloture motion on the nomination be withdrawn, the time until 1:45 be equally divided in the usual form, and the Senate vote on the nomination at 1:45; finally, that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, on March 4 and 5, 2019, I was unavoidably absent due to illness during rollcall votes Nos. 34 and 35. Had I been present, I would have voted nay.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO SAM MAMET

• Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I rise to honor the career of Sam Mamet, who recently announced his retirement as the executive director of the Colorado Municipal League. Sam spent the better half of his adult life working to empower communities and local governments across Colorado. It is not an understatement to say that every corner of the State is incredibly grateful for his work.

Sam joined the Colorado Municipal League in 1979, when he spearheaded the organization's advocacy in the State capitol. After 26 years in that po-

sition, Sam would go on to spend the rest of his time in the organization as its executive director. There, he worked tirelessly to foster partnerships across the State and the country that have benefited Colorado's 270 towns and cities. He also spent time as an adjunct professor of political science at CU Denver.

Throughout my time in public service, I have always appreciated Sam's thoughtful approach to policymaking, his collaborative spirit, and his unwavering advocacy for our local communities. When I worked in local government, I always knew I could count on Sam to ensure that our perspective would be heard at the State and Federal level. After joining the Senate, I have had the benefit of his advice across issues, ranging from infrastructure to tax policy.

Going forward, I will miss Sam's wit, humility, and sense of humor—attributes in short supply in our politics today.

Although Sam is retiring from the Municipal League, I suspect he will continue to serve the State of Colorado with the same passion that has characterized his career. We wish Sam well in retirement and extend our deepest thanks for his lifetime of public service. ●

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON PARISH

• Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, today I wish to acknowledge the 200th anniversary of the founding of Washington Parish in my home State of Louisiana. It is a parish filled with determined and patriotic citizens who work day in and day out to better our State and our Nation.

Washington Parish, named in honor of our first President, is located in the section of Louisiana known as the Florida Parishes. The parish government was founded on March 6, 1819, and a few years later, the town of Franklinton would become the permanent parish seat. The parish covers 676 square miles with the Mississippi State line serving as the eastern and northern borders.

The area is rich with American history. In 1814, Andrew Jackson marched with his soldiers across the Pearl River and recruited many of the local citizens to join them in the Battle of New Orleans. The "Military Road" constructed by General Andrew Jackson crossed the Pearl River into present-day Bogalusa. Records from the War Department show the future President and his troops made camp in the area on November 28, 1814.

As one of the most rural parts of the State, the parish is known for its pine forests, rolling hills, and many farms. The people who call Washington Parish home are incredibly proud of their local heritage, good food, and for hosting the Washington Parish Free Fair, the Nation's largest free fair.

I would like to wish the citizens of Washington Parish a very happy bicen-

ennial and thank them for their many contributions over the last 200 years to our beautiful State and to our Nation. ●

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL COLLEEN MCGUIRE

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I have the honor of recognizing BG Colleen McGuire, Retired, of Missoula, MT, for being inducted into the U.S. Army Women's Foundation Hall of Fame on March 7, 2019.

Colleen has stayed true to her Montana roots, spending her childhood and collegiate years in Missoula. As a student at the University of Montana, she excelled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps, ROTC and began her distinguished career with the 279th Engineer Company at Fort Missoula. Upon graduation, she continued to serve her great country as she earned a commission in U.S. Army while serving with the Military Police Corps. Her academic achievements continued as she earned a master's of arts and science from the Command and Staff College and a master's of strategic studies from the Army War College.

Colleen's highly accomplished journey through the U.S. Army consists of a multitude of leadership roles as exemplified by her command of troops. Early in her career, her inspirational leadership skills were evident as she led a platoon in Germany and later taking command of the Bravo Company within the Law Enforcement Command of Fort Lewis, WA. Success in these roles propelled her career, and in 1998 she was hand-selected to command the 705th Military Police Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, KS.

One notable chapter in Colleen's career came in the fall of 1993, when she was assigned as the public affairs officer for Joint Task Force-Somalia. In early October, two U.S. Army Black Hawk helicopters were shot down during a covert operation, which launched a 2-day battle that later became known as the Battle of Mogadishu. In the months that followed, Colleen played a pivotal role in telling the United States' story that would later inspire several books and the movie "Black Hawk Down."

Perhaps Colleen's most notable achievements came as she shattered glass ceilings across the Army. Epitomizing the Montana pioneer spirit, she was the first female to assume command of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, CID, serve as the provost marshal General of the Army, and take command of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks in Fort Leavenworth KS. Not only did she command with distinction, but she opened the door for aspiring women to follow in her footsteps. It is fitting that Colleen should be inducted into the U.S. Army Women's Foundation Hall of Fame, and I am pleased that her accomplishments will be memorialized as an example for generations to come.

During her military service, she earned numerous awards. Colleen's