

he was honorably discharged from the United States Marines Corps on October 25, 1945. From the age of nineteen, L.C.'s life motto, has been "Once a Marine, Always a Marine."

L.C. and Dorothy were married for 62 years until she passed away on April 11, 2008. They have two daughters, Lynn B. Lucas and Debra Westberry, five grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, one great-great grandchild and another great grandchild on the way.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. Butler for his selfless service to this great nation.

CONGRATULATING JAMES WIMMER ESQ. ON RECEIPT OF THE WILLIAM H. BAYER LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

HON. DANIEL MEUSER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 21, 2019

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise today to congratulate James Wimmer on receiving the Carbon County Chamber and Economic Development Corporation's (CCEDC) William H. Bayer Lifetime Achievement Award.

The William H. Bayer Lifetime Achievement Award is presented by the CCEDC each year to a CCEDC member that has demonstrated a lifetime commitment to the community, which Mr. Wimmer has certainly done. After graduating from University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1965, he began his career practicing law in Palmerton and served as an Assistant District Attorney from 1967 until 1975. In addition, he advocated on behalf of students and families in Palmerton in his position as School District Solicitor for over thirty years. Throughout his legal career, Jim was also involved in the banking industry, serving in senior leadership roles at several banks, including Citizen's Bank in Palmerton. Jim used his banking expertise to help guide new families through the process of buying their first home and entrepreneurs navigate the obstacles of starting a small business.

After nearly 50 years of serving our community's students, families, and businesses with integrity and compassion, Mr. Wimmer retired from his law practice in September. His dedicated work in our community should be celebrated.

In addition to his law career, Mr. Wimmer has been a devoted family man and active member of our community, married to his wife Linda for 56 years and spending decades volunteering his time to organizations whose missions benefit those in need.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating James Wimmer on a lifetime of selfless commitment to our community.

HONORING ROSIE HARRIS AND HER OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO MODEL CONGRESS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 21, 2019

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, every so often I find myself in awe of our next generation. Just recently, I had the opportunity to read a presentation by Rosie Harris during her participation in the Model Congress program as a member of the Dalton School Delegation. It was inspiring and so I would like to share her authorization speech as well as her legislative proposal, the Menstrual Parity Act of 2019. If this is the leadership and vision we can expect from the next generation, I believe we are indeed in good hands.

"Hello. I am Representative Harris. Friends, colleagues, I rise to introduce the Menstrual Parity Act of 2019. Half of our country is female and on average, female bodied people menstruate once a month for 40 years. In this country, women have been treated as second class citizens since the beginning of time. While we have had some progress, and there are plenty of other areas that need work. My bill proposes one small but incredibly important aspect of the fight towards equality—a step towards economic equality."

"This is simple. The Menstrual Parity Act of 2019 does the following: In any place we have facilities open to the public (ie. parks, libraries, you name it), where toilets or bathrooms are made available, this act would require that if toilet paper is provided for free, menstrual products would be provided for free as well. It's simple but meaningful progress. At the federal level, we require it. At the state level, we will reimburse the entire costs of it. And that's that."

"And you might ask, well, Harris, how would you guarantee this? Expansion of Title IX, a federal civil rights law passed in 1972 prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or federally funded programs. Here are a few facts just to put this in context: On average, women earn 80 cents on the dollar to men, according to the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, as reliable a source as exists; Women are 23.6 percent more likely to be in poverty than men; and it is estimated that the lifetime cost for only menstruation is over 18,000 dollars, which have the country doesn't have to pay, and is a whole lot of money for one individual."

"Some concerns you might have. It's expensive. The Federal annual budget is over 3 trillion dollars, so in the big scheme of things, this is really not that much money for government. Surely the richest country in the history of the world could afford to make basic menstrual products available, as they do with toilet paper, another basic hygienic product. Toilet paper is expensive too, and it turns out, you need toilet paper much more often than menstrual products. It is cheaper to pay for a few more tampons than to cover an emergency room visit for a woman suffering from Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS) from a lack of access to sufficient menstrual products. You may say this is too big government. I would argue that it is not big government providing toilet paper, and once we enact this law, before you know

it, it will be shocking to people that we didn't do this before."

"Having access to hygienic products is a basic sanitary need so those of us who menstruate can stay healthy. When there is not access to appropriate menstrual products, often products are used for too long, which could lead to extreme risk of contracting TSS, or things like brown paper bags, or wash cloths are used in their place, which is not safe."

"I'd ask you to consider, especially if you are not directly affected by the measures in this bill, what this bill might mean to your mothers, or daughters, or partners, and friends. Finally, this bill will be a message to all in our country of the importance of women's health—after all, you wouldn't be here without us. I ask for your support and thank you for your consideration. I yield back the balance of my time to the chair."

THE DALTON MODEL CONGRESS 2019—HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE
Name: Rosie Harris.

Title of the Bill: The Menstrual Parity Act of 2019.

Delegation: The Dalton School.

Committee: Education and the Workforce.
Be It Enacted by the Dalton Model Congress . . .

Preamble: Whereas women make up half of the population of the United States, whereas women on average have their period on a monthly basis for 40 years, whereas women on average earn only 80 cents of every dollar men earn for the same work, whereas 13.6% of women live in poverty, whereas women are 23.6% more likely to be in poverty than men, whereas 17.5% of children live in poverty who are disproportionately dependent on women to raise them, whereas menstruation involves costs that generally incur every month, whereas obtaining full equality for women necessitates economic equality, whereas it is estimated that the lifetime cost of a period can be over \$18,000, and whereas toilet paper is available in every public bathroom in the country, be it resolved, that this committee authorizes such sums as necessary so that every public bathroom that provides toilet paper also provide appropriate menstrual products.

Section 1 Short Title: This Act may be cited as the "The Menstrual Parity Act of 2019".

Section 2 Definitions: Accommodations include all public facilities that are accessible to the general public, and provide access to bathrooms with toilets.

Section 2 Federal Accommodations: Every federal public accommodation that provides free toilet paper must also provide free menstrual products.

Sub-Section A: Menstrual products must be refilled as often as toilet paper.

Section 3 State Accommodations: Every state public accommodation that provides free toilet paper, who also provide free menstrual products that are made as available as toilet paper, will be reimbursed in full for the menstrual products.

Sub-Section A: Menstrual products must be refilled as often as toilet paper.

Section 4 Enforcement: Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 shall be expanded to include enforcement of the provisions from Sections 2 and 3.

Section 5 Appropriations: The Committee on Appropriations shall provide such sums as necessary for (1) public accommodations that receive appropriations for toilet paper to be able to meet this new mandate and (2) for the Title IX expansion.

Section 6 Enactment: This bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.