

were tested following exposure incidents; and the number of inmates who were under treatment for HIV/AIDS.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1429 because we must reverse these costly trends. Currently, the only cure we have for HIV/AIDS is prevention.

Had the bill gone through regular and been marked up, I was planning on offering an amendment that would permit those infected with HIV to elect, on their own volition, to be housed separate from the general population as long as the prison had the facilities. This way, those infected with HIV could be housed in safety.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is indeed a state of emergency in the African-American and Hispanic community. We must use all resources necessary to defeat this deadly enemy that continues to devastate the minority community. As Americans, we have a strong history, through science and innovation, of detecting, conquering and defeating many illnesses. We must and we will continue to fight HIV/AIDS until the battle is won.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 1429, "Stop AIDS in Prisons Act of 2009," and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, incarceration rates in the United States have skyrocketed through the years. Approximately 2.3 million Americans are incarcerated and more than 1 in 100 American adults were incarcerated just at the start of 2008. Although the actual rates of HIV/AIDS infections in our nation's prisons are not known due the fact that current prison officials do not consistently test their prisoners; we see how this epidemic is effecting our nation and especially devastating the African American community.

An estimated 20 percent–26 percent of all Americans living with HIV/AIDS are incarcerated at some point and are frequently incarcerated during the course of their disease. Persons at risk for incarceration are more likely than others in our nation to be at high risk for HIV/AIDS infections especially related to risky behavioral practices and characteristics. These risk characteristics include minimal education, drug use, low socioeconomic status, multiple sex partners, a high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections, and histories of sexual abuse and assault. This also renders those in prison who are infected to become vulnerable to a whole range of other diseases. In custody HIV transmission occur through sexual activity, needle-sharing for drug injection, tattooing with unsterilized equipment, and contact with blood or mucous membranes through violence.

Incarceration is a crisis among African Americans. Research and data show that African Americans are disproportionately more likely than any other racial and ethnic group to be at risk for incarceration. In fact African Americans constitute just 13 percent of the American population but make up 44 percent of all prison and jail inmates. I am sure it is not surprising to see the correlation between this statistic and also the statistics that show that African Americans account for the majority of new AIDS cases, the majority of new HIV infections, and the majority of HIV deaths. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in incarcerated men and women is 3–5 times that of the general population.

Particularly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in incarcerated populations are African

American women. The most astounding news is that prisons are the only setting in the United States where HIV prevalence is higher in females than in males, with approximately 2.6 percent of female and 1.8 percent of male state prison inmates known to be HIV infected. Further, African-American women make up two-thirds of newly reported HIV cases in females overall and 34 percent of all female inmates' cases.

In attempt to counter many assumptions, a number of published case studies and a smaller number of retrospective cohort studies have described cases of HIV transmission in U.S. inmates that occurred during incarceration. These studies only suggest that the incarcerated population needs to be fully included in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment efforts. There must be a change in people's attitudes and the way we promote positive health initiatives through our federal prison systems.

I, therefore, rise today in strong and unwavering support of H.R. 1429, The Stop AIDS in Prison Act, which would require routine HIV testing for all federal prison inmates upon entry and prior to release from prison, provide inmates with education and treatment, and reduces the risks they may pose of transmitting HIV/AIDS to others in their communities after their release.

We all should support H.R. 1429 and ensure that incarcerated and ex-offender populations have access to adequate and realistic HIV prevention methods, receive voluntary and confidential HIV testing and are rolled into adequate HIV/AIDS-related care, treatment and services.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for rushing to the floor to participate in the presentation of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1429.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN "BUD" HAWK POST OFFICE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 955) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10355 Northeast Valley Road in Rollingbay, Washington, as the "John 'Bud' Hawk Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 955

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

SECTION 1. JOHN "BUD" HAWK POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10355 Northeast Valley Road in Rollingbay, Washington, shall be known and designated as the "John 'Bud' Hawk Post Office".

(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 "John 'Bud' Hawk Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the U.S. Postal Service, I am pleased to present for consideration H.R. 955, a bill to designate the U.S. postal facility located at 10355 Northeast Valley Road in Rollingbay, Washington, as the "John 'Bud' Hawk Post Office."

Introduced by Representative JAY INSLEE on February 10, 2009 and reported out of our full committee by voice vote on March 10, 2009, H.R. 955 enjoys the support of the State of Washington's entire House delegation.

A long time resident of Bremerton, Washington, Sergeant John "Bud" Hawk received the Medal of Honor, the U.S. military's highest commendation, from President Harry S. Truman on July 13, 1945. Following his military career, Sergeant Hawk continued his devotion to public service by serving as a longtime educator in Bremerton, Washington.

In April of last year, Sergeant Hawk was again honored for his bravery during World War II as he was presented with a Medal of Honor flag at Olympia's Capitol Rotunda by Brigadier General Gordon Toney, Commander of the Washington Army National Guard.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Hawk's service stands as a testament to the brave men and women that have served and continue to serve our Nation at home and abroad. And it is my hope that we can further honor this distinguished veteran through the passage of H.R. 955.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10355 Northeast Valley Road in Rollingbay, Washington, as the "John 'Bud' Hawk Post Office Building."

Bud Hawk embodies, in every sense, the word "hero." In June of 1945, President Truman placed a Congressional Medal of Honor around John "Bud" Hawk's neck on the Capitol steps in Olympia in his home State of Washington. With this bill, we are honoring John again, this time in the Nation's Capitol, and this time not only for his heroic efforts in World War II, but for his lifetime of service.

John first earned the Nation's gratitude and respect during World War II when his heroism was instrumental in destroying two enemy tanks and forcing the surrender of more than 500 enemy combatants in August of 1944.

Sergeant Hawk showed fearless initiative and heroic conduct, even while suffering from a painful wound. Under heavy enemy fire, John ran back and forth toward the enemy in order to give the American tanks correct targeting directions. John sacrificed his already wounded body to act as a human firing director for the American tanks. His action came at the end of the Battle of Normandy. In gratitude for his help in the liberation of their country, John was awarded France's Legion of Honor in 2007. John also received four Purple Hearts for four separate times he was wounded during his enlistment.

But John's heroics did not end when he returned home from World War II. A longtime teacher and principal in Bremerton, Washington, he has been a familiar face who has had tremendous impact on countless schoolchildren in his community. To this day, he remains a personal hero of his students for the humility and strength of character that he has instilled. That strength of character and humility is embodied in John Hawk and is, today, the reason that we recognize him as a hero and Medal of Honor recipient, and a lifetime hero to children in his home community.

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I urge my colleagues to support this bill that demonstrates our gratitude for the life and contribution of John "Bud" Hawk, from his heroics in the battlefield to one might say his heroics in the classroom.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 4 minutes to my good friend from the State of Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I would commend this resolution to the House. This really is a great American story of truly a great American hero.

John "Bud" Hawk is a son of Rollingbay, Washington. He grew up playing with his sister around the post office we're about to name in his honor in the little community of Rollingbay, Washington. And he's a fellow who answered the Nation's call in the 1940s and was a hero in the 1940s, but was a hero for several decades to the students he educated. And I just want to com-

mend him for both of those acts of heroism.

My colleagues have talked about why he won the Congressional Medal of Honor, and I have to tell you if you actually read this, you would be mightily impressed by a fellow who on one day at the Battle of the Falaise Gap essentially with his machine gun squad destroyed two enemy tanks while he was already severely wounded and, after he was severely wounded, leading to the surrender of hundreds of German prisoners, still refused medical treatment. He was a hero several times in 1 day, and he was then injured three more times during World War II, and we still honor him for that.

But I want to just highlight something that he earned not in 1 day but he earned the honor and affection of hundreds, if not thousands, of people in our community.

After he got back from World War II, he came home and got a degree in biology. He worked for 7 years to do that, and he started teaching fifth and sixth grade, first at Tracyton Elementary in Bremerton and later at nearby Brownsville Elementary. He eventually became a teaching principal and taught classes while he was running the school. He served 31 years as an educator and retired in 1983 as principal of Woodlands Elementary in Bremerton.

And I just want to read something that a lot of people feel in our community of Bainbridge and Bremerton, something a former student of Mr. Hawk's wrote in a University of Washington Alumni magazine, recalling 1 year he spent as Mr. Hawk's student. This former student wrote:

"Ascribe it to my then youthful impressionableness, if you will, but John Hawk was then and remains still a personal hero of mine for the humanity and strength of character he taught his students, along with the more mundane subjects of math, science, and history. I count myself fortunate to have spent that year as his student. And I relish the opportunity all these years later to say what I at age 11 didn't know to say: For both a year of education and for your lifetime of service to your country and to humanity, thank you, Mr. Hawk."

So on this day of honoring Mr. Hawk by naming the Rollingbay Post Office in his honor, we want to say thank you, Mr. Hawk.

I know Mr. ISSA noted the bagpipes we heard just a few moments ago. They were honoring a great Irishman who's now President, President Barack Obama. All of the Irish are celebrating John "Bud" Hawk's celebration. There is a young lad, a young Irishman, named Brody in Bainbridge Island. He's honoring Bud.

Thank you, Mr. Hawk. And thank you for the country in passing this resolution.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to say from the "O'Issas" to the "Obamas," everyone is an Irishman here today. I'm sure there isn't anyone

who isn't Irish here today. Perhaps a few with orange but most with green.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 955.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 955.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REDUCING INFORMATION CONTROL DESIGNATIONS ACT

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1323) to require the Archivist of the United States to promulgate regulations regarding the use of information control designations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1323

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Reducing Information Control Designations Act".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to increase Governmentwide information sharing and the availability of information to the public by standardizing and limiting the use of information control designations.

SEC. 3. REGULATIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION CONTROL DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO REDUCE AND MINIMIZE INFORMATION CONTROL DESIGNATIONS.—Each Federal agency shall reduce and minimize its use of information control designations on information that is not classified.

(b) ARCHIVIST RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—The Archivist of the United States shall promulgate regulations regarding the use of information control designations.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations under this subsection shall address, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Standards for utilizing the information control designations in a manner that is narrowly tailored to maximize public access to information.

(B) The process by which information control designations will be removed.

(C) Procedures for identifying, marking, dating, and tracking information assigned the information control designations, including the identity of officials making the designations.

(D) Provisions to ensure that the use of information control designations is minimized and cannot be used on information—

(i) to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error;

(ii) to prevent embarrassment to Federal, State, local, tribal, or territorial governments or any official, agency, or organization thereof; any agency; or any organization;