

Radar (ASR-8) that has been in place for 16 years and is two generations old. The existing radar is located at the absolute lowest point of the valley which reduces its airspace coverage for all six airports in the region. An FAA study identified a site north and at a higher elevation than the existing radar site which would allow air traffic controllers to track aircraft movements longer and at lower altitudes than currently possible.

Requesting Member: Congressman Dean Heller

Bill Number: HR 3288

Account: Federal Transit Administration—Buses & Bus Facilities

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Regional Transportation Commission of Washoe County, Nevada

Address of Requesting Entity: 2050 Villanova Dr., Reno, NV 89520

Description of Request: \$250,000. This funding will be for the Washoe County bus and bus facilities project which includes the replacement and expansion of the Regional Transportation Commission's (RTC) transit fleet including standard coaches and paratransit vehicles and the construction of additional park-and-ride facilities. New buses must be purchased to replace worn-out vehicles in the existing fleet, increase service on existing routes and initiate new service. These replacement vehicles will help the RTC to increase schedule reliability, reduce the cost of vehicles and increase transit ridership and fare box revenue.

CELEBRATING 40TH ANNIVERSARY
OF APOLLO 11 MOON LANDING

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 20, 2009

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, forty years ago today, millions of Americans and other people around the world, sat tuned in to the most advanced media device of the day, the television. Millions more, gathered around radios. While still others simply raised their heads and fixed their eyes to a common sight—the moon. Yet, on this day, 40 years ago, the moon was markedly different. For on that day, mankind, represented by a young 38-year-old American, Neil Armstrong, set foot on the moon.

On this day, 40 years ago, the country and the world were divided along many fronts. This country was reeling following a spate of high profile assassinations that took the lives of John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy. The world was divided by ideology, separated into blocs of countries aligned with the Soviet Union and those aligned with the west. Finally, this country was in the midst of a bitter conflict in Vietnam that robbed this country of the lives of thousands of young men and women.

Yet, despite these divisions, the nation and the world was united, united in the celebration of an achievement for mankind. And while the world had not yet seen the internet, the I-phone, or Twitter, we were all connected, connected by a single feat.

Today, forty years later, while there are still some sources of division, the world stands

today connected in a variety of ways. The step onto the surface of the moon left more than a mere foot print in the moon sand, it created a technological movement that has resulted in many of the devices that define our life today.

This feat happened because of the combined determination and diligence of an entire country. From the inspiration of a young President who challenged us to set our sights on the moon, scientists developed new materials, engineers manufactured innovative equipment, and factory workers assembled cutting edge transport crafts. Together, these Americans proved that by working together, toward a common purpose, there is nothing beyond our reach. It was true then, I have no doubt that that fact will remain true today.

President Obama has convened a commission to chart our next steps into space. The President is confronted with several choices. With soaring deficits facing our states and the looming costs of health care reform and energy reform before the nation, some may argue that we cannot afford such a risk.

Yet others realize the gains of that small step. Gains that created new innovations in agriculture, architecture, and even health care. The pacemaker is just one of the many life saving technologies that has resulted from that same small step.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Obama to follow the lead of that young visionary President that preceded him 40 years ago. I urge him not to shy away from continuing the investment made by the past generation of Americans. I encourage the President to move ahead and continue the nation's investment in space exploration.

I am confident that the President will move forward. He's already shown his vision by recently appointing Marine Corps Major General Charles F. Bolden, Jr. as NASA Administrator. General Bolden graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1968, nearly 20 years after the first Black to graduate from that institution, Wesley Brown.

Upon graduation from the Naval Academy, General Bolden accepted a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. General Bolden was in flight school, when former Navy aviator, Neil Armstrong, landed on the moon. This feat kept General Bolden motivated and after two years of flight training, he was designated a naval aviator in May 1970. He flew more than 100 sorties into North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, in the A-6A Intruder between June 1972 and June 1973. Upon returning to the United States, General Bolden began a two-year tour as a Marine Corps selection officer and recruiting officer in Los Angeles, followed by three years at the Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California. During his free time, General Bolden returned to school to earn a Masters degree in Systems Management from the University of Southern California in 1977.

In June 1979, he graduated from the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School at Patuxent River, Maryland, and subsequently served as an ordnance test pilot and flew numerous test projects in the A-6E, EA-6B, and A-7C/E airplanes. As a pilot, he has logged more than 6,000 hours flying time.

General Bolden was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in 1980, and became an astronaut in August 1981. A veteran of four space flights, he has logged more than 680 hours in space, including 444 orbits of the

earth. General Bolden served as pilot on STS-61C (Space Shuttle Columbia, January 12-18, 1986) and STS-31 (Space Shuttle Discovery, April 24-29, 1990), and was the mission commander on STS-45 (Space Shuttle Atlantis, March 24, 1992—April 2, 1992), and STS-60 (Space Shuttle Discovery, February 3-11, 1994). During his first Discovery mission, General Bolden and his colleagues successfully deployed the Hubble Space Telescope while orbiting the earth from a record setting altitude of 400 miles. The second Discovery mission was the historic first joint U.S./Russian Space Shuttle mission with a Russian Cosmonaut as a crew member.

General Bolden also held two administrative posts at NASA during these years. Following the Challenger accident in 1986, he was named the chief of the safety division at the Johnson Space Center, overseeing safety initiatives in the return-to-flight effort. From April 1992 to June 1993, General Bolden served as Assistant Deputy Administrator for NASA.

In 1994, General Bolden returned to active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps as the Deputy Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. In July 1997, he was assigned as the Deputy Commanding General, I MEF, Marine Forces, Pacific. From February to June 1998, he served as Commanding General, I MEF (FWD) in support of Operation Desert Thunder in Kuwait. In July 1998 he was promoted to his final rank of Major General and assumed his duties as the Deputy Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan. General Bolden then served as the Commanding General, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, serving from August 9, 2000 until August 2002. He retired in August 2004.

Following retirement, General Bolden became active in the corporate sector. Since 2004, he has been the owner and CEO of Jack and Panther LLC, a privately-held military and aerospace consulting firm in my district of Houston, Texas. Having recently been confirmed by the Senate and assumed his post, General Bolden is the first Astronaut to lead NASA. As an Astronaut, General Bolden understands NASA's mission, its operations, and its most valuable resource, its personnel.

With a background of achieving in the face of obstacles, General Bolden is well positioned to help NASA define its role in the midst of our nation's fiscal crisis. Moreover, General Bolden in his new role as NASA Administrator has the potential of inspiring a new generation of young people, much like I and many others were inspired by Buzz Aldrin, Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins forty years ago. I urge support for this resolution.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 24, 2009

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of the FY 2010 Energy and Water Appropriations Bill.

Requesting Member: Congressman GARY G. MILLER

Bill Number: H.R. 3138