

being the leading national tourist destination. Everyone in our region will testify that we have never had a better champion for tourism in Central Florida.

Gary began his career in the hotel industry and held positions at several of the hotel industry's top brands for more than 40 years. He diversified his career to the cruise industry, serving as marketing director for one of the industry's top brands. As a well-respected marketing expert, Gary then went to work for a top international hospitality marketing agency. In February 2007 Gary was selected to chief executive of Visit Orlando.

As the leader of the organization that markets and sells the Orlando area as the number one family leisure destination in the world, and one of the top meetings and convention destinations in America, Gary is credited with Orlando reaching a record 51.5 million visitors in 2010, the first U.S. destination to surpass the 50 million visitor milestone. In 2011 Orlando set another record with more than 55 million visitors.

Gary sat on national and international boards of directors including the U.S. Travel Association, Visit Florida, Destination Marketing Association International and Meeting Planners International. He was a resource for members of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, providing information on travel issues affecting America domestically and internationally. Gary was a great husband to Pam and the proud father to two lovely daughters, Olivia and Vanessa. He remains with us in spirit, fond memory and appreciation for sharing his friendship.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the life and memory of Gary C. Sain.

CHAMPIONSHIP EXEMPTION PROTECTION ACT

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2012

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support Chairman Tim WALBERG as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 5969 and H.R. 5970. These two pieces of legislation reaffirm the importance of maintaining access to quality, affordable, in-home companionship care.

Last year when the Department of Labor first proposed a rule to change the in home companionship care exemption under the Fair Labor Standards Act, I introduced a preemptive piece of legislation, H.R. 3066, that sought to clarify some issues the Secretary of Labor is seeking to change through regulation.

The Secretary, not surprisingly, did not listen. Her department continues to run roughshod over the will of Members of Congress and what is best for patients that rely on this important service.

When testifying before a Senate panel earlier this Congress, the Secretary admitted that her agency had not consulted with State Medicaid officials on how the proposed regulation would impact them. Independent economic analysis has proven that this regulation will end up driving more people into having to use Medicaid to utilize nursing home care and further exacerbate that budgetary crisis many states are in.

H.R. 5969 preserves the companionship services exemption by clarifying what these

services entail and who specifically the third party employers in this space are. H.R. 5970 reaffirms that the Secretary of Labor shall not finalize her proposed rule, titled "Application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to Domestic Service." I hope she chooses to listen and re-evaluate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2012

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker on Tuesday June 26, 2012, I was away from Washington. If I were here, the following is how I would have voted on the votes listed below.

Rollcall 412 (PQ on H.R. 5972 and H.R. 5973)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 413 (H. Res. 697—Rule for H.R. 5972 and H.R. 5973)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 414 (Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348—Mr. HOYER)—I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall 415 (Republican Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348—Ms. BLACK)—I would have voted "no."

H.R. 5972—Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2013:

Rollcall 416 (Connolly Amendment)—I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall 417 (McClintock Amendment)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 418 (Garrett Amendment)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 419 (Capps Amendment)—I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall 420 (Gosar Amendment)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 421 (Broun Amendment #1)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 422 (Broun Amendment #2)—I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 423 (Broun Amendment #3)—I would have voted "no."

HONORING COLONEL DENNIS L. BEATTY

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2012

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievement and career of Colonel Dennis L. Beatty. Beatty is the current Deputy Command Surgeon, Headquarters Air Mobility Command, Scott Air Force Base, Ill. In this capacity he serves as AMC Command Surgeon in the Surgeon's absence to advise and represent the AMC commander on all aspects of the command's medical service mission. This includes supervising and monitoring the peacetime healthcare at AMC's 12 community-based medical treatment facilities comprised of approximately 6,600 medical personnel who provide health care for more than 429,000 beneficiaries using an operating budget of \$672 million and assets exceeding \$1.3 billion. He also serves as 18th Air Force (AFTRANS) Surgeon.

After serving assignments in Texas, Colonel Beatty was competitively selected for an Air

Force Institute of Technology scholarship in 1992 and was admitted to the Washington University Health Administration Program in 1993. In 1994, he was accepted into the Washington University School of Engineering under a dual degree program in Information Management. He successfully completed masters' degrees in Health Administration and Information Management in June 1995, both with honors.

Upon graduation, Colonel Beatty was selected for assignment to the 375th Medical Group at Scott AFB, Ill., as the Resource Management Flight Commander. He was assigned to the Medical Manpower Division, Directorate of Programs and Resources, Office of the Surgeon General, Bolling AFB, D.C. from June 1997 to July 2001. Colonel Beatty served as commander of the 45th Medical Support Squadron from July 2001 to July 2003. In July 2003, he assumed command of the 42nd Medical Support Squadron at Maxwell AFB, Ala. In July 2005, Colonel Beatty became Chief of the Medical Programming Division, Directorate of Plans and Programs, Office of the Air Force Surgeon General. Colonel Beatty became the commander of the 6th Medical Group on 3 July 2008. From Dec. 2009 to June 2010 he was deployed as the Deputy Group Commander of the 332nd Expeditionary Medical Group at Joint Base Balad, Iraq.

Colonel Beatty was the previous commander (CEO) of the new clinic at MacDill Air Force Base (6th Medical Group) from 2008–2011. In his current position at Air Mobility Command headquarters in Tampa, FL, he continues to oversee medical operations at MacDill as well as all other Air Mobility Command hospitals and clinics at Travis AFB, CA; Scott AFB, IL; McGuire AFB, NJ as well as others.

The Tampa community and MacDill Air Force Base are proud to recognize Colonel Beatty for his outstanding career and his many significant contributions to the Air Force and our country. His determination and hard work have made him an inspirational leader within our nation's Armed Services. I ask that you and all Americans recognize such a remarkable patriot for his service to his country.

RECOGNIZING THE MONTFORD POINT MARINES

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2012

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments and valor of the Montford Point Marines as they are awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor bestowed by the United States Congress. During an era when African-American men faced racism and Jim Crow segregation, these Marines left home to defend the United States during World War II.

In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order barring government agencies from denying employment in defense efforts based on race, creed, color or national origin. The military was required to recruit and enlist African-Americans and a year later, recruitment began for African-American Marines who would train at Montford Point.