

evaluation. TANF and state MOE funds can be used for the costs of evaluation, including third party contributions counting toward meeting a state's MOE requirement.

HHS recognizes the importance of public input into the process of developing and implementing a waiver demonstration project. Therefore, the state must provide the public with a meaningful opportunity to provide input into the decision-making process prior to the time a proposal is approved by HHS. Further guidance concerning this requirement will be forthcoming.

Waivers are subject to HHS and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval and terms and conditions may include additional requirements, such as site visits, before implementation.

Terms and conditions will require periodic reporting on how the implementation and operation of the demonstration is progressing, including reporting on the performance measures, in addition to evaluation reports. To support learning and knowledge development, ACF staff may conduct on-site visits to observe demonstration operations and meet with relevant managers and staff.

Inquiries: Inquiries and applications for projects involving waiver requests should be directed to the appropriate Regional TANF Program Manager.

EARL S. JOHNSON,
Director, Office of Family Assistance.

JULY 12, 2012.

DEAR STATE HUMAN SERVICE OFFICIAL: Today, the Administration for Children and Families' Office of Family Assistance issued an Information Memorandum that informs states that the Department of Health and Human Services will use its statutory authority to consider waiver requests that strengthen the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. This Information Memorandum reflects the Department's commitment to provide states, tribes, and territories with more flexibility to innovate in the TANF program with the goal of helping more families find jobs and move toward self-sufficiency.

On February 28, 2011, President Obama issued a Presidential Memorandum that directed federal agencies "to work closely with state, local, and tribal governments to identify administrative, regulatory, and legislative barriers in Federally funded programs that currently prevent states, localities, and tribes, from efficiently using tax dollars to achieve the best results for their constituents."

The Administration for Children and Families took this charge seriously and held a series of consultation meetings with states, tribes, and territories on a variety of topics including TANF. During those consultations, many jurisdictions expressed a strong interest in greater flexibility in TANF and indicated that greater flexibility could be used by states to improve program effectiveness. We also heard concerns that some TANF rules stifle innovation and focus attention on paperwork rather than helping parents find jobs. States offered a range of suggestions for ways in which expanded flexibility could lead to more effective employment outcomes for families. Two states—Utah and Nevada—submitted written comments that specifically identified waivers as one mechanism for testing new approaches to promoting employment and self-sufficiency, and a number of others states—including California, Connecticut, and Minnesota—have asked about the potential for waivers.

As described in more detail in the Information Memorandum, the Social Security Act provides the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services with the authority to grant states waivers of certain TANF

provisions for the purpose of testing new approaches to meeting the goals of the TANF statute. The Secretary is interested in using her authority to allow states to test alternative and innovative strategies, policies, and procedures that are designed to improve employment outcomes for needy families. The statute does not permit tribes to receive waivers under Section 1115, however we are committed to using the underlying flexibility in federal law to help tribes innovate in their programs.

TANF Waiver demonstration projects under Section 1115 must be accompanied by a high quality evaluation plan, which is critical to ensuring that the pilots result in rigorous evidence about what works and what doesn't in order to inform future decisions made by policymakers at the federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local levels. In addition, states that apply for a waiver must identify interim performance targets that will be used to hold states accountable for improving outcomes for families. We will work with states interested in developing waiver demonstration projects to design these performance measures and targets.

The Information Memorandum outlines the types of waivers that will and will not be considered. The Secretary is only interested in approving waivers if the state can explain in a compelling fashion why the proposed approach may be a more efficient or effective means to promote employment entry, retention, advancement, or access to jobs that offer opportunities for earnings and advancement that will allow participants to avoid dependence on government benefits.

States have shown their ability to innovate in ways that help parents find jobs. In 2009 and 2010, 42 states used the TANF Emergency Fund authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to create 260,000 subsidized jobs for jobless parents and disadvantaged youth. Over a short period of time, states exhibited enormous creativity as they developed new subsidized employment initiatives that responded to an urgent need for jobs in communities across the country.

It is critical that we work together to develop effective employment strategies that prepare workers for the jobs of the 21st century. We stand ready to work with states interested in developing innovative demonstration projects that test new approaches to helping parents succeed in the labor market.

Sincerely,

GEORGE SHELDON,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD F. GRIMMETT

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the extraordinary career achievements of Richard F. Grimmert, specialist in international security with the Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division of the Congressional Research Service, who is retiring on September 30, after 38 years of distinguished government service. A native of Akron, OH, Richard graduated with honors from Kent State University, where he also received a Ph.D. in American history with a focus on recent U.S. national security policy.

Since 1974, when he joined CRS, Richard has been involved in a wide range of major international security policy issues that have confronted the Congress, from questions involving intelligence community oversight, war pow-

ers, and the basing and use of U.S. military forces overseas, to the international arms trade and arms export controls. Through his nearly four decades as a staff adviser to the Congress and several of its major committees, his various appearances as a committee witness, and through his authoring of numerous in-depth CRS reports, Richard has become recognized as a national expert in these critical defense and foreign policy issues.

The broad sweep of his intellect is reflected in the substantive reports and memoranda he has written for the Congress. Yet an especially significant part of his contributions to congressional policy debates has been through the numerous consultations and briefings he has provided to major committees of the Senate and House on key issues before them. At the beginning of his career at CRS, Richard provided direct support to major congressional investigations of events of great consequence for U.S. national security interests. Among these were his analytical support for the Senate and House Select Intelligence Committees—the panels chaired by Senator Frank Church and Representative Otis Pike—charged with investigating the activities of the U.S. intelligence community during 1975 to 1976, investigations that ultimately led to the creation of permanent select committees in the House and Senate that oversee the budget and activities of the U.S. intelligence community today. Later, in 1985 to 1987, Richard was a senior coordinator of the support provided by CRS to the House and Senate joint committee investigating the Iran-Contra affair, personally providing advice and suggestions that focused attention on key deficiencies in U.S. law, several of which were later corrected by legislative enactment. Immediately after the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, he directly assisted the Senate and the House in clarifying its understanding of the legislative options available to the Congress to respond, through use of force, against those responsible for the attacks on this country. His comprehensive understanding of the War Powers Resolution and its provisions have proven invaluable to the Congress when it has needed to consider what actions it might take when the President has engaged the U.S. military in hostile operations overseas. In 2005 Richard provided the Congress with an analytical roadmap that highlighted the common policy suggestions for legislation that the 9/11 Commission and previous similar inquiries had made to bolster U.S. internal security against the threat of terrorism. Subsequently, several of these proposals were enacted into law.

Throughout his career Richard has been the leading specialist at CRS on issues relating to U.S. arms sales to foreign nations, U.S. arms export control law, and the international arms trade in general. From the mid-1970s to the present, he has advised the Congress and its policy committees on

issues associated with every controversial foreign arms sale proposal that has come before them. Since 1982 he has produced a comprehensive annual report for the Congress detailing the agreements and deliveries concluded by the world's conventional weapons suppliers, a work that has set the gold standard on this subject. Richard was also the editor and coauthor of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee print "Treaties and Other International Agreements: The Role of the United States Senate" the definitive reference document on this subject.

In the area of arms export control and oversight legislation, Richard has provided continuing expert support and advice to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, from the original drafting of the Arms Export Control Act in 1976 through its various periods of amendment to the present day. More recently, he directly supported the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's exhaustive review of the Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom. In this endeavor, Richard provided his specialized expertise to the committee on the complex issues posed by this treaty, from its proposal by the President in 2007 through the Committee's consideration and the Senate's advice and consent to it in September 2010.

In all of the examples I have noted, Richard Grimmett's institutional memory and command of the substance of the issues for which he has been responsible has made him an invaluable resource for the U.S. Congress at large and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in particular. I am confident that the Members of the Senate and the House join me in expressing our deepest appreciation to Richard for the extraordinary service he has provided to us over his long and distinguished career.

PRIVATE FLOOD INSURANCE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I would like to discuss a provision of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 which reaffirms that private flood insurance can be used to satisfy a mandatory purchase requirement. This provision defines the term "private flood insurance," and the definition makes a specific reference to private flood insurance from a surplus lines insurer in connection with non-residential commercial property coverage. I would note, however, that insurance provided by surplus lines insurers also can cover residential properties—particularly when licensed and admitted insurers are unwilling or unable to provide the desired coverage—and this is authorized under state insurance law. The provision defines private flood insurance to include insurance provided by an insurer "licensed, admitted, or otherwise approved" to engage in the business of insurance by a State. Surplus lines insurers, also

sometimes known as nonadmitted insurers, are approved to conduct such business by States. Is it the understanding of the Chairman that the "private flood insurance" definition includes surplus lines flood insurance coverage?

Mr. JOHNSON. I thank the Senator from Idaho for his question. The answer is yes—the definition of "private flood insurance" includes private flood insurance provided by a surplus lines insurer and is not intended to limit surplus lines eligibility to nonresidential properties. While the Senator is correct that surplus lines insurance is specifically mentioned in that context, overall the definition accommodates private flood insurance from insurers who are "licensed, admitted, or otherwise approved" in the State where the property is located.

Mr. CRAPO. I thank my friend from South Dakota for this important clarification. This is an important issue, particularly in those limited high-risk areas where surplus lines insurance serves as an essential part of the homeowners insurance market. I agree with his reading of the statute, because state law already sets the parameters as to when surplus lines insurance is acceptable.

HONOR FLIGHT 2012

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the Honor Flight Network and the four Alaskan World War II veterans who are participating in this year's flight: Robert J. Ingram, a veteran of the Navy from Fairbanks; and Louis E. Fessler, a veteran of the Army, Marc Stella, a veteran of the Marine Corps, and Joseph William Nugent, a veteran of the Army Air Corps, all from Anchorage.

The Honor Flight Network is a national program that provides free transportation to aging and ailing veterans to travel to Washington, DC, to visit and reflect at the memorials associated with the war in which they served.

Later this month, these four heroes are scheduled to go to military- and veteran-related museums and tour the Capitol. The highlight of this trip of a lifetime is a long anticipated visit to the World War II Memorial on the Mall. These veterans of the war to end all wars deserve our highest praise for their service. Like so many men of that great generation, they selflessly did their duty and are among the fortunate ones who were able to return to the civilian community and lead long and productive lives.

Mr. Ingram, Mr. Fessler, Mr. Stella, and Mr. NUGENT have our undying thanks and gratitude. Thanks are also in order to the Honor Flight Network for conceiving this program, to the flight guardians Julie Engfer and Heidi Matson from Fairbanks, and Val Stella from Anchorage, and to Alaska Airlines for donating airline tickets to all of the travelers.

I urge all Alaskans and Americans to reflect on the service of Bob, Louie, Marc, and Bill and our other remaining World War II vets and all veterans who have made sacrifices for our Nation throughout its history.

RECOGNIZING LOUISBURG COLLEGE

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I am very proud to extend my recognition and congratulations to Louisburg College in Louisburg, NC as this wonderful academic institution celebrates 225 years of maintaining an engaging and enriching community for its students, faculty, and staff.

This year, marking the 225th anniversary of the founding of Louisburg College, we give the members of the Louisburg community as well as the State of North Carolina the opportunity to pay tribute and homage to a place of academic excellence that has impacted many and helped thousands continue on the journey of excellence in all academic fields.

Louisburg College traces its historical roots back to the 18th century during the American Revolution. Having evolved from three earlier institutions—Franklin Male Academy, Louisburg Female Academy, and Louisburg Female College—Louisburg College is the oldest two-year residential college in the Nation and the only one in North Carolina.

The college is praised for years for its value, personal teaching methods, diversity, familial environment, and the way it prepares its students for future success. Today, Louisburg College is led by Dr. Mark D. LaBranche, who became the College's 27th president in January of 2009.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Louisburg College in Louisburg, NC for its continued outstanding achievement in upholding, protecting, and pioneering academic standards and providing an enriching community for its students, faculty, and staff. May Louisburg College's achievements and successes be recognized and forever appreciated by the citizens of North Carolina as well as this Congress.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING WILLIAM E. SCHULZE

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor William E. Schulze, a veteran of World War II.

It is my honor to share the story of William's service in World War II, because no story of bravery—and especially not one from our "greatest generation"—should ever be forgotten.

Bill was born in Milwaukee, WI. A Golden Glove Boxing Champion, Bill was working for the Pacific Bridge Company at Pearl Harbor as a welder when our Nation came under attack on December 7, 1941. Bill soon joined the Navy and put his skills to use in the