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No. 150

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

Reverend Kenneth Johnson, Seaman United Methodist Church, Seaman, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Most gracious Heavenly Father, we thank You for blessing the United States, and we humbly ask You, Lord, for your continued blessings.

Thank You, Lord, for the honorable Members of the House of Representatives. Help each Member and their families with their daily struggles in life. Provide each Member with daily health, providential care, and prosperity. Guide and direct the Representatives to make legislative decisions that will help our country to prosper economically and that the United States will continue to be a guiding light throughout the world.

Lord, we ask You to protect our Nation and help us to remember, "With God, all things are possible." Help us to be one Nation under God. Forgive us of our sins and for the times we have not trusted in You.

As George Washington closed his prayer in April of 1789, "Grant our supplication, we beseech thee, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, amen."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HIGGINS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND KENNETH JOHNSON

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

(Mrs. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHMIDT. I am honored today to have Reverend Ken Johnson as our guest chaplain.

Too often, we don't recognize true heroes among us. But I want to tell you the story of Ken Johnson and Phil Fulton, two pastors in Adams County. You see, they believed that our students and our Nation need to understand the morals of our country. And the best example of that is the Ten Commandments.

So they went out and they gathered money together—not public money, but donations—to put the Ten Commandments monuments on the steps of each of the four high schools in Adams County, one of the poorest counties in Ohio.

The courts didn't like it. So they gathered more money and put up four more monuments. The Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the preamble to the Constitution, and the Justinian Code. But again, the courts didn't like it. And they lost the fight nearly 10 years ago at the U.S. Supreme Court.

But the neighborhood rallied behind these two men and their efforts by taking those Ten Commandments when they were removed from public property and putting them directly across the street on private property. But the momentum swelled because throughout the Nation, people understood the

courage of these two men. And so hundreds of thousands of yard signs were in each and every State in the Union, proclaiming that we should acknowledge the Ten Commandments and that they have a right to be placed on public property.

Phil Fulton and Reverend Ken Johnson didn't realize where their journey would lead. But I am proud to know both gentlemen, and I am proud today to have Ken Johnson here with his wife, Doris, whom he met on a mission trip to the Philippines, and their son Joshua. They also have two other children, Matthew and Mary.

Ken Johnson was born in southern Ohio, right in Adams County, and he has lived there his entire life. He became a pastor in 1978, and he has been pastoring ever since.

Thank you for your courage, Reverend Johnson, and God bless you and the United States of America.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

REMEMBERING SERGEANT CHANNING "BO" HICKS

(Mr. GOWDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the politicians set the policies, and others carry those policies out. At least that's the way it happens in this country. It hasn't always been like that. Political leaders of yesterday also led the armies and navies. But in this country, for now, we work in this ornate building and make policy while men like Channing "Bo" Hicks from South Carolina salute smartly and carry out the orders.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Mr. Speaker, Bo Hicks' body was returned to his beloved South Carolina Monday, to his family and to his friends. He is in the presence of the Lord. He died fighting for this country, doing what his country asked him to do. And he fought, lived, and died with honor. He died, Mr. Speaker, before his 25th birthday.

The decisions we make in this assembly have real life eternal consequences. May we strive to make the service and sacrifice of Bo Hicks meaningful. May he look down and say, "It was worth it."

Thank you, Bo Hicks. God bless you and your family.

CEOS INSTRUCT WASHINGTON HOW TO AVOID THE FISCAL CLIFF

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Highly paid CEOs are in town to tell America how to avoid the fiscal cliff. The top priority of the "fix the debt" CEOs is to cut the essential commitments of Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. No skin off their noses.

Sorry, you 50 million Americans who are in poverty. Too bad, you millions of children, elderly, and poor who rely on Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. Unemployed? You're out of luck if you lose unemployment benefits.

These 71 CEOs who come to Washington to preach fiscal austerity have average retirement assets of \$9.1 million. That's about a \$65,000 check each month for the rest of their lives. Meanwhile, in contrast, the average Social Security check for retired workers is \$1,237 a month.

Of all these debt-cutting CEOs, only two have sufficient assets in their companies' pension funds to meet their obligations to their own workers. The rest who pay any pension at all have underfunded their workers' pension funds by \$103 billion. Those who have already shoved their own retiring workers off the fiscal cliff want to do it to the rest of the middle class and the poor in America. No way.

□ 1210

PRAIRIE STATE ENERGY CAMPUS

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous contributions of the Prairie State Energy Campus in Washington County, Illinois. This state-of-the-art coal-fired electricity-generating facility is making great advancements in environmental stewardship while at the same time benefiting the community that serves in helping live longer and better lives.

Some in Congress have questioned and even attacked advanced coal plants like Prairie State. I have no doubt Prairie State and projects like it are

smart investments for our energy future. Here are just a few of the many great benefits of Prairie State: Prairie State will serve more than 2.5 million families in nine States with affordable power for over 30 years. It has created 4,000 real jobs and will employ 500 full-time employees upon completion next year. Prairie State has invested more than \$1 billion in ultra-efficient environmental controls that already meet or exceed Federal and State regulations. Even with these investments in efficiency, it is projected to offer consumer electricity at only 5.5 cents per kilowatt hour.

Prairie State is the largest contributor to the tax base in Washington County, generating over \$785 million in regional economic activity.

I urge my colleagues to take the time to learn the facts about Prairie State and what additional great projects like this could mean for our Nation.

GIVING THANKS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me say good morning and wish America a wonderful season, but more importantly I hope everyone had a blessed Thanksgiving. That is what I'd like to speak about, this whole idea of giving thanks and recognizing where we are today. Before I start that, very briefly let me encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the Congressional Gold Medal for Malala.

We often speak of children, but we often as well fail to recognize children. Malala is a little girl in Pakistan who was willing to stand up to the Taliban to say that we too deserve an education. She is being promoted as the person of the year. I hope Congress will celebrate her, as well.

I mentioned Thanksgiving, and I believe it is important to focus on that because I call upon my colleagues to gather their wits about them as we reflect on what will approach us in January of 2013. It will not be the decline that everyone is being frightened about, because in essence they do not start those cuts right at the beginning. Why don't we be deliberative? Why don't we lay down on the table that we will protect Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid, what people have earned? Why don't we explain to people that everyone at \$250,00 and below will get a tax cut, everyone will, no matter what your wealth level?

Why don't we stop throwing at each other various stones and other things and be deliberative on behalf of the American people. We should be thankful to live in the great country that we live in.

TAXING IS NOT THE SOLUTION

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, William from Humble, Texas, wrote me this about tax increases and how they will affect him and his family. He says:

It seems to me that too many of us are going to be hit with a big tax increase next year. I can't afford to pay any more taxes. My family lives paycheck to paycheck. We stand to lose everything we've worked for. Stop taxes from going up.

With ObamaCare and tax increases, I feel my family stands no chance to get ahead. Tell me, is there any chance for my grandchildren to have a good life? I don't see it. I cannot sleep at nights worrying about the condition of this country and what condition it is in, and there is no end in sight.

Help hardworking people.

Mr. Speaker, Washington has a taxing problem and not a spending problem, because the power to tax is the power to destroy.

And that's just the way it is.

INCREASE FUNDING FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, history has shown that our Nation experiences robust economic growth when we invest in America and in Americans, in education, in scientific research, in roads and bridges.

In order to experience this growth, we cannot allow sequestration to make dramatic cuts to medical research. If the looming budget cuts are allowed to occur, my home State of New York could lose more than \$131 million in funding from the National Institutes of Health to conduct lifesaving research.

Mr. Speaker, western New York is the home to Roswell Park Cancer Institute, the Nation's first cancer center, home to promising advances in cancer research. It lies along the Buffalo-Niagara Medical campus, an economic engine for our community. However, in order to achieve medical or economic success, funding must be sustained over the long term.

We should be increasing, not cutting, funding for medical research. And I urge this House to reject sequestration for this critical investment.

BALANCED SOLUTIONS

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is at a precipice. We find ourselves at this point after years of government neglect in addressing the fiscal challenges facing our Nation. With uncontrolled spending, explosive entitlement obligations, and a cumbersome Tax Code, our Nation is drowning in red ink and red tape.

Our government is ripe for serious and comprehensive reform. As the end of the year draws near, we have an opportunity to come together as a Congress to create long-term solutions to

the challenges facing our country. Band-Aid efforts will not work and will ultimately make our problems worse. We must reform our entitlement programs, we must simplify the Tax Code, and we have to reduce spending and get our budget back in balance.

We cannot tax, borrow, and spend our way to prosperity as a Nation; but working together, I believe we can and must arrive at balanced solutions that involve ideas from both parties. Our Nation is better than the partisanship that has blocked needed reform to fix these problems.

Mr. Speaker, now is our moment. Together, let's renew the spirit and promise of our great Nation.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS AN EARNED BENEFIT

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. A group of millionaire and billionaire CEOs that call themselves the Campaign to Fix the Debt is visiting the White House today. According to Lloyd Blankfein, the CEO of Goldman Sachs, Social Security must be reduced.

It didn't contribute anything to the debt or deficit, but that's his solution. What did he say? He said:

You're going to have to do something undoubtedly to lower people's expectations of what they're going to get.

He went on to say:

Social Security wasn't devised to be a system that supported you for a 30-year retirement after a 25-year career.

Well, his arrogance is only exceeded by his ignorance. That's not the way Social Security works, Mr. Blankfein. It's an earned benefit. I know you wouldn't know about that because you've got \$11.9 million in your retirement fund, and you're not too worried about the future of Social Security. The average benefit is \$14,000 a year, and most people work 45 years to get that. And you say they need to lower their expectations?

Well, I've got a solution for you: pay Social Security tax on all your income, and you too will get a benefit. And you might need it because we're not bailing out Wall Street again.

THE FISCAL CLIFF

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues have talked a lot about the importance of finding common ground in negotiations over tax rates and the fiscal cliff.

The truth is we do have a lot of common ground. We all believe we should extend the tax cuts for 98 percent of Americans and 97 percent of small businesses. We should be building on that common ground, not arguing over semantics. I'm confident there are more

Republicans like Congressman TOM COLE, who has come to the realization that we can and we must provide economic security for middle class families and financial certainty for small business owners immediately.

As my Democratic colleagues and I have been saying, that's easy, we should pass the Senate bill to extend current tax rates for middle class families and small businesses. We could do it today.

Too often in Washington we confuse principles with policies. And certainly the difference between asking the wealthy to pay their fair share by raising their income tax rate and by eliminating their deductions can't be a matter of principle. That's policy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and Republican leadership to build on our common ground and bring the Senate bill to the floor for a vote.

HONORING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS MICAH WELINTUKONIS AND THE SIXTH GRADE CLASS OF MABELLE B. AVERY MIDDLE SCHOOL

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, every year the sixth grade class at the Avery Middle School in Somers, Connecticut, participates in the Three Points on Purpose program to emphasize the importance of giving back to the community.

This fall, the sixth grade class chose to raise funds and awareness for Sergeant Micah Welintukonis, an 18-year Army veteran who was critically injured in Afghanistan on July 9 of this year while trying to rescue fellow soldiers. Micah is now back home. He's had six separate surgeries. He's making great strides; but he and his wife, Camilla, who is now pregnant with their third child, have suffered some economic loss which these kids have stepped forward to help with. They've done a walkathon, they've done collection jars, and they've done bake sales. Next week, they will present a check for over \$4,000 to Sergeant Welintukonis and his family.

Again, Sergeant Welintukonis' recovery is continuing, and he's making remarkable progress. He has put his life on the line to save his fellow soldiers. He's a true hero. And I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sergeant Micah Welintukonis' service to our Nation and to the Avery Middle School sixth grade class who chose to dedicate their time and service to helping him and his family.

□ 1220

THE FISCAL CLIFF

(Ms. HANABUSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, what will it take to address the people's con-

cerns? The people are concerned about the fiscal cliff. We have to begin to put the people first and set partisan politics aside. What does this mean? People will pay.

The Tax Policy Center estimates that, if we do nothing, the average American will see his tax bill rise by \$3,446 in 2013. Unemployment will increase from 7.9 percent to 9.1 in 2013. We will also begin to lose the 30 months of steady private sector job growth. Sequestration will mean FEMA will lose \$878 million. Tell that to the people who are suffering from Hurricane Sandy. \$23 billion will be lost in rental assistance to the poor, and the nutritional programs will lose \$543 million.

Mr. Speaker, is this our message to the people of this great Nation? I hope not. It shouldn't be. Let's begin to work together. We have got to address the people's concerns.

WORLD AIDS DAY

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday is World AIDS Day, which is an opportunity for us to recognize the significant progress that we have made over the last three decades in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Yet, while we have made significant strides during this time, we also have to recognize that substantial work remains to be done. Although the number of new infections is steadily decreasing every year, 34 million people, including 1 million people in the United States and more than 2,000 in my home State of Rhode Island, live with HIV or AIDS today.

In the weeks ahead, as we discuss how we are going to reduce the size of our Federal deficit, it is critical that we move forward in a way that allows our country to continue to play a leadership role in the global fight against this disease. As a member of the Congressional HIV/AIDS Caucus, I applaud the progress that we have made as a Nation since the scientific community first identified this disease, and I urge my colleagues to continue to support advances in its treatment and prevention until we can live in a world without HIV and AIDS.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Today is November 28, 2012, and it is exactly 100 years to the day of Albanian independence—when the people of Albania threw off the shackles of the Ottoman Empire. Now let's look at Albania today—it's a thriving democracy and it's a member of NATO.

Let's look at the fact that during the fifties and the sixties—for 50 years—

and extending into the seventies, Albania was the worst, brutal Communist dictatorship on the face of the Earth. They broke with the Soviet Union because it wasn't doctrinaire enough, and they broke with China because China wasn't doctrinaire enough. As to the lies they told the Albanian people all these years about Americans, do you know what? The Albanian people never bought it.

It has been my experience as the founder and the chair of the Albanian Issues Caucus here in Congress for 24 years that Albanians are the best friends Americans have anywhere in the world. They love Americans. I am so happy that, today, they celebrate their 100th anniversary.

Albania is a member of NATO, and Kosova is a free and independent nation that we hope one day will be a member of NATO and the European Union for both Albania and Kosova. Albanians around the world, be they in the Balkans, in Serbia, in Macedonia or Montenegro, are all sharing in this wonderful day. As to the great Albanian American community that we have in the United States, particularly in New York, I am just so proud to work with them.

So let's hold up a glass and celebrate this wonderful 100th anniversary, and let's use the Albanian phrase, "Gezuar"—"Cheers."

AVOIDING THE FISCAL CLIFF

(Ms. HAHN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAHN. This morning, The New York Times featured an article about California's resurging economy, which was one of the States hit hardest by the recession. After years of struggle, our housing market is bouncing back, and our unemployment rate is the lowest it has been since 2009. Yet this fiscal cliff threatens to drive my State and the rest of the Nation back into the recession we have been climbing out of. The inability for us to compromise would mean that millions more would be unemployed, that there would be higher taxes on the already struggling families, and that there would be cuts to the programs that so many livelihoods depend on.

We are putting the progress that our economy has made at risk. Now is not the time for politics as usual. This holiday season, our constituents deserve better, and I am calling on Democrats and on my friends across the aisle to come together to do what needs to be done to keep our country on track.

Let's put our politics aside. Let's find a way to come together. We know we have differences. Let's work on our common ground so that we can move forward for the American people, whom we love and serve.

FAILURE TO YIELD

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, according to a report by the National Economic Council, if the economy goes over the fiscal cliff, it could cut consumer spending by over \$200 billion. In other words, if we come to a consensus with a financial plan and agree, it could be a \$200 billion stimulus to our economy. Having a plan in place would also give certainty to businesses and our markets, adding an additional stimulus.

Failing to take action could slow the growth of our real GDP by 1.4 percentage points in 2013, and allowing the middle class tax cuts to expire would increase Federal taxes on a typical middle class family of four by \$2,200 in 1 year. Continued gridlock would throw the U.S. back into a recession and would cause the jobless rate to go up. Congress would be stuffing a big piece of coal into the stockings of Americans by not coming together and getting a consensus plan.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Natural Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 28, 2012.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: The purpose of this letter is to accept a position on the Agriculture Committee and tender my resignation from the Natural Resources Committee, effective immediately.

Sincerely,

JOHN GARAMENDI,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1255

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MARCHANT) at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6604) to designate the federal building currently known as Federal Office Building 8, located at 200 C Street Southwest in the District of Columbia, as the "Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6604

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The federal building currently known as Federal Office Building 8, located at 200 C Street Southwest in the District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6604.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

I'd like to thank the majority for bringing this bill up. This is a nice way to honor the longest-continuously-serving Speaker in the history of this country.

For those of you who didn't have the pleasure of knowing Mr. O'Neill, I'd just like to remind everybody that I don't look at him as the historic figure up on the podium. I look at him as a man that I knew a fair amount of my adult life, anyway, and as a man who never forgot where he came from. And I know that's in a phrase that people hear all the time; but for me personally, when people say that of them, it's probably the nicest thing they can say. Everyone who serves in Congress

knows that many of us on a regular basis get treated like something special. Somebody opens the door for us, somebody calls us "Congressman," people we don't know call us "sir." And that's all well and good, and it's respectful for the office.

But at the same time, we all came here for the very simple reason of trying to make the world a little better place for the people that elected us. It's a simple thing. And we all have different views on how that gets done. Mr. O'Neill never forgot how to do that, even when he reached the pinnacle of power in this great body. And I will tell you that for me that's the most important historic aspect he could ever leave for us. All the great accomplishments, all the meetings with Presidents and Kings and Queens are very important. I don't want to diminish them. But at the end of the day, if you've forgotten who you represent, then I think you've stayed here too long. Mr. O'Neill never did.

I knew him even after he retired; and even then he would talk to me about regular, ordinary people—the barbers, the bakers, the truck drivers that I now have the privilege of representing in the district that he once represented. To me, that's the most important reason to recognize anyone—someone who gave of themselves to fight day in and day out.

Even then, with all the fighting that we do around here, it's amazing to me that even at home today, with all the differences of opinion we have, I get the same questions I'm sure we all get: Well, gee, is it really as bad as all that, and do you hate each other? And the truth is, for me, no. I see the Speaker sitting over there. We disagree on probably most every major point. But I like him. I think he's a good man. And I think he's here for the exact same reasons that I'm here: to make this country a better place to live. And I think that way about virtually everyone in this body.

And Speaker O'Neill not only represented that; he spoke it loudly all the time. He loved this body not for all the difficulties that it presents, not for all the messes that we create and then try to fix, but for the fact that we have a lot of people who come here trying to work on the most difficult issues in the world with passion and with commitment and with respect for each other.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1300

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the Speaker of the House, the Honorable JOHN BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me thank my colleague for yielding.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 6604, and I commend my colleague, the gentlelady from California (Ms. PELOSI), for sponsoring this resolution.

Tip O'Neill needs no introduction to this body. Every Member knows, respects, and admires Tip's record and the long shadow that he casts over the people's House.

We've all borrowed perhaps his best known saying, "All politics is local." That is certainly true today, as we propose to name a building right here at the foot of Capitol Hill, a stone's throw from the great dome, in honor of our 55th Speaker.

This is one of those moments, though, when you wonder how the honoree would feel, especially when it's someone like Tip who never quite held back his opinions. Perhaps he would have enjoyed seeing leaders from opposite sides of the aisle come together to give him a well-deserved hurrah. Certainly he would have gotten a kick out of being flanked by buildings named after Hubert Humphrey and Jerry Ford—also leaders from opposite ends of the political spectrum. Tip actually considered Mr. Humphrey one of his heroes, and he had one of Humphrey's quotes put up on the wall in his office.

Now, as for Jerry Ford, well, they didn't, frankly, agree on much of anything, but Tip counted President Ford as a true friend. And since friends are always honest with one another, when the new President would explain what legislation he wanted to pass, Tip would say, well, Jerry, that's not going anywhere, but sure, send it over anyway if that's what you want to do. That was Tip, who of course would also be pleased to see us down here telling an old story or two. Now he will stand in good company and, ever the representative, provide the folks back home with yet another source of pride.

Having said all that, Tip might have had one small complaint about today's occasion. A proud partisan, Tip relished nothing more than a close vote, one that would give him a chance to do just a little more wrangling as he tried to secure the vote. Today, when the roll is called on this bill, however, the outcome is likely to be unanimous, a reflection of this body's vast gratitude and appreciation for the gentleman from Cambridge.

So I would urge the whole House to join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to the once, and future, Speaker of this House, the current minority leader, Ms. PELOSI.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank Speaker BOEHNER for his leadership and cooperation in bringing this legislation to the floor. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Tip O'Neill said the Speaker of the House was Millie, his wife. I had the privilege of serving in the office that Tip O'Neill had when he was Speaker of the House and having in my possession the gavel that was given to Speaker O'Neill when he became the leader—not yet the Speaker. It's Waterford, Mr. Speaker, so you could only use it one time, and perhaps he would use it today. But you made this possible. All of us who admire and love Tip O'Neill are grateful to you for that. So I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and for your very fine words.

Two weeks ago, Members of Congress joined members of the O'Neill family

and many others to plant a tree in honor of the life of Speaker Tip O'Neill. Today we honor Tip again by passing a resolution to inscribe his name on a Federal building, a lasting tribute to his service and leadership to the State of Massachusetts, to the House of Representatives, and his leadership for all Americans.

I thank again Speaker BOEHNER for leading this bipartisan effort to remember the great Tip O'Neill together on the floor of the House, where Tip once wielded the Speaker's gavel with courage, dignity, and grace. And I thank you, Mr. CAPUANO, for joining the committee to bring this to the floor of the House. You serve in the same district that Tip O'Neill did. What an honor. I serve in the office that he had. What an honor.

It is fitting that the Tip O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building will stand alongside the office building named for Tip's dear friend, colleague, and partner in public service, former President and House Minority Leader, Gerald Ford. As the Speaker indicated, they will be neighbors. Indeed, reflecting on their long partnership, President Ford once said:

Tip O'Neill is an outstanding political leader and patriot who always carried the torch for the Congress and the American people.

Carrying the torch. The statement captured the essence of Tip's success: his extraordinary leadership; his unflinching patriotism; his belief in the common good; his devotion to the unending fight to "form a more perfect union." Yes, Mr. President Ford, Tip carried this torch for all who believed that the purpose of politics is to improve the lives of others.

Tip carried the torch for the underdog, for the person on the street, for the family struggling to pay the bills. He carried the torch of opportunity and equality into every budget negotiation, every legislative battle, every bipartisan agreement. Tip was the personal manifestation of the American Dream, and he carried the torch for anyone else who strived to achieve it.

For Tip, standing on principle was not about political gain; it was about fighting for the voiceless and for the aspirations of the middle class.

For Tip, the effort to reform and save Social Security was not about figures on a page; it was about seniors fighting to make ends meet. That's why we were so proud of what he did with President Reagan to prolong the life of Social Security.

For Tip, floor debates were not about abstract numbers; they were about people and the consequences of a policy to their lives.

Those were the values that enabled Tip O'Neill to leave his giant footprint on the course of American history. This is the spirit that made him a legend, that allowed him to help the middle class thrive, that ensured his actions would strengthen the character of our country, in his time and for future generations.

By his leadership and his patriotism, Tip O'Neill was a proud champion of his district, his State, and our Nation. With his gavel in hand, he was a giant of the Congress. With his record of progress, he was a bona fide American hero. By adding his name to a Federal building in sight of the Capitol he loved, we all carry the torch of the legacy of Tip O'Neill.

I hope that we have not the close vote that would have been fun maybe at that time, but a unanimous vote that shows that we share Tip's values and take pride in his leadership as he stands as a neighbor to President Gerald Ford.

Mr. DENHAM. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member of the Transportation Committee, Mr. NICKY JOE RAHALL.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding me the time, and I join with our Democratic leader and with the Speaker of the House in supporting the pending measure.

□ 1310

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, otherwise known as Tip, was first elected to represent the 11th Congressional District of Massachusetts in 1952, and he continued to serve for 17 terms. During his 34 years in Congress, he served as a chair of the Select Committee on Campaign Expenditures, majority whip, majority leader and, finally, Speaker of the House.

Speaker O'Neill holds a special place in my own congressional career because when I was sworn in at the beginning of my first term in Congress in 1977, it was also Tip's first year as Speaker of this body. He held that post for a decade, making him the second-longest-tenured Speaker in the history of the House of Representatives.

Now, there is a litany of legislative accomplishments that could be described as defining the career of Thomas P. O'Neill. However, his most remarkable guidepost was his dedication to Federal programs that addressed the needs of the poor, the middle class, the sick, the fallen, and our working men and women across this great country.

Speaker O'Neill was an unabashed supporter of the New Deal and believed that the government had the ability and the responsibility to provide for those in need. And he championed programs like public education, Social Security, unemployment insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, and Supplemental Security Income for low-income people with disabilities. And that is just the tip of the iceberg.

Part of his success in protecting and growing these programs was Speaker O'Neill's talent in forging political consensus—we've heard that described already—his superb political instincts, and being a pragmatic deal-maker which allowed him to take on the day-to-day responsibilities of holding his

caucus together while advancing his commitment to liberalism.

We've heard the Speaker reference Speaker O'Neill and his popular saying that "all politics is local." And believe you me, that was my first bit of advice in coming to this body; and it's the advice that, to this very day, I've taken to heed.

He had over 50 years of combined public service to both the Massachusetts State House and our House of Representatives, a true public servant in every sense of the word. So because of this and his dedicated service, I am sure that my colleagues will join in a bipartisan round of support for the naming of this Federal building after Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill.

Mr. DENHAM. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. I thank my colleague, Mr. CAPUANO, for yielding to me.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6604, which recognizes and honors the legacy of former Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill. Tip O'Neill had a long and distinguished career in public service, as we've heard. And this was clearly an O'Neill family value, as so many have carried on with such distinction.

Tip, a friend and a mentor to me and my late husband, Paul, when Paul served with him in the House, is often remembered for coining the phrase "all politics is local," as we in Massachusetts are so often reminded. His imprint has shaped the thriving Boston of today and protected the glories of Cape Cod for tomorrow.

And we treasure his innate ability to bring together, with good humor and unwavering purpose, people from both sides of the aisle, a singular aspect to his legacy which is most embodied in his work with President Reagan to strengthen Social Security, protecting this critically important program for decades.

I thank Speaker BOEHNER and Leader PELOSI for introducing this legislation that will name a building in the shadow of this great Capitol after a great Speaker, Tip O'Neill.

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

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership.

I know those of us in the Massachusetts delegation always welcome the opportunity to pay tribute to Tip O'Neill, a giant of this House and a legend in Massachusetts politics. For decades, Tip O'Neill represented the people of his district with distinction, hard work, and wit. And for 10 years, he led this House as Speaker.

Tip got into politics for all the right reasons: to help people. As a New Deal Democrat, he believed that while gov-

ernment doesn't have all the answers, it can and should be a force for good. And while he may be best remembered for his admonition that "all politics is local" and he always put his constituents first, he also made a great mark in national and international affairs. He fought to protect and preserve Social Security and the safety net. He worked for peace in Northern Ireland and against the war in Vietnam.

And he was a great source of advice to me and so many others: when you're running for office, always ask for someone's vote, and always say thank you. Never judge a beauty pageant or pick a raffle number because you'll make one person happy and hundreds of people mad.

In his second term, Tip was appointed to the House Rules Committee. When he entered the Democratic leadership, my old boss and mentor Joe Moakley took that seat. And when Joe Moakley died, I was given the honor of taking his place on the Rules Committee. So I feel a strong personal responsibility to maintain Tip O'Neill's legacy.

I want to thank the leadership for bringing this bill to the floor and for the effort to designate this Federal building in honor of Tip O'Neill.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this: Tip O'Neill believed that politics was an honorable profession. He believed that government should be there for the poor and the vulnerable and the elderly, and he believed in extending ladders of opportunity so that everyone—regardless of their background—could succeed. And I hope that all of us—the Congress and the White House—as we enter these discussions on our budget, I hope we will remember Tip O'Neill's example. Tip O'Neill was a champion for all those who had no voice. We should be too.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the dean of our delegation.

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman so much for holding this special session.

Mr. Speaker, I was elected to Congress 36 years ago. And on my first day in Congress, my first vote in Congress in January of 1977 was a vote for who would be the Speaker of the House. The Republicans were all going to vote for John Rhodes, a very good man. The Democrats were going to vote for Tip O'Neill.

The tradition is that on that first vote, on that first day, the Member has to stand to actually say the name of the person for whom they are voting. So the first word I ever uttered on the floor of the House, standing at my chair at the top of my voice was just saying one word, O'Neill. And with that, I had voted for Tip O'Neill to begin his first term as Speaker of the House.

He was a wage-and-hour Democrat. He was a Social Security Democrat, but he could work with Ronald Reagan to save Social Security. He was a man committed to ending the nuclear arms race, and he led that fight here on the House floor; but he did so while ensuring that there would be a complete preservation of the security of the United States of America.

He always asked two questions on every issue out here on the House floor: Is it fair, and does it work? And he said that if it could not pass that two-part test, then it should not become a law in the United States of America.

He passed a comprehensive energy plan off the floor of this House, protected Social Security, and advanced so many other issues. In my opinion, Tip O'Neill was the Albert Einstein of politics. He knew what it took in order to make this institution work. He knew what it took to reach across the aisle to find people of goodwill, to make this Chamber work, and to advance the agenda for this country.

So for me, it's a great honor to be here because buildings, as we name them, also embody that person. And it is my hope that as people walk in and out of this building in the 21st century that they think about who Tip O'Neill was, they think about—yes, how much he loved political war; but at the same time, he brought his own personal warmth to that so that it was not separated here on the House floor. And it's my hope that in naming this building, perhaps this process, this great institution can be animated by his great legacy.

□ 1320

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

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I apparently have no more speakers, but I'd just like to close out by thanking those Members who spoke on behalf of Mr. O'Neill. Thank you very much to the Speaker and the minority leader for bringing this bill to the floor and congratulating the O'Neill family.

I will tell you that I know most of the O'Neill family, and I will tell you that Tip would be proud of them. He was proud of the ones that he knew. But of the ones he didn't know as well, I will tell you he would be proud of them. Every one of them that I know is good, solid stock people who know what they're doing and know who they represent in their lives because they see me on a regular basis. And I want to thank them for being so tenacious in trying to remind us of Tip O'Neill, who he was and what he was, and for living in his shadow and living the type of life that he would have been proud of.

I would also like to just close out by simply saying "thank you" to this Congress for providing, not just me, but for all of us, the opportunity to come have these debates, have these discussions, have these fights. There's nothing wrong with a good fight over important issues and to understand

that each of us brings to this body exactly what Tip O'Neill brought to this body and what the people who come after us will bring to this body: a commitment to this country, a commitment to their State, a commitment to their district and the people they represent. Tip O'Neill epitomized it all, and that's why we're there today, to say "thank you" to him, to recognize through him what this entire body stands for.

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

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I support passage of this legislation and urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill to name the federal building located at the foot of Capitol Hill in honor of former Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill.

I understand that above his desk Speaker O'Neill kept a framed copy of the famous Hubert Humphrey quotation—"The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the aged; and those who are in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped." So it seems particularly fitting that this building being named after Speaker O'Neill is adjacent to the Department of Health and Human Services headquarters which bears Senator Humphrey's name.

Speaker O'Neill fought to expand opportunities for the poor, the disadvantaged and those working people who get up every day and do their best to provide a better life for their children and grandchildren.

Among Speaker O'Neill's many legacies is his commitment to public service—and I think public service has become his family's business.

Speaker O'Neill's children and grandchildren have continued his legacy of helping others and making the world a better place. Here in the House we have the pleasure of working with Speaker O'Neill's granddaughter, Catlin, who serves as Leader PELOS's Chief of Staff.

I congratulate Speaker O'Neill's children—Tom, Kip, Susan, and Rosemary—and their entire extended family on this great honor, which comes just days before what would be Tip's 100th birthday.

And I hope this kind of bipartisan effort is not a one-time thing but a sign of how the majority will conduct legislative business in the 113th Congress.

I urge support of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6604.

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.

TRINKA DAVIS VETERANS VILLAGE

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6374) to designate the fa-

cility of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 180 Martin Drive in Carrollton, Georgia, as the "Trinka Davis Veterans Village."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6374

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

SECTION 1. TRINKA DAVIS VETERANS VILLAGE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 180 Martin Drive in Carrollton, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "Trinka Davis Veterans Village".

(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 "Trinka Davis Veterans Village".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The legislation before us today does, in fact, name the VA community-based outpatient clinic in Carrollton, Georgia, as the Trinka Davis Veterans Village.

Trinka Davis was a Carroll County business leader who desired that her estate be used to provide support and assistance to veterans and their families. Following her death in 2008, the Trinka Davis Foundation contacted the Atlanta VA Medical Center and determined that there was a need for an outpatient clinic in Carrollton, Georgia, to better serve the 3,500 veterans in northwest Georgia. As such, the foundation worked with local VA leaders to plan, design, and construct the clinic, and in September presented the \$17 million gift in kind to the VA. The 73,883 square foot clinic, which opened to veterans in September, provides primary, home-based, and mental health care and a number of specialty services, including physical and occupational therapy. It encompasses a 42-bed community living center that provides rehabilitation services and long-term care.

She was not a veteran herself, but Ms. Davis' generous gift was already improving the health and daily lives of Georgia's veterans and their families, and will no doubt continue to do so for generations to come.

It is only proper that the facility that she provided the funding for bear her name as recognition of her outstanding service to the veterans of the State of Georgia. It's received the unanimous support of the Georgia delegation, and Georgia's major veterans service organizations have all supported it. Also, I would like to note that, according to a preliminary cost estimate provided by CBO, it represents a minimal cost of less than \$500,000 to the Federal Government.

This legislation is sponsored by my good friend and colleague, Dr. PHIL GINGREY, and I want to thank Dr. GINGREY for his leadership in spearheading this provision and for his steadfast support of veterans, not only in the State of Georgia, but across this Nation.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6374, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to offer my support of H.R. 6374, a bill to name a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Carrollton, Georgia, as the Trinka Davis Veterans Village.

Ms. Davis served with great distinction as a businesswoman, but one of her greatest contributions to our Nation can be seen in her commitment to the care and well-being of the servicemen and -women of our country.

As a teenager, Ms. Davis paid a visit to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and was touched by the sacrifice of American servicemembers. Her brother, Poncet Davis, Jr., then went on to serve in the United States Army. Later, after her successful career in the textile and rubber industry, Ms. Davis continued her work helping wounded veterans and their families. In 2004, she founded the Trinka Davis Foundation to honor service veterans, particularly in the State of Georgia.

I commend the foundation and the Atlanta VA for working closely together to build this facility, which will serve as a community living center and a medical office to provide primary health care and other important services to over 3,000 veterans.

While Ms. Davis is no longer with us, her longstanding commitments to our Nation's heroes live on and make her a perfect candidate for the naming of the Veterans Village in Carrollton.

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to now yield as much time as he may consume to the sponsor of this piece of legislation, the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6374, a bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs facility in Carrollton, Georgia, as the Trinka Davis Veterans Village.

Mr. Speaker, much of what I'm going to say has already been said by the distinguished chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), as well as the ranking member, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), but I thank them for giving me the opportunity to repeat and maybe elaborate a bit because it deserves to be said.

Katherine—better then known as Trinka—Davis, was a businesswoman from Carroll County who founded the Trinka Davis Foundation back in 2004 after realizing the struggles many serv-

icemen and -women faced upon returning from both Iraq and Afghanistan. As has been stated, though not a veteran herself, through her generosity, Ms. Davis performed an outstanding service for the veterans of northwest Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, Trinka made note of the reports of difficulties that many returning veterans and their respective families were facing: loss of limbs, traumatic brain injuries, post traumatic stress syndrome, unemployment, and loss of their homes.

Although she is no longer with us, her memory lives on. Trinka Davis left almost her entire estate, over \$18 million, to this foundation, which has used it to construct a first-class health facility to aid our wounded warriors in their recovery and treatment. I've been there. I've seen it. I was there at the ribbon cutting ceremony just this past year. It's a beautiful facility in my district in Carrollton.

Mr. Speaker, with the war in Afghanistan, a recent one in Iraq, and unrest around the globe, the United States has more than 196,000 active duty servicemen and -women that put their lives on the line night and day to protect our families and our freedoms. These men and women accepted the call of duty, leaving behind their loved ones and life as they know it, to protect the lives of us and so many others.

When our soldiers return from battle, sometimes they don't get the support and the assistance that they deserve. Simply put, we owe them more. Just as they have answered the call to serve our country, we must answer the call to serve them.

□ 1330

This is what Trinka Davis did and why I rise today, and I am so honored to be a part of the naming of this Carrollton VA facility in her honor.

Thanks to Trinka's generosity and the tireless dedication of her foundation, the new clinic was donated to the Department of Veterans Affairs just this past August. The doors were opened for veterans to receive outpatient treatment on September 24, 2012, and in the coming months the clinic will also include a 42-bed community living center. While providing a variety of services, including primary care, physical therapy, and outpatient mental health services, the facility will serve 3,000 veterans and will allow them to receive treatment closer to their homes.

I believe that, like our veterans, Ms. Davis is, indeed, a hero. She recognized the needs of our veterans, and she worked tirelessly to meet them. The Trinka Davis Foundation ensured that Ms. Davis' commitment to the veterans and to their families in the Carrollton community and beyond would be preserved through the construction of this health facility.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Trinka Davis' selfless actions by supporting H.R. 6374.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I

urge support for H.R. 6374, and I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 6374.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I encourage all Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6374.

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.

NATIONAL PARK RANGER MARGARET ANDERSON POST OFFICE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5788) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Center Street West in Eatonville, Washington, as the "National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5788

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

SECTION 1. NATIONAL PARK RANGER MARGARET ANDERSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Center Street West in Eatonville, Washington, shall be known and designated as the "National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson 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 "National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 5788, introduced by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Center Street West in Eatonville, Washington, as the National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office. The bill is cosponsored by the entire Washington State delegation, and it was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 27.

Mr. Speaker, while we will consider multiple bills this afternoon to designate postal facilities after fallen military heroes, H.R. 5788 gives us the opportunity to honor those who wear a different kind of uniform—our country's national park rangers. Specifically, this legislation would name the post office in Eatonville, Washington, for Margaret Anderson, who was a national park ranger who was shot and killed in the line of duty on New Year's Day in 2012.

Ranger Anderson worked to keep the visitors of Mount Rainier safe, and on New Year's Day, she gave the ultimate sacrifice for the safety of others. For going above and beyond a park ranger's duty to protect and serve, I thank Ranger Anderson and all those who serve in our national parks for their service and dedication to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of H.R. 5788, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service in Eatonville, Washington, as the National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office. In accordance with committee requirements, the bill is cosponsored by all members of the Washington delegation.

Margaret Anderson was born near Toronto, and she grew up in Connecticut and Westfield, New Jersey. She received her bachelor's degree in fisheries and wildlife sciences from Kansas State University in 1999, and she received her master's degree in biology from Fort Hays State University in Kansas.

She loved the outdoors and was said to be at peace in nature. Margaret Anderson was living her dream in working with her husband, Eric, at Mount Rainier National Park as a United States park ranger. Her duties were not confined to patrolling but ranged from the supervision of snow plow areas to medical coordination and instruction for her fellow staff members.

Anderson was described by her colleagues as "a candid and honest co-worker who could always bring a smile to your face."

On New Year's Day, Anderson blocked the road with her patrol car to hinder the escape of a man who crashed through a checkpoint. Little did she know at that time that the man was a suspect in an earlier shooting that had wounded four people. The suspect shot

at her while she was still blocking the road with her patrol car, and she was fatally wounded.

Mr. Speaker, National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. I urge the passage of this bill to honor her, which is on behalf of all of our colleagues in the House, especially the Washington delegation. The passage of this bill will be dedicated to her family and to the United States Park Service.

I urge the passage of H.R. 5788, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. I now yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Washington, the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. REICHERT.

Mr. REICHERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5788, legislation to designate the post office located at 103 Center Street West in Eatonville, Washington, as the National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office.

You've heard a little bit about some of her history, educational past and some of her family history, but let me tell you that this really hits close to home for me as a law enforcement officer in my previous life. I spent 33 years in the law enforcement profession.

Margaret Anderson was a park ranger for 4 years at Mount Rainier National Park. The little town of Eatonville is nestled in a little valley, right at the bottom of beautiful Mount Rainier, which was where Margaret Anderson lived. It's called the gateway to the national park, the gateway to Mount Rainier, the gateway where folks come to visit in order to reflect on their lives and to dream. It's usually a peaceful, serene, and beautiful place to visit. Margaret's job usually was to guide folks, give direction, patrol the area, offer first aid, and just in general be the loving and kind person as she has been described here today and after her death and throughout the past year by friends and family who dearly miss her.

□ 1340

But on New Year's Day, things changed. Her job took on a totally different meaning. She was now the protector of those people who came to reflect and dream. Their lives were in danger, and she stepped in front. She parked her car, blocked this crazed man with a firearm. Many say that her actions saved many lives that day. But it didn't save hers. She died. She died protecting those she served. And I think it's only fitting because of that sacrifice and the service to that community and the love that that community has had for Margaret and her husband Eric, who also served as a ranger but has now moved on because memories there are too hard for him to bear, it is only fitting that this small little town with this small little post office have the name of Margaret Anderson attached to that building in honor of

her service and her sacrifice to that community.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers on our side.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 5788.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5788.

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.

LANCE CPL. ANTHONY A. DiLISIO
CLINTON-MACOMB CARRIER
ANNEX

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5738) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15285 Samohin Drive in Macomb, Michigan, as the "Lance Cpl. Anthony A. DiLisio Clinton-Macomb Carrier Annex".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5738

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

SECTION 1. LANCE CPL. ANTHONY A. DiLISIO CLINTON-MACOMB CARRIER ANNEX.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15285 Samohin Drive in Macomb, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Lance Cpl. Anthony A. DiLisio Clinton-Macomb Carrier Annex".

(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 "Lance Cpl. Anthony A. DiLisio Clinton-Macomb Carrier Annex".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5738, introduced by the gentlelady from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15285 Samohin Drive in

Macomb, Michigan, as the Lance Cpl. Anthony A. DiLisio Clinton-Macomb Carrier Annex. The bill is cosponsored by the entire Michigan State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on September 20.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting and proper that we name this post office in Macomb, Michigan, for Marine Corps Lance Corporal DiLisio, a selfless patriot who made the ultimate sacrifice in Afghanistan at just 20 years of age. Lance Corporal DiLisio was shot and killed by enemy fighters during a patrol he had volunteered for.

Mr. Speaker, Lance Corporal DiLisio and all of our brave and courageous fighting men and women are true heroes. And I'm thankful to have this opportunity to stand before this Chamber and express my sincere gratitude for all that our servicemembers do and all that they sacrifice each and every day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5738, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service in Macomb, Michigan, as the Lance Cpl. Anthony A. DiLisio Clinton-Macomb Carrier Annex. In accordance with committee requirements, the bill is cosponsored by all members of the Michigan delegation.

After graduating Dakota High School in Macomb Township, Anthony DiLisio enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. After recruit training, he was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force out of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He was deployed to Afghanistan in December 2009.

While on patrol in the Helmand province, Lance Corporal DiLisio and two other marines were attacked by enemy insurgents. Lance Corporal DiLisio was fatally wounded in the ensuing gun battle, leaving behind his parents, a fiancée, and a host of siblings and friends who all remember Anthony as a personable guy who always wanted to serve the people.

When we rename this postal facility in his honor, generations to come will know of his heroism and sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5738, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the history of our great Nation, American patriots have answered their Nation's call to defend the freedom that we all hold dear. Lance Corporal Anthony DiLisio was one such hero.

Anthony DiLisio grew up in Macomb Township, Michigan, which I am very proud to represent. He was an all-American kid. He was a member of the swim team and the baseball team at Dakota High School. And after graduating from high school in 2008, Anthony could have gone on to college or he could have gone to work in his family's small business, but he was determined—determined—to serve the cause of freedom. Against the wishes of his family, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in August of that year.

Lance Corporal DiLisio was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Force based at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. And he shipped out with his brother marines to Afghanistan for combat operations in the Helmand province in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. And on May 30, 2010, Lance Corporal DiLisio was told by his superiors that he could take the day off. That wasn't Anthony.

That night Lance Corporal DiLisio went on patrol with his marine brothers when they were ambushed just outside the camp and a battle ensued. In that battle, Lance Corporal DiLisio and two of his marine brothers were killed in action in defense of our freedom, just 1 month shy of their scheduled return from Afghanistan.

Lance Corporal Anthony DiLisio loved his country. He loved the Marine Corps, and he fought with courage and honor and distinction to preserve our liberty. In this great Nation, we honor heroes like Lance Corporal DiLisio.

And while nothing we can do will ever fully honor his incredibly brave service and his ultimate sacrifice in defense of freedom, we have a responsibility to do what we can. So I ask every Member of this House to join me in honoring this American hero, this great American patriot, by supporting this legislation which will designate the postal facility in Macomb Township, Michigan, as the Lance Cpl. Anthony A. DiLisio Clinton-Macomb Carrier Annex.

Anthony, Mr. Speaker, was loved by his family: his father, Lorenzo; his stepmother, Tina; his mother, Tamra, who sadly just recently passed away; his brothers, Dino, Angelo, and Joe; his sisters, Lisa and Marie. We also honor them for sharing this person whom they loved so much with all of us. We cannot remove their sorrow for the loss of Anthony, but we can show them that the entire Nation honors his service and his sacrifice.

And of course the motto of the United States Marine Corps is Semper Fidelis—always faithful. Faithful to their duty, faithful to the cause of freedom and liberty, and faithful to this great Nation.

Anthony was a true marine, and he was always faithful. Again, I would ask every Member of the body to join me in honoring this great American hero and patriot, Lance Corporal Anthony DiLisio.

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 5738.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5738.

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.

□ 1350

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS VICTOR A. DEW POST OFFICE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3892) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8771 Auburn Folsom Road in Roseville, California, as the "Private First Class Victor A. Dew Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3892

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

SECTION 1. LANCE CORPORAL VICTOR A. DEW POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8771 Auburn Folsom Road in Roseville, California, shall be known and designated as the "Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew 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 "Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3892, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8771 Auburn Folsom Road in Roseville, California, as the Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew Post Office. The bill is cosponsored by the entire California State

delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on February 7.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting and proper that we name this post office in Roseville, California, for Marine Corps Lance Corporal Dew, a true American hero who gave his life courageously defending our freedom.

Mr. Speaker, Lance Corporal Dew and all of our brave and courageous fighting men and women are true heroes. There is no way a grateful Nation can adequately express our thanks to those who serve. However, naming this post office after Lance Corporal Dew is a small, but fitting, gesture to the brave men and women who are the reason that this country is free.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in urging the passage of H.R. 3892, to rename the United States Post Office in Roseville, California, in honor of Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew.

Corporal Dew seemed to always have a special place in his heart for the United States Marine Corps since he was a young boy growing up in Granite Bay, California. After enlisting with the Marines in 2009, Victor chose the infantry. He wanted to be on the front line, making a difference to protect his country.

After completing recruit training, he joined the Third Battalion, Fifth Marine Regiment, First Marine Division, Marine Expeditionary Force, as an anti-tank assaultman. During his first tour of duty in Afghanistan while conducting combat operations in the Helmand province on October 13, 2010, Lance Corporal Dew and three other marines from his battalion were killed in action by an improvised explosive device.

Lance Corporal Dew's loyal devotion to duty reflects great credit upon himself and was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Marine Corps. He leaves behind his parents, his brother Kyle, his fiancée, and a whole host of family and friends who continue to miss him dearly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 3892 in honor of the service and sacrifice of Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of California, the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. McCLINTOCK.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I never met Victor Dew, but I feel that I've gotten to know him since the day that he came home to Granite Bay to be laid to rest in a hero's grave in the midst of his family, his friends and neighbors, his community, and his comrades in arms.

That day, I discovered that his next-door neighbor is a longtime acquaint-

ance of mine. He had watched this young man grow up, and he was absolutely devastated. In his bitter sorrow, he represented the anguish of an entire community that had watched Victor Dew grow up to be an always good-natured, always helpful, always pleasant lad who everybody knew was destined to do great things.

That same day, I met Victor Dew's younger brother, Kyle, and I think I got a fleeting glimpse of Vic in his little brother. Kyle was seated at a table with a group of his grade-school friends. When I offered my condolences, one of his friends said, We came to cheer him up and instead he's cheering us up.

That day, I also met Victor Dew's parents, Patty and Tom Schumacher, whose intense pride in their son fused with inexpressible sorrow into a transcendent dignity that I cannot put into words. Lincoln perhaps came closest in his famous letter to Mrs. Bixby when he wrote of laying "so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

I've gotten to know Victor's parents in the more than 2 years since that costly sacrifice. I see them at the funerals of other fallen heroes, offering comfort to other bereaved families in a way I think that only those who have gone through such a loss can truly understand. I frankly cannot begin to understand what they've gone through and continue to go through every day. Whenever I try to imagine myself in their shoes, my mind recoils. I can only marvel at the strength that they summon.

Time does not heal all wounds. For these Gold Star families, every day is Memorial Day; and every day their grief is just as real as when the casualty officer appeared at their threshold.

At a Gold Star dinner several years ago, I confided to our hosts that I still didn't know what to say to these families. She smiled and said, Just ask them about their sons.

So let me tell you a little bit about what I know of Victor Dew. Everybody who knew him always began with the same thing: Vic was one of those sunny personalities who always lifted the spirits of everyone around them. They'd be feeling down, and Victor would lift them up. I have no doubt Kyle got that quality from his older brother.

Victor attended Granite Bay High School where he played on the high school football team. His real passion, though, was martial arts, in which he ultimately achieved a double black belt in jujitsu. His jujitsu teacher, Clint LeMay, told the Los Angeles Times:

When I met him, he was like a 30-year-old man walking around in a 13-year-old's body. He was wise beyond his years and knew how to deal with all kinds of people.

In high school, he met a remarkable young lady by the name of Courtney Gold. They both went on to attend Sierra College, and that's when they began dating.

Victor had great plans. He had grown up dreaming of becoming a marine. When he was 12 years old, he had hung a Marine Corps flag over his bed. Every morning after that, he woke up under that flag and the proud words emblazoned on it: *Semper Fidelis*.

He steeped himself in military history. He was fully aware of the mortal dangers he would face; yet in the summer of 2009, he enthusiastically enlisted. When Courtney asked him why, he said, It's my dream. I feel like I need to do this.

One of his comrades put it this way:

Victor lived every day with a purpose like it was his last. He always had a joke to tell you or a way to make your day better. He would have tough days and instead of being negative, he would say, This is the kind of stuff I live for.

Well, he had everything to live for. Before shipping out, he brought Courtney to one of his favorite places in the world, Disneyland, where he asked her to be his wife. They were to be married when he returned. In the Marines, he was offered a posting to a ceremonial position in the Presidential detail right here in Washington, but he turned it down. He believed his duty and his destiny was to keep the fight away from our shores, away from his family and his country; and so he chose combat even when he had been offered safe and honorable service at home.

Instead of the prestigious Presidential detail he had been offered, Victor Dew chose to become one of the boys of 3/5: Third Battalion, Fifth Marine Regiment of the First Marine Division. He deployed to combat duty in Afghanistan on September 25, 2010. Less than 3 weeks later, on October 13, Lance Corporal Victor Dew, age 20, died from his wounds after his column was ambushed and an explosive device destroyed his vehicle. Lost with him were three other fallen heroes.

The next week, a black hearse with the Marine Corps emblem brought him home to Granite Bay and to a hallowed grave. Courtney had already bought her wedding dress in anticipation of a far happier homecoming. The day before Victor's funeral, she put it on, she had a wedding photographer take her portrait, and she placed that photo in Victor's casket. And then he was laid to rest with all of the honors we accord to our heroes: posthumous medals and a promotion, full military honors, a flag given to the grieving mother on behalf of a grateful Nation.

777 days have passed since that awful day in Helmand province. In those 777 days, Victor Dew might have come safely home, he would have married Courtney Gold, they might have started a family by now, and he would be well embarked on a long and happy life and a promising career.

As painful as it is to reflect on what might have been, it's important that we do so because in that pain is the measure of how much these young men gave up and how much their families grieve for them. They won't grow old

to enjoy the blessings of liberty they died to secure for our country and for a country half a world away.

□ 1400

A few years ago, I had the honor to visit members of the Third United States Infantry Old Guard, who tend the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers at Arlington Cemetery. Tourists will often watch them on warm spring days, meticulously dressed and painstakingly drilled, honoring the memory of these soldiers. Tourists don't often show up during hurricanes or in driving snowstorms or at 2 a.m. in sleet and hail, but the Old Guard does. They commit 2 years of their lives to this service, under the strictest of conditions. I asked a young sergeant, Why? Why do you do this? He said, Because, sir, we want to demonstrate to our fellow Americans that we will never forget.

Victor Dew will not be forgotten. His family will see to that. His friends and neighbors will see to that. His marine brothers will see to that. And his country will see to that. Today, the United States House of Representatives considers legislation to name the post office in Victor Dew's hometown of Granite Bay in his honor, as a simple token of that commitment.

All things mortal will pass. Someday this post office will be gone. Someday we will all be gone. But the selfless deeds and quiet patriotism of young men like Victor Dew are recorded, not in plaques and buildings and monuments, but, rather, in the eternal and indestructible archives of time itself. They will not tarnish or fade. They will stand for the ages as a testament to the value of liberty, the character of those who step forth to defend it, and as a most profound lesson of the true meaning of the words that Victor Dew awakened under from the time that he was 12 and that he now sleeps under for all eternity: *Semper Fidelis*.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3892, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3892, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8771 Auburn Folsom Road in Roseville, California, as the 'Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY T. AND HARRIETTE MOORE POST OFFICE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2338) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2338

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

SECTION 1. HARRY T. AND HARRIETTE MOORE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore 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 "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent this all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSAR. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2338, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, as the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office. The bill is cosponsored by the entire Florida State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 27.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting and proper that we name this post office in Cocoa, Florida, for Harry and Harriette Moore, leaders of the civil rights movement in Florida. Harry Moore established the first branch of the NAACP in Brevard County, Florida, and is considered the first martyr of the civil rights movement. Sadly, on Christmas night in 1951, the Moores were killed by a bomb planted beneath their home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to join with my colleague from Arizona in consideration of H.R. 2338, to name the post of-

fice in Cocoa, Florida, after Harry T. and Harriette Moore. In accordance with committee requirements, H.R. 2338 is cosponsored by all members of the Florida delegation and was reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent. It honors the legacy of Harry T. and Harriette Moore, who both fought tirelessly for civil rights and against voter discrimination.

In 1934, Harry and Harriette organized the first NAACP branch, as was mentioned, in Brevard County. In the face of discrimination, the Moores succeeded in establishing additional NAACP branches throughout Florida. In addition, the Moores worked with the Progressive Voters League to register over 100,000 African Americans in the State. Harry's hard work and determination led him to become the president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP branches.

Tragically, as was mentioned, in 1951, Harry and Harriette Moore were fatally injured when a bomb planted underneath their house exploded. The Moores were survived by their only daughter, Juanita.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill to commemorate the legacy of Harry T. and Harriette Moore, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Florida (Mr. POSEY), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. POSEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today we take an important step to honor the lives of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriette Moore. These leaders in the struggle for civil rights were taken from us 61 years ago this Christmas.

Harry T. and Harriette Moore propelled the struggle for justice and equality far beyond the borders of their home in Brevard County, Florida. Leaders in the modern civil rights movement, they are remembered for their dignity, compassion, and emphasis on education. They left a legacy that remains close to the hearts of community leaders and one that is sure to outlast the length of their lives that were so tragically cut short.

At a young age, the Moores were dedicated teachers and educators in our local community. Harry began his first job as an elementary teacher at Monroe Elementary School in Cocoa in 1925. Two years later, he began a decade of service as a high school principal in Titusville. Then, from 1936 to 1946, he served as a principal and fifth- and sixth-grade teacher at Mims.

The couple first met in Brevard County when Harry was serving as a principal in Titusville and Harriette was an elementary schoolteacher. They were married on Christmas Day in 1926, and were later blessed with two daughters. They committed the remainder of their lives to the pursuit of civil justice for African Americans.

The Moores first founded the Brevard County chapter of the NAACP in 1934,

which led to a statewide NAACP conference in 1941. Mr. Moore served as president of the Florida State Conference of the NAACP chapters, as well as the founder and executive director of the Progressive Voters League, as was mentioned earlier.

It was through these channels that the Moores championed such issues as equality, education, and voter registration. But their steadfast adherence to equality was not without a price, as both Mr. and Mrs. Moore were fired from their teaching jobs and found it difficult to find employment. To proclaim them as pillars of the community would be an understatement.

The couple celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Christmas Eve 1951. As they celebrated, a bomb exploded beneath their home. Mr. Moore died on his way to the hospital, and Mrs. Moore died as a result of her injuries 9 days later.

□ 1410

The tragic murders sparked an even more resounding outcry for civil rights.

Harry T. Moore has been called the first American civil rights martyr. Brevard County has honored the Moores' deep impact on the community by designating their homesite a Florida Historical Heritage Landmark, creating the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Memorial Park and Interpretive Center, and naming its Justice Center after the trailblazing couple.

Additionally, the NAACP posthumously awarded Mr. Moore the Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement by an African American. Both these fine citizens undoubtedly touched the lives of others with the dedication, integrity, persistence, compassion, and commitment each of them so courageously demonstrated.

I am pleased that the U.S. House of Representatives is acting today to pass this legislation to name the U.S. Post Office in Cocoa, Florida, in honor of Harry T. and Harriette Moore. Passage of H.R. 2338 will further honor the achievements and sacrifices of the Moores, the leaders and first martyrs of our Nation's modern civil rights era.

Designating the United States Post Office at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa as the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office will commemorate the Moores' legacy in a town where Mr. Moore began his service to others. This will serve as a constant reminder to our community of the important and lasting contributions the Moores made to Cocoa and the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, let me thank and congratulate my good friend from Florida (Mr. POSEY) for bringing to this House, bringing to our attention these two great Americans and the legacy that they left this country. Thank you for doing that.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2338, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2338.

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.

BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3912) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Mastic Road in Mastic Beach, New York, as the "Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3912

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

SECTION 1. BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Mastic Road in Mastic Beach, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building".

(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 "Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3912, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Mastic Road in Mastic Beach, New York, as the Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building. The bill is cosponsored by the entire New York State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 27.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Woodhull was a great Revolutionary hero. He was a leader of the New York Provincial Congress and a brigadier general of the New York militia during the American Revolution. Woodhull fought gallantly for the freedom that we know today. Despite hardship, never did he stray from his dedication to a free United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Woodhull is a very worthy designee of this postal facility naming, and I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as my colleague would like to consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), who is the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank Mr. CLAY for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an American Revolutionary War hero, Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull, and I urge my colleagues to support my legislation to name the post office in Mastic Beach, New York, the Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building.

I thank all of my colleagues in the New York delegation for cosponsoring this bill and the Oversight and Government Reform Committee for reporting it to the full House.

I also wish to thank the community of Mastic, an area of my district that was hit very hard by Hurricane Sandy and has since demonstrated tremendous strength and resiliency. This bill is a tribute to a favorite son of Mastic and to a community that deserves recognition.

Born in 1722 to a prominent farming family in Mastic, New York, Nathaniel Woodhull entered the British military in 1758 and quickly achieved the rank of major. After experiencing battlefield success as an officer in the French and Indian War, Woodhull rejected the Crown's repressive colonial policies. Entering politics, Woodhull was elected to represent Suffolk County in the Province of New York Assembly in 1769. Six years later, he was selected to lead the rebellious New York Provincial Congress in its attempt to break free from British colonialism and establish New York as an independent State.

In 1775, Woodhull was named brigadier general of the militia of Suffolk and Queens Counties due to his vast experience as a former British officer. General Woodhull was ordered to undertake the tactical role of removing imperative American materiel from Jamaica, Queens, during the Battle of Long Island by General George Washington.

Overwhelmingly outmanned and outmaneuvered, the Continental Army was issued a calamitous defeat by the British at the Battle of Long Island, leaving General Woodhull and his troops vulnerable to capture by the advancing British army. General

Woodhull was captured by the 17th British Regiment on August 28, 1776. Woodhull peacefully tendered his sword to the British and accepted his detainment.

Though the details surrounding Woodhull's capture remain imprecise, legend purports that the British were unwilling to accept Woodhull's diplomatic surrender and ordered him to exclaim "God save the King" as punishment for his loyalty to the colonies. Woodhull refused, instead uttering "God save us all" when pressed by his captors.

Furiously, one British officer lashed out at General Woodhull and slashed him across the head and arm with his saber. The wounds to General Woodhull were debilitating. General Woodhull was incarcerated aboard a prison ship docked in New York Harbor, where he was neglected and contracted gangrene due to his untreated wounds. Woodhull's agonizing demise and the apparent refusal of the British to allow medical care galvanized the colonists, reinforcing the stigma of brutality surrounding their enemies. Nathaniel Woodhull died on September 20, 1776, the first high-ranking colonial officer killed in action during the American Revolutionary War.

Mr. Speaker, Nathaniel Woodhull embodied the patriotism and sacrifice of the early revolutionaries in the struggle for American independence. I hope you agree that naming the post office in Mastic is an appropriate honor given General Woodhull's service and ultimate sacrifice to the United States.

I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to pass this bill to continue to promote the legacy of Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull, and having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3912, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3912.

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.

□ 1420

**SERGEANT LESLIE H. SABO, JR.
POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5954) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, as the "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5954

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

SECTION 1. SERGEANT LESLIE H. SABO, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building".

(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 "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 5954, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, as the Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building. The bill is cosponsored by the entire Pennsylvania State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on September 20.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Leslie Sabo, Jr., was known for his heroism while serving in the Army during the Vietnam War. He is a recipient of the United States military's highest decoration, the Medal of Honor. He earned the medal for leading his company during an attack by a North Vietnamese force. Sergeant Sabo distributed ammunition to his fellow soldiers during heavy fire and provided cover to medical evacuation helicopters as they retrieved his injured comrades. During the battle, he was killed by enemy fire.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly grateful for the brave and heroic service of Sergeant Sabo and for all those who serve and defend our Nation every day.

I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of H.R. 5954. And at this time, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE).

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today to speak in support of my legislation to name the Ellwood City Post Office in honor of Sergeant Leslie Sabo. By passing this bill, we are playing a small part in paying tribute to an exceptionally heroic man and his family for the sacrifices they made for this country.

Sergeant Sabo grew up in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania. He reflected the values of the blue collar steel town in which he grew up: kindhearted, hardworking, and dependable. He was drafted in 1969 and left the next year for Vietnam.

In the early months of 1970, Sabo was platooned in Vietnam. They were difficult years for him. They endured unbearable heat and humidity as they pushed through jungles and rice paddies as well as monsoon rains that seemed to never end.

In May of that year, Sergeant Sabo and his platoon were ambushed by the North Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. Amidst heavy fire, he ran to distribute ammunition to his fellow soldiers and was wounded as he threw himself over a wounded combatant to shield him from a grenade blast. Despite his wounds and the danger confronting him, Sergeant Sabo continued to provide cover to the medical evacuation helicopters as they retrieved wounded soldiers until he, himself, was killed by enemy fire.

For his bravery, Sergeant Sabo was recommended to receive the Medal of Honor. However, the recommendation languished for decades until it was discovered in the National Archives in 1999 by Alton Mabb, a Vietnam veteran from Florida. After many more years and some prodding by my friend Congressman GERLACH, who is a native of Ellwood City, and myself, the Department of Defense finally announced in December of 2010 that it would officially recommend to the President the award to Sergeant Sabo for the Medal of Honor.

I was honored to attend the Medal of Honor ceremony with my friend Congressman GERLACH this past May. The award was long overdue and much deserved for Sergeant Sabo, his family, and the entire community.

Sergeant Sabo left behind a wife who loved him, a brother who adored him, parents who cherished him, and a community that admired him. After many years, those who called Leslie a husband, brother, son, and friend are able to celebrate the man that made them all so proud. This year, Ellwood City dedicated a memorial and a bridge to Sergeant Sabo. This bill will allow the town to continue to celebrate its hero in another fitting tribute by naming the town's post office after Medal of Honor recipient Sergeant Sabo.

I want to thank Chairman ISSA and Congressman CUMMINGS, the ranking member, for moving this bill through their committee and allowing it to come to the floor for the vote later this week. I urge my colleagues to support it.

And I thank Mr. CLAY for yielding me the time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I also urge the passage of H.R. 5954 and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Pennsylvania (Mr. GERLACH).

Mr. GERLACH. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the Speaker for this time. And a special thanks to my colleague from Pennsylvania, Congressman ALTMIRE, for the sponsorship of this legislation.

I rise today to recognize Congressional Medal of Honor hero Army Sergeant Leslie Sabo, Jr., who was a resident of my hometown of Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, and proudly served in the 101st Airborne Division during the Vietnam War.

Sergeant Sabo arrived in Vietnam on November 14, 1969, and fought on a piece of ground called Hill 474. On May 5, 1970, his company moved into Cambodia and was engaged in daily fire-fights for 5 days. On May 10, his company was caught in a deadly ambush; but despite being wounded three times by enemy fire and from a hand grenade, he continued to purposely draw enemy fire towards himself in order to allow his wounded comrades to be safely evacuated. Tragically, he died of his wounds on that hill.

A few years ago, after being informed that Sergeant Sabo's Medal of Honor review by the Department of Defense had languished for many years, I was pleased to work with my colleague, Representative ALTMIRE, to have the Department reevaluate this case and ultimately recommend that the President posthumously award Sergeant Sabo the Medal of Honor. On May 16, we were both very honored and privileged to be at the White House for the President's presentation of this Medal of Honor award to the Sabo family.

Today I am, likewise, honored to have joined Representative ALTMIRE in sponsoring this bill to rename the post office in Ellwood City the Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building. It is important for the citizens of Ellwood City, of Pennsylvania, and of our entire Nation to have a permanent public reminder of one of our greatest local heroes.

His story is a powerful reminder of the sacrifices our soldiers make in order to keep our country safe. Each day in America, we enjoy unprecedented freedom thanks to the distinguished service and tremendous sacrifices of our servicemen and -women and their families. While we can never fully repay the debt we owe our troops and our veterans, we can assure them and their families that we will always remember their extraordinary service.

The legislation before us today appropriately honors Sergeant Sabo's service and sacrifice, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, let me again

urge my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 5954, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 5954, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5954—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, as the "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building."

On 10 May 1970, Sp4c. Leslie H. Sabo Jr. distinguished himself while serving as a rifleman against hostile forces in the Se San area during the Cambodian Operation west of Pleiku. Specialist Sabo was in the rear element of a reconnaissance patrol when it was ambushed by a large enemy force. While firing his automatic weapon from his defensive position, Sp4c. Sabo saw that his comrades were being assaulted by a flanking enemy force. He immediately turned his fire in the direction of the attacking enemy and with automatic weapons fire and grenades he was able to halt the insurgents from moving forward even though he was wounded while doing so. Then from his defensive position, Sp4c. Sabo saw a wounded comrade about 10 meters to his right and disregarding his own wound he rushed to help the fallen soldier. A grenade was thrown into the friendly area from a nearby enemy ditch and Sp4c. Sabo threw himself on top of the wounded soldier to protect him from the blast. He was again wounded in the back from the grenade. He then took one of his own grenades and assaulted the ditch, threw his grenade into the ditch and killed two enemy soldiers. Now seriously wounded, Sp4c Sabo retrieved three bandoleers of ammo and was able to make it back to his original defensive position. As he threw extra ammo to another comrade he was again shot in the leg area and fell behind a small tree. As two wounded soldiers were trying to get to a tree line to be evacuated out of the combat area, enemy fire was pointed in their direction preventing them from getting to the helicopter. Sp4c. Sabo with multiple wounds stood up from behind his only cover, a small tree, and opened fire on the enemy that was preventing the evacuation. While their fire was now diverted toward Sp4c. Sabo, the two wounded soldiers were able to get to the helicopter safe. Sp4c. Sabo was hit with automatic weapons fire multiple times and died from his wounds. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his own safety and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, he averted loss of life and injury to the members of his patrol.

Leslie Sabo first came to my attention when a constituent, Alton Mabb, Jr. asked me to recommend his friend Leslie Sabo for the Medal of Honor. This was in 2002. After many years and the White House and Pentagon losing and finding the paperwork that I sent they finally were ready to recommend a yes to the medal, but the award was too late and we needed a special amendment in the Defense Authorization bill to allow this to happen. I worked with Chairman Ike Skelton to get it into the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.

I was pleased when President Obama finally awarded the Medal of Honor to Sergeant Sabo earlier this year, and believe that naming this Post Office after him is a fitting tribute. I

want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this bill and thank all those men and women who defend this Nation every day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5954.

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.

HEIDTMAN STEEL

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. For decades, America's trade policy has been broken. When Congress granted permanent normal trade relations to China, those of us in Congress who opposed the deal were promised that U.S. businesses would be treated fairly in China. Well, that didn't happen. Instead, we see cases of corruption and outright theft with little or no justice for U.S. companies.

In our Ohio district, one of our local manufacturing companies, Heidtman Steel, was the victim of corrupt business practices in China. Heidtman supplies steel to the U.S. auto industry. Heidtman took a chance by trying to do business in China. Do you know what? They essentially were robbed by a Chinese company. After 8 years of trying to get justice, Heidtman is still owed \$7 million.

I've asked the Chinese Ambassador and their government for answers to this case, and our Federal trade establishment needs to be more forceful on issues of business fraud. America and the Congress should not stand idly by as American companies are fleeced and as the promises of a level playing field are broken.

[From the Toledo Blade, Nov. 21, 2012]

HEIDTMAN STEEL PRODUCTS, INC. SAYS CHINESE FIRM OWES IT \$7 M

(By Ignazio Messina)

A Toledo company that has supplied steel for the Detroit Three automakers and raw materials to steel mills says it was duped eight years ago by a Chinese business that claimed to have a great supply of coking coal for sale.

After nearly a decade of legal wrangling overseas, Heidtman Steel Products Inc. is still owed nearly \$5.9 million, plus 5 percent interest from the Chinese company. The interest brings the award to about \$7 million.

"A simple business transaction. Well, it never shipped and they never returned the money," said Mark Ridenour, chief financial officer for Heidtman Steel. "I think we got ripped off, to be perfectly honest. I think we got shanghaied."

Toledo Mayor Mike Bell and about 20 local businessmen left for China on Nov. 13 and are to fly back today.

The mayor has been urging Toledo businesses to explore doing business with Chinese investors and businessmen.

The trip to China to seek investors is Mr. Bell's fourth. His spokesman, Jen Sorgenfrei,

reached in China on Tuesday morning, declined to make the mayor available for comment about the problems Heidtman Steel had in China.

In December, 2010, an arbitrator in Geneva agreed with Heidtman and ordered the Chinese company—Hebei Huiyuan Group Tangshan Import & Export Co. Ltd.—to repay \$3.5 million plus other costs for 44,000 tons of coke it had promised to deliver but did not. Two years later, Heidtman is still without its money and never received the shipment.

In 2004, when coke was difficult to obtain and the price of steel was sky-high, John Bates, Heidtman's chief executive officer, thought he had found a supply of coke to satisfy his customers.

"We became aware that there was maybe some coking coal available in China for export to the United States, so our CEO went over and met with some individuals," Mr. Ridenour said. "We signed a contract [and] made a payment in order to obtain this coking coal, which we would then turn around and sell to a steel producer; in this case, it was SeverStal."

The deal with Hebei was signed on Nov. 13, 2004, and the money was wired three days later. The coke was supposed to be waiting on a dock in China north of Beijing on Dec. 5, 2004.

After Hebei failed to deliver the coke, Heidtman agreed to cover the difference between the contract price and the cost of buying 44,000 tons of coke on the dock from another seller to honor its commitment to SeverStal. In January, 2005, SeverStal demanded \$1.68 million from Heidtman for the purchase price difference of that coke and extra shipping costs.

The arbitrator awarded Heidtman \$3.51 million as reimbursement and the \$1.68 million it had to pay to SeverStal. Heidtman was also awarded \$440,000 plus \$185,876 in legal fees, hearing costs, and arbitration fees.

Xu Jianguo, chairman and legal representative of Hebei, could not be reached for comment at his office in China. Mr. Xu and the company are listed on a variety of Chinese-language Web sites. One site calls him "the city of Tangshan coke king" and says that he has been chairman of the board of the Entrepreneurs Association of Hebei Province, Tangshan City Federation executive committee.

Mr. Ridenour alleged Mr. Xu asked for an additional \$10 million after the coke shipment didn't arrive at the docks.

John Carey, a lawyer with Eastman & Smith Ltd. who is working for Heidtman, said the arbitration award has been ignored but there are legal options in China.

"We have a two-year window to do something with it in China," Mr. Carey said. "We have had a Chinese lawyer in Beijing for about a year trying to help us. . . . We have been told by everybody and their aunt that you can go through the Chinese judicial process if you want to; it will take a really long time; it will be really expensive, and really there is no certainty for outcome."

Derek Scissors, an expert on China and an Asian scholar at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, said he was not surprised to hear about Heidtman's troubles with the Chinese company. He said American companies should first check out businesses in China before proceeding because recovering money in a legal dispute is very difficult.

"No certainty for an outcome is an understatement," Mr. Scissors said. "The fundamental problem for the U.S. is that it wants to encourage private Chinese companies, but private does not mean ethical or well run. . . . It could be owned by thieves and all of these companies have the shelter that they

are not going to be forced to pay unless they have other overseas exposure."

Mr. Scissors said American companies in similar disputes will not get a judgment on any basis of law. "There is no rule of law in China," he said. "Decisions are made on a political basis and the top one is keeping people employed, so if the Chinese company says it would have to lay off workers to pay this order, then forget it, you are not going to get squat."

Mr. Ridenour admits Heidtman should have used an international letter of credit rather than paying up front for the coke.

"This was our first foray into China and maybe our last," he said. "It's a story about the perils of doing business in China without having your behind protected."

Heidtman and its law firm have asked for help from U.S. Sen. Rob Portman (R., Ohio), U.S. Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D., Toledo), the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the American Embassy in Beijing, and the International Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Kaptur said she is trying to "get justice" for Heidtman by going through official channels.

"I am seeking a personal meeting with the ambassador from China to the United States and we have asked for that meeting and we are waiting for a reply," she said. "We are operating with a country that does not have reciprocal trade practices. They do not have a rule of law and they do not abide by the normal practice of global trade."

She said Heidtman's situation is a cautionary tale.

"This is indicative of many American companies doing business in China," Miss Kaptur said.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3642. An act to clarify the scope of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996.

DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF SEQUESTRATION CUTS TO MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for yielding to me for a very important hour.

I want to begin with Elodie Michaud, this beautiful, beautiful baby and hope that everyone will think about Elodie as every child, as any child, as your child. Because what I rise to talk about today is the importance of protecting very important maternal and child health programs and research, some wonderful things that our country does to make sure that children like Elodie, regardless of their circumstances and where they live and how much money their parents make, will be able to grow up healthy and happy and productive in our country.

□ 1430

Investments in maternal and child health improve the well-being and

quality of life for women and children and families all over the country while actually reducing government costs. So as we deal with all of the issues of the debt and the deficit, I want to make sure that everybody is keeping Elodie, and children like her and her mother and her father and her family, in mind and making cuts that really make sense and avoiding cuts that absolutely make no sense, that don't save money, and certainly don't make our country any better. The investments that we make help children remain healthy, achieve success in school, and become productive members of society.

While we all agree that we want to tackle our fiscal challenges, we want to make sure that we take the kind of balanced and sensible approach that reduces our deficit, puts our fiscal house in order, and protects the health of women, children, and families. So we should all agree, both sides of the aisle, that we want to increase revenue to tackle our budget deficits and ask those who can afford it—the wealthier individuals and profitable corporations—to pay their fair share so that we don't ask children and families, like Elodie's family, to bear the burden.

Elodie certainly had nothing to do with creating the deficit, and many families that the Elodies of the world live in had nothing to do with creating the deficit. Asking them to pay more doesn't make any sense. We need to find more savings in the bloated defense budget and waste, fraud, and abuse throughout many different systems. Obviously, we want to get rid of unnecessary and duplicative programs that we don't need, and we should go very carefully through our budget. We don't want to do it at the expense of children.

When we talk about sequestration, these are automatic budget cuts that will go through if we don't resolve the fiscal problems that we have right now. These are, I would argue, inefficient, across-the-board cuts that will be made. And even though some programs for vulnerable Americans are protected, others would be severely cut. We should not allow this.

American families shouldn't be paying for a budget deficit largely caused by things like two unpaid-for wars and two unpaid-for tax cuts that disproportionately benefited the wealthy and Wall Street gone wild, which led to the worst recession since the Great Depression. Our budget should not be balanced on the backs of vulnerable Americans, including women and children. Funding programs that assist vulnerable women and children have already experienced serious cuts in recent years, and we shouldn't be asking more from these safety net programs.

We also want to ensure that we don't replace sequestration, these automatic cuts that will go into place, with something even worse. Some alternatives

are being considered that would actually do even more harm than sequestration to women and children. Although Medicare beneficiaries are protected under sequestration, some proposals would make cuts and/or change Medicaid into a block grant. That means giving just a sum of money to the States pretty much to do what they want with and not necessarily covering the children and poor people, poor families that need Medicaid support.

In the United States of America, Medicaid covers more than 40 percent of all births and covers one in three children. Think about that. Forty percent of all births and one in three children are in families that qualify for Medicaid support. That means that they're low income enough to be able to qualify for Medicaid, and we certainly don't want to do something that would make that unavailable and so we can continue to have the birth of healthy children.

Sequestration would devastate our public health system, impeding our ability to bend the health care cost curve, to prevent illness, to cure diseases, to ensure access to quality health services, and to ensure the healthy development of our children.

Sequestration will eliminate nearly \$1 billion in Federal funding for programs and research designed to promote and protect the health of women and children. These cuts will hinder our ability to extend quality health care services to women and to families.

I want to talk about a very important and often under attack program that we call title X, and that is family planning services, family planning clinics. I also want to talk about the title V maternal and child health services block grants, two programs that reduce barriers for low-income women and children to access critical health care services and support. If we go to these automatic cuts, again called sequestration, we will be cutting \$24 million in funding to title X clinics, decreasing Federal funding for the only dedicated family planning program to its lowest point in a decade. Title X clinics are critical and vital components of our health care safety net, providing critical access to breast and cervical cancer screening programs, prevention and treatment services for sexually transmitted diseases, and reducing the rate of unintended pregnancies, and reducing the rate of abortions. Access to family planning means that there will be less abortions in the United States.

For many women, title X clinics provide the only health care services that they ever receive in their lives. Without access, some women will have a harder time obtaining preventive care and treatment services. I'm talking about clinics that provide for up to 5 million women across the country. People like to think about Planned Parenthood as being the place where women can get abortions. That's a tiny

part of their services, about 3 percent. Mostly they provide primary health care, including access to contraception. That's a very important service that we want to make sure that we don't cut.

The breast and cervical cancer screening program has been particularly important to providing access for women to early detection and screening services. In my State of Illinois—I'm from the Chicago area—title X clinics have caught 1,400 cases of cervical cancer and 713 cases of breast cancer over a 5-year period through the program. Sequestration cuts mean that 550 fewer Illinois women will be screened for cancer through this program, potentially costing women's lives because their cancer will be found too late without access to these life-saving services.

I have been joined by one of the chief advocates for women in the United States of America who has been such an incredible and consistent advocate. I am so proud and grateful that CAROLYN MALONEY from New York has joined us. I would like to yield to the gentlewoman.

□ 1440

Mrs. MALONEY. I would like to congratulate my good friend and colleague JAN SCHAKOWSKY for her incredible leadership in this body and for organizing this Special Order that focuses on the impact of sequestration on women, children, and families. It's very important.

Just yesterday, Jan, there was a report that came out from the National Economic Council and the Council of Economic Advisers which said that if we go over this fiscal cliff—if we do sequestration—that it would cut consumer spending by \$200 billion. So, by having a consensus on the budget and a financial plan that is fair and balanced going forward, it could be \$200 billion in stimulus. On top of that stimulus, there would be business and market stimulus just by having some certainty in where we're going. Having an agreement that is fair and balanced is critical for the overall economy, but the impact on women and children and on some of our most vulnerable would be devastating. That's why your particular focus today in this Special Order is so important.

The United States currently ranks about 50th in the world in infant mortality. In Morocco, 1.8 infants under 1 year of age die for every 1,000 live births each year. In Japan, the number is 2.2. In the United States, to our shame, the number is six. From New Zealand to all other advanced countries around the world, they do much better than the United States in this most fundamental measure of health and well-being. The people who are most affected by this failure are not those who have been irresponsible—they are not slackers; they are not lazy. They are babies. They are mostly babies who have been born into pov-

erty. This is a metric that we should feel morally bound to improve by leaps and bounds, but instead, we are about to make it worse for these babies if we don't act swiftly to prevent sequestration.

If this Congress does not act to prevent this country from plunging over the fiscal cliff under the terms of the sequestration provisions, the Women, Infants, and Children program will experience a savage cut of 8.2 percent—a reduction of over a half a billion dollars. The program, which is known as WIC for short, provides nutrition and breast-feeding education, healthy food, and improved health care to millions of low-income families and mothers and children. Nearly 735,000 participants would be cut from the program next year. These are not families who can just make up the difference by taking shorter vacations or by whipping out a little credit card. These are low-income families, and they would be permanently hurt.

In my home district of New York, these cuts would seriously threaten the ability to deliver critical services to mothers and babies, which are services that they need. It disproportionately affects low-income families.

Sequestration would devastate the title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program. This block grant currently serves over 7 million individuals in New York by supporting initiatives that promote health, that reduce economic disparities, and that combat infant mortality. Under the cruel consequences of sequestration, more than 5 million fewer families would be served.

Cuts under sequestration would mean that, in New York alone, over 1,000 fewer women would be screened for cancer, that 11,000 fewer children would be vaccinated, and that 1.1 million fewer women and children would be receiving health care. In New York right now, about 14,000 cases of breast cancer and over 914 cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed each and every year. Sequestration would cut more than \$268,000 from the breast and cervical cancer screening program.

In this fragile economy, States simply cannot absorb these cuts without cutting vital services. New York, like every other State in this country, has its own extreme problems, and we are running our State now at a deficit, and we have to make that up in a year. Under our State constitution, we can't carry deficits, and you can't tell a baby to just go out and get a job.

Let's work together to protect these critical programs for women and children. It's time to change direction. It's time to acknowledge that elections matter, and it's time to listen to the American people. This bus, at great speed, is headed over a cliff, and it's time for the people in the majority, the people in the driver's seat here in the House, to take a turn and to change it.

What would happen if we went into sequestration and if the middle class

tax cuts expired? That would mean an increase in taxes of \$2,000, on average, against every middle class family in America. Failing to take action would slow the growth of our own real GDP by 1.4 percentage points in 2013, and this continued gridlock would throw the United States back into a recession and cause the jobless rate to go up.

Congress is going to be stuffing, I would say, a big, ugly lump of coal into the stockings of the American workers if we don't save this country from sequestration, and we know that those who would be hurt are those who are the most vulnerable. It was our great President, John F. Kennedy, who said, When you balance budgets, don't balance them on the backs of the poor. As to the programs that really serve the neediest and the most vulnerable—the children, the mothers, the retired women—this sequestration is going to hurt them the most. I would say nobody in their right mind would vote to do that.

The American people made their wishes clear in this last election. They supported President Obama, and they want this Congress to get going and to get the job done, but at the rate we're going, we're all going no place fast except over a cliff. As you pointed out, the impact of going over this cliff will be devastating to our overall economy but particularly to those who are the most vulnerable—our children and our mothers and our elderly women.

So I want to congratulate my colleague and partner in so many efforts for women, children, families, and for working Americans and, really, for getting a compromise, for getting a solution that will keep us from going over this fiscal cliff. I thank my distinguished colleague for organizing this.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I want to underscore a pretty shocking statistic. You mentioned that the United States of America is 50th in infant mortality. Was that the statistic?

Mrs. MALONEY. Yes, yes. Here we are so wealthy, and yet we are 50th in the world in infant mortality.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. One being the best of course.

And you mentioned countries that we wouldn't necessarily expect would be better than the United States—Morocco, for example—and I'm sure there are a bunch of others. Yet the United States of America is 50th. Now, many people don't live in communities in which they see that, but that means that there have to be neighborhoods and communities in our country in which the infant mortality rate is probably very much like those in underdeveloped countries, where they rely on programs like the Women, Infants, and Children program which make sure that women don't have underweight births, children born of low weight.

The other thing you were talking about was the WIC program. It sounds like what you're saying is that we would actually be taking food out of the mouths of little children.

Mrs. MALONEY. Literally, literally, and we can't afford to do it. I would say it really is scandalous, absolutely scandalous.

We have to work together and prevent this from happening. Always, it's those parts of our society that can't afford a lobbyist, that don't have the money. Babies can't get jobs, and they can't hire lobbyists. So those programs that help poor children are going to be incredibly vulnerable with this sequestration. As I said, no one in their right mind would let this happen, yet the parties seem so far apart, and we don't seem to be getting the consensus that we need to make this happen. It's absolutely critical. Getting that consensus and not falling over that cliff is literally going to save lives, millions of lives.

□ 1450

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. That's why, because we all get into the numbers game, we talk about a billion here and a billion there, et cetera, and that's why I wanted to put up a picture of the beautiful Elodie Michaud, who happens to actually be the daughter of Megan Michaud, who is my legislative director, so people can look at a face. This is the kind of face, if not Elodie's face, that we are talking about. Here's a mom and a baby, too. These are the kinds of faces that we want people to keep in their mind because there are real people behind these numbers. It's easy to say we are going to cut money from the WIC program, Women, Infants, and Children program, and then you realize what that would mean to perhaps this mother and this baby and so many across the country.

Mrs. MALONEY. I would say so. And providing the resources for WIC, which provides food literally for children, for babies and their mothers, this is a fundamental measure of health and well-being around the country, the birth of children and the health of their mothers; and yet we are doing so poorly in it. We are 50th in the world in infant mortality. That is not a statistic; that is a scandal.

Taking money away from the support of these young babies, these are not irresponsible people that aren't carrying their weight. These are not people that are slackers, like some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about some people. They're not lazy; they just happen to be born poor. And in the richest country in the world, we have to be there. As John F. Kennedy said, we cannot balance the budget on the backs of the poor. It's wrong.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank you so much for your contributions—continuing contributions—to the well-being of women and children.

Yes, it's true that title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant also does things like combat preterm birth, teen pregnancies, preventing chronic conditions, reducing disparities that are often present in our soci-

ety. Let's be clear, not everybody has access to quality, affordable health services; and we want to improve that for more than 40 million women, infants, and children with special health care needs.

My State uses title V funding to reduce infant mortality, prevent teen pregnancies, and to ensure newborn screenings, to test children early on for things that can become chronic conditions and make sure that we take care of them early, and to coordinate care for children with physical disabilities. And the sequestration cuts will reduce critical funding to these efforts by over \$1.65 million in Illinois alone. And with those cuts, 306,000 fewer Illinois women, infants, and children can be served.

Another really important area that I think a lot of people don't focus on is training of doctors. One of the things that sequestration, these automatic budget cuts, will do is reduce our ability to train pediatric physicians needed to ensure access to quality health care services to children and adolescents.

The Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education program trains more than 40 percent of general pediatricians and 43 percent of all pediatric subspecialists. Sequestration, automatic cuts, would take \$21 million from this program forcing the reduction of residency slots, training of doctors, at Children's Hospitals across the country. We want to have these quality doctors that are able to make sure that they can care for our children.

I want to go back to something that Representative MALONEY raised, and that's the WIC program—Women, Infants and Children—and immunizations. Experts agree that we must combat our deficit by bringing down the total cost of health care. That's true, but sequestration could result in just the opposite. The sequestration cuts to programs such as what we call the food stamp program, the SNAP program, or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children and the 317 Immunization Program that will have their funding cut, if we are to reduce our national health care expenditures, we have to make sure that we fund those programs, those special nutrition programs and the immunization programs. They have a track record of saving money on future medical expenses.

Imagine, you're sending your children to school and they're sitting next to a child who simply cannot afford to get the kind of immunizations they need because those funds have been cut. None of us want that. I certainly don't want that for my grandchildren.

The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, the WIC program, improves health outcomes by providing nutritious food and nutrition and breast feeding education to women and young children. The WIC program has resulted in healthier pregnancies, healthier birth outcomes, and better growth and development of young children.

For every dollar we spend on a pregnant woman in the WIC program, as much as \$4.21 is saved in Medicaid expenditures because WIC reduces the risk for preterm birth by 25 percent and low birth weight babies by 44 percent. These are successful programs.

In spite of the proven success and cost savings from the WIC program, sequestration would cut \$529 million from the WIC program, which would allow the WIC program to serve approximately 735,000 fewer women and young children who are at nutrition risk, including 24,200 from my home State.

I see that I have been joined by a fearless and tireless advocate for women and children, particularly low-income women and children. This is my next-door neighbor and great friend and great Congresswoman from the great State of Wisconsin, GWEN MOORE.

Ms. MOORE. Well, I thank you so much, my good friend from Illinois, JAN SCHAKOWSKY. You have always, even before your tenure as a Member of Congress, been an advocate for good, healthy, nutritious food. It really occurs to me that kids can't wait. It's not as if we malnourish them now, that somehow when the economy picks up, we can supply them with calcium and vitamin A and vitamin C, protein and iron that they need retrospectively and say: well, let's just pick up where we left off. Here's this pregnant woman who, if she can just manage to get that child into the world, by the time they are three or four, we'll back up and provide them with that nourishment.

I can tell you that, JAN, you have for a long time been a shero in this. And so has my good friend, ROSA DELAURO from Connecticut, who will be joining us very soon as well.

We've got to take a balanced approach to this deficit reduction. There is just no question that these programs, which serve women, infants, children, will lose if sequestration takes place as scheduled. We know that every year, millions of women and children depend on health, nutrition, and other services that are provided through their State and local public health departments because of Federal funding.

These services not only include nutrition but well-child and well-mother checkups, basic immunizations, education on healthy eating and nutrition, and referrals, when appropriate, to programs like WIC, which help ensure a healthy start for women and children. Let's not fool ourselves, sequestration will cripple these efforts that help women and children.

According to one estimate, sequestration will eliminate nearly \$1 billion in Federal funding for research and programs designed to promote and protect the health of women and children. Many of these programs have already been subject to two straight years of funding cuts and left flat or near-flat funding prior to that. Sequester will cut even deeper and for much longer.

□ 1500

So when we start saying we have to have a balanced approach in terms of raising revenue and cuts, we have already cut \$1.7 trillion from these programs. You can cut to the bone and into the bone when you start talking about cutting these programs any more.

Some make the argument that our Nation can no longer afford to invest in programs that support the health and well-being of women and children. I would argue that we cannot afford not to make these investments. We sure hear a lot about "family values" that, quite frankly, isn't reflected in the support of funding for programs that aim to provide the most basic of necessities for women and children in need.

I want to talk about one of these programs, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). WIC serves over 9 million mothers and young children every month, including a majority of infants throughout our Nation, and about one in four pregnant women. The program focuses on low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children under age 5 who are at nutritional risk. We're talking about women and youngsters who are low-income and at risk for some very troubling health and developmental outcomes and very expensive outcomes for our Nation down the road as their health deteriorates because we did not do basic preventive things like giving them a decent meal.

Research has consistently shown that participation in WIC improves nutrition, resulting in overall healthier pregnancies, healthier birth outcomes, and better growth and development of young children. Yet, this hard-fought progress and the lives of at-risk women and children are at risk due to pending budget cuts.

Administrative costs for these programs is just a steal, only about 7.5 percent, meaning that the vast majority of these funds go to getting healthy food, education, and referrals to women, infants, and children in need. So when we talk about the cuts that are called for under sequestration, we aren't talking about trimming overhead or waste. We're talking about taking away food—food, people—and vital services from vulnerable populations. We're talking about denying an infant access to good, healthy breast milk and the food package that they need to help develop normally.

WIC is a short-term intervention that makes a lifelong difference. On average, a woman participates for 13 months, but science tells us that those 13 months make a heck of a difference to mothers and children over a lifetime.

If we can't agree as a nation that ensuring pregnant women, infants, and children are adequately nourished is a must, then what can we agree on? We will not balance the budget by cutting WIC and other Federal programs like

the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Healthy Start, and HIV/AIDS programs.

WIC represents less than two-tenths percent of the Federal budget. Funding immunizations for children did not put our Nation in this fiscal mess, but it is these proven, cost-effective innovations that help us all which are poised to bear the brunt of these cuts. In allowing sequestration to occur, we put lives in jeopardy in spite of the considerable evidence that these programs are making a difference and saving costs to the taxpayers down the line.

Thank you so much for this time, JAN. Thank you for doing this Special Order. When we start talking about food, we're talking about a very basic need. And if we're talking about cutting food from infants, we're talking about not making a hard choice, we're talking about making a cruel choice.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Thank you so much, not only for your words today, but for all your work that you do on behalf of women and children every day.

I want to call now on one of the incredible advocates and leaders when it comes to making sure that our children, in particular, and low-income people have adequate nutrition in a country that is the richest in the world, an advocate for women and children from the State of Connecticut, ROSA DELAURO.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very, very much. There are not enough words to express our thanks collectively to you, Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY, for calling this Special Order today.

As I was coming to the floor, I saw our colleague CAROLYN MALONEY, and our colleague GWEN MOORE just completed her remarks, and we know the strength of her passion, and I know that waiting to speak today, as well, is Congresswoman LOIS CAPPS.

The issues that we talk about today are not just about women; it's about our families and what's happening in the lives of our families. It has been such an incredible road for families today, given the nature of the recession and how deep that recession was and how basically people are trying to hang on and to try to make their way to take care of themselves and their families. It's about maternal and child health. It's about their well-being. And I think that it is appropriate to talk about this now.

You know, we did just come through an election, and I think one of the things that we saw in this election is that the issues that face women and children and their families were front and center. Women collectively addressed these issues and began to perk up their ears and to look to see: How am I going to take care of my family? Who is watching out for me and for my family?

I know, as you are and my colleagues on this side of the aisle, we are very grateful for the decisions that they made, and now we have to make good

on the promises that we made to families, and they are promises. We have a moral responsibility to address these issues of nutrition and health in this Nation. This is not something—when people want to say that there isn't any money to do these efforts, let's take a look at other areas where there is money and the enormous subsidies that we pay out to various interests and where we provide our Tax Code which we can use for good purposes but oftentimes may be used for a purpose that's contrary to the well-being of this Nation. Let's look to those places first before we start to look at cuts that affect the people in that photograph. They're real. They're not statistics. And this institution has that moral responsibility and that obligation to do well by them.

My colleague, GWEN MOORE, talked about the WIC program, the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, short-term program, science-based. It's a lifetime of good nutrition and health behaviors for at-risk women and children.

What we have here is the investment in this program. What does it do? It doesn't just sink to the bottom of the ocean. It means healthier pregnancies, healthier birth outcomes, growth and the development of young children. Over half the babies born in the United States every year and 9 million mothers every month participate in this program all across the United States.

My colleague, Congresswoman MOORE, talked exclusively about the WIC program. I was going to do that, but let me take a different tack. Let me talk about the bounty in this Nation that you spoke about, my colleague. This is a land of plenty. We produce more food than any other nation in the world.

I will tell you about my congressional district, the greater New Haven, Connecticut, district. One out of seven people in my district go to bed hungry. They don't know where their next meal is coming from. Connecticut, statistically, is the richest State in the Nation. It is essentially because we have something called Fairfield County and the Gold Coast where there's a lot of affluence. But we also have cities like New Haven and Hartford and Bridgeport and others who have families who are at risk.

□ 1510

But what's happened with the issue when people talk about food insecurity, you know what it means, I know what it means, Congresswoman CAPPS knows what it means. It means people are hungry, and they don't know where their next meal is coming from. And we're now looking at food pantries that are out of food. There are all kinds of drives to fill up these shelves so that people who never thought they would have to use this kind of a service are in fact looking at the need to put food on their table.

And yet we look at a set of circumstances here in the programs that

we have jurisdiction over where we would see \$134 billion in cuts to the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or the SNAP program. What that means is when you have that massive cut there, millions of people are going to be jettisoned from the ability to feed their families and feed themselves. And that mother and child in that photograph are going to be without access to food. It is unconscionable.

And then I will just say one more point. The Emergency Food Assistance Program, which is a program for families who are not eligible for food stamps, their funding is dependent upon what happens in the food stamp program. So the young woman in Branford, Connecticut, who came to an event with me, in a blue-collar town, the young woman had a job as a human resources administrator, helped to invest pension funds, had three sons, 18, 14 and 10, she got up and said, I am not eligible for food stamps so I come to the food bank to get emergency food assistance. She and her family, three grown boys, eat one meal a day in the United States of America, a land of plenty. She had tears in her eyes. She wants a job. She wants to go to work. She hasn't been able to find one. Connecticut has 9 percent unemployment. So her family is eating one meal a day. It's outrageous. It's unconscionable.

We have the ability in this institution to change that so that our children don't go to bed hungry at night. That is not who we are. That's not where our values are. It is that moral responsibility. And if we move forward with what they're talking about in these deep cuts, this sequestration, all it is is letting people know about the deep cuts, and there will be even more cuts to food programs, nutrition programs, which will rob people of their lives and their ability to succeed. And it's particularly important for our children, our babies, our toddlers.

Let's have the courage not to make this happen and to pull back from these unconscionable cuts to our food and nutrition programs.

Thank you for doing this. God bless you.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Thank you for your passion, which is obvious every day, for making sure that we make the smart investments in our children and in women and in health care in this country. Thank you, ROSA DELAURO.

And now it is my pleasure to bring up one of the handful of trained nurses that are in this House of Representatives. LOIS CAPPS from California has been a leader on health care and all those programs that are really going to help our families to live the kinds of lives that all of us want to live in the United States. So thank you for joining us, LOIS CAPPS of California.

Mrs. CAPPS. I rise to voice my very strong support of our Nation's maternal and child health programs. And I want to thank my colleague from Illinois, JAN SCHAKOWSKY, for getting the

idea that we come together around this topic today because of the implications that it has for the beautiful young woman and her child that you're picturing next to you that is a reminder to all of us that these are not numbers when we're talking about sequestration. They really have impacts in people's very lives.

So it's an honor for me to follow our colleague, ROSA DELAURO from Connecticut, and also to have as part of your discussion GWEN MOORE, a very eloquent spokesperson from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. So, really, this is very diverse in terms of regions of the country that are going to be impacted should we ever cross this threshold. But most of the public discussion we've had so far on this fiscal cliff, however it's described, that we face, the discussion has been about taxes, about who's going to pay what in taxes.

But what has been so underreported and overlooked, which is why I'm so grateful to you for calling this out today for us, is the impacts that sequestration cuts would have on our economy, but especially on that vital element of our economy which is our most vulnerable in our society—our children.

They're our future. They are not just statistics. They are real little people who cannot wait for services because their bodies will change, their minds will be stunted. They will lose out if we withhold support for them. And I speak from my many years of being a nurse, as you described, and being a nurse in our public sector, in our public schools and a public health nurse. And I've seen firsthand what happens when we cut services to our children. We need to be investing in our children because they are our economic engine for tomorrow and we cannot afford to leave one of them behind.

We, therefore, can't afford to slash the very programs that will give them the kind of healthy start in life. You invest a dollar up front in a child and you recoup that dollar so many times over their lifetime and you prevent a lot of other kinds of dollars from being spent in ways that we don't want to. But sequestration would be devastating for our children.

I focused on my State of California in terms of looking at what this would be like. These cuts, should sequestration come to pass, would be so devastating to the health and well-being of hundreds and thousands of women and children in the State I come from. For example, in the program that we've all been talking about because it's so central to what families need—food security—the Women, Infants and Children's program that helps those who don't have enough for their children to give them that healthy start, over 120,000 women and children would be cut from this essential program just in California if sequestration came to be. And this provides nutrition assistance, vital links to a healthy, thriving brain and body for families that might not have access to healthy food.

For Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grants, nearly 400,000 fewer women and children would be served by these block grants that go to the State to provide the essential services in the local communities. And so the ripple effect down our State and throughout our communities would be so tremendous because these services provide a wide range of health care and they allow the expansion of certain quality health care programs for children, for example, with disabilities.

In California, we would be facing, should sequestration happen, 2,000 fewer women having access to breast and cervical screenings, the preventive services that keep cancer full-blown from occurring in these women's lives, so costly to them personally, to their families, but also taxpayers, and nearly a million dollars—and this is what I want to close by focusing on, because we don't stop and think when we cut a million dollars from the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program, in sequestration a million dollars would be cut just for these training programs in California. That program makes sure that we have enough resources necessary to train the next generation of pediatric physicians, people who are there on the front line with families to pull them through what they face in life.

I met the real-life impact of this program when a remarkable young man came to Capitol Hill from California last year, Max Page. Now, you may not remember his name, but you probably remember if you watched the Super Bowl in 2011 little Darth Vader in the ad, the popular Volkswagen Super Bowl commercial. He's a real young child. He's only 7 years old. And I came to meet him here on Capitol Hill last year. He was born with a congenital heart defect—not uncommon. But it has required numerous surgeries during the 7 years of his short life.

□ 1520

He is being treated at Children's Hospital in Los Angeles, which my colleagues from California know very well as an outstanding medical facility serving a wide region in the Southwest.

Last year, when Max came to Washington with his parents and little brother, he came to tell Members of Congress his own story and how important it is that we continue to invest in preparing new doctors to care for our children. I know it's every parent's worst fear what will happen if their child becomes sick, not just a runny nose or a sore throat, but seriously ill with perhaps a life-threatening or a chronic condition that needs lifelong treating. We owe it to every parent in America to do what we can to make sure that every child has access to the best health care available if they need it. We don't want them to be concerned that there is not going to be that trained pediatrician, that hospital to send their sick child to should that happen, and it's because we couldn't

get our act together and avoid the sequestration.

So I'm so pleased that you took the time to organize this hour of sharing with the American people the impact of sequestration, that it would have such a profound effect on our lives when we think about ensuring that every child in America gets a healthy start to life. We take it for granted that every small child needs and deserves this right in this country that we are proud to live in, the United States of America.

So we need to come together now on behalf of our Nation's children and their mothers and their families to stop these sequestration cuts, to ensure that we have a balanced approach to reducing our debt, and to continue to support our communities and the frontline services that they provide to our families, because our smallest, our most vulnerable and their families, they're depending on us now in this hour.

So again, I thank you for bringing us together, my colleague from Illinois, and for focusing us on the real-life impact of what we're facing here with the cliff.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Let me also just underscore the point you made about training pediatricians and pediatric specialists. That would affect, across the board, everyone who seeks—this is not just for vulnerable communities or individuals, but all of us with small children want to make sure that the doctors are there when our kids may need them. So this is very important. I'm glad you brought them up. Thank you.

Mrs. CAPPS. Thank you for this opportunity.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I want to just mention another cost-effective reason that we should avoid cuts. For example, we have immunization programs that decrease our future health care costs, and let me just give you the actual dollar numbers.

Every dollar we spend on the childhood vaccine series through this program saves our health care system \$16.50 in future medical costs. By anybody's estimation, that's a really good return on investment, \$16.50 back for every dollar that we spend on childhood vaccines.

Another aspect of sequestration cuts that would really hurt everyone are the cuts for research into the health challenges facing our country. The proposed cuts to the National Institutes of Health of almost \$2.5 billion will cause irreparable harm to our research infrastructure and our ability to treat and cure diseases. Eliminating funding for almost 2,400 research projects will decrease our ability to identify new methods to prevent and combat health challenges such as cancer and diabetes, impede our ability to remain the world leader in biomedical research, eliminate jobs in local communities throughout this country, and hinder our ability to train and develop the fu-

ture leaders of our biomedical sciences workforce. Research into costly diseases affecting mothers and babies will be especially harmed by these cuts.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which is responsible for conducting and funding research into these diseases, has the lowest percentage of grant applications funded of all the NIH institutes. The \$106 million cut to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will likely worsen this trend and dampen our hopes of finding innovative treatments and cures for conditions that are affecting mothers and babies. These are just some of the examples of the devastating effect of sequestration cuts to maternal and child health programs and research. We can't afford these cuts.

So I just want to end this hour by saying that all of us want to make sure that we do put our fiscal house in order. But the real question is, at what cost are we going to do it to certain people? Who is actually going to pay? I think we all have an interest in making sure that we keep our children, our mothers, and our families healthy, well fed, and make sure that we raise productive children in this country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PLATTS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today we honor seven Members of Congress from California who have honorably served in the United States House of Representatives. The combined experience, knowledge, and expertise of my departing colleagues will be sorely missed.

I have been joined by some of my California Members who will be coming in and out; they may wish to speak and we will be happy to yield to them. But first we have a good friend from North Dakota who is also departing, U.S. Representative RICK BERG, and I will yield to him.

Mr. BERG. I want to thank the gentleman from California.

It's been a distinct honor for me to represent the people of North Dakota in this Congress, the 112th Congress.

I ran for Congress because I believed that we needed to continue to have an economic environment, an economic climate that has stability and encourages growth and encourages jobs. And I'm sure we can all agree that there is more work that needs to be done. But I'm hopeful in the days, the weeks, the months, and the year ahead that we can finally come together, not as Democrats and not as Republicans, but as Americans who are concerned about the future and concerned about that next generation. In doing so, I know

that we will tackle the challenges that our country faces.

I'm always proud to tell the people I meet that I represent North Dakota. Down here in Washington, we are the envy of the Nation. We have the lowest unemployment in the country, a budget surplus, we are seeing unprecedented economic growth, and one of the brightest futures ahead.

To the great people of the State of North Dakota, I want to express my deepest gratitude for giving me the opportunity to be North Dakota's voice, a voice here in the U.S. House of Representatives for the last 2 years. I would also like to thank my staff for their hard work. I've put them through some long hours serving the people of North Dakota, and I know the people of North Dakota appreciated the hard work and the dedication that they brought forward.

My faith in the democratic process is unwavering, and I truly believe that America's brightest days are ahead. Serving the people of North Dakota in Congress was an adventure and an experience of a lifetime. It's something that I will always look back at with pride and appreciation. Personally, I'm not sure what lies ahead, but I'll say this: it will be great spending a lot more time in the great State of North Dakota. Thank you, and may God bless.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank you for your service.

Mr. Speaker, we have a number of people coming shortly, but first I'd like to say some words about the dean of our California delegation, JERRY LEWIS.

JERRY was first elected in 1978 to the United States House of Representatives. We're losing a great man with the retirement of a good friend to all of us, and certainly a mentor to me, JERRY LEWIS.

□ 1530

From his early days in Congress, JERRY LEWIS has worked tirelessly for the good of the Nation and for the well-being of his constituents. Whether it was securing water supplies for southern California, rebuilding our defense programs, supporting the nascent unmanned aerial vehicle, eliminating wasteful spending, or improving the quality of life for thousands of Inland Empire residents, JERRY LEWIS has been the definition of a leader and a patriot.

His great depth of knowledge will be sorely missed by the entire House and especially the House Appropriations Committee, where he served as the chairman and ranking member. I know all of us are grateful for JERRY's years of service to our country, and we'll miss his vision, his leadership, his sense of humor, and certainly his intellect.

I congratulate JERRY on his retirement. And while he will be deeply missed in Washington, D.C., he has much to look forward to as he enjoys

retired life with his wonderful wife, Arlene, his children, and his grandchildren.

Next I would like to take a moment to say a few words about the former California attorney general, Congressman DAN LUNGREN. Congressman LUNGREN was first elected to Congress in 1978, where his legal background was instrumental in his leadership on judiciary, criminal justice, and immigration issues. He was called back to State service in 1989 and successfully ran for attorney general, where he served from 1991 to 1999.

As attorney general, Congressman LUNGREN helped author, and later defended in court, California's landmark Three Strikes and You're Out law. During his tenure and due to his tough on crime policies, crime plunged 30 percent to historic lows in California.

After a few years in the private sector and the aftermath of September 11, 2001, Congressman LUNGREN decided to return to Congress and was reelected in 2004. Since his return, Congressman LUNGREN has used his time and talents as a member of the Judiciary and the Homeland Security Committees.

Throughout his career, Congressman LUNGREN has been supported by his wonderful wife, Bobbi, and their family.

Thank you, Congressman LUNGREN. Your contributions to both California and our country will be long remembered. And I know you're very proud of your alma mater, Notre Dame, as they head toward another national championship.

Now I would like to return to California again with DAVID DREIER, who is the current chairman of our California Republican delegation. DAVID was elected as part of the Reagan revolution in 1980. He has remained true to the principles of free markets, free trade, limited government, strong national defense, and personal freedom during his 31 years of service.

Congressman DREIER holds the distinction of being the youngest chairman of the House Rules Committee and the first from California. As chairman of the Rules Committee, Congressman DREIER has been instrumental in restoring regular order to the House, ensuring Members' voices are heard on legislation, and supporting the ideals of civil debate in the House.

Congressman DREIER has also been a leader in reforming Congress to increase transparency, demand accountability, and ensure dignity of the United States House of Representatives.

In 2001, Mr. DREIER was unanimously selected by his California colleagues to chair the State's Republican congressional delegation, where he leads California's House Republicans on critical statewide issues. Congressman DREIER's leadership, especially as chairman of the House Rules Committee, will be sorely missed.

Next is someone I have also worked with for many years. We had worked

together to address California water supply issues and reform the Endangered Species Act, Congressman WALLY HERGER.

WALLY has been a tremendous asset to his constituents and certainly to this body. During his time in Congress, Congressman HERGER has been a vocal and active supporter of efforts to enhance and improve flood control and water storage infrastructure to meet the public health and safety needs of growing communities in northern California. He's also been a strong supporter of improved forest management to protect communities from catastrophic wildfire and provide local economic development opportunities. Accordingly, he has been a champion of several pieces of commonsense forest health legislation, including the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act of 1998 and the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

Congressman HERGER was instrumental in the reauthorization expansion of the 1996 welfare reform law. The reauthorization measure enacted in 2006 strengthened the 1996 law to help even more parents on welfare go to work and further strengthened their families.

In the 112th Congress, Congressman HERGER was selected chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health and was a leader in fighting the government takeover of health care.

In addition to many accomplishments in Congress, Congressman HERGER and his wife, Pamela, are proud parents and grandparents of 9 children and 12 grandchildren. Congressman HERGER's spirit, tenacity, intelligence, and leadership have been the hallmark of a distinguished career, and we certainly salute him as he retires.

And I'm now happy to yield to Mr. HERGER.

Mr. HERGER. I thank my good friend from California (Mr. CALVERT) for those kind remarks and your great friendship over the years and great leadership that you have offered.

I was deeply honored and humbled when the good people of northern California elected me 26 years ago to be their Representative. I came to Washington as President Ronald Reagan, one of my personal heroes, was wrapping up the final years of his second term. That was more than a quarter century ago, and yet the years have moved by at a breathtaking pace.

Time does not permit me to even begin to recount the memories. There have been incredible highs and incredible lows, but I always treasure the time I was allowed to serve in this amazing institution that was forged by the wisdom of our Founding Fathers.

I have mixed feelings today. I will deeply miss the company of dedicated colleagues who have become my good friends. I value and treasure the members of my staff who have literally become a second family, and I know I will

feel a sense of loss when we say good-bye. I know that when I pick up the morning newspaper next January and I read about the enormously important issues that are being put to a vote, a part of me will wish I could still be here to fight the battle.

And yet I look forward to the next phase of my life. I want to see more of those 12 grandchildren. I get to have more time with my dear wife, Pam, the most supportive spouse any man could hope and pray for. And I know that when I step down, a host of deeply committed patriotic colleagues will do everything in their power to advance the cause of liberty.

I am greatly encouraged by the dedication and passion of the large class of Republican Members who were swept into office in the historic election of 2010. I am also very gratified that northern California will be represented next year by a Republican freshman who knows what it is like to drive a tractor and get mud on his boots. I have confidence in this new generation of leaders.

I cannot leave this Congress without saying a few words about the wonderful people of northern California. In my rural district, you will find farmers with rough hands and sunburned faces. You will find tough timber fallers and mill workers. The people of rural northern California have that old-fashioned and refreshing patriotism that leads them to post this kind of sign at the county line: "Where we honor veterans."

In my two decades of service, the thing that has always struck me the most about my constituents is that what they really want most from the Federal Government is simply to be left alone. They do not want a new program. They want to run their small businesses, their farms, and their mills without being wrapped up in 15 yards of red tape. They want to compete. They want to prosper.

They understand the premise of this country: personal liberty; the freedom to pursue a dream; the concept of risk and reward. That's not too much to ask. For their sake and for the sake of all Americans, I ask my colleagues to get back to the roots of our Nation, to freshly embrace our heritage, to trust the ingenuity of the American people to thrive and prosper if we will simply get out of their way.

I have deeply appreciated the opportunity to serve with you, and I extend my deepest thanks to the constituents of northern California for allowing me the extraordinary privilege of fighting for them in the United States House of Representatives.

□ 1540

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the gentleman. I want you to know how much of a privilege and an honor it has been for me to serve with you for the last 20 years. I'm grateful.

Mr. HERGER. I thank my good friend.

Mr. CALVERT. Next, I yield to DAN LUNGREN, one of our senior Members, a former attorney general from the State of California. I have to point out he is a great fan and alumnus of Notre Dame.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank my friend for yielding, and I must say that I very much appreciate the time that he has taken to recognize those of us who are leaving this institution who hail from the State of California.

Twenty-four years ago, in 1988, I stood on this floor during this month to say good-bye to the House for the first time. I was privileged to be elected in 1978, just before Ronald Reagan came to Washington, D.C. I was proud to be one of the first seven Members of Congress to endorse him for President in 1979 and to travel with him at that time. I recall that whenever he was campaigning east of the Mississippi, he asked those of us Members of Congress who supported him to attend his political press conferences with him. What we would do is basically stand behind him and use ourselves as a backdrop to show that Ronald Reagan had some connection with Washington, D.C. It was a proud moment for me.

It was even a greater experience for me to serve for 8 years in the Congress while he was President of the United States. He, in fact, showed that you can change a country and you can change a world through the power of your ideas. It was wonderful to be a foot soldier in the army of Ronald Reagan as we transformed this House, as we transformed this Congress, as we transformed this Nation, and as we allowed liberty to ring much louder than it had before.

One of my proudest moments in the House of Representatives is being a member of the House Administration Committee that accepted the statue of Ronald Reagan from the State of California to be one of the two official statues here in the House Chamber. I was privileged to write the legislation which officially accepted it. If you look at that legislation, it permanently places the Ronald Reagan statue in the rotunda of the United States. So it will take a positive vote of the Congress to ever remove it. That is probably appropriate.

When people look at that statue of Ronald Reagan, they should see the crack along the base, and those cracks are there because that is a piece of the Berlin Wall with Ronald Reagan standing above it. Our belief at the time was that this would allow for generations in the future, children in the future, when they're accompanied by their parents, to ask their parents why they would put a statue here honoring a President that's cracked at its base, and it will allow those parents and others to explain to those children the story of the defeat of communism and the victory of freedom.

For 10 years, I was able to work here in the House. I went home 2 years later

and ran for attorney general. I was lucky enough to be attorney general of California for 8 years. Following an unsuccessful attempt to be Governor, I thought that I was finished with public service, but I happened to be here in Washington, D.C. on 9/11. I happened to be one of those not here in the Capitol, but in an office building downtown, one of those which was evacuated. We stood on the street corner for hours until we were allowed back in the building.

I recall that while it was a terrifying moment, it was a unifying moment because people that you didn't know, black, white, Hispanic, and Asian, were all coming up to one another and asking who was attacking us. It was a threat, but it was also unifying in that we felt they were attacking us. It didn't matter what our color was. It didn't matter what our religious belief happened to be. It was that we were all Americans.

I was joining a law firm at the time, and I was going to have an office here in Washington, D.C., and I had the copies of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights that had been made off the original copies and given to those of us as Members of Congress on the bicentennial of the Constitution. After I went back to the office, I got a hammer and some nails, and I tacked it up to the wall because I was trying to make a statement that no matter who it was that was attacking this Nation and us, they weren't going to succeed and they weren't going to destroy this country and they weren't going to destroy this constitutional democracy. I vowed at that time if I had the opportunity, I would seek public office again to see if I could add something to the fight against terrorism.

So I've been privileged to be a member of the Homeland Security Committee for 8 years, and I've been privileged to be a member of the Judiciary Committee where we've worked on FISA, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and we worked on other acts that were extremely important like the PATRIOT Act, where on the one hand we ensured that the civil liberties of this country would not be trampled upon, but we also ensured that this Nation would not be destroyed by those who wish us ill and wish to destroy us.

I've been privileged to serve as chairman of the House Administration Committee and served before that as the ranking member in attempting to try and make this House function better and attempting to help Members become better Members in servicing their constituents, and to try and provide a modicum of security for this House to ensure that this institution is not attacked physically or through the cyberworld, or in other ways.

I have to say when you are lucky enough to be one of the less than 11,000 people in the history of this Nation to be a Member of this House, to be a Member of the Congress, you realize how lucky you are, you realize what a

privilege it is, and you realize that this institution was here before you were, will be here after you leave; and if you can put a mark on it that helps it maintain its integrity and allows it to be the symbol of freedom that it has been, that you will have achieved something.

One of the things I attempted to do, and was successful in, was making sure that the national motto “In God We Trust” is not only here over the rostrum, but as people come to the new entry way to the Congress of the United States, the CVC, the Capitol Visitors Center, the first thing they see are the words “In God We Trust” illuminated in stone. So in a funny way you can say I left my mark on this place. One would not think it would be controversial; but believe it or not, we were sued for putting that up there. But it is there, and it will be there as long as this institution remains.

I would just say thank you to those who have elected me. I was privileged to serve from southern California and northern California. I was privileged to represent the entire State. I was privileged to have my children on the floor with me as I was sworn in and have my grandchildren on the floor with me when I was sworn in in my second tour. Not many men and women get that opportunity. So I thank the people of my State.

I thank my colleagues from all over the country, but particularly those from California. We are a band of brothers and sisters. We’ve worked together over the years. We have worked, I think, with integrity, with honesty, and hopefully with a modicum of humility, understanding how important this place is and understanding that as long as you consider what you do important and yourself not so important, you will succeed.

So I thank my friend from California, and I thank my colleagues from California for this opportunity to at least say another good-bye.

□ 1550

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the gentleman. I certainly wish you well, and I know Notre Dame will do very well in the coming days and weeks.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Will the gentleman yield for just one moment?

Mr. CALVERT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. It was 24 years ago that I left this House, I went to the LA Coliseum, I saw Notre Dame beat SC, and then I went on to see them win the national championship. Last Saturday, I went to the LA Coliseum, and I saw Notre Dame beat SC. In 6 weeks, I’m going to go to the national championship game and see Notre Dame win again. I don’t know whether I’ll have another 24 years, however.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the gentleman.

We are going to go out of order for a minute, and I yield to our good friend from Illinois (Mr. DOLD).

Mr. DOLD. I want to thank my good friend for yielding, and I certainly want to thank my colleague Mr. LUNGREN, who is the chairman, for his leadership over the course of these many years.

It is, indeed, one of the highest honors and privileges of my life to be able to represent the people of Illinois’ 10th Congressional District in this esteemed body. I’ve always remembered who I work for and what they wanted to see accomplished, and the importance of bringing thoughtful, independent leadership to the Congress.

When I first ran, I saw far too many people—far too many Americans—who were struggling and out of work in a tough economy. As a small business owner, I certainly understand firsthand the pressures that small business owners and family businesses are facing all across the country. I felt that the Federal Government was making it harder and harder for me to put the key in the door and open up my business each and every day. Frankly, they should be doing quite the opposite. We here should be trying to make it easier for businesses to open up their doors, easier for them to hire that next individual.

I’ve talked at length in this Chamber about my Main Street Jobs Agenda. With its focus on pro-growth tax reform, increasing exports and manufacturing, access to capital for small businesses, making investments in infrastructure, utilizing domestic energy resources, the importance of STEM education, and implementing smarter regulations as opposed to simply more of them, I do believe that this is the best recipe for moving our country forward and for getting our economy back on track. Now, there is certainly much more work to be done in the future, but I do want to recognize two important steps that we have taken in the 112th Congress.

This Chamber has advanced—and I have been proud to support—a framework for tax reform that is focused on economic growth and on providing much-needed tax relief to American families. The realization of this tax reform will be essential in helping our economy reach its full potential in the future.

I am also proud of the work that we have been able to do to promote domestic manufacturing, exports, and jobs created by them. As the second-largest manufacturing district in the Nation, we know how important it is to have trade agreements, which we passed with Colombia, Panama and South Korea, and we are already seeing the positive impact that these agreements are having today on jobs back home.

I would also like to take this time to highlight a number of more locally focused achievements, specifically noteworthy for the people of Illinois’ 10th Congressional District.

For nearly 20 years we’ve been working closely with the local coalition of stakeholders and the Army Corps of

Engineers, with the U.S. EPA and the Illinois EPA to try to clean up Waukegan Harbor and to delist it as an area of concern. For Lake County, it is the gateway to the Great Lakes. I am pleased to say that that cleanup has begun and that we are going to delist that. That did happen under our watch, and it’s something that a number of us are very, very proud of.

Of vital interest to every person in the 10th Congressional District is our transportation system. In this Congress, we passed a 2-year transportation bill, one which I can say is good and fair for our district. I fought hard and, yes, even broke with the party when I felt that the legislation that was drafted would jeopardize our priorities and the people in the district. Fortunately, these concerns were remedied in the final legislation, and I am proud that we were able to come together in a bipartisan fashion to pass a transportation bill.

I also want to highlight the STOCK Act, which included some legislation that I had fought for—my “no pensions for felons” language. This provision strengthened existing Federal law to ensure that taxpayers are not funding congressional pensions for lawmakers convicted of public corruption crimes. As residents of Illinois are all too familiar with our recent Governor, Rod Blagojevich, this provision has special meaning, unfortunately, to the constituents of Illinois. Yet the interests of the people of the 10th District and, I would argue, of our country obviously carry beyond our own borders.

I was proud to lead an early effort in showing a commitment of the House freshmen to make sure that foreign aid in this early budgetary crisis would not be jeopardized for our one true ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel. This included showing some support for what has now become widely known as the Iron Dome rocket defense system, but our focus in the Middle East certainly has not stopped there.

We have gone to great lengths in this Congress to zero in on what I believe is the greatest threat we have to our own national security, and that is a nuclear armed Iran. I’ve been pleased to team with Representative TED DEUTCH and Senator KIRK on a number of bills to confront this threat. Our actions have ranged from strengthening sanctions on Iran’s energy sector to promoting human rights and democracy inside Iran and much more. In fact, one of our most important accomplishments in this Congress will have been a strong sanctions package, which passed both Houses this summer and which included these provisions that we authored.

Finally, I would like to highlight the ongoing work to pass a bipartisan budget agreement. This is an initiative that I have been proud to advance, starting with a bipartisan letter that urges the supercommittee to go big—to put everything on the table—with a debt reduction agreement that puts literally everything that people don’t

want to talk about out into the open and on the table in order to try to structure a deal that will, in essence, put our economy on a course to fiscal solvency.

I certainly look forward to continuing these bipartisan efforts. Yet again, we find ourselves today at the fiscal cliff. Just today, I had an opportunity to sit down with Erskine Bowles and Alan Simpson and other members of the “brave 38” who voted for the only bipartisan budget to come to the floor in, I guess, a generation. I hope that we can come together and talk about something bigger—bigger solutions, not deals. We want solutions to the problems we face because that’s what the American public, I believe, needs.

Governing in a democracy is not easy. It requires compromise, and it requires working together. Yet, as I’ve often said, putting people before politics and progress before partisanship is the only way that we can truly move this country forward and to have a better future.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the gentleman for his service.

Next, I would like to recognize our dean, the dean of the California Republican delegation, Congressman JERRY LEWIS.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Thank you very much, my colleague KEN CALVERT, for holding this hour for members of the California delegation and for friends beyond that. Your kind remarks earlier about my work here is much more than I would like to take the time to talk about, but I do very much appreciate your mentioning my bride, Arlene, in all of this because, as you know, she is my partner in all of my work.

In thinking about any remarks that might have been made regarding my years of service here, one of the first things that comes to mind was early on in my career when I experienced a major flood in California, the 1938 flood. I’ll never forget dropping a ping-pong ball out my back window. It fell a couple of feet and hit the water and floated out through the back fence. During my years of service here we’ve had a chance to address questions like that. The Seven Oaks Dam—a huge facility in southern California sponsored by the Corps of Engineers—made it possible to assure that such a flood will never occur again in the region known as the Inland Empire.

It has been a great privilege of mine, most of all, to recall the fact that the vast percentage of issues that we deal with here in the House have almost nothing to do with partisan politics. It’s very, very important that we be willing to recognize that, in working together, we can make a difference on behalf of the American people.

At home, issues like the Proton Therapy Center at Loma Linda University, which provides for a noninvasive cancer treatment that has a dramatic impact upon issues like small tumors

in the human brain, like prostate cancer, even breast cancer—a noninvasive treatment as a result of nonpartisan, bipartisan support for the kind of medical research that is a part of the National Institutes of Health.

Over the years, probably the greatest privilege I’ve had is to serve for a short time as the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, the committee where I’ve spent my life. During that time, issues like the unmanned aerial vehicle, which has been a part of our work, have, indeed, made a difference for those of us who care about making certain that in the future America continues to be the force for peace in the world.

□ 1600

But most importantly, Congressman CALVERT, I want you to know that as the new chairman of the California Republican delegation, I’m proud of the fact that you are my colleague and friend. In the years ahead, we will continue to work together on behalf of the people of our region.

Mr. CALVERT. I certainly thank the gentleman. Not only has he been a great colleague of all of us in California, but a great friend to every one of us. I’d say we’ll miss you, but I know we will be seeing you around both in California and here in Washington, D.C.

Next, I would like to introduce the new dean of the California delegation, the incoming dean next year, DANA ROHRBACHER from Orange County, California.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. I would say that I have big shoes to fill, but I don’t think I will ever be able to fill Congressman LEWIS’ shoes. He has a list of accomplishments that I just don’t know anybody else in this body who has more to be proud of and more over the years who’s meant as much to me as JERRY LEWIS.

When he talked about the dam, I happen to represent an area in California, Orange County, California, in which that man, because of what he did, with Mr. CALVERT at his side, has built the Santa Ana River project that protects tens of thousands of homes from flood damage, and it was due to their hard work. I was supporting them, but they were providing the leadership that got that through the Congress.

So today we are saluting JERRY LEWIS, but also saluting the other Members who are not going to be with us next year:

WALLY HERGER, who was here earlier, a man who fought so long and hard for the timber industry and the economic well-being of Northern California;

DAN LUNGREN, who is a highly principled person who we all look to, a man with strong religious and principled positions, you can’t help but admire him, and a man who was the attorney general of the State of California as well as then running for Congress twice. I might add that I took DAN LUNGREN’S seat when he decided not to run for

Congress and run for higher office in the State of California;

DAVE DREIER, who is one of the best liked people here in the United States Congress—besides JERRY LEWIS. I will have to say, DAVE DREIER is one of the nicest guys. And he has had such authority in his hands, and it is very hard to be as nice as DAVE DREIER is and to hold the authority he has as chairman of the Rules Committee;

BRIAN BILBRAY, he is leaving us as well. BRIAN, from San Diego, I have had a lot of problems with BRIAN because before he was elected, I was the best surfer in the United States Congress. Of course, there were no other surfers at that time, so that accolade really wasn’t as important. But then BRIAN comes along and spoils that little bragadocio that I was able to do. BRIAN has been so active on science issues. I have worked closely with him on small modular reactors and on water quality for our coastline;

MARY BONO MACK is perhaps one of the most lovely Members of Congress that I can imagine. She has been hard-working. She came here with her husband. Her husband, as we know, had an accident. She was elected in his seat and has done a terrific job ever since she took office in this very tragic way, but she made the most of it. She has done wonderful things for the Inland Empire in California;

And finally, ELTON GALLEGLY, who represents the area of southern California up in the area where you have the Reagan Library, which is located in his district. ELTON GALLEGLY was a mayor before he came to the House of Representatives. He represents more than just about anybody else here of that promotion, that natural evolution of someone who has been active in their community, was elected to local office, and then came to serve his time in Washington to put those skills to use for his country.

So all of these people have made huge contributions. It’s been my honor.

Before I came to work here, for 7 years I worked in the Reagan White House. I worked for President Ronald Reagan. I thought that was going to be the greatest honor of my life, and it was. But I can tell you, right up there alongside that, it’s been an honor working with these people I have just described, and Mr. CALVERT as well. But my colleagues like WALLY HERGER, DAN LUNGREN, DAVE DREIER, JERRY LEWIS, BRIAN BILBRAY, MARY BONO MACK, and ELTON GALLEGLY, it has been my honor and the joy of my life to have worked alongside wonderful people like this trying to make our country and our world a better place.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank you, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and I look forward to serving with you for a long time in the future. God bless.

ELTON GALLEGLY was brought up, and I’d like to say something about ELTON. ELTON and I are close friends. We’ve spent a lot of time together in the automobile going back and forth to the

airport. I don't know what I'm going to do now that ELTON is retiring. ELTON is a person who is universally admired for his fighting spirit and tenacity. He is someone who will fight to the end for the things that he believes in. I've had the honor of working with Congressman GALLEGLEY on a number of issues, including E-Verify, invasive species issues, and regional water projects. Congressman GALLEGLEY holds the distinction as the only Member of Congress, by the way—and this is an important thing if you're a Member—who can get from the Capitol to Dulles Airport in 30 minutes or less. I think he holds the record.

From the start, Congressman GALLEGLEY has been a leader on immigration issues, most recently as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement. He understands the nuances of our legal immigration system and the vital importance of secure borders, especially as it relates to his role as vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Congressman GALLEGLEY brought a unique perspective to the Foreign Affairs Committee, having served 8 years on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and its Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence Subcommittee.

In the aftermath of September 11, Congressman GALLEGLEY chaired the Subcommittee on International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Human Rights and held one of the first hearings on the 9/11 Commission's recommendations, a hearing that led to more than 10 provisions that were included in the final bill.

Congressman GALLEGLEY's long and distinguished career has been supported by the love and support of his wife, Janice, and their four children and ten grandchildren. Congressman GALLEGLEY's dedication to our national security, strong borders, and legal immigration has contributed immensely to the betterment of our Nation, and we certainly thank him for all the years of his service.

Next I want to talk about my friend, BRIAN BILBRAY. Working alongside Congressman GALLEGLEY on immigration issues is Congressman BILBRAY, the chairman of the House Immigration Reform Caucus. Anyone who knows Congressman BILBRAY knows his commitment and dedication to his constituents. He is always on the go, never misses an opportunity to meet and discuss issues important to those he represents.

Congressman BILBRAY is a member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, with subcommittee appointments to the Oversight and Investigations, Communications, Technology and the Internet, and Energy and Environment. He is chairman of the House Immigration Reform Caucus, where he works with Members on both sides of the aisle to enact meaningful immigration reform.

In this Congress, Congressman BILBRAY was a leader on policy initiatives that would incentivize companies to return their businesses to the United States, as well as encourage the private sector to hire veterans. I personally worked with him on a number of issues, including making E-Verify mandatory.

Throughout his career, Congressman BILBRAY has been supported by his wonderful wife, Karen, their five children and seven grandchildren. It's been an honor to serve with Congressman BILBRAY, and I would like to extend my gratitude to his many years of dedicated service. We're great friends and will continue to be so.

□ 1610

Our final departing Member is someone, as all of these Members, someone I have known very closely and consider a very close personal friend and whose leadership will be sorely missed, Congresswoman MARY BONO MACK, California's only Republican woman in the United States House of Representatives. She's been a trailblazer in the House.

Congresswoman BONO MACK's selection as subcommittee chairman of Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade for the 112th Congress was historic, making her the first Republican woman in American history to hold a gavel on the Energy and Commerce Committee, one of the oldest standing committees in the United States House of Representatives. As chairman, Congresswoman BONO MACK has become a national leader on privacy issues, an expert on technology matters, and a global champion of Internet freedom.

In addition to her impressive chairmanship, Congresswoman BONO MACK passed landmark legislation that called for country-of-origin labeling for fresh fruits and vegetables, in addition to several innovative energy-saving bills, rewarding companies for utilizing clean-burning fuel technologies, and increasing the energy efficiency of Federal buildings. The House of Representatives also overwhelmingly passed MARY BONO MACK's SPY ACT, which helps to protect Americans' personal information on the Internet.

Congresswoman BONO MACK is married to fellow Congressman CONNIE MACK, has two children, three stepchildren, and is now a new grandmother. All of us will certainly deeply miss Congresswoman MARY BONO MACK's humor, intellect, compassion, and expertise; and I know we'll see her in town.

On a personal note, I remember shortly after Sonny was killed a number of years ago visiting her along with Congressman JERRY LEWIS. It was a very difficult time, but she stood in the breach and came in, as DANA mentioned, under very tragic circumstances but represented her beloved Coachella Valley in a wonderful way and has been a fantastic member of the California delegation. Again, we will sorely miss her service.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to mention that among the seven departing Members, the House is losing 163 years of experience. The careers of my colleagues have had a positive impact on hundreds of thousands of constituents, Californians and Americans.

Due to schedule changes, not everyone could be here, but I'm sure as we go through the remainder of this session, they will find an opportunity to say their farewells to the House.

With that, I thank you, and I yield back the balance of my time.

DELEGATES' PLEA FOR JUSTICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I come to the floor with other Delegates to make a plea for respect that we are pleased to say that the House has already honored. Mr. Speaker, this House has seen many disagreements on many issues, and that's what the American people expect. We believe and the House has shown that it believes that some matters, however, are beyond dispute. There are some matters where unity is to be expected. These matters go to basic respect for our members of the armed services.

The House, to its great credit, has already demonstrated that respect, and I want first to thank the Delegate whose provision, whose amendment, was chiefly responsible, Delegate GREGORIO SABLAN from the Mariana Islands, whose amendment has, I believe, twice been put in the House defense authorization bill that requires that when the flags of the 50 States are raised or honored by our Armed Forces that the flags of the Territories and of the District of Columbia also are honored.

I want to also thank House Armed Services Committee Chairman BUCK MCKEON and Ranking Member ADAM SMITH for putting this provision in the defense authorization bill that is now pending. This bill will be considered, I suppose, in conference by the House and the Senate. It is in the House bill. We regret that it is not in the Senate bill, and so the Delegates and I have come to the floor to ask that the Senate follow the lead of the House on this matter of common courtesy and respect.

Delegate SABLAN's provision in the House-passed bill simply requires that the flags of the Territories and of the District of Columbia be respected when the armed services choose to honor the flags of the 50 States. I have, in addition, written a letter to the President asking for a Presidential memorandum directing all Federal agencies including the Armed Services to do the same. I regret to report that the Army alone recognizes the D.C. flag and the flags of the Territories as a matter of policy. I

want to give one example that I think will make the House understand why this is so important to us. A mother wrote me of having attended the graduation of her son from the Naval Station Great Lakes. She had wanted this boy to go to college. He had gotten admitted to college. He wanted to go to the Navy and so they said, to the Navy you will go. As graduation day came at the Naval Station Great Lakes and they called the names of the graduates one by one and they got to one name, Jonathan Rucker, and they called his name, the flag of every other graduate had been raised when the name of the graduate was called, but this young man, graduating from boot camp induction into the Navy, had his name called but his flag was not raised, the flag of the District of Columbia.

His parents were heartbroken, as you might imagine, and as the mother wrote me. It was from that example that I understood how very important this was and understood how important my fellow Delegate's bill, now adopted by the House, is. It was personal disrespect for the young man as he became a member of the United States Navy. It was disrespect for the District of Columbia flag. It was disrespect for the residents of this city who have served and died in every war that our country has ever fought, including the war that created the United States of America.

To let you know how much this means to those of us who have no vote but whose constituents pay taxes the same as the rest who are Members of this House and go to war, you now see the huge disproportion, at least in my own district. You will find this disproportion in the districts of the other Delegates as well.

World War I, 635 casualties, more than three States.

World War II, 3,575 casualties, more than four States.

Korea, 547 casualties, more than eight States.

These are all District of Columbia residents.

And from the Vietnam war, 243 D.C. casualties, more than 10 States.

We are calling on our Senate colleagues to follow the example of the House and include the language requiring the Armed Forces to fly the D.C. flag and the flag of the Territories whenever the flags of the 50 States are raised.

Mr. Speaker, we think that is far from too much to ask in light of the young men and women we represent who are in the Armed Forces today and those who have given their lives for the United States of America.

It is my privilege to ask the sponsor of the successful amendment, Delegate SABLAN from the Northern Mariana Islands, if he would speak at this time.

□ 1620

Mr. SABLAN. Thank you very much, Congresswoman NORTON, the distinguished representative of the District

of Columbia. She represents me whenever I am not at home, and has done an exceptional job. And I thank you for sponsoring today's Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, just imagine returning home to the United States after many months of life-threatening combat. Imagine the relief you feel to be safe and the joyfulness of the welcome you expect to receive. Then, imagine as you enter that welcoming ceremony you see displayed the flags of every State, but the flag of your own home is missing. This is a sad experience for some 36,000 servicemen and -women whose home is the District of Columbia or one of the United States territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and my own district, the Northern Mariana Islands.

The flags of our home jurisdictions are often missing from the flag displays at military installations during welcome-back ceremonies, deployment ceremonies, and graduations. A constituent alerted me to this problem about 2 years ago. This individual had noticed the absence of the Northern Marianas flag from a display of U.S. State and territorial flags at Fort Drum, New York. She reported how troubling it was to her as a member of our armed services from the Northern Marianas, returning from combat duty, looking up to see her own flag missing from the ranks of flags there at Fort Drum.

Let me read what she said:

It's been 9 months, still no CNMI flag displayed at Fort Drum, New York, military base. No CNMI flag displayed at a field where deployment ceremony being held, and no CNMI flag displayed where welcoming ceremony being held welcoming back our soldiers from deployment. I wonder what is going on to our CNMI elected leaders. There are Micronesian and Guam flags, no CNMI flag. Very sad.

I remember coming back from the first Gulf War and seeing the rest of my unit being greeted by family and friends. As a single soldier back then I did not have family waiting for my return. However, the Guamanian family that I frequented while in Fort Lewis was there to greet me with hugs, mwar-mwars, and leis. What made them stand out and is forever etched in my mind is our CNMI flag being wielded by these friends of mine. The pride of seeing our flag waving at that concourse was overwhelming and gave me—an NMI native—the sense of belonging to these United States. As a veteran, and more so as a proud NMI Chamolinian, I hope the lack of representation in Fort Drum is corrected.

This was not an isolated incident. Last year, I visited a soldier who was receiving treatment at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda. A grand display of the flags of the 50 States lined the lobby of the main facility. Unfortunately, the flag of that young soldier, who was lying upstairs in a bed, painfully recovering from his wounds, was missing from the grand display downstairs. None of the territory flags nor the flag of the District of Columbia were present at Walter Reed.

I also received a report of the same situation at Fort Jackson in South

Carolina. A family there to see their nephew graduate from basic training saw the flags of all 50 States and every territory on display—all except the flag of the Northern Marianas.

Let me read what they said in that email:

Congressman Kilili, my nephew graduated from basic training in Fort Jackson, South Carolina, yesterday. My niece and my sister-in-law were looking for the CNMI flag to take pictures with the graduate. Seems they could not find the CNMI flag so they had to settle with the Guam flag to have their picture taken. Please look into this—why the CNMI flag was not displayed during basic training graduation.

On another occasion, several of my constituents attended a basic combat training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. The venue where the ceremony took place was adorned with flags from all the 50 States and every territory—except the Northern Mariana Islands. Those soldiers shared their deep disappointment with me. They felt that their command and their country did not recognize their contributions or their home.

Another constituent informed me that the Northern Marianas flag was not flying with the State flags at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego, where her husband worked.

Here's what she wrote:

Good morning, sir. I happened to stumble upon an article regarding our flag being raised in all U.S. Army installations during ceremonies. Well, my husband works on the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego, and I am tiring of him complaining about not seeing our flag during graduations here. Could you please extend this to other armed services as well? Thank you, sir. Respectfully, Julie S. Tebuteb.

Over 20,000 Marine recruits pass through there every year. So not only are our own soldiers feeling forgotten but recruits from other areas are being sent a message that the District of Columbia and the five U.S. territories are not really a part of the Nation those marines will be defending.

Of course, I brought all these cases to the attention of the Pentagon. The Secretary of the Army responded with an assurance that our flag would be flown at Army installations whenever the flags of the States are on display. And many of the individual installations I mentioned took corrective action when I contacted them. But despite this response, I continue to receive reports of situations where territorial flags are forgotten.

The problem is there is no uniform regulation governing the inclusion of the flags of the District of Columbia and the territories. Though the Army Secretary took action, it is the policy of the Air Force, Coast Guard, the Marines, and the Navy to let local commanders have the discretion to display State flags with or without the flags of the territories on their installations. I have requested that all the services modify their regulations to include our flags, but no action has been taken. And I believe it should not be at the

discretion of individual base commanders to decide to exclude any part of the United States—or the fighting men and women from any part of the United States—from recognition. It is a point of pride for all of our brave members of our armed services from the District of Columbia or the Northern Mariana Islands or any of the U.S. territories to see their home flag on display. That flag confirms that the sacrifices and risks these men and women take are recognized and appreciated. That flag demonstrates that their territory is a part of this great Nation of ours.

That's why I included a provision in this year's National Defense Authorization Act requiring the flag of all the States and all U.S. territories and the District of Columbia whenever and wherever the official flags of all 50 States are flown on U.S. military installations. That's why we're here this afternoon. Speaking on behalf of those 36,000 servicemembers from our districts, we are asking the other body, the Senate, to include the same provision in their bill. This provision ensures recognition for all our country's servicemembers no matter what part of the United States they call home.

I just celebrated Veterans Day in the Northern Mariana Islands at the American Memorial Park. There is in this park a court of honor for those soldiers who died there during World War II. And guess what, Mr. Speaker? All the flags—the territories and the 50 States—were displayed there in recognition of our great Nation, the United States of America. Not one State was left out. Not one territory was left out. They're all displayed there.

So let us all spare our soldiers, marines, sailors, airmen, coast guardsmen, and our veterans the disappointment of not seeing their flags together with the flags of the U.S. States whenever they fly.

I thank you for sharing your time with me. Congresswoman NORTON, thank you for your leadership and for taking a leading position on this issue.

Ms. NORTON. I thank you, Delegate SABLAN, because you are the leader on this issue with your provision that you succeeded in getting included in the House Defense authorization bill.

May I inquire of the Speaker how much time we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlelady has 14 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. I thank you very much.

I did want to mention that Delegate SABLAN indicated he had received these complaints from his constituents. That's how we know about this issue. The veterans, the members of the Armed Forces bring it to our attention. And he also mentioned that some commanders had the discretion as to whether or not to fly our flags. I note that Under Secretary of Defense Erin Conaton has indeed issued a memorandum to all parts of the armed serv-

ices, and her word was that she “encouraged” but left to the “discretion”—“encourage” is her word, “discretion” are her words—of commanders whether to display the flags of the territories and the District of Columbia when the flags of the 50 States are displayed.

DEFENSE, PENTAGON,
Washington, DC, August 28, 2012.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE
MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Subject: Display of District of Columbia and United States Territorial Flags during Official Ceremonies

Our Nation's Armed Forces are more diverse than ever, and brave men and women from all our states and territories continue to answer the Nation's call to duty. On these occasions where you intend to display the flags of all 50 states, I am urging you also to display the flags of the District of Columbia and United States (U.S.) territories. I especially encourage this practice as our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines graduate from entry level training.

This memorandum is not intended to affect the authority or discretion of commanders. Rather, it encourages the appropriate recognition of residents of the District of Columbia and U.S. territories at official ceremonies.

ERIN C. CONATON,
Under Secretary of Defense for
Personnel and Readiness.

□ 1630

Now, I would ask the Undersecretary of Defense, I would ask the President of the United States, I would ask the Secretary of Defense whether there would ever be discretion left to a commander whether to fly the flags of Virginia or Utah or North Carolina or Florida. That would be considered an insult to those States; we consider it no less.

I'm pleased to yield time as well to the delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman NORTON, for holding this Special Order. And thank you, Congressman SABLAN, for your steadfast leadership on this issue of significant importance to our constituents, but particularly to the military men, women, and families from the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories.

Last year, Congressman SABLAN successfully worked to include his provision in the House National Defense Authorization Act, and it was opposed by the Senate due to cost. How much could six extra flags cost? It could not even be a fraction of a blip in the defense or the military budget. But I'm proud to stand here with my other distinguished and hardworking colleagues in strong support of our veterans, our active military, National Guard, and Reservists and to ask for respect for our flags.

We are here to call on our colleagues in the other body to follow the example of the House and include language requiring all branches of the Armed Forces to fly the flags of the District of Columbia and the five territories of the United States whenever the flags of the 50 States are displayed.

All national flags are potent patriotic symbols. As proud Americans who have sacrificed for our Nation in every conflict, it should naturally follow that wherever and whenever all flags from the 50 States are represented, we also see the flags of the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands right alongside—just as our men and women serve bravely alongside other Americans on the battlefield.

As we said earlier, the Senate reasoned that if flying the D.C. and the territories' flags at each military installation where there are now State flags were to be legislatively mandated, these bases would need to tap into their budgets to pay for those six flags. In my estimation, this is but a minuscule repayment of the debt we owe to the men and women of the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia—who serve in the military in higher per capita numbers than many States—for their service and ultimate price that many have paid to protect our country.

A major goal of the FY13 National Defense Authorization Act is to rebuild our military after a decade of war. Part of that rebuilding process should be respecting all who have served and are serving and ensuring that they receive the recognition they deserve with their fellow Americans from the 50 States.

The U.S. territories and the District of Columbia have long and distinguished military histories. In our case, the Virgin Islanders have fought in every war and conflict, including the American Revolution. Not only did we serve, but the then-Danish West Indies played a role in keeping the Revolutionary Army supplied with gunpowder, and the story is told that our rum helped to keep Washington's troops warm in cold, wintery conditions.

Alexander Hamilton, who grew up on my home island of St. Croix, served in the Revolutionary War. At the start of the war, he organized an artillery company and was chosen as its captain. He later became senior aide-de-camp and confidant to General George Washington.

A Virgin Islander designed one of the first offerings for a flag for the 13 Colonies, and it's reported that we were the first to salute the Stars and the Stripes in one of our beautiful harbors.

As of last year, the U.S. Virgin Islands had a total of 1,807 men and women armed service personnel serving in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, U.S. Marine Corps, and Navy. We have 734 enlisted men and women and 108 offices proudly serving in our National Guard and Air Guard. And sadly, we too lost soldiers; we lost eight in the Afghan and Iraq wars.

Presently, as we've heard, the decision on which flags fly and are displayed on military installations rests with the individual base commander.

The display of flags of the territories and the District on U.S. military installations, both at home and abroad, varies. The Department of the Army is the only branch of the military that has taken steps to ensure a servicewide policy requiring display of all 56 flags.

I stand today with my five delegate colleagues to again call on the Senate to adopt the House bill that includes language requiring all branches of the Armed Forces to fly the flags of the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands whenever the flags of the 50 States are displayed. We are tired of being overlooked in programs and initiatives, but today we draw the line at disrespecting our soldiers and, by extension, my constituents and those of my fellow delegates. We are part of the United States, and flying our flag with all of the others is the least that our military men, women, and their families deserve.

The following is my statement in its entirety: Thank you, Congresswoman NORTON for holding this Special Order and Congressman SABLAN for your steadfast leadership on this issue of significant importance to our constituents, but particularly to the military men, women and families from the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories. This is the second consecutive year in which Congressman SABLAN has successfully worked to include this provision in the House National Defense Authorization Act. Last year, the measure was added to the FY 12 Act but was opposed by the Senate because of the “cost.”

Cost??? How much could 6 extra flags cost? It would not even be a fraction of a blip in the defense or military budget.

It is a shame that we have to come to the floor on this issue, but here we are and I am proud to stand with my other distinguished and hard working colleagues in strong support of our veterans, active military, national guard and reservists and to demand respect for our flags. We are here to call on our colleagues in the other body to follow the example of the House and include language requiring all branches of the armed forces to fly the flags of the District of Columbia and the five territories of the United States whenever the flags of the 50 States are displayed.

All national flags are potent patriotic symbols. Like all 50 States, each U.S. territory has its own flag which we hold in high honor just as we do the stars and stripes of our Nation. As proud Americans who have sacrificed for our Nation in every conflict, it should naturally follow that wherever and whenever all flags from all 50 States are represented, we also see the flags of the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands right alongside—just as our men and women serve bravely alongside other Americans on the battlefield. If they are flown at non-military places—and they are—then surely we should see them at all military installations.

As we said earlier, the Senate reasoned that, if flying the DC and the territories’ flags at each military installation where there are now State flags were to be legislatively mandated, these bases would need to tap into

their budgets to pay for those six flags. In my estimation, this is but a minuscule repayment of the debt we owe to the men and women of the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia who serve in the military in higher per capita numbers than many States, for their service and the ultimate price many have paid to protect our country.

A major goal of the FY 13 National Defense Authorization Act is to rebuild our military after a decade of war. Part of that rebuilding process should be respecting ALL who have served and are serving and ensuring that they receive the recognition they deserve with their fellow Americans from the 50 States.

The U.S. territories and the District of Columbia have long and distinguished military histories.

In our case, Virgin Islanders have fought in every war and conflict including the American Revolution. Not only did we serve but the then Danish West Indies played a role in keeping the revolutionary army supplied with gunpowder and the story is told that our rum helped to keep Washington’s troops warm in cold wintery conditions.

Alexander Hamilton, who grew up on my home island of St. Croix, served in the Revolutionary war. At the start of the war, he organized an artillery company and was chosen as its captain. He later became senior aid-de-camp and confidant to General George Washington.

Beyond his military service, one cannot overstate his contributions to our Nation as a Founding Father, economist, political philosopher and strategist, one of America’s first constitutional lawyers and the first United States Secretary of the Treasury.

A Virgin Islander designed one of the first offerings for a flag for the 13 colonies and it is reported that we were the first to salute the stars and stripes in one of our beautiful harbors.

As of last year, the U.S. Virgin Islands had a total of 1,807 men and women Armed Service Personnel serving in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, U.S. Marine Corps and Navy. We have 734 enlisted men and women and 108 officers proudly serving in the National Guard and Air Guard. Sadly, we lost 8 soldiers in the Afghan-Iraq war.

Presently, the decision on which flags display and fly on military installations rests with the individual base commander. The display of the flags of the territories and the District on U.S. military installations, both at home and abroad, varies. The Department of the Army is the only branch of the military that has taken steps to ensure a service-wide policy requiring the display of all 56 flags. I stand today with my 5 Delegate colleagues to again call on the Senate to adopt the House bill that includes language requiring all branches of the armed forces to fly the flags of the District of Columbia, American Samoa, The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin islands whenever the flags of the 50 States are displayed.

We are tired of being overlooked in programs and initiatives, but we today draw the line at disrespecting our soldiers and by extension my constituents and those of my fellow Delegates.

We are a part of the United States and flying our flag with all of the others is the least that our military men, women and families deserve.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the delegate for those very important remarks and certainly join her in those remarks.

We have another delegate who has come to the floor. I am pleased to invite Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa to step forward at this time.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I thank the gentlelady from the District of Columbia for giving me this opportunity to speak today.

As negotiations begin on the final fiscal year 2013 Defense Authorization bill, I rise today with my fellow delegates to urge the Senate to adopt the House provision in the FY13 National Defense Authorization Act. This provision would require in statute the integration and display of the flags of each of the U.S. territories at U.S. military installations when and where the flags of the 50 States are flown or displayed.

Mr. Speaker, the lack of a unified Armed Forces policy requiring the display of the flags of our U.S. territories is indeed a serious oversight. It is an oversight on the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories who are part of the American family and who have unique histories with our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, in our Nation’s history, soldiers have fought valiantly in battle, but at times with little recognition—from the hundreds of thousands of African Americans who fought for our Nation since the time of the Revolutionary War, to some 200,000-plus soldiers who made up 10 percent of the entire Union Army in the Civil War, to the tens of thousands of Japanese American soldiers who fought alongside their fellow Americans in Europe during World War II.

Servicemembers and veterans of the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories are marginalized by this oversight, despite our significant contributions to our Nation. As a matter of fact, the U.S. territories were, in large part, acquired for the very purpose of our national defense and important strategic and military interests.

A noted Navy admiral, Alfred Mahan, was one of those who advocated the theory during the late 19th century that a nation who controls the oceans would rule the world. At a time in the world when words like “colonialism” and “imperialism” and “manifest destiny” were accepted norms of foreign policies of various nations, Admiral Mahan’s theory was proven correct when a little island nation known today as the United Kingdom, or Great Britain, or England, established one of the most powerful nations ever in the world. It was due primarily to the fact that Great Britain had the most powerful navy in the world.

During World War II, the Samoan islands were a major staging location for some 40,000 marines and soldiers before they were transferred to Guadalcanal,

Tarawa, Iwo Jima, and other destinations in the war against Japan during World War II.

For years, the U.S. naval officials pleaded earnestly for the United States to show presence in the South Pacific, and the suggestion was the harbor in Pago Pago on Tutuila island in the Samoan islands would be an ideal place to build a coaling station and a naval facility to allow U.S. naval ships and commercial vessels to utilize especially during the hurricane season.

In 1899, in Washington, D.C.—not known to the Samoans—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany held a conference whereby a tripartite treaty was agreed upon so that Germany and Great Britain would continue their colonial policies of figuring out how to control the two largest islands—Savai'i and Upolu—and the U.S. was free to deal with the traditional leaders and chiefs of the islands of Tutuila, Aunu'u, and Manu'a. And by consent of these chiefs, they ceded these islands to the United States in 1900 and 1904. These proposed treaties were never approved by the United States Congress until 1929.

□ 1640

Some ask today, Is a territory like American Samoa still relevant to our Nation? And to that I would argue, absolutely—especially given the U.S. pivot of focus on the Asia Pacific region, from our continuous involvements for over 10 years now in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the question, What would happen if the leaders of Samoa or perhaps Fiji or Vanuatu or the Solomon Islands or Tuvalu or Kiribati would agree to have, let's say, China perhaps build a submarine base on these islands? I would be curious if our Department of Defense or the Pentagon or even the Congress might indicate some concern in this region of the world.

Mr. Speaker, as a Vietnam veteran and as a representative of a district with high rates of military enlistment, I respectfully urge the Senate to adopt the House provision that would give due honor to all of our servicemembers from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

I thank my colleagues who have gathered here today. And with one voice today, we say, Do the right thing and honor the ultimate sacrifices of the tens of thousands of our men and women who proudly served the armed services of our Nation who are from our U.S. territories and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note for the record that I know that our colleague, the gentlelady from Guam who is also a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, would have been here. But because of other commitments, she was unable to join us in this Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I am reminded again of a statement made by a retired U.S. Marine brigadier general and a dear Republican friend of mine, a native Chamorro from Guam, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and a very dear Republican friend, as I said, and former colleague of ours in Congress. He was a former Member of this House. He observed that in our relationship between our Nation and the Territories, he said, We are equal in war but not in peace.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that our colleagues in the Senate, Chairman CARL LEVIN; the distinguished Republican Senator, the senior ranking member and dear friend as well, JOHN MCCAIN; and all the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee will support this provision.

And to the gentlelady from the District of Columbia, I cannot help but to say more. There are 600,000 U.S. citizens living in her district. They pay Federal income taxes, and yet she is denied the right to vote on the floor. I think this is something that is unbecoming of what we call "democracy," if I will.

Ms. NORTON. You have heard movingly from three of my colleagues. I hope the Senate has been as moved as I was by hearing from them.

I want only to say now, Mr. Speaker, you've heard from all of us who are American citizens who represent American citizens and American citizens who fight and have fought for their country, who were pleased and continue to volunteer in disproportionate numbers into the Armed Forces, who are among the less than 1 percent, who carry all of us, who carry all of us on their shoulders. That's what the volunteer Army is all about today.

We've asked the Senate to do what we congratulate and commend and thank the House for having already done. Thank you, House of Representatives, for respecting our flags and for respecting us as representatives of the American people and of American veterans.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

BACK TO CONGRESS TO PROTECT THE HOMELAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, on 9/11, I was in the city and, therefore, was an eyewitness to the impact of the attack on the United States in the Capital City.

I had a friend who was on the airplane that was crashed into the Pentagon. There was a gentleman who was a partner in the law firm that I had just joined who was on that airplane. A young man who had attended school with my children and his family had worshiped at the same Catholic church

was on the level hit by the first airplane in the Twin Towers.

And understanding the nature of the attack against the United States, at that time, I felt a strong urging to once again be involved in public service. And that was the genesis of my decision, when the opportunity presented itself several years later, to return to this body. That was the compelling reason.

I was privileged to be appointed to the permanent Homeland Security Committee, and I was privileged to serve as chairman of one of the subcommittees; and since that time, I have been privileged to continue to serve on that committee as well as to serve on the House Judiciary Committee where we had responsibility for, among other things, the PATRIOT Act and FISA, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, both of which were, in my judgment—and are, in my judgment—essential to our response to the threat that existed at the time of their creation and the threat that remains.

One of the ironies of my service is that I am elected from a district in Sacramento County, California, nearly 3,000 miles from the site of the attack in New York and the attack here in Washington, D.C. And while we have had a plot to blow up L.A. airport that was thwarted by tremendous work by a Federal employee on our northwestern border, it has been somewhat difficult to articulate in sufficient terms the threat that remains to us, as a Nation, to my constituency.

But those in California are not alone in their failure to understand the urgency of the moment. I think we, as a Nation, have, as a result of the successes that we have achieved in our defense of this Nation, allowed ourselves some level of complacency and a misapprehension of the danger that remains.

When I served in the Congress in my first tour of service from January of 1979 to January of 1989, I for several years was a member of the House Intelligence Committee. At that time, the phrase "homeland security" or the word "homeland" was never uttered. If you had uttered it then, it would have a foreign sense to it. Protect the homeland, wasn't that what Hitler was talking about? There was a strange notion to that term.

It, of course, began to be used in normal parlance after 9/11. And now it regularly trips off our tongues, "homeland security," "the Committee on Homeland Security," "the defense of the homeland," because we understand that the nature of the war in which we are presently engaged is very different than the wars that we have engaged in in the past.

Those were wars of territorial conquest. Those were wars where you could gauge success or failure by the amount of territory that you had taken, by the number of people who had died, by the men and armaments that were proceeding into battle. And

in some ways, you could anticipate the success or failure by the location of the troops, by the array of weapons.

Today we're facing a very different threat. In addition to fighting the war that has gone on in the Middle East—with our men and women in uniform performing bravely and as well as any that we have ever had—we are now dealing with an enemy that is not defined as a nation-state solely, is not defined as a physical army moving to our shores but is in many ways engaged in the essence of asymmetric warfare. That is, not pitting one military force against a military force, one grouping of military equipment versus another but, rather, the essence of asymmetric warfare in attempting to create psychological more than physical damage but physical damage if they may do so.

□ 1650

On 9/11, we suffered tremendous physical damage. We lost over 3,000 people. We saw one of the symbols of American capitalism destroyed, one of the symbols of American free enterprise, one of the symbols of one of America's greatest cities. We also saw an attack on the Pentagon. It didn't destroy the Pentagon. It didn't cause the number of casualties you would see in a major battle, although every life lost was a tragedy; but it was a psychological blow to the United States. It was in some ways the foundational principle of terrorism.

How do you exact the greatest amount of terror, a lack of confidence, a fear in a people, particularly in the civilian population, while doing what would be, relatively speaking, a small amount of damage? I don't want to diminish the amount of physical damage that was done, but relative to the scenes that we have seen from World War II for destruction of entire cities, for destruction of buildings and infrastructure that existed not for years, not for decades, but for centuries. Yet, the threat is as great as the threats we have faced before.

Within the context of this war of terror, as opposed to the war on terror, because the war is really against those who would destroy us utilizing terror, I don't think you should define a war as against the tactics used by the enemy. You have to define the enemy. We've had some difficulty in doing that in part because of political correctness, but an essential part of this war on terror is found in the world of cyber. That's what I would like to address this evening for a few moments, cybersecurity.

I think one of the great failings of this Congress and one of the things that I regret having not accomplished before I leave this House in several weeks is our successful addressing of the threat we find in the world of cyber. The cyberworld is difficult to grasp because you can't smell it, you can't feel it, you can't touch it, and you can't hear it. Yet it is embedded in virtually everything we do. If you

would look at the world of computers, the world of technology, the world of connectivity of those things, and the wireless world—that is a term that needs to be defined, and we don't have the full time to talk about that because wireless means partly wireless instrumentalities and partly wired instrumentalities and partly cables, which are utilized to spread what started may end as wireless communications to distant lands. Nonetheless, because you can't physically see it in most instances, it is not readily apparent that it is there.

While the essence of this new computerized technology-connected world allows us to do things we never dreamed of doing before, and while that enhances our standard of living and permits us to be able to receive goods and services and specific essential communications instantaneously from far away places, it also creates tremendous vulnerabilities. To the extent that you are connected, you're also vulnerable. To the extent that you rely on that connectivity to be able to send control decisions to distant places, you also create a vulnerability along that pathway; you create a vulnerability for someone who might be able to capture that control.

And as you understand the place that the cyberworld plays in our critical infrastructure, that which gives us the guts of the underpinnings of our standard of living—power, electricity, water, just to name a few—you understand if someone controls those or interferes with those or sends off false messages on those, the world as we know changes. And if those who control in that way by hacking, by intervention, by malware, if they are successful, they change our standard of living tremendously, and not for the better.

What do we have to do? In the first instance, we have to recognize the problem. In this body, we've not recognized that problem. In the Senate, they have not recognized that problem. With all due respect, even though I work very closely with the administration, it hasn't been priority enough. The public doesn't understand it or appreciate it in part because it is not a politically sexy thing to talk about.

I grew up in southern California where a news director many years ago coined the phrase "if it bleeds, it leads," meaning we will put it on TV if you can find a car crash. You find somebody bleeding somewhere, we'll put it on TV long before we'll put some good that someone has done on TV. Cybersecurity doesn't bleed until someone invades it, someone captures it.

One of the remarkable things that happened over the last couple of years was something called Stuxnet, S-t-u-x-n-e-t. Stuxnet is an example of—I'll call it malware or a virus or whatever you want to call it. It was an intrusion into an already-existing IT system, the Iranian Government's system that they utilized for purposes of developing their nuclear weapons systems. At

least that is what is suggested in the public press.

According to the public press, whatever this was that was interjected there laid dormant for a period of time, gave off false signals that everything was okay to those who were operating the system, and then at some period of time carried out commands that were contrary to the integrity of the system, causing, as reported in public articles, the centrifuges in their nuclear system to basically destroy themselves.

Why is that important? It was the first example we've seen publicly of a physical destruction of a system. I would call that in the nature of critical infrastructure as a result of a cyberattack. We've seen suggestions of other such things. Whoever did that, thank God they seemed to be on our side. But now the genie is out of the bottle. And if it were done by those who are friends of ours, what would happen if people captured it that were not friends of ours? Now that it has been done successfully, evidently they know it can be done. So you can have people who try and reverse engineer it, or you can have people just start from ground zero saying, look, it has been done, let us now theoretically determine how it was done and how we can do it. My point is once it has happened, we should understand that there are those who want to destroy us that will use it against us.

Let me ask a question, and that would be: What would happen if someone introduced malware or viruses into several of the major medical or health systems in this Nation? If you went to the hospital and instead of you having accurately recorded what your blood is, you had another blood type and you're going to need a blood transfusion during that surgery, what if they were able to change the indications you have for indications or the contraindications that you have so you would be subjected to medicines that were not, in fact, good for you?

□ 1700

What if that happened in a couple of major health systems in this country in different parts of the country? Would that be a psychological attack on the Nation if we shook the confidence people had in the system? What if they were able to invade a financial services operation so that your account could not be verified and someone else's account couldn't be verified? What if, in fact, they controlled some of the systems that deal with our trains so that trains would be colliding rather than missing one another? What if they controlled the critical infrastructure that we call our water systems or our electricity delivery systems?

I mean, these are real questions. What do we need to do? We need to understand that it's going to require cooperation and a collaboration between the public sector and the private sector.

Look, I'm a small-government guy. I believe in limited government. I also believe that the limited government we have ought to work, that it ought to be robust. In my judgment, the Federal Government has a responsibility in the area of cybersecurity; and we have been, in some ways, not facing up to that. This administration and the previous administration have done some tremendous work in advancing the cause—Congress has examined it; we've held hearings; we've put forth some proposals—but we haven't had a completed project. We need to do a number of things, it seems to me.

Number one, we need to make sure that we understand that, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, the entry point for the private sector ought not to be NSA, because it's part of the military. It ought to be DHS. Some people say, I didn't like DHS. Well, DHS exists. It has for a decade. It has gotten more robust. It has gotten much, much better in terms of its competency in the area of cybersecurity. We ought to build on that. We ought to have that as the entry point so that we don't have a violation of what we know as *posse comitatus*, or the idea of civilian control over the military.

NSA is unbelievably good. They're the best in the world at what they do, but we've got to make sure that there is the proper relationship. I think the previous administration and this administration have established the means of doing that, but it ought not to be the idiosyncratic answer by one administration to another. It ought to be institutionalized so we know that that's the permanent structure and that people can rely on it.

Secondly, we need to create a platform of trust and confidence and experience between the public sector and the private sector to be able to utilize the information that comes to one or the other. What do I mean by that?

When the Federal Government learns about cyberattacks that are taking place in one place, they ought to be able to give that information to other elements of the private sector on an immediate basis so they can protect themselves against that. At the same time, we ought to set up a platform to establish that confidence so that the private sector will feel better about giving their information to the government so that they can help them protect against that attack and let others know that that attack might be there. That comes with experience. That comes with trust and confidence that can only be established over time, and we need to have a structure that allows that to happen.

I produced legislation to do that. Unfortunately, it never reached the floor of the House of Representatives for reasons I won't go into, but the fact of the matter is that we still need to do that. You can say you want to build trust by establishing something, but you have to have it established. You have to have people there. They have to under-

stand one another. They have to work with one another. They have to gain that trust. That takes time. We need to do it immediately.

We need to have some sort of means by which we work with the private sector that involves itself in critical infrastructure in such a way that the impact of a failure of that piece of infrastructure to the public will be protected against. Let me give you a simple example. This was an example that I paraphrased from former Secretary Chertoff.

Let's say you are a piece of the critical infrastructure and that you realize that a failure will cause \$1 billion worth of damage to your company, but that the impact on society may be \$50 billion. The delta between \$50 billion and \$1 billion is one that has to be, in some ways, dealt with in terms of that relationship between the Federal Government and the private sector; and we haven't figured that out yet.

My way of doing it was to create a voluntary program by which you would have different elements of our economy deal with DHS, with the support of others, coming up with what would be best business practices. Then, if those best business practices were adopted by those within that element of the economy, they would get liability protection, liability immunity. Now, some say, wait a second. That leads to the slippery slope, and the Federal Government is going to come in with a crash on you. Look, I don't know the perfect answer, but I was trying to find the lightest regulatory touch we could have.

If those who are worried about the Federal Government becoming too heavy handed are truly concerned about that, they ought to think about this: if we have a successful cyberattack against a part of our critical infrastructure, my fear is that Congress and whoever is President at the time will overreact because the public will require it. Wouldn't it be better for us to anticipate it? Wouldn't it be better for us to get ahead of the crisis and then have a means by which we defend against it? We know we're not ever going to be totally, 100 percent successful; so when it happens, we should diminish the impact on whatever part of critical infrastructure we have.

Third, mitigate against the damage when it occurs; and, fourth, be available to rebuild, respond and have the services available to the public sooner rather than later.

I had hoped to be here another 2 years to work on that—I will not be—but I will be on the outside, wherever I am and in whatever I do, urging this Congress to look this issue squarely in the face and to do something about it. I am absolutely convinced, as Secretary Panetta said, that one of the greatest threats to this Nation is a cyber-Pearl Harbor, and the potential of that is greater because the capacity to strike against the country is more diffuse than ever before.

The capital investment for a successful cyberattack is much less than the capital investment needed for weapons of mass destruction. We ought to understand it, and we ought to understand that sooner rather than later. Cybersecurity ought to be an issue on the front burner of this Congress going forward. There ought to be an effort for the administration and the Congress—Democrat, Republican, conservative, liberal—to work for the good of this Nation.

I can think of no external threat that is greater than the threat of cyberwarfare. As I leave this place, I don't know if I'd call it a confession, but it is an admission of mine that we have not done all we've needed to do. I'm not blaming anybody. In the aftermath of 9/11, the first thing we had to do was to try and protect against a similar attack. We have strengthened our air travel in this country. We have strengthened our security against an attack to our ports. We have strengthened our ability to protect against a terrorist attack on our chemical facilities, although we still need to do more there. We have protected our transportation systems to a greater extent than existed before. We have greater cooperation and coordination among all levels of law enforcement. There is a greater level of respect among the private sector parts and the public sector; but cybersecurity remains, in my judgment, the lagging indicator and the lagging response.

I would hope that partisanship would be thrown aside. I would hope that fear of the government—although I understand that well and I've been a proponent of that—of an overly sized government and an overly strong government will be tempered in the sense that we understand the threat to all of us and to our standard of living in so many different ways is real and that, right now, we have the greatest minds working on cyber.

The last thought is this: if any young person is looking for a job or a career for the rest of his or her life, start training in the area of cybersecurity. We need to do more in terms of our educational programs. We need to do more in terms of our training. China is training a lot more people in cybersecurity than we are. It's not just because they have a larger population; it's because they're dedicated to it. We could lose our edge if we don't do that.

So I would ask this Congress going forward and I would ask this administration going forward to put cybersecurity at the front of the line, not at the back of the line, in terms of training our people, educating our young people, identifying this as a career path for so many of them, making the commitment in our government in terms of the budget that is necessary, but also in terms of that spirit of cooperation and collaboration that must exist between the private sector and the public sector.

□ 1710

We are at risk. There is a real and present danger out there. We have the capacity to respond to it. We have the ability to be the best in the world at this. We have the ability to protect ourselves better than any other country in the world, and we will if we will turn our face towards the problem rather than away from the problem.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time. It is my hope that this country recognizes the threat, deals with the threat, and successfully looks to the future for ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren.

I yield back the balance of my time.

REMEMBERING DAN MCKINNON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) for 30 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is my unfortunate honor to come before you and speak about a true son of America who lost his battle with cancer 6 days ago on November 22. I have an article here from the local paper in San Diego talking about Dan McKinnon, and it says, Dan McKinnon: Navy pilot, radio, and airline executive. Appointed to two Federal boards, was son of San Diego congressman. Those are a lot of things, but Dan McKinnon was so much more than those, even put together.

First, his father was a Democrat congressman from San Diego here in the 1950s, probably stood at this table and spoke like I'm speaking now. Dan was a page, when we still had pages in this House on this floor in the fifties during the Truman administration as well. He had a great respect and love for this country, and he had a great respect and love for this body and the institution.

He has some great claims to fame. One of those is this: As a young man, Dan served in the Navy as a helicopter pilot, and he's credited with 62 saves on land or sea. That's more saves during peacetime than any other Navy pilot in American history. He loved the Navy and he loved flying, and that led him to do other things later in his life. But he was a great pilot. He was inspired to fly from some words taken from the movie "The Bridge Over Toko-Ri." And basically the words—I'm going to summarize what made him want to be a helicopter pilot. There were some folks talking in this movie, and they basically said: Where does America get these kinds of people that want to fly off these little platforms that are floating in the ocean, go and rescue men or take out the enemy, and then fly back out to these platforms again in the middle of the ocean, try to find those platforms and then land on them? Where does America get them? They are the greatest in that country.

That inspired Dan to join the Navy and do exactly that—to fly helicopters

and rescue his fellow sailors that had the bad luck or the bad skills to land in the water.

He bought a country radio station in San Diego and transformed it, made it into one of the most successful radio stations in San Diego County. At the same time, in 1977 he was the president of the Country Music Association in Nashville. He also served on the National Association of Broadcasters' board of directors here in Washington, D.C.

And as I go through this litany of things that Dan McKinnon did, you can see where his courage, his faith in God, and his selfless service to country and Christianity played through throughout his entire life.

He ran for Congress. He tried to get in this body in 1980. He had an unsuccessful run for Congress in 1980, but the next year President Reagan nominated him to lead the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board which basically oversaw the deregulation of all of the airlines. And as I know, as somebody who wants less government and less Big Brother intervention, Dan McKinnon was the rare sort of man who, after he did his work on the Civil Aeronautics Board and deregulated the airline industry, so we have what we have now, which is competition and low rates and extremely high safety measures, he shut down his own board that President Reagan started. Rarely in Washington do you see a creature that starts up some kind of board or blue ribbon panel or commission and actually closes it down on themselves after they've done the work that they needed to do. That takes a special person. It takes a special person to give up the reins and say, we don't need more bureaucracy, we're going to shut it down. We've done the work that we were assigned. So he did that. He didn't get paid for that either. He did it because he wanted to help the country and he loved being a pilot and he loved the airline industry.

People say that the airline industry right now, the way that it is is a direct reflection of how he deregulated it during these times. That was a big deal when you had the Federal Government dictating fares and routes, and to change that into a free market system where competition could enter, it took a long time and it took a man of special character and significance to do that, and Dan did it.

His daughter Lisa, who is, I think, a lieutenant in the Navy right now in Coronado doing intelligence work for the Navy SEALs, said this about her dad: He would say that his Navy wings were the only thing that he ever did by himself. He said everything else was a team effort. He loved being a pilot. He loved flying for the Navy, and he flew and sailed to the end of his days.

He also worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. They had him doing special projects, and he actually got the Seal Medallion from the Central Intelligence Agency.

So you take all of these things together, and you see a man who had a

full life, a full family, that loved his country and served his country, and someone who had courage and true grit and a true faith in God, that God would help lead him through his life and his path, and he trusted in the Lord to do that.

On a couple of other separate stories, Dan taught me how to jump motocross bikes at his ranch when I was a kid. I got my first job in high school at a TV station doing the news camera that his brother had. I got to work on his airlines after high school and between college. I'm a young guy. I'm only 35 years old, Mr. Speaker, and sometimes young guys like myself need people to look up to, people that give us structure and people that tell us which way is the right way to go and which way is the wrong way to go. Dan always knew what the right way to go was. He was a mentor of mine. And on November 22, when he lost his battle with cancer, America and San Diego truly lost one of their sons and one of the people that make this country truly great.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1739

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL) at 5 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6429, STEM JOBS ACT OF 2012; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. NUGENT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-697) on the resolution (H. Res. 821) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6429) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to promote innovation, investment, and research in the United States, to eliminate the diversity immigrant program, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3642. An act to clarify the scope of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996, the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2453. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Mark Twain.

H.R. 6063. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to child pornography and child exploitation offenses.

H.R. 6118. An act to amend section 353 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to suspension, revocation, and limitation of laboratory certification.

H.R. 6131. An act to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6570. An act to amend the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to consolidate certain CBO reporting requirements.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 29, 2012, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8469. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluazinam; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0009; FRL-9366-6] received November 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8470. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluridone; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0756; FRL-9366-8] received November 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8471. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0455; FRL-9364-8] received November 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8472. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2012-2014 Enterprise Housing Guide (RIN: 2590-AA49) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8473. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; Determinations of Attainment for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0492; FRL-9749-4] received November 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8474. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Idaho; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan [EPA-R10-OAR-2010-0930; FRL-9750-1] received November 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8475. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Hampshire; Reasonably Available Control Technology Update to Address Control Techniques Guidelines Issued in 2006, 2007, and 2008 [EPA-R01-OAR-2012-0255; A-1-FRL-9749-8] received November 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8476. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations, (Crowell, Knox City, Rule, and Quanah, Texas [MB Docket No.: 08-97] (RM-11428) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8477. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Interim Staff Guidance Augmenting NUREG-1537, Part 1 and 2, "Guidelines for Preparing and Reviewing Applications for the Licensing of Non-Power Reactors: Format and Content", for Licensing Radioisotope Production Facilities and Aqueous Homogeneous Reactors October 17, 2012 received November 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8478. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0821; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-30-AD; Amendment 39-17183; AD 2012-18-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8479. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0079; Directorate Identifier 2012-NE-06-AD; Amendment 39-17148; AD 2012-16-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8480. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0228; Directorate Identifier 2012-NE-09-AD; Amendment 39-17179; AD 2012-18-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8481. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0142; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-275-AD; Amendment 39-17188; AD 2012-18-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8482. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness

Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0645; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-352-AD; Amendment 39-17190; AD 2012-18-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8483. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1065; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-007-AD; Amendment 39-17175; AD 2012-17-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8484. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1250; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-031-AD; Amendment 39-17176; AD 2012-17-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8485. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam srl Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0816; Directorate Identifier 2011-CE-022-AD; Amendment 39-17180; AD 2012-18-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8486. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International, Inc. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1045; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-32-AD; Amendment 39-17168; AD 2012-17-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8487. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0222; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-007-AD; Amendment 39-17166; AD 2012-17-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8488. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (Operations) Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0489; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-229-AD; Amendment 39-17174; AD 2012-17-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8489. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0327; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-125-AD; Amendment 39-17198; AD 2012-19-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8490. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc (RR) Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0848; Directorate Identifier 2012-NE-20-AD; Amendment 39-17167; AD 2012-17-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8491. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International, Inc. Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0945; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-18-AD; Amendment 39-17161; AD 2012-16-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8492. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1408; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-10-AD; Amendment 39-17184; AD 2012-18-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8493. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure [Docket No.: 11-05] (RIN: 3027-AC43) received November 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of the rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NUGENT: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 821. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6429) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to promote innovation, investment, and research in the United States, to eliminate the diversity immigrant program, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 112-697). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6609. A bill to expand the Pajarita Wilderness and designate the Tumacacori Highlands Wilderness in Coronado National Forest, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6610. A bill to provide for several critical National Park Service authorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H. Con. Res. 141. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress efforts by

mental health practitioners to change an individual's sexual orientation and gender identity or expression are dangerous and harmful and should be prohibited from being practiced on minors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself and Mr. HOLT):

H. Res. 819. A resolution directing the Attorney General of the United States to transmit to the House of Representatives, not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, any documents and legal memoranda in the Attorney General's possession relating to the practice of targeted killing of United States citizens and targets abroad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HINCHHEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MARINO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REED, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. RUNYAN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota):

H. Res. 820. A resolution expressing condolences to the victims of Hurricane Sandy, commending the resiliency of the people of New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Delaware, and committing to stand by them in the relief and recovery effort; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 6609.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6610.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clauses 14 and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 178: Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 181: Mrs. CAPITO.
 H.R. 420: Mr. MASSIE.
 H.R. 625: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. BACHUS.
 H.R. 676: Ms. KAPTUR.
 H.R. 797: Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 891: Mr. BASS of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 2168: Mr. POE of Texas.
 H.R. 2505: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 2524: Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 2563: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 2981: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3423: Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 3881: Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 3890: Mr. COSTA.
 H.R. 4077: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 4122: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 4205: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 4290: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 4309: Mr. HECK.
 H.R. 4336: Mr. MEEHAN.
 H.R. 4373: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 5817: Mr. CARNEY.
 H.R. 6107: Mr. RAHALL.
 H.R. 6199: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 6200: Ms. BORDALLO and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6299: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. GRIMM.
 H.R. 6490: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. DENT, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LONG, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. NUNES.
 H.R. 6582: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 6588: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 6598: Mr. GRIMM.
 H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. HARRIS.
 H. Res. 733: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H. Res. 809: Mr. FORBES and Ms. DELAURO.
 H. Res. 814: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF TEXAS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 6429, the STEM Jobs Act of 2012, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.