

on public assistance or private charity, and would pay enough to provide for subsistence, healthcare, education, housing and savings, as well as enough disposable income to allow workers to enjoy quality time off with their loved ones. Federal purchasing power can and should be used to rebuild the middle class. A strong middle class stimulates the economy by increasing consumer spending and job growth. Federal purchasing power can and should be used to narrow the growing gulf between the richest one percent of the population and ordinary working families, which is threatening the survival of our participatory democracy.

The bill directs the Secretary of Labor to promulgate regulations implementing Good Jobs Model Employer Standards. Under these standards, whenever an executive agency awards a contract for the acquisition of supplies or services, it shall not award the contract to a source that is not a Good Jobs Model Employer, unless there is no offer from a source that is a model employer. An executive agency could not provide other forms of financial or nonfinancial assistance to entities that are not model employers when there is a similarly situated Good Jobs Model Employer that could receive the assistance, unless doing so would substantially undermine the value of the assistance to the public. These provisions do not apply to direct federal statutory requirements, mandatory awards, direct awards to foreign governments or public international organizations, benefits to an individual as a personal entitlement, or federal employment.

The bill defines a Good Jobs Model Employer as an employer that meets the following standards: (1) respects employees' rights to bargain collectively with their employers without being forced to take strike action to win better wages and working conditions; (2) offers to each employee living wages, decent benefits including health care, paid leave for sickness and caregiving, and fair work schedules that are predictable and stable; (3) affirmatively demonstrates an exemplary standard of compliance with workplace protection laws, including laws governing labor relations, wages and hours and health and safety, as well as other applicable labor laws; (4) limits executive compensation to fifty times the median salary paid to the company's workers; (5) employs a workforce not less than 35 percent of which reside within one or more Historically Underutilized Business Zones; and (6) subcontracts only with other Good Jobs Model Employers.

This bill is just one step in lifting millions of Americans out of poverty and into the middle class. These contracting requirements will incentivize, rather than penalize, employers to raise their workplace standards to retain much sought-after federal contracts. They will also provide savings to the federal government by lowering the cost of the federal safety net because fewer workers will be reliant on federal benefits. With these standards, Demos has estimated an annual benefit savings of approximately \$3.3 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, \$3.1 billion for Medicaid, and \$2.5 billion for the Earned Income Tax Credit. Ultimately, the ROSIE Act will uplift our workers and benefit our entire country.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. TRENT FRANKS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 28, 2014

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on July 28, I made remarks on S. 1799, the Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act. I want to clarify that the bill makes funds available to the Department of Justice, including the FBI and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices for victims' services under the Crime Victims Fund. S. 1799 clarifies that funds available may only be used to benefit victims, through the work of Victim Witness Coordinators, Advocates, and Specialists, and for the administrative support of these employees to help them in their service to crime victims. For example, these Coordinators, Advocates, and Specialists may not be used to do witness travel services but instead should be exclusively providing services for the benefit of crime victims as the statute says. This provision was contained in a House bill, the Justice for Crime Victims Act of 2014, which I introduced in March of this year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2014

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, I missed one recorded vote. I would like to indicate how I would have voted had I been present.

On rollcall No. 434, I would have voted "aye."

COMMEMORATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANESTHESIOLOGISTS BUILDING IN SCHAUMBURG, ILLINOIS

HON. TAMMY DUCKWORTH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2014

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), their more than 200 employees and their beautiful new headquarters building to Schaumburg, Illinois.

The American Society of Anesthesiologists represents more than 52,000 members and is a cutting edge education and professional association. ASA is dedicated to the advancement and study of the practice of anesthesiology, with patient safety and standards of care at the core of its mission.

For more than 100 years, this association has worked to ensure that all Americans have access to high-quality and safe health care, and has been active in ensuring Congress does all it can to protect patient safety.

Anesthesiology was one of the first medical specialties to champion patient safety as a specific focus, leading to the creation of the independent Anesthesia Patient Safety Founda-

tion in 1985. This organization, supported by the ASA, works to assure that no patient will be harmed by anesthesia. This has led to national standards of practice, a rare feat for a medical professional society.

In its new state-of-the-art headquarters, ASA can better highlight the important role of physician anesthesiologists and their responsibility for patient care before, during, and after surgery. Since 2008, ASA has showcased its focus on patient safety through the Anesthesia Quality Institute, which develops and maintains a registry of case data that helps physician anesthesiologists assess and improve patient care. Additionally, ASA has maintained focus on the best methods of improving patient safety and recovery, developing the Perioperative Surgical Home (PSH), an innovative model of delivering health care during the entire patient surgical experience from the time of the decision for surgery until patient recovery.

The new facility features an updated Wood Library and Museum of Anesthesiology, which highlights these and other important historical developments of the practice of anesthesiology from its origin as the first organized anesthesiology society in Long Island, NY.

From the Land of Lincoln to our nation's capital, the importance of patient safety continues to be a top priority. This is reflected in the Dr. Crawford Long statue, the father of anesthesiology, here in the U.S. Capitol building, a reminder of the ongoing efforts to develop the safest and most effective methods of anesthesiology and pain relief. Through the education, advocacy and involvement of ASA, the medical field of anesthesiology continues to grow and advance.

I am proud to rise and stand in support of the American Society of Anesthesiologists. Thank you for all that you have done and continue to do for patient safety within the field of anesthesiology. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking them for their efforts and congratulating them on their new headquarters located in the Eighth District of Illinois.

A TRIBUTE TO INGRID WALKER-HENRY

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2014

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ingrid Walker-Henry, an elementary school teacher, union leader, activist, mother, and wife from the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin.

Ingrid Walker-Henry was born and raised in Milwaukee and attended Milwaukee Public Schools. Her family has a history of teachers with both her mother and aunt having taught in the Milwaukee Public School System. She aspired to be a teacher from a young age. She graduated from Riverside University High School and joined the Young Educators' Society while attending school there. She graduated with a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and has a master's degree in Instructional Technology from Cardinal Stritch University.

Ingrid Walker-Henry is an elementary school teacher, as well as an instructional coach in the Milwaukee Public School System. She is