

Governor Anderson was born near Olathe in 1917, educated at Kansas State University and the University of Kansas, where he received a law degree in 1944. After serving on the staff of U.S. District Court Judge Walter Huxman for 2 years, John Anderson won election as Johnson County Attorney in 1947, where he served for 6 years. He was a member of the Kansas State Senate from 1953 to 1956 and was appointed Kansas Attorney General, serving from 1956 to 1961.

He was elected Governor of Kansas in 1960 and 1962, he defeated incumbent Governor George Docking, served as Governor during Kansas's centennial celebration, and appointed James B. Pearson to the United States Senate upon the death of Senator Andrew Schoeppel.

John Anderson's tenure as Kansas Governor was marked by numerous achievements, including revision of the State's pardon and parole systems; creation of a combined State medical and psychiatric hospital; restructuring the State's public school system into unified districts; increasing the State's per-pupil expenditure allowance; addition of the University of Kansas to the State board of regents system; sanctioning of fair employment practices standards; approval of an advanced public employee retirement system; advancements in highway construction; expansion of vocational-technical schools in Kansas; authorization of a State library consultant; improvements in the public welfare system; and reorganization of state agencies, commissions and boards.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honoring an important Kansas leader is long overdue, and I know that my delegation colleagues look forward with me to its speedy enactment. I thank the leadership of the Government Reform Committee for bringing it before the House in such an expeditious manner, and I urge all of my colleagues to support today this legislation for my friend, Governor John Anderson of Kansas.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at this time. I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a member of the Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 4674, legislation naming the postal facility in Olathe, Kansas, after Governor John Anderson, Jr. This measure was sponsored by my colleague, Representative DENNIS MOORE, on January 31, 2006, and unanimously reported by our committee on March 9, 2006. The bill has the support and cosponsorship of the entire Kansas delegation.

Born and educated in Kansas, John Anderson became involved in local politics by winning an election for county attorney for Johnson County. He

served three terms and then ran successfully for a seat in the Kansas Senate. John served as a State senator until his appointment as a attorney general, a position he held until he decided to run for Governor of Kansas.

In 1960 John was elected Governor of Kansas and served until 1964. His tenure was marked by a number of achievements, including the restructuring of the State's public school system, expansion of vocational-technical schools, and advancements in highway construction.

After serving as Governor, Mr. Anderson went back to practicing law. He remained involved in public service and is currently retired in Olathe, Kansas.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity actually to see this post office, and Olathe, Kansas, is a beautiful small town, and I would urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4674, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4674.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RONALD BUCCA POST OFFICE

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4995) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Columbus Avenue in Tuckahoe, New York, as the "Ronald Bucca Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4995

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

SECTION 1. RONALD BUCCA POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Columbus Avenue in Tuckahoe, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald Bucca 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 "Ronald Bucca Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. 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 gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4995, offered by the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), would designate the post office building in Tuckahoe, New York, as the "Ronald Bucca Post Office."

Ronald Bucca was nicknamed the "Flying Fireman" in 1986 after he fell spectacularly from a tenement fire escape, spun around a cable strung through a backyard, and lived to tell the tale. His specialty was rescuing frightened people from the smoke and flames of burning buildings during his 23 years as a firefighter. His last 9 years of service he acted as the fire marshal. He was also a former nurse and reservist in the United States Army Special Forces. Bucca was trained as an antiterrorist intelligence expert. And on September 11, 2001, Ronald Bucca responded to his call to duty and headed into the city toward the Twin Towers. In his quest to assist all those trying to flee the fiery scene that day, he lost his life on the 78th floor when the South Tower collapsed in flames.

A valuable member of the fire department and the community, Ronald Bucca is sorely missed; and it is only appropriate that we honor him by passing H.R. 4995.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman and the distinguished chairwoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which would rename the U.S. Post Office in Tuckahoe, New York, after Ronald Bucca. I want to thank Mr. DAVIS and the other members of the Government Reform Committee for their support of this bill.

Born on May 6, 1954, Ronald Bucca spent his life in public service, defending our Nation overseas and protecting our communities here at home. Over the course of his long and distinguished career as a member of the Fire Department of New York, Ron Bucca served with Engine 95, Ladder 2, Rescue 1, the Fire Department of New York Terrorist Task Force and as a fire marshal. During his time with Rescue 1, Ron was severely injured when he fell five stories while attempting to rescue a fellow firefighter. When he triumphantly returned to work, he earned the nickname the "Flying Fireman."

During the 9/11 attacks, Ron Bucca was one of only two firefighters to

reach the fire floor of the South Tower. Along with Chief Palmer, Ron was stretching a hose line into the 78th floor lobby when the tower fell. Ronald Bucca was the first New York City fire marshal to be killed in the line of duty.

In addition to his brave and dedicated career protecting the people of New York, Ronald Bucca also performed heroically as a member of the Armed Forces. During Ron's military career, he spent time with the 11th Special Forces group and the Defense Intelligence Agency, serving as a Special Forces first sergeant, a member of the 101st Airborne Division, and a Special Forces group defense intelligence analyst.

For his brave service to our Nation, the military has also honored Ronald Bucca. When the 800th Military Police Brigade took command of British Enemy Holding Area Freddy in Southern Iraq, it was promptly renamed Camp Bucca.

For Ronald Bucca the military and the fire department honors were just the tip of the iceberg. He was also a licensed practical nurse, held an associate degree in OSHA and fire science from John Jay College, and had a bachelor of science degree in public safety from Mercy College.

For over 20 years Ron and his wife, Eve, made Tuckahoe, New York, their home. Ron was actively involved in his children's education and encouraged their involvement in the Boy Scouts and various other activities.

I believe Ronald Bucca's life can most appropriately be described by those who knew him best, his children. They spoke of him this way: "He was a fireman, a soldier, a nurse, a walking encyclopedia of knowledge, and an adventurer. But most of all, he was one of our best friends and an incredible dad."

Mr. Speaker, Ronald Bucca was a hero in every sense of the word, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring him by passing this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to improve upon such an eloquent statement.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4995, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4995.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT MICHAEL P. MURPHY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 4101) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 East Main Street in Patchogue, New York, as the "LT Michael P. Murphy Post Office Building". The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4101

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

SECTION 1. LIEUTENANT MICHAEL P. MURPHY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 East Main Street in Patchogue, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Lieutenant Michael P. Murphy 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 "Lieutenant Michael P. Murphy Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. 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 gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4101, offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), would designate the post office building in Patchogue, New York, as the "Lieutenant Michael P. Murphy Post Office Building."

Lt. Michael P. Murphy was a true hero in every sense of the word. At the age of 29, Lieutenant Murphy and three of his Navy SEAL comrades were killed during an ambush by Taliban insurgents while serving our country in Afghanistan. Lieutenant Murphy will not be forgotten, as he was universally loved and admired. In fact, his Navy SEAL commanding officer remembers him as being "a very focused young man with a terrific attitude, quiet intensity and determination."

Lieutenant Murphy graduated from Penn State University; and after his military service, he planned to attend law school and was engaged to be married. He truly enjoyed life. As his father recalls, "He squeezed more life in 29 years than I will ever see."

I ask all Members to come together and honor this brave young man for his service to this country.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. DAVIS for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4101, which I proudly introduced last October on behalf of all 29 members of the New York delegation in the House.

Our bill names the U.S. Post Office on 170 East Main Street in Patchogue, New York, in honor of a fallen neighbor and decorated hero of the United States Navy's elite Sea-Air-Land forces, Lt. Michael P. Murphy, who was killed in action on the evening of June 28, 2005, while tracking insurgent Taliban and al Qaeda movements in the mountains of the Kubar province of Afghanistan.

For his valor and sacrifice, Lieutenant Murphy was posthumously awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. Approaching the first anniversary of the deaths of Lieutenant Murphy and his fellow SEALs, it is appropriate for this House to once again express the solemn appreciation of a grateful Nation for their sacrifices and to share this tribute with their families.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues will recall the tragic images from around the last July 4 holiday when it was first reported that U.S. Army helicopters carrying two teams of Special Forces, known as the "Night Stalkers," who were attempting a daring rescue of Lieutenant Murphy's unit, were shot down by rocket-propelled grenades over the mountains in Eastern Afghanistan.

That tragic day claimed the lives of 11 SEALs and eight soldiers, representing the single deadliest attack on the U.S. military up to that point in the global war on terror. The Naval Special Warfare Command later confirmed that it was also the single largest loss of life in the history of the Navy SEALs, the smallest of our intrepid Special Operations Forces.

Nearly a thousand people attended Lieutenant Murphy's memorial service at our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church in Patchogue. His parents, Daniel and Maureen, spoke of how their extraordinary son's boundless enthusiasm, generosity, and determination made them so proud of him through the short years they had together. Remembered not only for his courage and for the ultimate sacrifice Lieutenant Murphy made for this country, he will also be admired in our community as one of its favorite sons. At Patchogue-Medford High School, he was an excellent student, awarded by the National Honor Society and accepted to Penn State University, where he majored in political science. He played varsity football, life-guarded along the beaches of Long Island during the summers, and, after graduating from Penn State University, chose the Navy over offers from two law schools.

Like the impeccable reputation he earned in the eyes of the community of Patchogue, Lieutenant Murphy's brilliant naval record reflects his courage, diligence, and steadfast dedication.