

also follows up on the Government Accountability Office's recommendations that the relevant agencies report the use of monies received from the sale of the stamp, including a description of any significant advances on accomplishments that were funded by the sale.

As a member of the Oversight Committee Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Postal Service, and the District of Columbia, Representative CLAY is to be commended for his diligence and patience for working with all parties and securing an acceptable compromise on the sale of the breast cancer stamp.

I note proudly that the United States Postal Service has sold over 785.6 million breast cancer research stamps from which \$54.626 million has been transferred to the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense for breast cancer research and awareness.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the public for buying the breast cancer semipostal stamp and the numerous organizations for lending their strong support for its continuation. With your help, I am confident that we will find a cure.

I urge swift passage of this bill, and again commend the representative from Missouri, our colleague, Representative CLAY, for his introduction.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 597, to reauthorize the Postage Stamp for Breast Cancer. Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women and the leading cause of cancer death among women under the age of 40. Research is key to improving breast cancer prevention, detection and treatment. In the 9 years the stamp has been sold, it's raised more than \$40 million to fund breast cancer research around the country. In those nine years, great strides have been made, but we can do more and that's why we should support the extension of the breast cancer stamp.

In addition to this important legislation, we need to do more to prevent breast cancer deaths in women under the age of 40. Approximately 11,000 women under the age of 40 will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year, of which nearly 1,300 will die. However, most research, education, and prevention efforts are focused upon women over the age of 45. That's why I introduced the Annie Fox Act, H.R. 715, named after a young woman in my district who was diagnosed with breast cancer and died at the age of 35. This bill will authorize research into the causes of breast cancer in younger women and educate them about the risks of breast cancer.

It is important that we not only continue to fund research and education over the ages of 45, but that we also do so for our younger women so that they may live long, healthy lives. I applaud the passage of this important legislation and look forward to working with my colleagues to pass H.R. 715, the Annie Fox Act.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 597, which would reauthorize the highly successful special postage stamp that supports breast cancer research.

Breast cancer affects virtually every American family. Most of us have lost a family

member—grandmothers, mothers, aunts, sisters, and daughters—to breast cancer. The American Cancer Society estimates 178,000 women in the United States will be diagnosed this year with breast cancer. They estimate 40,000 women will die from the disease. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, accounting for more than one in four cancers diagnosed in women.

We must do everything we can to understand the causes of breast cancer so we can effectively prevent and treat it. Since its inception, the breast cancer research stamp has raised \$53 million for life-saving research. Proceeds from the sale of the stamps fund research at the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense. By reauthorizing the breast cancer research stamp, we would ensure that this funding source for breast cancer research continues.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 597, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A Bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RELATING TO SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4108) to amend section 3328 of title 5, United States Code, relating to Selective Service registration, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4108

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

#### SECTION 1. SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION.

Subsection (b) of section 3328 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Director of the Selective Service System, shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section. Such regulations—

"(1) shall include procedures—

"(A) for the adjudication of determinations of whether a failure to register was knowing and willful; and

"(B) under which such a determination may not be made if the individual concerned shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure to register was neither knowing nor willful;

"(2) may provide that determinations of eligibility under the requirements of this section shall be adjudicated by the Executive agency making the appointment for which the eligibility is determined; and

"(3) shall provide for exceptions to determinations of ineligibility under this section to allow for—

"(A) the appointment of an individual who was discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces under honorable conditions; and

"(B) the appointment or continued employment of an individual who has reached 31 years of age."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he might consume to the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Chairman MILLER from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank him and the Chair of the committee and Mr. Issa for all of their work on this legislation.

This legislation was drafted with the help and the cooperation of the Veterans Administration and the Office of Personnel Management and the Selective Service.

Current laws governing Federal employment do not draw a very clear distinction between those who do not register for selective service through an oversight and those who knowingly and willfully avoid registering. Under current law, we are lumping sort of the innocent along with the guilty, and this legislation is an effort by these agencies to correct what's wrong with this legislation and to make sure that we can protect those who do this in an unknowing fashion.

The bill sets out to correct this by exempting individuals from employment ineligibility who failed to register for selective service but were honorably discharged from active duty in the armed services. And second, it would allow current Federal employees who are at least age 31 to remain eligible for Federal employment despite their failure to register. And this would effectively change the lifetime ban from employment to a 5-year ban, which would coincide with the statute of limitations. So there would be the full ability to prosecute those individuals that we felt wrongfully failed to register for the draft.

This would have a big impact on the caseload, and it would also make sure

that we do not deny many of our agencies the talents and the abilities of individuals who have been caught in this conundrum that has taken place.

And this has been, after many months of negotiation, and Mr. ISSA has been a vital part of these negotiations with Selective Service, with the Veterans Administration, and with the Office of Personnel Management, and I would encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation. I think it restores to law the intent for which it was passed and keeps us from punishing those individuals who are not guilty of knowingly refusing to register for the draft.

□ 1430

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, often the most absurd example is what forces us to look, and look more carefully, at flaws in our legislation. This one is a good example. Chris Frecking is a citizen of the United States who has been employed at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in San Francisco for the last 16 years. Mr. Frecking was born in the Philippines to an American father in 1968 and was sworn in as a U.S. citizen in 1990. But there lies the rub.

He was sworn in as an American citizen. He came here from the Philippines after he turned 18 unaware that he should register with the Selective Service after there was in fact no draft or likelihood of anyone being called if they did. He failed to do so. He did try, though, when he discovered that this was a lifetime requirement in 1994. But, in fact, this was not allowed.

This is a gentleman who has been a good citizen, who in fact fell through the cracks. This legislation today after careful scrutiny in harmony with many organizations but most importantly at the leadership of the director of the Selective Service, in fact, makes it possible for us to continue to urge men to register for the Selective Service and treats them fairly if, through no fault of their own, they fail to do so.

I urge the swift passage of this bill. It is good legislation. It corrects a minor flaw. I join with my colleague from California in saying that sometimes the best legislation is small and bipartisan but makes a big difference in people's lives.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I want to thank my colleague from California for mentioning Mr. Frecking, because this was a case that really was just so absurd in how it was being played out because of the circumstances that he found himself caught in, but more importantly it also had the potential to deny the veterans service of the VA Hospital in San Francisco the very skilled talents of this individual. They went to bat. They recognized that they too had made a mis-

take, inadvertently they made a mistake. But they did not want to lose his skill and talents to our veterans coming through that hospital. And it was really at their insistence, their concern, that brought this case to the forefront and allowed us to be able to work it out with the Office of Personnel Service and Selective Service.

I know as we explained it, we talked about it back and forth, and Mr. ISSA, at first I don't think he thought this could possibly be going on, but we convinced him that it was, and this is exactly the kind of case that this legislation is designed to address so we don't harm these individuals in the manner which was possible for Mr. Frecking.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ISSA. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As a Member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 4108, as amended, a bill to amend title 5, relating to Selective Service registration.

H.R. 4108 was introduced on November 7, 2007, by Representatives GEORGE MILLER and DARRELL ISSA. The legislation would provide for exemptions from determinations of ineligibility for Federal employment for individuals who have not registered with the Selective Service. Those who have received an honorable discharge from the armed services who have performed at least 10 years of Federal service would no longer be deemed ineligible.

Under current law, all males born after December 31, 1959, must register with the Selective Service by their 26th birthday in order to be eligible for employment in the Federal Government. An individual who has not registered with the Selective Service is not eligible for Federal employment unless he can prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure to register was neither knowing nor willful.

This means that the individual must prove to a high legal standard that he did not know he was required to register or thought he had registered. H.R. 4108 would exempt from this requirement individuals who were honorably discharged from the armed services or who have 10 years of service in the Federal Government.

H.R. 4108 was introduced on November 7, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The committee marked up the measure on November 8, 2007, and ordered that the bill be reported by voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4108, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAILING OF THE NAVY'S "GREAT WHITE FLEET"

Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 261) commemorating the centennial anniversary of the sailing of the Navy's "Great White Fleet," launched by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 16, 1907, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and returning there on February 22, 1909.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 261

Whereas the launching of the Great White Fleet marked the emergence of the United States as a true global seapower, able to dispatch 16 new battleships on a worldwide deployment for 14 months;

Whereas these battleships were painted entirely white, with gilded scrollwork on their bows, and subsequently came to be known as the "Great White Fleet";

Whereas the 4 squadrons of 4 battleships each, manned by 14,000 sailors, sailed 43,000 miles and made 20 port calls on 6 continents;

Whereas the Fleet, in conducting visits to important nations such as Australia, served to reinforce a friendship and partnership that continues to this day;

Whereas the Fleet, in providing a tangible demonstration of the forward naval presence of the United States in the Pacific, also reinforced the message of how important maritime stability and security are to the United States;

Whereas the Fleet, in response to one of the worst natural disasters in European history, was able to immediately divert to Messina, Sicily, to offer humanitarian aid to the Italian people; and

Whereas the Fleet, in executing a range of missions and returning to the United States after 14 months at sea, displayed to the world a number of core American values, including compassion, showed its flexibility by responding to unforeseen events, and demonstrated the ability of the United States to project maritime power as a stabilizing force; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) commemorates the wisdom of President Theodore Roosevelt in developing and launching the Great White Fleet;

(2) supports a one-time designation of a day to celebrate the 100th centennial of the Great White Fleet and the special role the Fleet played in building enduring friendships with important allies and partner nations;

(3) commands efforts by the Department of the Navy to maintain and strengthen our cooperative partnerships with foreign nations and to safeguard our Nation's interests in the maritime domain;

(4) commends efforts by the Department of the Navy in leading the development of a Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower; and

(5) honors the sacrifices made and services rendered by the servicemembers of the Navy,