

was involved in a military escort mission. These servicemembers were answering the call of duty to protect and serve others and paid the ultimate sacrifice. As a former Coast Guardsman and a Member of Congress, I believe it is appropriate to recognize their service and honor their lives. This resolution is a significant gesture of expression to show our gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, we have no other speakers, so I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LoBIONDO. Once again, Madam Speaker, we join with the Nation in our thoughts and prayers for the families and for those who have lost their lives in honoring all those who serve. I urge all of my colleagues to support the resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Once again, I urge all of our Members to vote in favor of this very, very important resolution. And I will say to the families of these service persons that they are in our prayers. We thank all of our personnel for what they do every day, so often putting their lives on the line so that we might enjoy the freedoms that we do enjoy.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 891 which recognizes and honors the Coast Guard and Marine Corps aircraft pilots and crewmembers who lost their lives off the coast of Southern California on October 29, 2009.

Let me take a moment to commend Congresswoman LORETTA SANCHEZ, who hails from my home state of California, for her leadership in bringing this resolution to the floor and giving us the opportunity both to mourn our loss of these individuals and to thank the Coast Guard and the Marine Corps for their brave service to this country.

I was truly devastated when I heard the news on October 29, 2009, of a collision between a Coast Guard transport plane and a Marine Corps helicopter off the coast of Southern California, not far from my district. At the same time, I was deeply grateful for those members of the Coast Guard and the Navy who immediately went out and conducted an intense search and rescue mission to locate any possible survivors of the crash.

We are indebted to the men and women who dedicate their lives to the Coast Guard and the Marine Corps. Even in the face of a tragedy such as this one, one that affects members of their own community, these brave men and women are ready and willing to serve their country in whatever way necessary. I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, today the House of Representatives recognizes the service and sacrifice of the members of the United States Coast Guard and the United States Marine Corps who were tragically killed during exercises off the coast of California three weeks ago.

On October 29, 2009, a Coast Guard C-130 plane and a Marine AH-1 Cobra helicopter collided off the coast of Southern California.

The Marine pilots were conducting training about 15 miles off San Clemente Island when they collided with the U.S. Coast Guard plane, which was based out of the Coast Guard Air Station in Sacramento, CA.

These brave Marines and Coast Guardsmen dedicated their lives to protecting our freedom and safety. Such tragedies are a reminder of the dangers all men and women of our armed forces face, whether they are stationed in Afghanistan, California, or anywhere else in the world.

H. Res. 891 offers Members of the House of Representatives an appropriate opportunity to express our thoughts and prayers to families and friends of these service members. Our hearts are with them during this difficult period.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 891, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

H. DALE COOK FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3305) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 224 South Boulder Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the "H. Dale Cook Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3305

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 and United States courthouse located at 224 South Boulder Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the "H. Dale Cook Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "H. Dale Cook Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3305.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3305, a bipartisan bill supported by the entire Oklahoma delegation that would designate the United States courthouse at 224 South Boulder Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the H. Dale Cook Federal Building United States Courthouse.

H. Dale Cook was a veteran of World War II who served as a flight instructor. After the war, he studied law at the University of Oklahoma and then embarked on a long legal career in electoral politics. After being twice elected the chief prosecuting attorney in his county, he went on to serve as assistant U.S. attorney. He subsequently alternated between government service and private practice for several years before being nominated to the Federal judiciary by President Gerald Ford in 1974. Judge Cook served as a district court judge for some 34 years until his death on September 23, 2008.

Judge Cook was an honorable and well-respected civil servant and had a long and distinguished record of public service. The designation of the United States courthouse at 224 South Boulder Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in his honor is a fitting memorial to his service, and I urge the House to adopt H.R. 3305.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, at this time I would like to recognize the impassioned advocate and the sponsor of this legislation for 5 minutes, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN), who has been pushing for this resolution.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Judge H. Dale Cook. Judge Cook was a World War II veteran who spent nearly 50 years in public service and more than 33 years as a United States district judge in Oklahoma. Judge Cook began his career in public service in 1951 when he was elected county attorney for Logan County and Guthrie. He would hold several other positions in public service in Oklahoma, including first assistant U.S. attorney, chief trial attorney and legal counsel and adviser to Governor Henry Bellmon.

In the early 1970s, Judge Cook worked in Washington, D.C., for the Social Security Administration until beginning his career as a Federal judge in 1974 when he was sworn in as U.S. district judge in the Northern, Eastern and Western Districts of Oklahoma.

Five years later in 1979, Judge Cook became chief judge of the Northern District of Oklahoma and served in that capacity for 13 years.

In 1992, Judge Cook took senior status to enable the appointment of an additional judge to the Northern District. As a senior judge, he continued to be active and carried a full court docket for the next 12 years until a few months before his death on September 22, 2008.

Judge Cook was adamantly committed to his belief that politics should play no role in the dispensing of justice and demonstrated that belief in his judicial rulings and the administration of his responsibilities as chief judge. He was a man of fairness and integrity who opened each court session with "God bless the United States and save this honorable court."

Judge Cook's greatest legacy may be the restoration and the reopening of the original Federal courthouse in Tulsa, Oklahoma. When the Federal courts were moved to another building about 45 years ago, the old Federal building sat largely unused. Judge Cook saw this building as a solution when there became a need for additional court space. He spearheaded the effort to restore it to its original splendor. Judge Cook used his powers of persuasion and his influence as chief judge of the Northern District to insist on conforming the courthouse to its original design and decorum. Without his involvement, the building would have never been used for its current purpose, and the beauty of a lost era would not be visible as it is today in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

By his direct efforts, the building is now included in the National Register of Historic Places and is currently used for the courtrooms, judicial chambers, the bankruptcy court and affiliated Federal offices of the Northern District of Oklahoma. Due to the vision and hard work of Judge Cook, the building is now being used for its original purpose, as a Federal judicial courthouse.

Preserving the beauty of a lost era as a Federal judge, he conducted his duties in a nonpartisan manner. It is my hope that the naming of this Federal building will be an equally bipartisan effort to honor this exceptional man for his exemplary career in public service and bringing the Federal courthouse back to its original grandeur.

I urge the adoption of H.R. 3305.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3305, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN), which designates the United States courthouse at 224 South Boulder Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the "H. Dale Cook Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Judge Cook was a well respected jurist who served as a Federal judge for well over 30 years. Judge Cook served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II and later as member of the U.S. Air Force Reserve. During his long legal career, Judge Cook served as an attorney in private practice, chief prosecuting attorney in his county, as an

assistant U.S. attorney, counsel to the Governor of Oklahoma, and finally as a member of the Federal judiciary.

Judge Cook was nominated to the Federal judiciary by President Gerald Ford in 1974. He initially served as a visiting Federal judge with a seat on the bench of each of Oklahoma's Federal judicial districts. Judge Cook later became Chief Judge of the Northern District in 1979 and served in that position until 1992. In addition, Judge Cook sat several times by designation with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

Judge Cook succumbed to cancer just over a year ago, on September 23, 2008. He continued to hear cases on the Federal bench until only a few months before he passed away. Judge Cook was held in high esteem by his peers and served with distinction as a Federal judge. It is both proper and fitting to honor his civic contributions with this designation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3305.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I urge the Members to vote in favor of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3305.

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.

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2009

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1599) to amend title 36, United States Code, to include in the Federal charter of the Reserve Officers Association leadership positions newly added in its constitution and bylaws.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1599

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Reserve Officers Association Modernization Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. INCLUSION OF NEW LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN THE FEDERAL CHARTER OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.

(a) NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Section 190104(b)(2) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "the president elect," after "the president,";

(2) by inserting "a minimum of" before "3 national executive committee members,"; and

(3) by striking "except the executive director," and inserting "except the president elect and the executive director,".

(b) OFFICERS.—Section 190104(c) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting "a president elect," after "a president,";

(B) by inserting "a minimum of" before "3 national executive committee members,";

(C) by striking "a surgeon, a chaplain, a historian, a public relations officer,"; and

(D) by striking "as decided at the national convention" and inserting "specified in the constitution of the corporation"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting "and take office" after "be elected"; and

(B) by striking "and the national public relations officer," and inserting "the judge advocate, and any other national officers specified in the constitution of the corporation,".

(c) VACANCIES.—Section 190104(d)(1) of such title is amended by striking "president and last past president," and inserting "president, president elect, and last past president,".

(d) RECORDS AND INSPECTION.—Section 190109(a)(2) of such title is amended by striking "national council;" and inserting "other national entities of the corporation;".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUMMINGS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days 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 California?

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1599 amends the nearly 60-year-old Federal charter of the Reserve Officers Association to reflect simple changes that have already been made to the organization's structure. The Reserve Officers Association was founded in 1922 and received a Federal charter by Congress in 1950.

As Congress observed at the time, the purpose of the corporation is to support and promote the development and execution of a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security. The ROA represents the Reserve Components officers for the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the Air and Army National Guard, Public Health Service and the officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

This bill makes a number of technical changes to the ROA's Federal charter. For instance, the charter will now include the newly created position of president-elect and there would be more positions on the ROA's National Executive Committee. S. 1599 was introduced by Senators LEAHY, CHAMBLISS and PRYOR and passed the Senate in September. Identical legislation was introduced in the House by Representative HOWARD COBLE, my colleague on the Judiciary Committee, and Representatives CARNEY and GARY G. MILLER.

I commend the House sponsors as well as Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership