

federally assisted undertaking must evaluate the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. 16 U.S.C. § 470f (also known as "Section 106").

In the case of the Trinity River Flood Control Project, the Corps is currently complying with Section 106 of the NHPA by determining whether or not the Dallas Floodway is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. A 55-page research paper produced last November by the Corps cited the levees' historic importance to the development of modern Dallas and noted that the levees are considered a manmade landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is also planning to build a toll road, and one of the potential routes would run between the two levees. A determination of National Register eligibility could ultimately affect the route by requiring FHWA and local officials to seek feasible and prudent alternatives that would avoid and minimize harm to the historic levee system—this review is commonly referred to as Section 4(f). There is also a need to restore the levees' integrity and comply with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's new flood risk maps for Dallas.

There are hundreds, if not thousands of projects similar to this underway around the country. Those projects are all following federal laws and utilize administrative options to resolve any issues under the NHPA and Section 4(f). There was no evidence that a broad, blanket exemption from NHPA and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act warranted Congressional intervention to circumvent longstanding, successful administrative procedures already in place that balance practical needs with the protection of historic resources.

This exemption was inappropriate, unnecessary, and unprecedented. There was no evidence that administrative tools would not have been unable to resolve any issues pertaining to the levees on the Trinity River. Congress should have ensured that the available administrative mechanisms had been fully employed before including this broad and unnecessary exemption that would endanger historic resources intrinsic to the development of a major American city and set a dangerous precedent.

The whole purpose of the Section 106 of the NHPA and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act is to ensure that federal resources are not used to harm historic properties without the consideration of adverse effects and alternatives. A National Register listing or eligibility does not prevent private property owners from harming or even destroying their own historic properties, as long as no federal funding or federal permits are involved. But where taxpayer dollars are awarded, or federal regulatory authority is invoked, those public benefits must be conditioned on compliance with our federal laws that require historic preservation and other policies to be included in the process of planning specific projects. This does not mean that projects cannot proceed where a historic property is involved; it simply means that the impacts of the projects on that property must be considered and if necessary, mitigated.

In 1966 Congress created Section 106 of the NHPA and Section 4(f) of the DOT Act as

tools to balance historic preservation concerns with the needs of federal undertakings. These reviews ensure that federal agencies identify any potential conflicts between their undertakings and historic preservation and resolve any conflicts in the public interest. The process has worked efficiently and effectively for nearly fifty years. The NHPA and Section 4(f) exemption language contained in H.R. 4899 is an affront to the Act's visionary framers.

America's industrial and engineering infrastructure, and associated historic properties are essential to the nation's identity—its culture, history, and economy, past, present and future. In the absence of the protections afforded by Section 106 of the NHPA and Transportation's Section 4(f), those corridors have no meaningful procedural guarantees for preservation consideration, ensuring pieces of American history will be lost forever.

**HONORING DR. DENNIS TRYBUS
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS
RETIREMENT FROM THE POSITION
OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT
THE HELPING HAND REHABILITATION
CENTER**

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Dennis Trybus, a constituent in my district who has nurtured children and adults with developmental disabilities to their full potential for the past 12 years while serving as the Executive Director at the Helping Hand Rehabilitation Center.

Helping Hand has been a fixture in my district for over five decades. Established in 1955 at a time when little support existed for children with disabilities and their families, it has now grown into a successful, respected institution serving 500 individuals per year and offering varied services from education to therapy and from vocational support to residential placement in independent group homes.

For the last 12 years, Helping Hand has flourished under the steady hand of the Executive Director Dr. Trybus. Dr. Trybus spearheaded key expansion projects for Helping Hand, with the construction of three new group homes and the establishment of a specialized school for children with autism—a state of the art model facility. Through his long tenure at Helping Hand, he has built many warm relationships with the Center's clients, their families, and the Center's staff, encouraging a culture of commitment and caring at this institution.

Dr. Trybus' commitment to Helping Hand and to its clients will be sorely missed as he retires from this position—an occasion truly worthy of special recognition and commendation. But his achievements will enable Helping Hand to carry on its work long into the future; and I am happy to announce that Helping Hand will celebrate his legacy by naming its newly constructed Wellness Center in his honor.

I ask you to join me in honoring Dr. Dennis Trybus and his work on behalf of people with developmental disabilities, and to wish him a well-deserved long and happy retirement.

**MEDIA SHOW DOUBLE STANDARD
ON SUPREME COURT NOMINEES**

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the national media have shown a clear double standard in their coverage of Supreme Court nominees, according to recent studies by the Media Research Center (MRC).

MRC found that when President Bush nominated John Roberts and Samuel Alito to the Supreme Court in 2005, the national media repeatedly described both men as "very conservative."

In contrast, when President Obama nominated Sonia Sotomayor in 2009 and Elena Kagan this year, the media rarely described them as "very liberal."

MRC also found that the television networks gave far more coverage to opponents of Roberts and Alito compared to opponents of Sotomayor and Kagan.

The national media should report the facts, not practice a double standard.

**INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO
IMPROVE THE POST 9/11 VET-
ERANS EDUCATION ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM (P.L. 110-252)**

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today to introduce legislation that would help improve one of the major new benefit programs—the Post 9/11 Veterans Education Assistance program (P.L. 110-252)—better known as the Post-9/11 G.I. Bill that Congress created in recognition of the continuing sacrifice of the men and women in our Armed Forces.

This new law provides veterans with active duty service after Sept. 11, 2001 with enhanced educational benefits to cover more expenses including a living allowance and money for books. Just over 2 years ago—June 30, 2008—this legislation was signed into law and the first benefit checks were disbursed in August 2009. While there have been problems at the startup of this program which I hope have now been largely resolved, hundreds of thousands of veterans are now attending classes using the post-9/11 GI bill.

One of the new benefits available for our men and women in uniform is a provision allowing servicemembers to transfer unused benefits to their spouses and dependent children. Children can use these benefits up until age 26 to pursue higher education. This provision was included in recognition of the invaluable and uncompensated sacrifices made by the families of members of the Armed Forces, and in particular their children, who provide unconditional love and support to their loved ones serving in the Armed Forces. The Department of Defense June 2007 Mental Health Task Force report noted that "The well-being of service members is inextricably linked to the well-being of their families."

The legislation that I am introducing today—the Post 9/11 G.I. Bill Dependent Coverage

Improvement Act—would make this transferable benefit useful for more families. The current Post-9/11 G.I. bill statute allows children of servicemembers to use these transferred benefits up until age 26 but regulations essentially require that transfer to take place prior to that child turning age 23.

Mr. Speaker, I can find no valid policy reason for this gap. My bill would close this gap and allow children of servicemembers to be transferred these benefits up to the current limit on when they can use those benefits, age 26. This change is written in a way so that its impact is limited to just this program.

This gap was brought to my attention by a constituent, a veteran of multiple wars, who tried to transfer his Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits to his daughter only to be blocked by the age limitation. I can only imagine his disappointment at finding out that he could not pass these hard earned benefits to the daughter he has loved and supported her whole life.

Age 26 is now widely recognized as a critical age up to which other important benefits for dependent children are being tied, including under the new health care reform law. Earlier this month, the FY 2011 National Defense Authorization Act that this House passed would extend coverage under TRICARE for dependent children up to age 26 to match the requirement in the health reform law. If this fix was appropriate for health care benefits, it certainly ought to be appropriate for education benefits.

When the Post-9/11 GI bill was passed we were primarily concerned with increasing the benefits available to our brave servicemen and servicewomen, not putting up more barriers to keep them from accessing them. Unfortunately, this oversight limits the scope of these new benefits in a way that was certainly unintended. With this legislation, we can correct this so all eligible dependents are provided access to the benefits this bill provides. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. W. TODD AKIN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 434, H.R. 4514—Colonel Charles Young Home Study Act, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

HONORING ED MOODY

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the journey of Ed Moody. Entrepreneur, citizen, veteran, and family man, Mr. Moody celebrates his 90th birthday among family, friends, and those who in the past nine decades are friends who have become Mr. Moody's family.

While stricken with the mumps, brothers Tom and Ed Moody passed the time by dreaming of opening a business of their own. Delayed by his honorable service in World

War II, Tom Moody opened Moody's Tire Company doors April 1, 1944. Ed Moody joined his brother two years later. Constantly seeking to offer a service of necessity and patriotism, Moody's Tire Company learned to retread tires after a freeze was placed on creating a new product. This spirit of devotion to community and country is woven throughout Ed Moody's life.

Ed Moody is known in his community as "Mr. Franklin." His perfect attendance at the Franklin noon Rotary meeting, his devotion to the Boys and Girls Club of Franklin and Williamson County, and his commitment to the ideals of the greatest generation are just a few of the accolades his wife Eileen, their daughters Patsy and Rebecca, his four grandchildren and the rest of the Moody family celebrate today.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing "happy birthday" to Mr. Ed Moody. As we celebrate his birth and his lasting mark on the community of Franklin, Tennessee, we wish him many more years of life and love.

MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT'S CAMPAIGN OF PERSECUTION

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following op-ed which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on Tuesday, July 6. The Kingdom of Morocco, often portrayed as a beacon of tolerance in the Arab world, has shown its true colors with the recent expulsion of dozens of U.S. citizens and scores of foreign nationals without due process. I urge my colleagues to support these American citizens whose human rights have been violated by the Moroccan government.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 6, 2010]

EXPULSED IN MOROCCO—U.S. ALLY
MISTREATS AMERICAN CHRISTIANS

Morocco has long been considered a bastion of relative religious tolerance in the Muslim world, but since March the government has summarily expelled dozens of Americans for Christian proselytizing.

Of the more than 100 Christians (some of them non-Americans) who have been deported—humanitarian workers, businessmen and teachers—many had lived in Morocco for more than a decade. Most were denied any semblance of due process, and some were given only a few hours to pack their bags. The government has provided little or no evidence of proselytizing, which is illegal in Morocco.

Eddie and Lynn Padilla had been foster parents in the Village of Hope, an orphanage located in the Atlas Mountains east of the capital of Rabat, where they were raising two Moroccan orphan boys under the age of two. The government has long known they are Christians and had granted them a 10-year visa.

That changed on March 9. After three days of police inspection and interrogation, the Padillas were given a few hours to gather their belongings. "It happened so fast that you didn't even really have time to feel the shock of it until later," Mrs. Padilla told us in an interview. "The worst moment of it all was handing over the boys. . . . These children were abandoned by their birth mothers. We were their parents."

Outside of the Christian press, the deportations have largely gone unnoticed. One man who has paid attention is Virginia Representative Frank Wolf, a Republican who co-chairs Congress's Human Rights Commission. In hearings last month, Mr. Wolf scored Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and U.S. Ambassador to Morocco Sam Kaplan for failing to speak up for the expelled Americans.

Mr. Wolf wants Congress to suspend its \$697.5 million five-year Millennium Challenge contract with Morocco. The program, which is intended to fight poverty, gives grants to countries based on factors like "ruling justly." U.S. taxpayers won't tolerate financing governments that mistreat Americans solely because of their religion.

MEDIA SHOW DOUBLE STANDARD ON PROSECUTION OF MEDIA LEAKS

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the national media strongly criticized former President George W. Bush for cracking down on leaks of classified information to the media.

Now, as the Obama Administration intensifies efforts to prosecute media leaks, the national media are mostly silent.

Even the New York Times noticed the double standard:

"In 17 months in office, President Obama has already outdone every previous president in pursuing leak prosecutions. His administration has taken actions that might have provoked sharp political criticism for his predecessor, George W. Bush, who was often in public fights with the press."

The national media should give Americans the facts, not practice a double standard.

COMMENDING THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF THE EAGLES

HON. DAVID LOEBSACK

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank the Fraternal Order of the Eagles for their pledge to donate \$25 million over the course of the next five years in order to support diabetes research at the University of Iowa.

The Fraternal Order of the Eagles has recognized that diabetes has become an increasingly serious problem in this country, affecting over 23 million Americans. Their pledge to fund diabetes research at the University of Iowa represents an extraordinary commitment to researching better prevention and management techniques to improve the health of our nation.

The University of Iowa is consistently at the forefront of innovative research, and through this new partnership with the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, I am confident that we can discover new ways to reduce the devastating effects of diabetes.