

Established in June 2009, the squad is licensed by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Office of Emergency Medical Services, as a non-designated area and statewide airborne rescue squad. The organization provides many airborne EMS, fire, rescue, and law enforcement airborne services including a helicopter equipped with trained search and rescue pilots and flight officers who are on call around the clock.

It has trained and dedicated volunteer members of the community, consisting of law enforcement officers, professional firefighters and EMTs, pilots, flight officers and many former U.S. military personnel, all providing their time, effort, and funding to ensure the safety of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, District of Columbia, and state of Maryland. The squad is Project Lifesaver certified and equipped and ready to respond to a lost child or elderly adult registered with Project Lifesaver.

The leadership team includes Kevin C. Rychlik, chief of operations, president and CEO, and Ann Rychlik, chairman of the Board of Trustees, both prominent business leaders in our community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the vision, sacrifice and dedication of those individuals and organizations that have worked together to create the Virginia Airborne Search and Rescue Squad.

#### RECENT KILLINGS OF HUMANITARIAN WORKERS IN AFGHANISTAN

#### HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 10, 2010*

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I am profoundly saddened by the recent killings of humanitarian workers in Afghanistan on August 5, 2010.

We've seen many acts of terror by the Taliban, starting in the 1990s with public executions in soccer stadiums, brutal attacks against girls attending school, attacks against Afghans who did not live exactly as the Taliban dictated, and many other terrible actions. These terrorists have now escalated their brutality by burning down schools, engaging in suicide attacks, attacking civilians, and attacking humanitarian aid workers.

Many knew the lifelong service of Tom Little and Dan Terry, the two men heading the unarmed delegation of mostly medical workers returning from their humanitarian work in Northeastern Afghanistan. These two men were deeply dedicated to serving the health needs of Afghans, particularly those in remote areas, who had no access to medical care. These two men made their lives in Afghanistan, raised their families there, spoke local languages fluently, and knew the local culture. These two men, and the other members of this brutally murdered delegation, were committed humanitarian workers.

Many Afghans and non-Afghans who have known their work for years and have interacted with members of the delegation have come forward to talk of their passion for helping the Afghan people.

From my district, in Lancaster, PA, Glen Lapp came to Afghanistan in 2008 for a short-

term assignment, but decided to remain, leaving his life in Pennsylvania behind, in order to serve as manager of a much-needed provincial eye care program in Afghanistan. Glen wrote that his hope was to "continue to help this country work towards peace on many different social, ethnic, and economic levels."

Sadly, there have been accusations by some against this delegation regarding their humanitarian work. And, unfortunately, the Taliban's false accusations against them have been repeated by some who clearly do not know the facts. It is important for the world to note that the organization that sponsored these humanitarians signed the "Principles of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent for NGOs and Disaster Response Programmes" which states that "aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint."

It is deeply disturbing when a horrific attack against humanitarian workers, such as this one, is used for propaganda purposes by the Taliban and is then reinforced by some of their apologists.

Afghanistan's precarious stability means aid workers have played a vital role in serving the Afghan public over the last three decades. While in the past many aid workers were able to assist the Afghans and were given safe passage in conflict areas, sadly, in recent months, the Taliban have escalated their brutality by breaking this long-standing custom and resorting to targeting even those that are conducting humanitarian assistance programs.

It's obvious that the Taliban in Afghanistan are not only against progress for the Afghan people, but have also decided to attack anyone assisting the Afghans in achieving progress and bettering their lives, whether that be related to medical issues, education (especially for girls), the economy, or even Afghans expressing their culture, such as kite-flying competitions.

In light of this violent attack, there must be a joint investigation with the Afghan authorities so that those who perpetrated this horrific execution of innocent aid workers are brought to justice, no matter where they might be hiding or receiving sanctuary. From various reports, there are strong indications that the attackers were not local and some were speaking non-Afghan languages.

Given the location of the attack, the proximity to Taliban strongholds in Nuristan, a province that borders volatile areas of Pakistan, and given the cross border nature of the Afghan insurgency, I strongly urge the government of Pakistan to do its utmost to cooperate in rooting out extremism on its soil, in particular the safe havens that exist on the Pakistani side that have been the source of many acts of violence in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. The safe havens for the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and the Haqqani network must end. And, the U.S. government must finally add the Afghan Taliban, the Pakistani Taliban, and the Haqqani Network to the Foreign Terrorist Organization list. This attack, which has been called by some observers "the worst attack on humanitarian aid workers in three decades of conflict in Afghanistan," as coupled with numerous other horrific acts of terror perpetrated by these groups against Afghan and American civilians and military personnel, warrant the addition of these groups to the Foreign Terrorist Organization list.

In addressing the wider context of these brutal attacks against humanitarians, we must

not forget the tragic impact on the families of those killed. I would like to thank Tom Little, Dan Terry, Glen Lapp, Thomas Grams, Cheryl Beckett, Brian Carderelli, Karen Woo, Daniela Beyer, Mahram Ali, and Ahmed Jawed and their families, as well as all the other aid workers in Afghanistan who have been so committed to serving the Afghan people.

My thoughts and prayers are with the families of these heroes and quiet leaders, as well as with the Afghan people who have suffered so many decades of conflict and loss.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT TO IMPROVE THE USE OF CERTAIN REGISTERED PESTICIDES

#### HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 10, 2010*

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The aim of this legislation is to clarify that the use of a pesticide consistent with its registration under FIFRA should not be subject to a costly, redundant and unnecessary permit process under the Clean Water Act.

Though the intent of Congress was clear in exempting pesticide use from the Clean Water Act, it is unfortunate that the courts have chosen to ignore Congressional intent and instead order pesticide applicators to obtain these permits. It is even more unfortunate that the administration chose not to challenge the lower court's decision, despite the fact that former Solicitor General Elena Kagan stated in her brief to the Supreme Court that the lower court had erred in their ruling; and that this erroneous decision would likely apply to many thousands of pesticide applications each year.

The former Solicitor General and now Associate Supreme Court Justice acknowledged in her brief that under FIFRA, the EPA is required to determine that to be registered, a pesticide must perform its function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment and that when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, the pesticide will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

The Obama administration, or at least Justice Kagan seems to recognize that this permit process is not only duplicative, but will not achieve any additional environmental protection.

I joined with several of my colleagues in an amicus brief in support of a petition to the Supreme Court to hear this case. The lack of support from the Obama administration ultimately led to this petition being rejected.

Instead of challenging this misguided decision, the Obama administration has chosen to leave our farmers, ranchers, foresters, mosquito control districts, and even States to face an enormous regulatory burden never intended by Congress.

Since the passage of the Clean Water Act, the EPA had interpreted the act to exclude lawful pesticide applications. Under the Bush administration, the EPA issued a final regulation codifying this long-standing practice. The

current political leadership of the EPA has chosen a different path, one that on a daily basis adds more and more to the regulatory nightmare that rural America faces in its fight to survive under this administration.

It is now up to the Congress to fix this problem before the EPA imposes this new bureaucracy on American agriculture. I am pleased to offer this legislative fix and invite all of my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

#### COMMEMORATING AUGUST 15TH AS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. JUDY BIGGERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 10, 2010*

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate August 15th as Indian Independence Day—a day for all Americans to honor the hardships and sacrifices that paved the road to Indian freedom.

After centuries of struggle and suffering under British rule, India won its independence from Great Britain on August 15th, 1947. Just as America struggled to achieve independence, thousands of Indian freedom fighters died in their efforts to attain sovereignty for India.

Coincidentally, my own birthday falls on this same day as the birth of the world's largest democracy, and I am pleased to share in the celebration.

Americans of Indian descent have made countless and distinguished contributions to the United States in numerous fields, including business, education, medicine, science, and public service. Nowhere is this more evident than in the 13th District of Illinois, which is home to a thriving Indian-American community deeply rooted in the traditions of Indian culture.

To honor this day, the city of Naperville, Illinois will conduct a flag ceremony as a tribute to India's independence and will host a cultural celebration to commemorate the occasion with traditional patriotic dances and youth performances.

Madam Speaker, let us join with Americans of Indian origin from across the country to celebrate Indian Independence Day and take this opportunity to appreciate the rich culture, traditions, and history that have contributed so much to the United States of America. I invite my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me, Naperville Mayor George Pradel, and the residents of the 13th Congressional District in celebration of India's Independence Day.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE INCORPORATION TRANSPARENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 10, 2010*

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Incorporation Transparency and Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The bill would require the States to obtain in-

formation about the true ownership of the corporation, when they allow someone to create a corporate entity. As some have put it, this bill is a "no-brainer." And it is fairly straightforward: it would require that the person creating the corporation to state the "beneficial owner" of the corporation and provide some form of identification.

Although this is as straightforward as it sounds, the implications for law enforcement are broad reaching. Criminal organizations are infamous for using shell corporations, both foreign and domestic to open bank accounts, launder money, perpetrate fraud, and finance terrorism. And it isn't difficult for them to do. Virtually no States require people applying to create corporations to provide the identity of the corporate owner. In fact, 48 of 50 States, except for Alabama and Alaska, allow for the unfettered creation of an anonymous corporate entity. As a result, just about anyone can easily manipulate the system to fund criminal activity.

Here is an example from a recent investigation in NY by the Manhattan District Attorney. The office announced investigations involving the movement of funds through banks in NY by entities controlled by the Iranian Military. In at least two cases, domestic shell companies were opened in two different States to further secret Iranian interests. Through a NY shell company, individuals working on behalf of the government of Iran were able to move funds to secret accounts held in offshore jurisdictions. Shockingly, the offshore government was able to give the Manhattan DA more information about the ownership of the NY entity than the State of NY could.

Although the DA does not contend that requiring a declaration of beneficial ownership would have stopped this activity, it would have at least been a piece of evidence to go on. And if the declaration of beneficial ownership had been required but falsified, it would have been an extra tool for law enforcement to shut down the entity and prosecute the perpetrators.

The bill I am introducing today will provide the kind of transparency that law enforcement needs to investigate financial crimes. However, it is narrowly drafted so that it is not overly burdensome on either States or incorporating entities. In fact, most corporations would be exempt from the bill's requirements including companies that are already regulated by federal banking regulators and companies that are over 20 employees. This bill is meant to capture beneficial ownership information from companies that are able to escape regulation and oversight through other federal entities.

Senator LEVIN has already introduced a similar bill in the Senate, and President Obama was the lead sponsor when he was a U.S. Senator. It is supported by numerous law enforcement associations, including the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Association of Assistant United States Attorneys, the National Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition, the United States Marshals Service Association, and the Association of Former ATF Agents.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### HONORING THE TOWN OF UPTON, MAINE

**HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 10, 2010*

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Town of Upton, Maine as it celebrates its sesquicentennial on August 21, 2010.

Upton was incorporated February 9, 1860, prior to which it was known as Letter B. Plantation. In 1870, the population was 187 people; and in 1880, the population grew to 245 people. The Town of Upton now boasts 64 full-time residents.

The citizens of this small town have experienced their fair share of history, both within the State of Maine and the greater United States. During the Civil War, 16 soldiers from the town left to fight for the Union; six did not return. Today, the town continues to attract residents and visitors with its beautiful location and the outdoor recreation in the Umbagog Region. Author Richard E. Pinette described the Upton area as, "nature's playground with a rich forestland heritage."

Upton is steeped in the history of logging days and working forests and will honor its traditions on August 21, with an event recognizing Upton's history and celebrating with events such as a horseshoe tournament, skillet throwing contests, a quilt display, a spinning demonstration and a town-wide square dance in the evening.

I am pleased to share in the celebration as Upton looks back on 150 years of rich and varied history.

Madam Speaker, please join me in wishing all the citizens of Upton, Maine well on this joyous occasion.

#### HONORING THE CENTENNIAL AN- NIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICA- TION OF "OLD MOTHER WEST WIND"

**HON. BILL DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 10, 2010*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the publication of "Old Mother West Wind," the hallmark nature book penned by author and naturalist Thornton W. Burgess. The first of over 150 nature books and 15,000 stories, Burgess' "Old Mother West Wind" introduced children to a wide variety of local animals, their habits, and habitats. These engaging stories of the natural world have helped generations of children gain a greater understanding of the timeless importance of conservation of our natural resources and a love of wildlife.

A native of Sandwich, Massachusetts, Thornton Burgess (1875–1965) went on to achieve national and international recognition for these children's stories and his monumental leadership and initiatives in preserving our Nation's natural heritage. For 100 years, generations of children throughout the world have grown up with Old Mother West Wind. Her Merry Little Breezes skipping across the meadows, Peter Rabbit and his animal