

Program's food distribution surge while continuing to work with the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH, the international community and local responders to alleviate human suffering and support humanitarian relief efforts.

The hospital ship USNS *Comfort*, embarked with nearly 1,000 medical personnel, is treating a steady stream of Haitian patients. *Comfort's* hospital capabilities include fully-equipped operating rooms, digital radiological services, a medical laboratory, a pharmacy, an optometry lab, a CAT-scan and two oxygen-producing plants. *Comfort's* bed capacity is about 1,000.

Members supporting Operation Unified Response are also helping move thousands of pounds of medical aid to various distribution points and are working with local officials to address long-term rehabilitation of the Haitian public health system.

As of February 21 the incredible members of Operation Unified Response had delivered more than 2.6 million bottles of water, 2.2 million food rations, 17 million pounds of bulk food and 147,000 pounds of medical supplies into Haiti. Additionally, water production continues as U.S. military and international water purification units produce thousands of gallons of drinkable water daily.

I would like to personally thank the professional team of Sailor, Soldiers, Airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen of U.S. Southern Command for their role in providing guidance and securing passage for a Texas-based initial response medical team. These military professionals played a key role in arranging for the doctors and medical personnel from the Forest Park Medical Center to obtain the necessary clearance from the State and Defense Departments to fly jets carrying supplies, seven doctors, six nurses, two techs, and two search and rescue volunteers to Haiti.

The medical team, led by Dr. Richard Tousaint, flew from Dallas Love Field Airport and arrived in Haiti where they treated about 600 patients, including 70 amputations, and 150 surgeries. The team also provided medical and supplies to Haiti's Hospital Sacre Coeur.

America is committed to deliver her support to our neighbor who is still in dire need of our continued and immediate humanitarian assistance. This effort will be a monumental task that will take years to complete but we must be resolute to help the people of this struggling island nation rebuild their livelihoods.

To date the United States Government has contributed over \$400 million in earthquake response funding for Haiti. It has also deployed approximately 19,000 military personnel in support of the relief effort. Subsequently, as part of the new Government of Haiti-lead effort, the U.N. World Food Program will provide commodities, non-governmental organizations will manage distributions, and U.S. military will provide security escorts.

America and her allies have delivered a comprehensive, interagency response to the earthquake. The State Department, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, USAID—all worked vigorously to ensure critical resources were positioned to support the response and recovery effort, including efforts to find and assist American citizens in Haiti.

Once again I am proud of our Armed Services, the first responders and all the members of Operation Unified Relief that deliver an

overwhelming successful initial response. We all owe you a debt of gratitude and our undying support.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for H. Res. 1066 to recognize the bravery and efforts of the United States Armed Forces, local first responders, and other members of Operation Unified Response for their coordinated response to the January 12, 2010 Haitian earthquake. I am remarkably proud of the work we have done to assist with the recovery efforts in Haiti after this earthquake devastated Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas.

With this in mind, many citizens from my home city of Dallas answered the call to service and went to Haiti to help with relief efforts. I am particularly moved by the work of Dr. Craig Hobar who is the founder of Life Enhancement Association for People, LEAP, a non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing and enriching the lives of people around the world by providing specialized medical services. Shortly after the earthquake in Haiti, Dr. Hobar was in the country with Dr. Ale Mitchell to help assist with amputations and trauma surgeries. In addition to this, Dr. Hobar has pledged to help bring volunteer medical teams to Haiti from around the world for the next year through the LEAP Foundation.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my fellow colleagues to join me today in honoring all the first responders in Haiti by supporting this important resolution.

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

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1066.

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. SKELTON. 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.

HONORING THE HEROISM OF THE SEVEN URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS DEPLOYED TO HAITI

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1059) honoring the heroism of the seven United States Agency for International Development and Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance supported urban search and rescue teams deployed to Haiti from New York City, New York, Fairfax County, Virginia, Los Angeles County, California, Miami, Florida, Miami-Dade County, Florida, and Virginia Beach, Virginia, and commending their

dedication and assistance in the aftermath of the January 12, 2010, Haitian earthquake, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1059

Whereas a catastrophic earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale struck the nation of Haiti at 4:53 p.m. (local time) on January 12, 2010;

Whereas the January 12, 2010, earthquake was the largest earthquake to hit the island-nation in over 200 years and has caused unconscionable loss of life, affected over 3,000,000 people, and caused widespread physical devastation to buildings and infrastructure;

Whereas United States urban search and rescue teams (US&R) were immediately activated and deployed from Fairfax County, Virginia, Los Angeles County, California, and Miami-Dade County, Florida, to assist the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART);

Whereas each US&R task force is comprised of 70 members, who are multifaceted and cross trained in the major functional areas of search, rescue, medical, hazardous materials, logistics, and planning, and who are supported by trained canines able to conduct physical search and heavy rescue operations;

Whereas task forces have been activated for natural and man-made disasters and incidents both at home and abroad, including hurricanes, earthquakes, and the attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas New York City's first responders asked the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to activate a New York City US&R task force shortly after the disaster struck;

Whereas the 511 United States rescue workers comprised roughly one-third of the entire international US&R effort in Haiti;

Whereas more than 130 people have been rescued from under the rubble in Haiti by the US&R task forces, of whom at least 47 were rescued by United States US&R task forces;

Whereas United States US&R task forces deployed to Haiti also trained many of the other foreign search and rescue task forces in Haiti;

Whereas, on January 21, 2010, Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs David T. Johnson and New York City Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to provide the Haitian national police, among other police forces, with training and technical assistance; and

Whereas the search and rescue effort in Haiti officially transitioned to a long-term humanitarian relief effort on January 23, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the bravery and dedication of the United States Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, and Federal Emergency Management Agency supported urban search and rescue teams, the best trained of these teams in the world;

(2) congratulates the 511 United States urban search and rescue workers for the many lives they helped to save in Haiti;

(3) recognizes the contribution of these teams not only in the lives that they directly saved, but to the international teams that they trained and to the people of Haiti;

(4) expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the individuals and organizations that comprise the National Urban Search and Rescue System for their unyielding determination and work as first responders to victims of disasters from all hazards;

(5) welcomes home the brave first responders of the United States urban search and rescue teams; and

(6) views the work of such teams and volunteers as an important part of the Nation's contribution to the recovery of Haiti.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. McMAHON) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McMAHON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McMAHON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on January 12, 2010, the most devastating earthquake to strike Haiti in over 200 years ravaged the island nation and took with it hundreds of thousands of lives. The aftermath of this tragic earthquake will undoubtedly be felt for years to come, but through the tragedy over 50 Haitian and American families celebrated the moment when their loved ones were rescued from the rubble by the 511 brave volunteers of the USAID/OFDA-supported urban search and rescue teams deployed to Haiti.

These teams, which hail from New York City; Fairfax County, Virginia; Los Angeles County, California; Miami, Florida; Miami-Dade County, Florida; and Virginia Beach, Virginia, in most cases alerted their rescue team commanders that they were ready and willing to serve in Haiti even before their activation by OFDA. Their heroism is a true testament to the American spirit and the underlying concern of all Americans toward their neighbors and friends.

While highly skilled and experienced in this type of dangerous work, the challenges facing the search and rescue teams in the aftermath of this devastating earthquake were particularly daunting. One night, as New York's Task Force One team had already gone to base camp, the team rushed back to the streets of Port-au-Prince when they heard rumors that there were still children trapped in rubble nearby. That night, an 8-year-old boy was pulled by the team from the rubble and thanked his rescuers with a big hug and a big smile. The rescue team also saved a little girl buried in the same massive pile of rubble where the team recovered the bodies of three other children that day.

The U.S. task force teams arrived in Haiti completely self-reliant. They brought their own shelter, food, and equipment. New York City Fire Commissioner and Staten Island native Sal Cassano says the groups that were sent to Haiti were among the best trained in the world by, of course, his department and the police department led by Commissioner Ray Kelly. The teams assisted in all types of search and rescue operations, including concrete removal, void searches, and confined space searches. They truly made a difference in the lives that they saved and in the other international search and rescue teams which they trained as well.

Altogether, the international search and rescue effort in Haiti resulted in over 130 lives saved. And although the search and rescue phase of the disaster relief effort in Haiti is over, many of the rescuers and members of the New York City Police Department have stayed on or will return to provide the Haitian national police, among other police forces, with training and technical assistance.

It is essential that immediate rescue and relief efforts be followed with a sustained commitment to Haiti's long-term reconstruction and development, and I commend President Obama, with the support of this Congress, and his able team for their leadership in this area.

I commend the great heroism of the seven United States search and rescue teams that served in Haiti and welcome them back to their homes and families in New York, California, Virginia, and Florida.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today as a proud original cosponsor of the bill before us, House Resolution 1059.

In the days following this horrific disaster, many of us watched the endless news cycles with cautious hope as search and rescue efforts were streamed live around the world. With bated breath, we watched as time after time earthquake survivors miraculously appeared from the rubble, each rescue helping to reinforce the faith, the strength, and the determination of all who were and are involved in the relief efforts in Haiti.

More than 130 individuals were ultimately saved from the rubble in the weeks following the earthquake, more rescues of survivors over more days than ever before. This is a testament to both the survivors and the rescuers. The U.S. search and rescue units are the best trained in the world. Without hesitation, several of these teams deployed almost immediately following the earthquake. We ultimately sent seven of our best teams, roughly compromising one-third of the entire urban search and rescue effort in Haiti. My own district was proud to send one

team from both the city of Miami and Miami-Dade County.

Importantly, however, this resolution also recognizes the entire urban search and rescue team system that we have operating in this great country of ours. Because the U.S. swiftly contributed seven courageous teams to the search and rescue efforts in Haiti, there were a number of additional teams standing ready to deploy should they be called upon. It is this compassion and this courage which characterizes the spirit of the American people.

Helping to train and work with various international search and rescue teams on the ground, there is no doubt that the contributions of our urban search and rescue teams went far and beyond the many lives that they saved.

I had the honor to meet with Mr. Dave Downey, the team leader of the Miami-Dade County urban search and rescue unit, just a couple of weeks ago here in D.C. to thank and congratulate him for the heroic service not just of Mr. Downey, but of his entire team. And I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all our urban search and rescue workers who deployed in the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake.

I talked about the Miami-Dade part of this rescue effort, but I also commend Miami Fire Chief Maurice Kemp and the City of Miami Department of Fire-Rescue for their heroic service in these efforts. The word "team" comes up a lot in this resolution, and that is how they acted, as a team, not as one unit versus another, but how we can come together as a nation. They represented the best of what America has to offer.

I thank my good friend, the Congressman, for introducing this important measure. I encourage my colleagues to support it. And I am so glad that Mr. McMAHON put in there the contributions of Miami and Miami-Dade rescue units.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1059—Honoring the heroism of the seven United States Agency for International Development and Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance supported urban search and rescue teams deployed to Haiti from New York City, New York, Fairfax County, Virginia, Los Angeles County, California, Miami, Florida, Miami-Dade County, Florida, and Virginia Beach, Virginia, and commending their dedication and assistance in the aftermath of the January 12, 2010 Haitian earthquake.

As you know, on Tuesday, January 12th, a massive, 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti near the capital of Port-au-Prince. There is still no official estimate of death or destruction but the damage to buildings is extensive and the number of injured or dead is estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands.

America is responding, and will continue to respond with immediate humanitarian assistance to help the people of this struggling island nation rebuild their livelihoods. I send my condolences to the people and government of Haiti as they grieve once again in the aftermath of a natural disaster. As Haiti's neighbor, I believe it is the United States' responsibility

to help Haiti recover, and build the capacity to mitigate against future disasters.

To date the United States Government has contributed over \$402 million in earthquake response funding for Haiti. It has also deployed approximately 17,000 military personnel in support of the relief effort. Subsequently, as part of the new Government of Haiti-led effort, the U.N. World Food Program will provide commodities, non-governmental organizations will manage distributions, and U.S. Military will provide security escorts.

American and her allies have already initiated a comprehensive, interagency response to the earthquake. The State Department, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, USAID—all worked overnight to ensure critical resources were positioned to support the response and recovery effort, including efforts to find and assist American citizens in Haiti.

Within days of last week's devastating earthquake, U.S. Southern Command deployed a team of 30 people to Haiti to support U.S. relief efforts in the aftermath of one of the largest natural disasters in the western hemisphere. The team included U.S. military engineers, operational planners, and a command and control group and communication specialists arriving on two C-130 Hercules aircraft. Since, there has been a tremendous interagency response with support and partnering with U.S. Embassy personnel as well as Haitian, United Nations and international officials to assess the situation and facilitate follow on U.S. military support.

Within hours of the earthquake, the United States sent world-class teams of search and rescue to help search for survivors. These teams, from all across the country comprised roughly one-third of the entire international USAR effort in Haiti. In total, the United States sent over five hundred and eleven rescue workers. These rescue workers worked tirelessly to search for survivors, and found and rescued more than 130 people from under the rubble. Without these search and rescue units, it is possible that these people would not have been located in time to save their lives.

The search and rescue teams were, quite literally, our first responders. At a moment's notice these men and women packed their bags and left their homes to confront the aftermath of the largest natural disaster in recent memory. I commend them for their readiness and tireless commitment to saving lives. Madam Speaker, over a month has passed since the earthquake, the search and rescue missions have ended, and Haiti has transitioned to long term reconstruction and development.

Recently, I proposed a plan that would increase the ability of the U.S. to assist Haiti in its efforts toward reconstruction and stabilization to Dr. Rajiv Shah, the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This plan would create an oversight position within the USAID that would coordinate and regulate faith-based and non-profit organizations operating in the reconstruction efforts in Haiti. I also recommended the creation of a U.S. civilian corps, an extension of the American Peace Corps, that would be tasked the specific mission of assisting reconstruction efforts in Haiti. This civilian entity would serve as a supplemental contingent which could be incrementally dispatched as needed by U.S. Government agencies or Nongovernment Organization.

Once again I stand in solidarity with the people of Haiti and will do everything in my power to assist them with rebuilding their country and livelihoods. I am proud of our first responders, and pledge that America's long term commitment to Haiti will live up to the standard that the first responders set.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1059, a resolution honoring the heroism of the seven urban search and rescue teams deployed to Haiti from New York City, New York; Fairfax County, Virginia; Los Angeles County, California; Miami, Florida; Miami-Dade County, Florida; and Virginia Beach, Virginia, and commending their dedication and assistance in the aftermath of the horrific January 12 Haitian earthquake.

I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of this resolution which congratulates the more than 500 rescue workers, some of whom are from my congressional district in Fairfax County, for the lives they helped save and for the work they undertook to train additional international teams working in Haiti.

The enormity of the destruction that Haiti has experienced is difficult to comprehend. But in the face of this devastation, selfless men and women from around our country have given of their time and talents to help a people and a nation in desperate need. I join my colleagues in recognizing and thanking them for their service.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCMAHON. I thank the ranking member of the committee for those remarks, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCMAHON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1059, 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. MCMAHON. 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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MIEP GIES

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1074) honoring the life of Miep Gies, who aided Anne Frank's family while they were in hiding and preserved her diary for future generations.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1074

Whereas Hermine "Miep" Gies was born on February 15, 1909, in Vienna, Austria;

Whereas Miep Gies was sent to live with a host family in the Netherlands when she was 11 years old after the tumult of World War I led to food shortages in Austria;

Whereas in 1933, Miep Gies took a job as an office assistant to Otto Frank, owner of Opekta, a pectin manufacturing company, and father of Anne Frank;

Whereas Miep Gies agreed without hesitation to hide and assist the Frank family to avoid Jewish persecution at the hands of Nazi Germany;

Whereas Miep Gies helped hide and sustain the Frank family, along with Hermann and Auguste Van Pels, their son Peter, and later Fritz Pfeffer, for two years in a secret room above Opekta's offices, bringing them food, supplies, and writing supplies for Anne;

Whereas when the Gestapo captured the Frank family, the Van Pels family, and Mr. Pfeffer, on August 4, 1944, Miep Gies discovered the pages of Anne Frank's diary in the secret room and hid them for safekeeping;

Whereas after learning that Anne Frank and her sister Margot died of typhus at Bergen-Belsen, Miep Gies gave Anne Frank's diary to her father Otto, the only surviving member of the family;

Whereas "The Diary of a Young Girl" by Anne Frank, which has been translated into 70 languages, is both an inspirational story about hope in the face of senseless tragedy and an important testament for future generations to the horrors of the Holocaust;

Whereas Miep Gies shared her recollections to author Alison Leslie Gold for the book "Anne Frank Remembered", which was later made into a powerful documentary film;

Whereas Miep Gies, who would recount her extraordinary life with a self-effacing modesty that betrayed her unfailing courage and integrity, serves as a powerful symbol of resistance against the forces of oppression and injustice;

Whereas Miep Gies represents the valor demonstrated by the countless ordinary individuals who stood up to and helped defeat Adolph Hitler's Nazi regime; and

Whereas Miep Gies passed away on January 11, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Miep Gies's courage in risking her own life to hide and provide for the Frank family while they were in hiding;

(2) commends Miep Gies for retrieving and preserving the diary of Anne Frank, which has served as an inspiration to countless people the world over; and

(3) honors Miep Gies for her bravery during Nazi occupation of the Netherlands and her dedication to preserving the memory of Anne Frank and the Holocaust.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCMAHON) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Anne Frank and her family's struggle to survive the Holocaust is known to millions around the world, but few realize that the story of Anne and the