

troops do, and their families as well. And they are the ones who allow everything that we take for granted on a daily basis—to live in freedom, to live in democracy. They are the ones who allow us to do that. So today we have the opportunity to help transition our soldiers and our veterans into civilian life much more easily.

H.R. 5282 will help to make opportunities available to the brave men and women who are returning from the fight on the global war on terror. And so this legislation will continue our commitment to our veterans through education and employment opportunities.

As part of the civil works mission, the Corps of Engineers uncovers countless historic artifacts continuously. However, a lot of these historic artifacts which are very important items are, frankly, just uncataloged and just semi-abandoned, and they need curation.

This is such a commonsense bill. It helps preserve our history and preserve our past, while also making sure that we give opportunities to the most noble, to the best and the brightest of our country, to our troops and to our veterans.

I urge all Members to support our veterans and support this real commonsense, noble legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW).

Mr. BARROW. I thank the gentlelady for yielding her leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, in October of 2009, the Army Corps of Engineers used temporary funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to begin the Veterans' Curation project to employ and train wounded Iraq and Afghanistan veterans in archeological processing. The project gives these veterans an opportunity to learn transferable job skills and earn a fair wage while cataloging artifacts that the Corps has discovered and is required to preserve. The project now employs about 50 veterans in Augusta, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; and Washington, D.C.

Unfortunately, temporary funding for the Veterans' Curation project is set to run out just when our returning veterans and our economy need it the most. H.R. 5282 provides long-term authorization for the program and will preserve the program and allow it to grow.

The Veterans' Curation project not only helps educate, train, and employ veterans, but it allows them to heal through the power of meaningful work. Since the Army Corps of Engineers has to catalog these artifacts anyway, there can be no better qualified or more deserving group than our own veterans to help get the job done. We owe no debt as citizens that is greater than the debt we owe to the veterans

who fought for our freedoms. We literally owe them everything.

That is why I urge my colleagues to support this worthy program to help our wounded veterans heal and get good job skills at the same time. It's not only the right thing to do; it is the smart thing to do.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I think the issue has been adequately explained. This is something that has to be done. Who better to do it? Who is more qualified and who is more deserving? Who is better to do it than our veterans, than our troops and our soldiers?

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5282, as amended, introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW). This legislation makes permanent an innovative U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' program begun under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Recovery Act, P.L. 111-5. Under the Recovery Act, the Corps allocated \$3.5 million to open three Veterans Curation Project, VCP, laboratories throughout the nation. This legislation is important because it provides funding for hiring and training our veterans, while helping the Corps meet its cultural responsibilities. At a time when Americans need jobs more than ever, we should do all we can to increase training and employment, especially for returning veterans.

One of the Army Corps' responsibilities is its role in providing curation support for its projects. Accordingly, the Corps identifies, evaluates, and manages cultural resources that are eligible for listing in, or are listed in, the National Register of Historic Places. The Corps is responsible for ensuring that cultural resource management activities are consistent with Federal laws and regulations pertaining to Native American rights, curation and collections management, and the protection of resources from looting and vandalism.

To that end, the Corps used Recovery Act dollars to open three VCP laboratories in Augusta, Georgia; Washington, DC; and St. Louis, Missouri. These laboratories are tasked with carrying out the Corps' curation responsibilities, including cataloging, scanning, and photographing records and artifacts. At the same time, these laboratories use and train a workforce of disabled, wounded veterans, as well as veterans who have recently returned from overseas.

The VCP program is a very important program for our veterans because it teaches them skills in computer databases, digital scanning, digital image capture, and writing. Veterans who participate in this program can use these technical skills in jobs outside the VCP laboratories, including as forensic technicians and records managers.

This bill provides a statutory, five-year authorization of the Corps' Veterans Curation Project. The bill allows the Corps to meet its dual mission of hiring and training the Nation's veterans, while also carrying out its responsibilities to preserve and protect the Nation's cultural heritage.

We owe our veterans all the training and support we can provide them when they return home from serving our country. I would also like to point out that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure received letters of support for this legislation from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and the Society for American Archaeology.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5282.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5282, as amended.

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.

ANDREW W. BOGUE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5651) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5651

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

SECTION 1. ANDREW W. BOGUE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, shall be known and designated as the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

(b) 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 subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5651.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5651, which designates the federally occupied building located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Judge Andrew W. Bogue was a World War II veteran who served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps during the war. After serving with the U.S. Army, Judge Bogue graduated from the University of North Dakota School of Law and went into private practice for several years before another stint in the U.S. Army with the JAG Corps.

Judge Andrew Bogue was nominated to the Federal bench by President Richard Nixon in 1970 and served for 15 years as an active district Federal judge before taking senior status in 1985. Even after taking senior status, Judge Bogue continued to hear cases up until a few months before his death on June 10, 2009.

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Given Judge Andrew Bogue's contribution to public service to his country and the great State of South Dakota, it is fitting to designate the Federal building and the United States Courthouse located at 515 Ninth Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I think the gentlelady from Texas explained this bill very well. Obviously Judge Bogue had a very distinguished career, and I want to highlight the fact that he also served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps during World War II and later in the JAG Corps. I think it is important when somebody does that, when they have done so much, to highlight that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN).

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON for yielding me this time and for her support of the bill. This legislation enjoys bipartisan support of the South Dakota congressional delegation.

Judge Andrew Bogue served this country honorably throughout his lifetime. A native of Parker, South Dakota, he served in the Army Signal Corps during World War II, and later in the Judge Advocate General Corps. He served as a State's attorney for his home Turner County and was elected as a judge in the Second Judicial Circuit Court.

In 1970, both South Dakota Senators at that time, Karl Mundt, a Republican, and George McGovern, a Democrat, recommended that President Nixon appoint Judge Bogue to the U.S. District Court for the State of South Dakota. Judge Bogue served in that po-

sition until his passing just last year. He was trying cases and working hard all of the way up to his 90th birthday.

When Judge Bogue was confirmed, there was no Federal courthouse in Rapid City. As the first judge to be based in the western part of South Dakota, he served his first year in Deadwood. He moved his courtroom to Rapid City and worked the next few years in the First Federal Savings and Loan Building. Judge Bogue was present at the very beginning when the General Services Administration began planning the Federal building and courthouse that we are renaming after him today, and he participated in that planning. Put simply, Judge Bogue is a major reason the Rapid City Courthouse exists as it does today.

Judge Bogue was an impressive figure on the bench, and lawyers who practiced before him knew him as someone who listened and who was committed to justice. Because of his role and his contributions to the administration of justice throughout his career on the bench, the group tasked with renaming the Rapid City Courthouse unanimously agreed on Judge Bogue, and I can think of no better tribute to his legacy.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support H.R. 5651, to name the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Rapid City, South Dakota, after Judge Andrew W. Bogue.

Judge Bogue, appointed by President Nixon in 1970, with a strong recommendation from Senator George McGovern, was the first sitting Federal judge in Rapid City. He had been a distinguished State circuit court judge before his appointment to the Federal bench, and was also a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. Judge Bogue also oversaw the construction of the building proposed to be named for him by this legislation.

In light of Judge Bogue's life-long dedication to public service, I find it fitting and appropriate that we designate this building the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5651.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I urge passage 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 gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5651.

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.

FRANK EVANS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5706) to designate the facility of the Government Printing Office located at

31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5706

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The building occupied by the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building" during the period in which the building is occupied by the Government Printing Office.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

With respect to the period in which the building referred to in section 1 is occupied by the Government Printing Office, any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to that building shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5706, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5706, as amended, which designates the facility of the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building.

Congressman Evans is a distinguished former Member of the House of Representatives, born September 6, 1923, in Pueblo, Colorado. After serving as a U.S. Navy pilot during World War II, Congressman Evans attended the University of Denver, graduating with a bachelor's degree, and then received his law degree in 1950. Congressman Evans went on to be elected to the Colorado State House of Representatives in 1960. After serving in the Colorado House of Representatives, Congressman Evans would go on to win seven terms representing Colorado's Third Congressional District in 1964 before retiring in 1978. He is often credited with helping to bring the Federal Citizen's Information Center to Pueblo, Colorado, in 1970. Unfortunately, Congressman Frank Edwards Evans died this past summer on June 8, 2010.

Given Representative Evans' exceptional service to the Federal Government and to the Third Congressional