

struggle to deal with the most severe behaviors associated with autism such as seizures with severe breakdowns and explosive behaviors which have caused injury to their child, as well as other children. For these families, broken bones and stitches have become a part of their everyday life. I have also spoken with families who have mortgaged their homes and gone into bankruptcy in their pursuit of treatments to help their children cope with their autism—some treatments, which have helped but are not covered by any insurance, driving these families thousands of dollars into debt with no end in sight.

And autism, although it affects an average of 1 in 110 children in the United States according to Centers for Disease Control's latest figures, is simply one of the many medical and educational special needs that families may face. Cancer and heart defects, muscular dystrophy and cystic fibrosis; chronic conditions like asthma and diabetes; congenital conditions like cerebral palsy and dwarfism; and health threats like food allergies and obesity; ADHD, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Tourette Syndrome, Down syndrome, dyslexia; Mr. Speaker, the list could go on and on.

It has been said that if you pick any two families of children with special needs, you would think that they have very little in common; as a family dealing with developmental delays has different immediate concerns than one dealing with chronic illness, or one dealing with mental illness or learning problems or behavioral challenges. Yet the truth is that all of these families share a common thread, their incredible love and devotion to their children. And it is this love and devotion that gives them the strength to fight for appropriate care and accommodations for their children; for their children to be accepted in their extended family, school and community; plan for their children's uncertain future; and constantly adjust routines and expectations to meet their children's needs.

H. Res. 1576 is a very straight-forward resolution; it: (1) recognizes the importance of honoring the Nation's parents of special needs children; (2) expresses the sense that a National Day of Recognition for Parents of Special Needs Children should be established to honor such parents; and (3) urges the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

Parents of children with special needs are often more flexible, compassionate, stubborn and resilient than other parents because they have to be. And I strongly believe it is appropriate for this House to honor their sacrifices. To that end, I respectfully ask all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 1576.

Mr. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for H. Res. 1576, a resolution expressing support for a National Day of Recognition for Parents of Special Needs Children.

Three years ago, my husband Brian and I were blessed with our amazing son, Cole. Not only has Cole given us a new perspective on life, but he has introduced us to so many other parents of special needs children, who have selflessly dedicated their lives for the betterment of their children. It is these parents who have opened their hearts and shared their lives in order to pave the road forward for Cole and other children.

H. Res. 1576 recognizes the tireless efforts of these parents and urges the rest of the Nation to recognize them as well.

Everywhere Brian and I go—we meet families who share with us their stories about a loved one who has special needs. They all speak passionately about the positive impact that their children have on their lives. And it is these parents who have helped Brian and I to see the amazing impact that Cole will continue to have on our lives and in this world.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1576.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank Representative BURTON from Indiana for introducing this resolution and Representative ROE for his support of this resolution. I want to express my support for House Resolution 1576, which supports the establishment of a National Day of Recognition for Parents of Children With Special Needs. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1576, 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. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1730

SUPPORTING CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER MONTH

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1313) expressing support for designation of May as "Child Advocacy Center Month" and commending the National Child Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama, on their 25th anniversary in 2010.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1313

Whereas, in May 1985, the National Child Advocacy Center opened its doors in Huntsville, Alabama;

Whereas there are now more than 900 Child Advocacy Centers in the United States, all based off of the first one in Huntsville, Alabama;

Whereas, in 2009, child advocacy centers served more than 260,000 children;

Whereas services are offered to children who are physically and sexually abused entirely for free to the family;

Whereas child advocacy centers work to streamline the investigation process so that the child may be helped most effectively;

Whereas this is done through a multidisciplinary team managing alleged cases of abuse from the initial investigation all the way through prosecution;

Whereas, during this time, child advocacy centers offer medical, therapeutic, and other support services to victim's and victim's families;

Whereas 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 7 boys will be sexually abused before the age of 18;

Whereas child advocacy centers also reach out to the community and sponsor programs that help bring awareness to this problem;

Whereas education and support for communities has proven to be successful in preventing abuse from occurring;

Whereas the United States Department of Health and Human Services sponsored the Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect Report to Congress which found that from 1993 to 2006 there was a 44 percent decrease in the rate of sexual abuse; and

Whereas May would be an appropriate month to designate as "Child Advocacy Center Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of "Child Advocacy Center Month"; and

(2) commends the National Child Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama, on their 25th anniversary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1313 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1313, which supports the designation of the month of May as Child Advocacy Center Month and commends the National Child Advocacy Center for 25 years of service and leadership in confronting the epidemic of child abuse.

Tragically, Mr. Speaker, five children die each day as a result of child abuse and neglect in the United States of America. In 2008, a total of 1,740 children died as a result of such abuse. The National Child Advocacy Center provides critical training, prevention intervention, and treatment services to fight this urgent national problem.

In May of 1985, the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama, was founded by a young district attorney from Madison County named Robert Cramer, Jr. Mr. Cramer—who went on to be a Member of the House of Representatives from 1991 to 2009—organized the center to improve assistance to abused children and work to end child abuse.

Since then, the National Children's Advocacy Center has become a national leader for training child abuse specialists since their doors opened. After that, the center has trained more than 54,000 professionals from the United States and 20 other countries altogether. The work of the center has helped many children overcome the emotional distress that results from the frightening experience of abuse. This year, child advocacy centers nationwide will celebrate over 25 years of providing invaluable service to the hundreds of thousands of child abuse victims each year, which is an opportunity for us all to recognize the contributions of child advocacy centers.

Mr. Speaker, I express my support for Child Advocacy Center Month and thank Representative GRIFFITH for bringing the bill forward. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1313, recognizing the month of May as Child Advocacy Center Month and commending the National Child Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama, on its 25th anniversary. Recognizing Child Advocacy Center Month allows us not only to raise awareness around the abuse and neglect that many of our children face every day, but also recognize the important work that child advocacy centers do in providing training, prevention, intervention, and treatment services to combat child abuse and neglect so that our Nation's children can live without fear.

Child abuse may include physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse; and often children are victims of multiple forms of abuse. Statistics show that one in four girls and one in seven boys will be sexually abused before age 18. This saddening number highlights the need for child advocacy centers and will provide a place for various members from the community to provide the abused child with appropriate treatment and prevent further victimization while also deciding the best ways to investigate and prosecute child abuse cases.

In May of 1985, the National Child Advocacy Center opened in Huntsville, Alabama. It was the first center to utilize the resources of not only law enforcement and criminal justice professionals, but also child protective services and medical and mental health professionals in one comprehensive group.

In the 25 years since the creation of the Child Advocacy Center model, more than 900 centers have followed in those important first footsteps. Research has shown that education and support for communities has been successful in preventing child abuse. Therefore, it is imperative that, as members of the community, we know

how we can help prevent and stop ongoing child abuse. Child advocacy centers provide an important element in these prevention activities. This is why I stand in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I think one of the greatest tragedies in America today is child abuse. The stories that you read, the horrific stories that you read in the newspapers, to me, are beyond comprehension when you see children die or children are abused. And this abuse will affect them—I have seen this as a physician—30, 40, 50 years after the abuse. I find it incomprehensible that an adult or anyone would abuse a child. You're only a child for a very short time in your life. I was blessed with a loving mother and father to be raised with, so I can't comprehend the situation that many children find themselves.

I want to encourage our colleagues, I want to thank all of the people in this country who get up every day and deal with these tragedies. This is very hard for the caregivers and people who deal with this—law enforcement personnel, the nurses, the doctors, the social workers who deal with this on a daily basis. It's difficult for them, too.

From the bottom of my heart, I absolutely support this, and I want to encourage everyone in this House to wholeheartedly support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I once again want to thank Representative GRIFFITH for bringing this bill forward, and I thank Representative ROE for his support of this initiative. I support it, and I ask my colleagues to join me in support of Resolution 1313.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1313.

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. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

CALLING FOR DIGNITY, COMFORT, AND SUPPORT FOR HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 323) supporting the goal of ensuring that all Holocaust survivors in the United States are able to live with dignity, comfort, and security in their remaining years.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 323

Whereas during the Holocaust, which took place between 1933 and 1945, an estimated 6,000,000 Jews and other targeted groups were murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators;

Whereas prior to and during World War II, the United States consistently refused to permit large-scale immigration of Jewish refugees, including the refusal of 936 Jewish refugees on the SS *St. Louis* in 1939;

Whereas after the end of World War II and the liberation of the concentration, labor, and death camps, many Jewish refugees who returned home were the victims of numerous violent pogroms, and those who did not return were housed in displaced persons camps in Europe;

Whereas between 1945 and 1952, approximately 96,000 Holocaust survivors displaced after the end of World War II were admitted to the United States;

Whereas since 1952, more than 100,000 additional Holocaust survivors, including Russian immigrants who suffered from persecution and anti-Semitic acts under the Soviet regime, emigrated to the United States;

Whereas approximately 127,000 Holocaust survivors remain in the United States, and many pass away each year;

Whereas those who survived torture and forced labor under Nazi occupation in concentration, labor, and death camps, as well as those who were forced to flee to a country or region not under Nazi rule or occupation during that time, continue to live with the scars of this unconscionable tragedy;

Whereas all Holocaust survivors are at least 65 years old with approximately three-quarters of them older than 75 and a majority in their 80s and 90s;

Whereas approximately two-thirds of Holocaust survivors are elderly women who have challenges such as family caregiving, face risks such as isolation and financial insecurity, and have specific health needs;

Whereas Holocaust survivors are 5 times more likely to be living below the poverty line than other older people living in the United States, and more than half of all Holocaust survivors fall beneath 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold;

Whereas Holocaust survivors are more reliant on social service programs than most people in the United States over the age of 65, with proportionally more survivors than other older people needing home health care;

Whereas approximately two-thirds of Holocaust survivors live alone, and living alone is a risk factor for institutionalization;

Whereas while institutionalized settings are beneficial for some older people in the United States, institutions have a disproportionate adverse effect on Holocaust survivors by reintroducing the sights, sounds, and routines of institutionalization that are reminiscent of experiences during the Holocaust;

Whereas Holocaust survivors are getting older and frailer, and will be seeking support and assistance from social service providers to enable them to age in place; and

Whereas the United States represents and defends the values of freedom, liberty, and justice and has a moral obligation to acknowledge the plight and uphold the dignity of Holocaust survivors to ensure their well-being in their remaining years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the goal of ensuring that all Holocaust survivors in the United States are