

or any superseding legislation, providing the actual, current definition in a manner designed to be understood by applicants, along with the statutory citation;

(2) the employing office's veterans' preference policy or a summary description of the employing office's veterans' preference policy as it relates to appointments to covered positions, including any procedures the employing office shall use to identify preference eligible employees;

(3) the employing office may provide other information to applicants regarding its veterans' preference policies and practices, but is not required to do so by these regulations.

(d) Employing offices are also expected to answer questions from applicants for covered positions that are relevant and non-confidential concerning the employing office's veterans' preference policies and practices.

SEC. 1.119. INFORMATION REGARDING VETERANS' PREFERENCE DETERMINATIONS IN APPOINTMENTS.

Upon written request by an applicant for a covered position, the employing office shall promptly provide a written explanation of the manner in which veterans' preference was applied in the employing office's appointment decision regarding that applicant. Such explanation shall include at a minimum:

(a) the employing office's veterans' preference policy or a summary description of the employing office's veterans' preference policy as it relates to appointments to covered positions; and

(b) a statement as to whether the applicant is preference eligible and, if not, a brief statement of the reasons for the employing office's determination that the applicant is not preference eligible.

SEC. 1.120. DISSEMINATION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE POLICIES TO COVERED EMPLOYEES.

(a) If an employing office that employs one or more covered employees provides any written guidance to such employees concerning employee rights generally or reductions in force more specifically, such as in a written employee policy, manual or handbook, such guidance must include information concerning veterans' preference under the VEOA, as set forth in subsection (b) of this regulation.

(b) Written guidances described in subsection (a) above shall include, at a minimum:

(1) the VEOA definition of veterans' "preference eligible" as set forth in 5 U.S.C. §2108 or any superseding legislation, providing the actual, current definition along with the statutory citation;

(2) the employing office's veterans' preference policy or a summary description of the employing office's veterans' preference policy as it relates to reductions in force, including the procedures the employing office shall take to identify preference eligible employees.

(3) the employing office may provide other information in its guidances regarding its veterans' preference policies and practices, but is not required to do so by these regulations.

(c) Employing offices are also expected to answer questions from covered employees that are relevant and non-confidential concerning the employing office's veterans' preference policies and practices.

SEC. 1.121. WRITTEN NOTICE PRIOR TO A REDUCTION IN FORCE.

(a) Except as provided under subsection (c), a covered employee may not be released due to a reduction in force, unless the covered employee and the covered employee's exclusive representative for collective-bargaining purposes (if any) are given written notice, in conformance with the requirements of para-

graph (b), at least 60 days before the covered employee is so released.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) shall include—

(1) the personnel action to be taken with respect to the covered employee involved;

(2) the effective date of the action;

(3) a description of the procedures applicable in identifying employees for release;

(4) the covered employee's competitive area;

(5) the covered employee's eligibility for veterans' preference in retention and how that preference eligibility was determined;

(6) the retention status and preference eligibility of the other employees in the affected position classifications or job classifications within the covered employee's competitive area, by providing:

(A) a list of all covered employee(s) in the covered employee's position classification or job classification and competitive area who will be retained by the employing office, identifying those employees by job title only and stating whether each such employee is preference eligible; and

(B) a list of all covered employee(s) in the covered employee's position classification or job classification and competitive area who will not be retained by the employing office, identifying those employees by job title only and stating whether each such employee is preference eligible.

(7) a description of any appeal or other rights which may be available.

(c) The director of the employing office may, in writing, shorten the period of advance notice required under subsection (a), with respect to a particular reduction in force, if necessary because of circumstances not reasonably foreseeable.

(d) No notice period may be shortened to less than 30 days under this subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on Senate Concurrent Resolution 77.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, agreeing to Senate Concurrent Resolution 77 will complete legislative branch coverage under the VEOA. The Senate has already covered itself. Thus, qualified veterans who apply for covered positions within the legislative branch will be given preference rights among job applicants and remedies to enforce those rights. This initiative has bipartisan and bicameral support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 77 which does approve the final regulations implementing the Veterans Em-

ployment Opportunities Act of 1998. Almost identical to the legislation we just passed, this bill would extend the regulations to offices that serve both the House and the Senate.

These regulations are long overdue. I thank the chairman and his staff for their diligence in moving them forward. I thank the gentleman from American Samoa for bringing this to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support our veterans by passing Senate Concurrent Resolution 77.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 77.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING STATUES IN CAPITOL FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIES

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5493) to provide for the furnishing of statues by the District of Columbia for display in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5493

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

SECTION 1. FURNISHING OF STATUES FOR STATUARY HALL BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to invite each jurisdiction described in section 3 to provide and furnish a statue, in marble or bronze, of a deceased person who has been a citizen of the jurisdiction, and illustrious for his or her historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, such as the jurisdiction may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol.

(b) LIMITATION.—No statue of any individual may be placed in Statuary Hall pursuant to this Act until after the expiration of the 10-year period which begins on the date of the individual's death.

SEC. 2. REPLACEMENT OF STATUES.

(a) REQUEST BY JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A jurisdiction described in section 3 may request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the replacement of a statue the jurisdiction has provided for display in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol under section 1.

(2) CONDITIONS.—A request shall be considered under paragraph (1) only if—

(A) the request has been approved by a resolution adopted by the legislature of the jurisdiction (or its equivalent) and the request

has been approved by the chief executive of the jurisdiction; and

(B) the statue to be replaced has been displayed in the United States Capitol for at least 10 years as of the time the request is made, except that the Joint Committee may waive this requirement for cause at the request of the jurisdiction.

(b) AGREEMENT UPON APPROVAL.—If the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress approves a request under subsection (a), the Architect of the Capitol shall enter into an agreement with the jurisdiction involved to carry out the replacement in accordance with the request and any conditions the Joint Committee may require for its approval. Such agreement shall provide that—

(1) the new statue shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as apply to any statue provided by the jurisdiction under section 1; and

(2) the jurisdiction shall pay any costs related to the replacement, including costs in connection with the design, construction, transportation, and placement of the new statue, the removal and transportation of the statue being replaced, and any unveiling ceremony.

(c) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF STATUES.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit any jurisdiction described in section 3 to have more than 1 statue on display in the United States Capitol.

(d) OWNERSHIP OF REPLACED STATUES.—

(1) TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.—Subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, ownership of any statue replaced under this section shall be transferred to the jurisdiction involved.

(2) PROHIBITING SUBSEQUENT DISPLAY IN CAPITOL.—If any statue is removed from the United States Capitol as part of a transfer of ownership under paragraph (1), then it may not be returned to the Capitol for display unless such display is specifically authorized by Federal law.

(e) RELOCATION OF STATUES.—The Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library and with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as requested, is authorized and directed to provide for the reception, location, and relocation of any statues received on or after the date of the enactment of this Act from a jurisdiction under section 1.

SEC. 3. JURISDICTIONS DESCRIBED.

The jurisdictions described in this section are as follows:

- (1) The District of Columbia.
- (2) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (3) Guam.
- (4) American Samoa.
- (5) The United States Virgin Islands.
- (6) The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5493, as

amended, which will invite each of the territories, and especially including the District of Columbia, to provide a statue to be placed with other such statues from the 50 States that are now all over the U.S. Capitol.

First of all, I do want to thank the chairman of the Committee on House Administration, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, my good friend, Mr. BRADY, for his support and leadership in bringing this legislation, and also, my good friend from California (Mr. LUNGREN) for his support. With the help of Chairman BRADY and his staff, H.R. 5493 now includes language making it favorable to have this bill brought now before the floor for consideration as it was approved by the committee.

□ 2100

I want to especially thank my good friend and colleague, the distinguished lady from the District of Columbia, Ms. ELEANOR NORTON, for her willingness to work with us on this important bill. And I want to acknowledge the joint efforts that we have made in advocating the importance of this bill for the five U.S. territories and especially also for the District of Columbia, which is basically to provide and furnish to the Architect of the Capitol a statue honoring a prominent citizen of such jurisdiction to be placed in the National Statuary Hall in the same manner as statues now honoring citizens of the States.

Since its inception in 1864, the National Statuary Hall holds a grand display of statues donated to commemorate each of the 50 States. The various statues with their historical significance have added to the aesthetics and overall impressive architectural design of the U.S. Capitol. To the 3 million to 5 million annual visitors to the U.S. Capitol, the National Statuary Hall serves as a reminder of the values and significant contributions of certain individuals that shape the foundation upon which this great country was founded.

And 5 years ago, the Architect of the Capitol received a marble statue of Po'pay from the State of New Mexico and a bronze statue of Sarah Winnemucca from the State of Nevada, making the entire collection complete in its representation of the 50 States under the original law of 1864. It was also at the same time that I introduced a bill to invite territories, including at the time American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, to furnish statues to be placed in the National Statuary Hall. The language was similar to the one proposed by the former Delegate from Guam Ben Blaz in 1985, except I proposed permission for the territories to furnish a single statue.

Earlier this year, I introduced a similar bill with modified language to include the CNMI. I am pleased that H.R. 5493 now has incorporated all of these requests. And again, I want to thank

Chairman BRADY and Ranking Member LUNGREN and members of the House Administration Committee and staff for their support of this proposal.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5493. This bill permits the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to each display one statue here in the U.S. Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia and these territories of the United States are important pieces of the larger mosaic that make up our national identity, and I support their right to honor a noteworthy figure of their communities. Statues are funded by the individual territories. Therefore, this legislation is unusual; it's budget-neutral. In the coming years, I look forward to welcoming these statues to the Congress and learning more about the individuals that each such entity chooses to honor.

So I would urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I gladly yield all the time that she wants to my good friend, the distinguished Delegate from the District of Columbia, Ms. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Ms. NORTON. I thank my good friend from American Samoa, with whom I work so closely and so often.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly grateful this evening to Chairman BRADY for working so closely with me on the bill for statues for the District of Columbia, a bill I have introduced for years but that did not move until Mr. BRADY became chair.

However, Ranking Member DAN LUNGREN deserves special thanks for today's bill. When he said he could not support my bill for two statues for the District, he didn't say "no" to everything. He introduced his own bill for one statue for the District and one for each of the territories. The bill before the House this evening is essentially that bill, the Lungren bill.

Our original bill for two statues for the District of Columbia was introduced only to give some small recognition to the taxpayers of the District, who get little enough recognition for their taxpaying status. In the end, in the spirit of compromise represented by Mr. LUNGREN's bill, I decided that we should seek to move Mr. LUNGREN's bill at this time, and I thank him for his bill.

We recognize that the statues for each State are mere symbols, but for us, they are symbols of American citizenship itself, as embedded in the recognition of their own outstanding citizens by each State. One need only go

downstairs in this House to watch visitors from their own congressional districts as they view their statues to see the power of the patriotism and pride the statues inspire in their own constituents.

The Lungren bill creates a dilemma for the District of Columbia, however. So great was the desire for the statues generated by my bill that when citizens were asked to indicate who they wanted to represent the city in statue for the United States Capitol, well, the citizens chose two great Americans, had their statues designed and actually built and placed in the District's city hall until such time as this bill, or my original bill, passed the House. And if this bill passes, for now, they will have to decide which one of two great men will represent the city. This will be difficult because it speaks volumes about who we are in the District, that the two men chosen were not only long-time distinguished District of Columbia residents but also are great Americans apart from their District identity.

Frederick Douglass, born a slave, who became the greatest human rights leader of his time but also was U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia. And District of Columbia recorder of deeds. And, of course, resident of Southeast Washington, whose majestic home is now a National Park Service site with thousands of visitors who come each year. And Pierre L'Enfant, the great patriot of the American Revolutionary War, later appointed by George Washington to design the Nation's Capital.

We have decided it is better to have to decide which one of two great residents of the District of Columbia will represent our city for now than to have no choice at all. I ask this House to support this bill. And again, I thank Mr. LUNGREN for his compromise in introducing it.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I thank the gentlelady for those nice comments. I understand the importance of having a statue that reflects the people of the District of Columbia and the territories. I remember the pride that we had, as Californians, when we brought the statue of Ronald Reagan here just about a year and a half ago. That is a great example of someone who was not born in California but someone who rose to great prominence in California and someone who loved our State.

□ 2110

So I appreciate very, very much, and I love this spirit of bipartisanship that the city has shown to choose Mr. L'Enfant, who, of course, was a historic figure before we had the Democratic or Republican Parties, and Frederick Douglass, a prominent Republican and a great American.

So I thank you for that great choice. And I know who I'd vote for, but you have a choice of two great Americans

representing the District of Columbia. I would urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I want to echo the sentiments expressed earlier by my colleague from the District of Columbia, again, commending and thanking our good friend from California for his support and his leadership in bringing this piece of legislation to the floor, and especially Chairman BRADY and all his efforts and the members of his staff for their hard work in bringing this bill.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Capitol features statues from every State in our union—statues that honor some of the most memorable and influential people in America's history. The people of the District of Columbia are part of our union, as well: They pay federal taxes, vote in presidential elections, and share citizenship with us.

But when it comes to seeing the District's most notable citizens honored here in the Capitol, in their own city, the people of Washington, DC have again been left out. That needs to change.

This bill would give the people of the District of Columbia—along with the people of the territories of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands—their due in the U.S. Capitol.

I believe, in fact, that the District of Columbia deserves two statues, just like any State; but failing that, I believe that some recognition is better than none.

The people of the District of Columbia have made remarkable contributions to America's history, its culture, and its ongoing work to guarantee equal rights to all—and it's time that those contributions are recognized here in the heart of our democracy.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the bill in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 5493, a bill to provide for the furnishing of a statue by each of the U.S. Territories and the District of Columbia for display in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol. I would like to thank my colleagues Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON of Washington, DC, and Congressman ENI FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa for their work on this legislation. I would also like to thank Congressman ROBERT BRADY, Chairman of the Committee on House Administration and Congressman DANIEL LUNGREN, Ranking Member of the Committee on House Administration for working with the Delegates from the territories and agreeing to amend the bill with substitute language that authorizes one statue for each of the U.S. territories.

For Americans across the country, one of the key highlights of a visit to the U.S. Capitol is locating and observing the statues representing their home states. It is an opportunity to see that their local history is represented and valued in our Nation's Capitol, and a chance to share that history with others from around the country. However, visitors from America's five territories and the District of Columbia are disappointed to find that they have no representation in this time-honored tradition.

H.R. 5493, as amended, would remedy this situation by permitting each of the U.S. terri-

ties and the District of Columbia to house one memorial statue in the U.S. Capitol Building. These statues would be placed among the existing 100 state statues and would show the historical ties the U.S. territories and states have shared. Like the 50 states, each territory has a unique and rich history, and each new statue in the National Statuary Hall Collection will allow the U.S. territories the opportunity to share that history with the millions of visitors who visit the U.S. Capitol Building each year. I urge my colleagues to grant the Americans who reside in the U.S. Territories and the District of Columbia this opportunity and vote in favor of H.R. 5493, as amended.

Mr. SABLON. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5493, authorizing the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands each to display a statue here in the Capitol.

I thank the gentleman from American Samoa, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, who has championed this idea to include the territories for many years. And I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who support the non-state areas of our country each having one statue of a distinguished person they regard as worthy of praise and commemoration displayed here.

Currently, the National Statuary Hall Collection holds statues from all 50 states. Each has produced native sons or daughters who exemplify the state's sense of itself or who have played a significant role in the history of this great United States of America. H.R. 5493 will recognize that the non-state areas of our Nation have also contributed and sacrificed for America. As Americans, we, too, would like to share our experience and our pride, as embodied in one individual, with the rest of the American people here in our Capitol.

I ask that my colleagues support H.R. 5493.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5493, as amended, will grant to the District of Columbia and the five territories of the United States the right to each place one statue honoring a distinguished individual into the National Statuary Hall Collection in the U.S. Capitol. Currently, there are 100 statues in the Collection, with each of the 50 states represented by two statues.

The Committee on House Administration had originally reported two bills on this subject. H.R. 5493, by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia, would have given the District the right to have two statues. H.R. 5711, by the gentleman from American Samoa, would have given American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands one statue each.

It became unlikely that these bills could pass the House separately, and there has been continuing controversy about giving the District of Columbia two statues. Therefore, I am supporting this amended legislation in the form recommended by the Ranking Minority Member, Representative LUNGREN, to grant each jurisdiction one statue. I have become convinced that this is an excellent compromise which will provide an opportunity for all of these jurisdictions to enjoy representation in the National Statuary Hall Collection.

Mr. Speaker, no Federal funds would be needed to implement this legislation. All costs of production and placement of the statues would be borne by the District of Columbia and the five territories.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5493, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the furnishing of statues by the District of Columbia and territories and possessions of the United States for display in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING NORMAN YOSHIO MINETA

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1377) honoring the accomplishments of Norman Yoshio Mineta, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1377

Whereas, in 1931, Norman Yoshio Mineta was born in San Jose, California, to Japanese immigrant parents, Kunisaku and Kane Mineta;

Whereas, in 1942, during World War II, when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, branding individuals of Japanese descent as "enemy aliens" solely on the basis of their ancestry and authorizing the relocation and incarceration of 120,000 individuals of Japanese descent, Norman Yoshio Mineta and his family were forced to leave their home and live in the Santa Anita racetrack paddocks for 3 months before they were sent to their permanent assignment for the following years, the Heart Mountain internment camp near Cody, Wyoming;

Whereas, in 1953, upon graduation from the University of California Berkeley's School of Business Administration, Norman Yoshio Mineta joined the United States Army and served as an intelligence officer in Japan and Korea;

Whereas, in 1967, Norman Yoshio Mineta was appointed to a vacant seat on San Jose's city council, making him the first minority and first Asian American city council member in San Jose, and he was subsequently elected to that seat;

Whereas, in 1971, Norman Yoshio Mineta was elected mayor of San Jose, making him the first Asian American mayor of a major United States city, during which time he provided leadership for all communities of San Jose, including minority communities, strengthening community relations between racial and ethnic minorities and the city, including the San Jose Police Department;

Whereas, from 1975 to 1995, Norman Yoshio Mineta was elected to the House of Representatives to represent California's 15th District in the heart of Silicon Valley, serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives, the Committee's Aviation Subcommittee, and the Committee's Surface Transportation Subcommittee, where he was a key author of the landmark Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, taking politics out of funding for trans-

portation and infrastructure by creating a new collaborative approach to planning;

Whereas Silicon Valley is the home of the Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport;

Whereas, in 1977, Norman Yoshio Mineta, along with Frank Horton, then a Republican Member of Congress from New York, introduced into Congress a bipartisan resolution that established the first 10 days of May, the month when the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States in 1843 and when Chinese laborers completed the transcontinental railroad in 1869, as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, which later was made into an annual event;

Whereas, in 1990, the entire month of May was proclaimed to be Asian Pacific American Heritage Month;

Whereas, in 1978, under the leadership of Norman Yoshio Mineta, Congress established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and passed the most important reparations bill of our time, H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, by which the United States Government officially apologized for sending families of Japanese descent to internment camps and redressed the injustices endured by Japanese-Americans during World War II, including by making available a total of \$1,200,000,000, which included the creation of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund to educate the public about lessons learned from the internment;

Whereas, in 1994, Norman Yoshio Mineta founded and chaired the bicameral and bipartisan Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC), comprised of Members of Congress who have strong interests in promoting Asian American and Pacific Islander issues and advocating the concerns of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders;

Whereas CAPAC continues to advance the full participation of the Asian American and Pacific Islander community in our democracy, particularly in the arena of public policy;

Whereas, in 2000, Norman Yoshio Mineta became the first Asian American to hold a post in a Presidential Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce under President William J. Clinton and, in 2001, he became the first Asian American to serve as Secretary of Transportation under President George W. Bush, again displaying his honor and ability to serve his country in a bipartisan manner;

Whereas Norman Yoshio Mineta has founded, served as a board member of, or been a key supporter of many community organizations critical to the infrastructure of the Asian American and Pacific Islander community, including the Japanese American Citizens League Norman Y. Mineta Fellowship Program, the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies, the National Council for Asian Pacific Americans, the APIA Vote's Norman Y. Mineta Leadership Institute, the Asian American Action Fund, the Asian Academy Hall of Fame, the Asian Leaders Association, Nikkei Youth, Organizing for America, the United States Asia Center, and the America's Opportunity Fund;

Whereas Norman Yoshio Mineta received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award in the United States, in 2006 from President George W. Bush, and the Grand Cordon, Order of the Rising Sun from the Japanese Government, which was the highest honor bestowed upon an individual of Japanese descent outside of Japan; and

Whereas after experiencing one of the worst examples of Government-sanctioned racial discrimination in our Nation's history, Norman Yoshio Mineta dedicated the greater part of his working life to the service of his community and his country, and car-

ried out his service with exemplary dignity and integrity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the accomplishments and legacy of a great American hero, Norman Yoshio Mineta, for his groundbreaking contributions to the Asian American and Pacific Islander community and to our Nation through his leadership in strengthening civil rights and liberty for all and for his dedication and service to the United States; and

(2) memorializes the sacrifices and suffering that many Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and others like Norman Yoshio Mineta endured so that we may unite with compassion and pursue truth, liberty, justice, and equality for all in the United States and the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. 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 the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield all the time that he may want to consume to the distinguished author of this proposed resolution, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, as the chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I rise in support of House Resolution 1377 and to pay tribute to my dear friend and mentor, Norman Yoshio Mineta.

Throughout his career, Norm, a distinguished former Member of this House, has broken through many glass ceilings, not just for himself, but also for the rest of us.

Norm was the first Asian American mayor of a major city, the first Asian American to hold a Presidential Cabinet position, trusted by both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Norm has dedicated and continues to dedicate much of his energy toward the building of the infrastructure needed for the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities to grow and thrive to what they are today.

When I think of Norm's legacy in our community, Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of the poem, "Footprints in the Sand." The poem's last line reads: "During your times of trial and suffering, when you see only one set of footprints, it was then that I carried you."

Norm was one of the first in our community to see a light at the end of our path, a path cleared by so many greats before him, and to lead us forward. As with many movements, at times we