

column on the subject to Firehouse magazine. He also composed numerous articles on the subject in other publications and on the internet, and helped bring attention to these important issues to Americans across the country.

Hal's passion and tenaciousness made him a highly effective advocate for firefighters and fire safety. A charter member of the National Fallen Firefighter's Foundation, he served as the organization's Chairman from 1999 until his retirement in 2008. In this position, he helped to develop fire safety programs and to create a safer environment for firefighters. He was also the Director of the Chevy Chase Fire Department in Maryland. It was truly an honor for me to work closely with Hal as we sought ways that the federal government could assist our local fire departments even before the tragic events of September 11th, 2001. Together, we developed the Assistance To Firefighters Grant (AFG) and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grant programs to help these local departments buy the equipment and hire the personnel they needed to keep their communities safe and secure. Thanks in large part to Hal's insightful input and tireless advocacy, these programs have been wildly successful, and are crucial to ensuring that our communities have the resources they need.

Homeland security starts at home, so no matter what our budget environment is like, we must continue to support firefighters and other first responders, who sacrifice so much to keep us safe. This will undoubtedly be one of Hal's great legacies, and I will continue to fight to preserve it in the future.

With Hal Bruno's passing, our nation has lost a great hero. Mr. Bruno is survived by his wife Meg, his sister Barbara, his sons Harold and Dan, and his four grandchildren. The job of a United States Congressman involves much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to working with passionate individuals like Hal Bruno. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Hal's family and friends, our first responders, and me in commemorating and celebrating the life of Mr. Hal Bruno.

RECOGNIZING HARLEEN JASSAL
OF CLIFTON, VA

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 30, 2011

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Harleen Jassal, a 2011 Critical Language Scholarship Program Recipient. Harleen has been identified by her educators for her academic excellence, leadership potential and exemplary citizenship to participate in the Critical Language Scholarship Program in Chandigarh, India.

This Critical Language Scholarship Program allows students to participate in daily educational activities in Chandigarh, India, as well as the surrounding areas. The program allows participants to make friends with young leaders from all over the world with an intensive focus on the Punjabi language, one of the thirteen critical need foreign languages determined by the Department of State, for summer 2012. At the end of the program, participants receive a certificate of completion.

Harleen is a student at the George Mason University. It is inspiring to see young people

who are interested in educational and developmental experiences such as these.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this remarkable achievement by Harleen Jassal and wishing her continued success in her further pursuits.

CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS
ACT 2012, H.R. 2112

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 30, 2011

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act 2012 (H.R. 2112). This legislation combines three fiscal year 2012 appropriations measures: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development. H.R. 2112 also includes a short-term continuing resolution that will fund the remainder of the federal government through December 16.

H.R. 2112 represents the final House-Senate conference agreement on three of this year's twelve appropriations bills. While I strongly oppose many of the cuts to critical priorities included in H.R. 2112, the final package is—on the whole—far better than the proposals from Tea Party Republicans in the House.

Fiscal year 2012 appropriations for the Agriculture, Rural Development and Food and Drug Administration are significantly improved from the House-passed bill. The Women, Infants and Children program receives \$6.6 billion, an increase of \$570 million over the House bill and \$36 million above the Senate. As a result, 700,000 low-income children and pregnant women in America will not lose the basic nutrition they desperately need and deserve. The conference agreement provides \$1 billion for food safety inspections, which will protect America's food supply by preventing the elimination of USDA meat inspectors. Food safety in our country is further strengthened by the \$2.5 billion included for the Food and Drug Administration. This \$334 million increase over the House level will allow the FDA to continue implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act. Funding was also restored for international food aid programs that fulfill America's moral obligation to assist millions of men, women and children around the world who are struggling with famine.

However, I am deeply disappointed that a handful of special interest groups succeeded in blocking important improvements to school nutrition standards that were recommended by the USDA. As a result, it will be harder for school districts to increase the use of whole grains, reduce the sodium content of school lunches and end the ridiculous practice of categorizing pizza as a vegetable. Every student in every American school knows pizza is not a vegetable. With this bill, Congress is failing our students and parents by allowing corporate interests to trump common sense. With this bill, we are missing an opportunity to substantially improve the health of America's children. This is a wrong that must be made right.

My Republican colleagues also won a victory for Wall Street criminals by demanding

cuts to the entity responsible for enforcing financial laws. H.R. 2112 includes \$100 million less for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) than requested by President Obama to carry out the financial reforms passed by Congress. Reckless behavior in America's financial sector has destroyed millions of jobs and trillions of dollars in education and retirement savings. It is unconscionable that House Republicans would undermine the ability of federal regulators to protect American families from a repeat of the 2008 crisis that nearly triggered a second Great Depression. Unfortunately, Congressional Republicans refused to yield. The result is a bill that leaves our country exposed to a repeat of this crisis.

Fiscal year 2012 Appropriations for Commerce-Science-Justice will enhance U.S. global competitiveness by making critical investments in science and technology. Overall, H.R. 2112 includes \$490 million more for these priorities than the bill proposed by the House Republicans. As a result, the National Science Foundation, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration receive funding to conduct research that spurs innovation and drives future economic growth. In addition, the legislation provides \$128 million for the Manufacturing Extension and Partnership Program, which helps American companies maintain good paying American jobs and compete with manufacturers in China, India, and other leading economies. And H.R. 2112 reverses the House Republican's massive cuts to firefighters, state and local law enforcement agencies, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For example, the Commerce-Justice-Science bill passed by House Republicans eliminated funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program that helps Minnesota keep police officers on our streets. This bill provides \$198.5 million for COPS.

Fiscal year 2012 appropriations for Transportation, Housing and Urban Development fall short of what is needed to strengthen America's economy and stabilize our communities. Yet, the conference agreement does succeed in maintaining current levels of investment in most areas. For example, H.R. 2112 includes \$39.8 billion for the federal-aid highway program, \$12.1 billion more than the House draft bill and a level consistent with the annual funding assumed in the surface transportation extension act. The agreement also includes \$10.5 billion for transit programs, \$2.5 billion more than the House draft bill. This translates into \$93.1 million for construction of the Central Corridor Light Rail line. While replacing the massive cuts to transit proposed by House Republicans is an achievement, the final agreement falls \$5 million short of the federal commitment to the Central Corridor project. This shortfall is a major concern and something that must be addressed in the upcoming fiscal year 2013 process. Another concern is the complete elimination of funding for high-speed rail. Ideological opposition to rail investments from House Republicans will slow work on the planned Chicago-to-Twin Cities high-speed-rail route that will depart from St. Paul's Union Depot. However, the conference agreement did include \$1.4 billion for Amtrak capital and operating grants and removed onerous House language that would have eliminated Amtrak service on 26 short-distance routes, affecting 15 states and more than 9 million passengers.

Regarding federal housing programs, House Republicans proposed devastating cuts that would have done serious harm to low-income families in Minnesota. Fortunately, this conference agreement rejected the most damaging Republican cuts. Section 8 tenant-based vouchers receive \$18.9 billion, above the original level included in either the House or Senate bills. H.R. 2112 also maintains funding for homeless veterans, the McKinney-Vento homeless assistance grant program and housing counseling services. Still, the legislation fails to meet the growing needs for safe, affordable shelter in our communities. For example, cuts to the Community Development Block Grant program will undermine the efforts of Minnesota cities to respond to the effects of high unemployment and the collapse in the real estate market.

H.R. 2112 is the result of extended negotiations and represents a genuine compromise between competing priorities. I believe that many of the provisions in this legislation should be revisited and many of funding levels should be restored in the next appropriations cycle. Still, I plan to support this legislation today with my vote to ensure the critical resources in H.R. 2112 reach Minnesota communities without further delay.

HONORING MICHELLE MOORE

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 30, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dallas County public defender Michelle Moore, who has worked on and off the clock to free the innocent from prison and helped them to adjust to life on the outside once they're released. I wish to congratulate Ms. Moore for her service to my community as she is leaving her position to open the first public defender's office in Burnet County.

Ms. Moore has helped free 11 men from prison, appeared on a television documentary called Dallas DNA and helped change state laws to compensate exonerees and prevent wrongful convictions. As an attorney, she requests DNA testing and has worked with the district attorney's office to investigate cases. She has also represented inmates whose guilt was confirmed by DNA testing.

Moore works with the Innocence Project of Texas, the Wesleyan Innocence Project and the University of Texas at Arlington Innocence Network and the Center for Actual Innocence. Michelle Moore has practiced law for 17 years and is licensed to practice in Texas and Arkansas. She has served as an assistant Dallas County public defender for the past 13 years, where she currently works as the DNA attorney for the office. Moore taught for six years in the Criminal Clinic at Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said, "Yes if you want to say that I was a drum major, say that I was a drum major for justice; say that I was a drum major for righteousness. And all of the other shallow things will not matter. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind." Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Michelle Moore

for her determination and hard work to these causes. Our country is a better one because of Michelle Moore.

PROCLAIMING THE STATE OF NEVADA RECOGNIZE HELEN J. STEWART AS THE "FIRST LADY OF LAS VEGAS", AND HONOR HER STATUE WHICH WILL BE RAISED AT THE OLD LAS VEGAS MORMON FORT STATE HISTORIC PARK ON DECEMBER 3, 2011 IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

HON. MARK E. AMODEI

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 30, 2011

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Helen J. Stewart as "First Lady of Las Vegas", and honor her statue which will be raised at the Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park on December 3, 2011 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Helen, with her husband Archibald, three children and one on the way, arrived in the Las Vegas Valley in 1882 and resided on the land located around the abandoned Mormon Fort situated near what today is the intersection of Las Vegas Boulevard North and Washington Avenue. Later left with four children and another on the way after the death of her husband in 1884, she became a rancher and business woman and presided over the operations of the ranch. She began buying land and became the largest landowner in Lincoln County. She later sold her land to the railroad in 1902 and hence forth the city of Las Vegas developed.

As the new town expanded, Helen became active in the community serving in many leadership roles such as one of the founders of Christ Episcopal Church, charter member of the Mesquite Club, president of the Las Vegas branch of the Nevada Historical Society, supporter of women's suffrage, first woman elected to the school board on the Republican ticket, and as a friend to the Paiute Indians who worked on her ranch, sold ten acres of land to the federal government to be used as an Indian school and semi-reservation which remains tribal land today.

On July 26, 2010 the Historical Commission of the Las Vegas Centennial awarded the "Friends of the Fort" \$99,000 for the Helen J. Stewart statue to be sculpted by Benjamin Victor of Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Both the State of Nevada and I recognize the statue of Helen J. Stewart to be a fitting recognition of the many "firsts" that this exceptional Nevadan lady forever known as the "First Lady of Las Vegas" accomplished in her lifetime.

URGING FDA TO ACT PROMPTLY TO APPROVE ARTIFICIAL PANCREAS TECHNOLOGIES

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 30, 2011

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, diabetes is a common, and growing, disease in

Indiana. According to 2009 CDC data, approximately 451,000 Hoosiers—9% of the state's population—had diagnosed diabetes. Adults who are overweight and not physically active are at risk for developing diabetes. Among adults with diabetes in Indiana, 88.1% are overweight and 42.5% reported physical inactivity.

In addition to the human toll diabetes places on people in Indiana, the financial burden diabetes places on the health system in Indiana is staggering—in 2007, the direct and indirect cost of diabetes in Indiana was approximately \$3.09 billion.

Americans with diabetes, particularly young children with diabetes, desperately need better tools to manage their disease and thereby prevent many of its life-threatening and costly complications. Some of these breakthrough tools and technologies are already available.

For example, Low-Glucose Suspend systems—devices that automatically suspend insulin delivery when blood sugar levels are dangerously low—have been approved in more than 40 countries around the world. But not here in the United States.

In fact, the FDA only this year—almost four years after these devices were approved for use in Europe, issued draft guidance on what studies manufacturers would need to conduct in order to win approval for Low-Glucose Suspend systems in the United States.

To make matters worse, according to the Nation's leading clinical organizations specializing in diabetes care, the guidance proposed by FDA in June 2011 for Low-Glucose Suspend systems created many unnecessary obstacles to the evaluation of those systems.

Thankfully, the FDA recently took an overdue step to clarify that ill-conceived guidance. However, there is significant concern within the diabetes community that forthcoming guidance—which the FDA has committed publicly to publishing by December 1st—on even more revolutionary technology—the artificial pancreas—will either be delayed or suffered from many of the same problems which plagued the FDA's Low-Glucose Suspend system guidance.

The development of the artificial pancreas is critically important to many of my constituents, which is why I signed a broad, bipartisan letter in support of prompt and appropriate guidance on the artificial pancreas earlier this year. Any delay will slow an innovation that has the potential to dramatically improve the lives of those with diabetes.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the thousands of Hoosiers, and millions of other Americans with diabetes, I urge the FDA to issue this draft guidance no later than December 1, if not sooner, so that artificial pancreas technologies can be tested in an outpatient setting and be made available to those who need it in the near future. This is literally a matter of life and death.

I also would like to insert a copy of my letter to FDA Commissioner Hamburg in this subject in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 29, 2011.

Hon. MARGARET HAMBURG, M.D.,
Commissioner, U.S. Food and Drug Administration,
Silver Springs, MD.

DEAR COMMISSIONER HAMBURG: I am writing to urge the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to expedite the development of the artificial pancreas for the treatment of type 1 diabetes. Specifically, I urge FDA to