

the Moffett Group, a government relations and consulting firm. Mr. James Chapdelaine is a famed musician as well as a film and television composer, and he has received 12 Emmy Awards and numerous Addy Awards. Mr. Ted W. Beneski is a renowned financier and was a founding principal of Carlyle Management Group and chair of his own foundation, the Ted and Laurie Beneski Foundation. Additionally, the Hall of Honors recognized Ms. Mary Anne Kelly Zak for "Excellence in Education." Ms. Zak taught in the Suffield Public School system for over 20 years and served as an adjunct English professor at the University of Connecticut.

These inductees have earned a place in the Hall of Honors through exemplary contributions to their respective fields. Again, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding their accomplishments.

IN MEMORY OF INVESTIGATOR
WARREN LEWIS

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to a hero from Eastern North Carolina who was killed in the line of duty last June 9.

Nash County (NC) Sheriff's Office Investigator Warren B. Lewis III was assigned to the United States Marshals Service's Eastern District of North Carolina Violent Fugitive Task Force, where he was killed in the line of duty in Kinston, NC, on June 9, 2011, while attempting to apprehend a violent fugitive wanted for murder.

Investigator Lewis has a stellar record of service in the Nash County Sheriff's Office. In 2002 he began his service to the people of Nash County as a Deputy and was eventually promoted to Investigator and assigned to the Narcotics Division.

Later assigned to the Eastern North Carolina Violent Fugitive Task Force, Investigator Lewis served for over 3 years coordinating, locating, and arresting fugitives throughout the region.

In addition to serving the people of Nash County, Investigator Lewis was a family man, a great friend, and a talented water skier. He leaves behind a wife, Shannon, two daughters, Lauren and Ashley, and his parents, Warren, Jr., and Ann. This is a tragedy, as it is when any law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. But adding even more to the tragedy is when a family is left behind.

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives I express my deepest sympathy to the family of Investigator Lewis, and thank you for his life of service to the people of Eastern North Carolina.

May God continue to bless the family of Investigator Lewis, the Nash County Sheriff's Office, the U.S. Marshals Service, and our country.

SARAI VALDEZ

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Sarai Valdez for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Sarai Valdez is a 12th grader at Jefferson Senior High and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Sarai Valdez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Sarai Valdez for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FLORIDA GLASS GROUP

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following:

HOUSE RESOLUTION

Whereas, 2012 marks the 50th Anniversary of the development of Contemporary Art Glass in the United States, and to celebrate the milestone and recognize the many talented artists, including many in Florida, more than 500 glass demonstrations, lectures and exhibitions will take place in museums, galleries, art centers, universities, art organizations, festivals and other venues across the United States, and

Whereas, the Florida Glass Group is an Florida non-profit organization with over 75 members primarily in Florida whose mission is to educate the public concerning the development and appreciation of Contemporary Glass Art in Florida, and

Whereas, the Art Alliance of Contemporary Glass (AACG) is a national non-profit organization with members primarily from the United States, whose mission is to educate the public and to provide grants to further the development and appreciation of art made from glass (Contemporary Glass Art), and

Whereas, AACG and the Florida Glass Group inform and educate the public, including collectors, critics and art curators and provide financial support with grants to University Glass Programs, Museums, Art Center Glass Exhibitions and other public glass programs for Contemporary Glass Art, and

Whereas, the Boca Raton Museum of Art, the Norton Museum in West Palm Beach and the Naples Museum of Art and other art venues in Florida are having exhibitions in 2012 in recognition of the 50th Anniversary of the development of Contemporary Glass Art in the United States; and

Whereas, the 50th Anniversary of the development of Contemporary Glass Art in the United States is also being specifically celebrated and recognized on November 3rd, 2012 by over 300 glass collectors, glass artists, curators, and art gallery owners at an event sponsored by AACG on the Spirit of Chicago in connection with the Sculpture Objects & Functional Art International Art Show (SOFA) one of the World's Foremost Fairs of Art and Design Events at the Navy Pier in Chicago from November 1st through the 4th 2012, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States that we recognize the 50th Anniversary of the development of Contemporary Glass Art in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, that we applaud and honor the accomplishments of the Florida Glass Group and AACG as they celebrate the 50th Anniversary in the United States and proclaim the year of 2012 as Contemporary Glass Art Awareness Year in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, that we encourage educators throughout the United States to provide educational programs for their students about Contemporary Glass Art and to arrange for students to attend exhibitions and otherwise participate in the various events and exhibitions recognizing the 50th Anniversary of Contemporary Glass Art. We also encourage all citizens to attend events and exhibitions recognizing the 50th Anniversary of Contemporary Glass Art; and be it further

Resolved, that suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the members of the Art Alliance of Contemporary Glass and Florida Glass Group at the special celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Contemporary Glass Art in the United States on the Spirit of Chicago on November 3, 2012 during the SOFA Event at Navy Pier in Chicago as a symbol of our respect and esteem for those organizations and their memberships.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HUDSON-
MOHAWK RIVER BASIN ACT OF
2012

HON. PAUL TONKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Hudson-Mohawk River Basin Act of 2012, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out projects and conduct research on water resources in the Hudson-Mohawk River Basin. The bill also establishes a river basin commission to unify the five States and five sub-basins that comprise the Hudson-Mohawk River Basin—the Nation's most densely populated river basin—to manage the vital water resources that bind together the communities, economies, and heritage of the northeast region in an integrated, holistic manner.

For too long, the five sub-basins of this basin have been addressed as independent entities. There is no overarching organization to facilitate coordination and collaboration of the many efforts underway within each of these areas. The landscape, however, operates differently. It functions as a whole. These

sub-basins are intimately connected to each other by the waters that course through their streams and tributaries to eventually reach the New York-New Jersey Harbor. Actions taken by individual entities within each sub-basin have impacts that extend beyond local borders. Years of progress in environmental sciences inform us that ecosystem-based management and watershed-level planning will result in the most sustainable outcomes. A river basin commission would provide the forum to facilitate a whole-basin view.

Our country has a long experience of using commissions to bring different jurisdictions together to promote sound management of common resources. In the West, there was early recognition that the seven basin States of the Colorado River needed to work together to ensure equitable access and proper management of the Colorado River. In the East, the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac River Basin Commissions and the Appalachian Regional Commission have guided cooperative efforts of neighboring States to develop and manage important common resources for the benefit of the region. The Hudson-Mohawk River Basin deserves similar attention.

A 2007 study by Canadian authors Dalton, Dalton, and McLean documented the current management regime in the Hudson-Mohawk River Basin. The findings are staggering, including over 2,000 distinct governmental organizations: 12 federal agencies, 67 State agencies, 66 county agencies, and over 1,700 municipal agencies with some jurisdiction over land and water use. There are also over 200 non-profit organizations that focus on issues related to land and water management throughout the Basin. These statistics are indicative of the intense interest that residents and communities in the Basin have in its resources and their management.

The New York Ocean and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Council created in 2006 was an important step forward recognizing the need to manage New York State's coastal areas through ecosystem-based management. The Council plays a vital coordinating role for State agencies and for the many local governments, non-profit groups, businesses, and citizens who depend upon our coastal ecosystems. These systems are influenced by the waters that flow into them and connect them through the Hudson, Mohawk, Passaic, and Raritan Rivers.

The sheer number and diversity of organizations operating within these five basin States present a significant challenge to considering projects and policies that impact the basin in a holistic manner. Despite these hurdles, these many entities have provided tremendous vision, stewardship and creativity for many years. A commission would be in a position to build upon their work and provide the five States of the basin a single forum for working together with the Federal Government to coordinate and encourage cooperation among the many interested parties who have a stake in the basin. Development of a basin-wide plan that places the individual on-going efforts into a whole-basin context would facilitate our ability to apply ecosystem-based management principles in a consistent and efficient manner.

The Mohawk and Upper Hudson sub-basins contribute over half of the flow of water to the lower Hudson River. Water quality in these ba-

sins directly impacts quality in the Lower Hudson. Yet, in comparison to the Lower Hudson, these two areas have far less institutional infrastructure and have received far less attention in the ongoing effort to restore the health of the Hudson River and its estuary. The Lower Hudson is a great success story—one that I would like to see repeated for the Mohawk and Upper Hudson. The locally-spawned efforts of dedicated citizens to embrace the Lower Hudson, advocate for its stewardship, and work to improve its floodplain served as the impetus for State government to become more involved. The goal of this legislation is to create a basin commission in order to assist these communities further and to engage the other sub-basins to accelerate development of their water resource programs by imitating successful programs of the Lower Hudson. The organizational infrastructure of the Lower Hudson Sub-basin provides an excellent foundation for building similar organizational strength in the Mohawk and Upper Hudson Sub-basins. Stronger partnerships among communities in the Upper Hudson and Mohawk Sub-basins will enable these regions to redesign and rebuild infrastructure to promote economic development, provide better flood protection, and improve water quality that will complement the efforts of downstream communities and improve conditions not only in the immediate area but also in the Lower Hudson and the Harbor.

The Raritan and Passaic River Sub-basins have, for too long, been viewed as mature industrial corridors rather than as sources of community revitalization and economic opportunity. Through the efforts of the State of New Jersey in partnership with the Federal Government and many dedicated non-profit organizations like the Raritan Headwaters Association and the Passaic River Coalition, water quality of these mighty rivers has improved in recent decades. However, more effort is needed if these watersheds and the marshes and bays of the New York-New Jersey Harbor are to be restored to ecological health and the New York Bight is to reach its full environmental and economic potential. The excellent work being done by the Environmental Protection Agency's, EPA, New York-New Jersey Harbor Estuary Program and Hudson River Estuary Program—the latter of which was recently expanded to Troy, NY—would be aided greatly by improvements in the water quality of the rivers that eventually flow into the Harbor. EPA and other agencies acknowledge the importance of a holistic approach, and I believe that formation of a whole basin plan will afford us the opportunity to build upon the successes achieved in each of the Sub-basins and to magnify their impacts throughout the Basin. In addition, the comprehensive plan developed by the commission through an inspired, collaborative process with the public would provide the framework for additional Federal resources for the region.

My legislation is modeled on other successful regional programs and river basin commissions. The Governors of each of the five basin States would serve on the commission along with the Secretary of the Interior as a representative of the Federal Government. The Commission is charged with planning and implementing projects and policies that govern the use of water resources in the basin. The

Commission would adopt an annual budget including information about individual projects and their costs, along with identifying the appropriate financing. The bill provides the Secretary of the Interior with \$25 million per year to fund projects that are consistent with the comprehensive plan and spelled out in more detail in the water resources program.

The Commission's plan, developed in consultation with the member States, Federal agencies, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and all other water users, will tie together the many organizations and interests throughout the basin to tackle large-scale projects. The plan must be developed in collaboration with citizens and local communities. It would provide a unifying vision for the basin and its water resources. And, as I have indicated above, the plan developed through a collaborative process will build a basin-wide organizational structure that will give basin states and communities the framework to compete for additional resources for the region.

The natural and historic resources of the Hudson-Mohawk River Basin are fundamental building blocks that we can use to re-invigorate local communities throughout the Basin. The devastating flood events that occurred in many communities in the Basin last year compel us to re-think our connection to the rivers and tributaries throughout the Basin. Our interconnectedness was visible to the naked eye. We need to better adapt our infrastructure to be more resilient to floods. But more than that, if we integrate improvements in water quality and wildlife habitats into plans for the redevelopment of waterfronts, we will reconnect citizens and communities to the river to yield recreational, community, and economic benefits. As communities are drawn together through the public planning process authorized in the bill, they will be able to work on common priorities and launch a new chapter of prosperity in the history of the Basin.

The Hudson-Mohawk River Basin, together with the Erie Canal, connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The Hudson-Mohawk River Basin is the cradle of our American democracy. The footprints of the earliest North American civilization and the early development of our modern Nation are replete and scattered throughout this entire region. The waters of the Hudson, Mohawk, Raritan, and Passaic Rivers formed our early transportation networks and provided the food and power that enabled us to forge the Nation and initiate the early westward expansion of the country we know today. Essentially, the water of the Hudson-Mohawk Basin is the ink that wrote our early history. This important common heritage should be revered and celebrated. It has been more than 400 years since the first European settlements were established in the watersheds of the Hudson, Mohawk, Raritan and Passaic Rivers. We should keep faith with those early pioneers and ensure a bright future for our children and generations to follow by working together to maintain the health and beauty of these mighty waterways and promoting economic development compatible with these great environmental assets. I believe the establishment of a Hudson-Mohawk River Basin program with a river basin commission to guide this effort will help us to accomplish these worthy goals.

HONORING PEACE ACTIVIST DICK HEIDKAMP

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Dick Heidkamp, a former Catholic priest and member of the Chicago Religious Leadership Network on Latin America, an organization that seeks to promote peace and improve the lives of people living in Latin American countries. Throughout his career, Dick has passionately advocated for human rights, peace, and justice for all, with a special focus on Central and South America.

Dick has been a member of the Peace and Justice Committee at the Mary Seat of Wisdom Church in Park Ridge, Illinois, for 38 years. He has also advocated for justice at organizations throughout Chicagoland, including Illinois SOA Watch, Eighth Day Center for Justice, Su Casa Catholic Worker, and Cristo Ray High School.

Dick first brought his high energy commitment to Chicago Religious Leadership Network in 1998. He has been a dedicated participant in CRLN, serving on its Board of Directors since 1999. In his time at CRLN, Dick has traveled throughout Latin America promoting justice and peace in underdeveloped countries, seeking to improve the lives of people living in nations such as Cuba, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Colombia.

Dick has consistently advocated for policies that would increase standard of living for all people, recognizing that poverty is not just a tragedy for individuals and families but a key cause of global instability. Dick has fought for a U.S. foreign aid system that considers human rights above militarization. He has also lobbied Congress to end military aid to Colombia and to eliminate the trade embargo of Cuba, arguing that it keeps essential goods away from the Cuban people.

Understanding the plight of impoverished economies, Dick led the CRLN public policy delegation to Washington D.C. for the Jubilee 2000 campaign. That successful campaign pushed to cancel third world debt owed to the wealthiest nations of the world. Looking out for the average citizen, Dick and CRLN believed that this debt cripples already-struggling nations, preventing their governments from supplying services for their people.

Dick has always sought to give a voice to the voiceless. He has been a cheerful and committed public witness for nonviolent action in response to injustice worldwide, bringing attention to some of the Western Hemisphere's most overlooked problems. I congratulate him on his decades of service and his vocal support of justice, peace, and human rights in Latin America.

SAVANNAH PRIDE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Savannah Pride for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge

Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Savannah Pride is a 7th grader at Everitt Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Savannah Pride is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Savannah Pride for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR GENERAL TIMOTHY J. LOWENBERG

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg for his years of service to Washington State and our country. He has served our state for decades, most recently as The Adjutant General for the State of Washington. In this role, he served as commander of all Washington Army and Air National Guard forces and Director of the State's Emergency Management and Enhanced 911 programs.

Major General Lowenberg was commissioned as an officer in the Air Force concurrent with his graduation from the University of Iowa in 1968. In 1971, he earned a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from the University of Iowa, College of Law. Prior to becoming The Adjutant General, Major General Lowenberg served as the Air National Guard Assistant to The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force. In this role, he oversaw programs affecting more than 114,000 Air Guard members, trained all Air Guard judge advocates and paralegals, and developed the civil affairs mission of the United States Air Force.

In 1999, Governor Gary Locke appointed Major General Lowenberg Adjutant General. He led the Washington State National Guard's transition from a strategic reserve to an operational reserve, making the Washington State National Guard a vital component of the operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. He also led emergency responses to a variety of events, including the 1999 WTO Riot in Seattle, wildfires in 2000, flooding across western Washington in 2007 and 2009, and state preparedness for the 2010 Olympics in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Major General Lowenberg is the second longest-serving Adjutant General since the creation of the Washington Territorial Militia in 1855. His leadership and hard work will be remembered for the advances he implemented in the National Guard during a crucial time in the history of our Nation and the National Guard.

Mister Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I honor Major General Lowenberg on his retirement. His leadership on military issues, homeland security and domestic preparedness, at the state and federal level, are sec-

ond to none and will truly be missed. I wish him the best in all of his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

June 5 2012:

Rollcall vote 315, On agreeing to the McClintock Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 316, On agreeing to the Hirono Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 317, On agreeing to the McClintock Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 318, On agreeing to the Matheson Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

June 6 2012:

Rollcall vote 345, On agreeing to the Moore amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 346, On agreeing to the Broun (GA) amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 347, On agreeing to the Holt Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 348, On agreeing to the Clarke Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 349, On agreeing to the Clarke Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 350, On agreeing to the Hahn Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 351, On agreeing to the Hahn Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 352, On agreeing to the Poe Amendment—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall vote 353, On agreeing to the Bishop Amendment—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall vote 354, On agreeing to the L. Sanchez Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 355, On agreeing to the Jackson-Lee Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 356, On agreeing to the Higgins Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote 357, On agreeing to the Bishop Amendment—I would have voted "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARTIN HEINRICH

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2012

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately missed nine votes today, which including rollcall votes 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313 and 314.

If I had been present, I would have cast the following votes on amendments to H.R. 5325, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013:

Rollcall vote 306 (Scalise Amendment): "yea."

Rollcall vote 307 (King Amendment): "no."

Rollcall vote 308 (Moran Amendment): "yea."

Rollcall vote 309 (Hultgren Amendment): "no."