

Bruce was born on November 27, 1940, in San Francisco, CA. His family relocated to Hong Kong shortly thereafter, and he experienced firsthand the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese during World War II, during the years of 1941–45, and the subsequent hostility and war that shook the continent. It was during his time in Hong Kong that Bruce sought out martial arts as a means to gain self-confidence and discipline, as well as to overcome repeated instances of taunting racism, and gang activity during his youth.

In 1959, with only \$100 to his name, Bruce boarded a steamship in the American Presidents Line and began his voyage back to San Francisco. Soon thereafter, with much dedication, Bruce threw himself into learning colloquial English in honor and love of America and its culture. He subsequently attended the University of Washington, where he studied philosophy, psychology, drama, and other subjects.

While at college, Bruce began his legendary martial arts teaching career, initially as a means to pay for his education. Bruce's willingness to teach martial arts to non-Chinese individuals as a way to bridge the cultures angered many in the field, and he was forced to defend his freedom as well as others' rights to learn the arts.

Bruce had a true desire and the fortitude needed to expand the reach of martial arts by breaking away from the exclusionary mentality that limited its reach. His ingenuity and creativity led him to Hollywood, where he became an authentic face for Chinese Americans and an inspiration to youth across the world. Simultaneously, he began to create his own martial expression, ultimately naming it Jeet Kune Do.

To millions of people around the world, Bruce Lee remains more than a celebrity or a martial arts legend—he was a true catalyst for social change and civil rights. His memory, which is brought to life everyday by the work of his daughter Shannon Lee, who leads the Bruce Lee Foundation, remains a beacon of hope and opportunity for future generations in America.

It is my distinct honor to have introduced H. Res. 654 in this Congress, in order to honor the life of Bruce Lee and the continuing contributions of the Bruce Lee Foundation to our nation.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in paying tribute to the life of Bruce Jun Fan Lee, a cultural and American icon, as well as master teacher, whose legacy resonates throughout the world for posterity.

REMEMBERING WEN WANG LEE

HON. TOM MCCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mrs. Wen Wang Lee.

Born in Taiwan in 1916 as the third daughter of a poor family in a society that favored male children, Mrs. Lee's prospects were dim. Given their meager resources, Mrs. Lee's family sought to find her an adoptive home and, when this proved to be impossible, neglected her and fed her only scraps of food. For a typ-

ical child in her situation, this could have been the end of a very short life, but Mrs. Lee showed early on that she was anything but typical. After three days of starving, her resilience and tenacity to cling to life could no longer be ignored and she was accepted back into the family.

Mrs. Lee went to work by age six, forgoing any opportunity for schooling in order to help provide for her family. From this early age her rapidly developing character was clearly evident: she was a model of extraordinary perseverance, determination, and a strong will that would eventually lead her family to a better life.

After her marriage, Mrs. Lee became the predominant provider for her family, including her eight children. Each day she would rise by three in the morning and walk two hours to an orchard, where she would pick fruit and carry it back on her shoulders to sell. On a typical day, having left home long before first light, she would return from work after dusk, and continue housework until nearly midnight. Mrs. Lee endured this hard life for almost two decades and received three awards from her village for being a model mother while providing for her family and raising her children.

From 1940 to 1960 Wen Wang Lee, with no formal education of her own, raised eight children. In resource-scarce post-war Taiwan, even satisfying basic necessities was a formidable challenge, let alone being able to set aside money for children's tuition. However, while most of the children in her village were forced to begin apprenticeships immediately after finishing elementary school, Mrs. Lee insisted that her children continue their education. Even though it meant personal sacrifices and financial hardship, she never gave up her strong belief that education would enable her children to pursue a better future. Her efforts were not in vain, as her children have gone on to excel in academics in Taiwan and consequently be accepted to pursue graduate studies in the United States. Here, her children have exemplified the amazing story of American immigrants: through hard work and dedication—undoubtedly traits inherited from their mother—they have made numerous positive contributions in both academia and the high-tech industry.

When Wen Wang Lee arrived in the U.S. in her late fifties to live with her children, her quality of life improved drastically. Even though she carried the burden of a hard life, she cast aside her worries and poured all her love into her children's families. She dedicated herself to ensure a better future for her grandchildren, who inherited her strength and perseverance and have attended some of our nation's most renowned universities and hold professional careers in science, medicine and engineering.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lee spent her entire life leading her family to prosperity and left behind a precious spiritual legacy: carry yourself upward, advocate education, and overcome challenges with determination, fortitude, and sincere dedication. This maxim may sound familiar to Americans: when President Theodore Roosevelt was asked to define the essence of our nation he said that "Americanism means the virtues of courage, honor, justice, truth, sincerity and hardihood—the virtues that made America." I have no doubt that it was individuals like Wen Wang Lee that President Roosevelt was describing, and I am honored to

rise in recognition of her life and accomplishments today.

COMMENDATION OF THE SOCIAL INNOVATION FUND

HON. HANSEN CLARKE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Social Innovation Fund, operated out of the Corporation for National and Community Service, provides competitive grants to highly-successful non-profit organizations. In my district, the United Way for Southeastern Michigan was selected as a Social Innovation Fund grantee and is using its funding to develop promising, evidence-based solutions focused on replicating early childhood learning communities. The Social Innovation Fund uses a unique federal funding model that requires all grantees and sub-grantees to match federal resources 1:1, thereby increasing the return on taxpayer dollars and strengthening local support. In addition, it relies on outstanding existing grant-making intermediaries to select high-impact community organizations rather than building new government infrastructures. It also emphasizes rigorous evaluations of program results.

The Social Innovation Fund is proof that by focusing our limited resources on those organizations and programs that are proven to be successful can reap tremendous results for our country. In my own state, the Social Innovation Fund has provided the United Way for Southeastern Michigan with \$4 million over two years, or over \$12 million with the required match, to build on the expertise of its partnering organizations and facilitate the development of a portfolio of replicable early childhood learning communities in 10 underserved communities in metro Detroit and surrounding areas. They have a track record of using evidence to select grantees, validate programs, and support the replication and expansion of programs. The United Way for Southeastern Michigan is replicating and expanding its program from five sites, impacting 280 children, to twenty-nine sites, impacting 12,000 children. In addition, they are using the funding for a four-year longitudinal evaluation of its current early childhood grantees to measure the extent to which the program intervention improves school readiness.

I want to highlight this emphasis on evaluation and the use of evidence in picking the grantees for the Social Innovation Fund. Last month, the Office of Management of Budget released a memorandum that encourages the use of both evaluation and evidence in the government's decisions around the FY 14 budget process, which I am introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This similar commitment to evidence-based models and evaluation not only benefits the United Way for Southeastern Michigan by making them eligible for unique funding streams, but also puts them on the leading edge of change in the Federal Government's commitment to 'fund what works.'

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, DC, May 18, 2012.
MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

From: Jeffrey D. Zients, Acting Director.
Subject: Use of Evidence and Evaluation in
the 2014 Budget.

Since taking office, the President has emphasized the need to use evidence and rigorous evaluation in budget, management, and policy decisions to make government work effectively. This need has only grown in the current fiscal environment. Where evidence is strong, we should act on it. Where evidence is suggestive, we should consider it. Where evidence is weak, we should build the knowledge to support better decisions in the future.

Agencies should demonstrate the use of evidence throughout their Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget submissions. Budget submissions also should include a separate section on agencies' most innovative uses of evidence and evaluation, addressing some or all of the issues below. Many potential strategies have little immediate cost, and the Budget is more likely to fund requests that demonstrate a commitment to developing and using evidence. The Budget also will allocate limited resources for initiatives to expand the use of evidence, including but not limited to approaches outlined below. Agencies may include these initiatives in their submission at the guidance level or with proposed addbacks.

1. Proposing new evaluations. As in 2011 and 2012, OMB invites agencies to propose new evaluations. Areas of potential focus may include the following:

Low-cost evaluations using administrative data or new technology: As explained in the Coalition for Evidence-Based Policy's recent brief, agencies can often use administrative data (such as data on wages, employment, emergency room visits or school attendance) to conduct rigorous evaluations, including evaluations that rely on random assignment, at low cost. Similarly, the private sector has used new software and online tools to dramatically reduce the time and cost of experimentation. Agencies should consider whether they can use such data or technology to support rigorous evaluations of their existing programs or new initiatives.

Evaluations linked to waivers and performance partnerships: One of the best ways to learn about a program is to test variations and subject them to evaluation, using some element of random assignment or a scientifically controlled design. OMB invites agencies to explain how they will use existing waiver authorities to evaluate different approaches to improving outcomes. Agencies should also consider seeking authority from Congress, through the FY 2014 budget process, to allow new waivers linked to evaluation or to establish cross-agency "performance partnerships" that enable blending of multiple funding streams to test better ways to align services and improve outcomes. Several agencies are seeking such authority in 2013 for initiatives supporting distressed communities and disconnected youth.

Expansion of evaluation efforts within existing programs: In addition to specifying evaluations to be performed with dedicated funding, agencies can also add a general policy and requirements favoring evaluation into existing grants, contracts, or waivers. These measures may require new legislation. For example, Congress recently approved the Department of Labor's request for a small cross-agency set-aside for evaluation activities.

Systemic measurement of costs and cost per outcome: Agencies are encouraged to in-

clude measurement of costs and costs per outcome as part of the routine reporting of funded programs to allow for useful comparison of cost-effectiveness across programs.

Agencies should release evaluations promptly through either their agency websites or alternative means. OMB particularly welcomes agency proposals to improve public access to, and understanding of, evidence about what works and what does not.

2. Using comparative cost-effectiveness data to allocate resources. Through the Pew Charitable Trust's Results First initiative, a dozen States are currently adopting a model developed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) that ranks programs based on the evidence of their return on investment. Once evidence-based programs have been identified, such an analysis can improve agency resource allocation and inform public understanding. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are working together to incorporate evidence about the cost-effectiveness of different pollution control strategies in the Chesapeake Bay restoration effort.

OMB invites agencies to identify areas where research provides strong evidence regarding the comparative cost-effectiveness of agency investments. The research may pertain to the allocation of funding across agency programs (e.g., research showing that some funding streams have higher returns on investments) or within programs (e.g., research showing that some types of grantees or programmatic approaches have higher returns). Agencies should describe the body of research and then apply its results to support a proposed resource reallocation. OMB is more likely to support an existing resource allocation or a request for new resources supported in this way, and may feature the agency's reasoning in the 2014 Budget.

3. Infusing evidence into grant-making. Grant-making agencies should demonstrate that, between FY 2013 and FY 2014, they are increasing the use of evidence in formula and competitive programs. Agencies should consider the following approaches, among others:

Encouraging use of evidence in formula grants: OMB invites agencies to propose ways to increase the use of evidence-based practices within formula grant programs. For example, formula funds can be conditioned on the adoption of evidence-based practices, and high-quality technical assistance can be used to share and support implementation of evidence-based practices. Competitive programs can assign points to applicants based on their integration of such practices into formula streams.

Evidence-based grants: Several agencies—ranging from the Department of Education to the U.S. Agency for International Development—have implemented evidence-based grant programs that apply a tiered framework to assess the evidence supporting a proposed project and to determine appropriate funding levels. Under this approach, programs supported by stronger evidence, as established in a rigorous agency process, are eligible for more funding. All programs are expected to evaluate their results. Examples of tiered-evidence programs include the Department of Education's Investing in Innovation program and the Department of Health and Human Services' Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Home Visiting programs.

Even without creating tiers, agencies can provide points or significant competitive preference to programs that the agency determines are backed by strong evidence, and can build the evidence base by embedding evaluation into programs. Because running evidence-based programs requires more re-

sources, agencies may wish to combine multiple smaller programs into larger, evidence-based efforts.

Pay for Success: Taking the principle of acting on evidence one step further, the Departments of Justice and Labor will be inviting grant applicants to use a "pay for success" approach, under which philanthropic or private entities (the "investors") pay providers upfront and are only repaid by the government if certain outcomes are met. Payment amounts are based, in part, on the amount that the Federal, State, or local government saves. A pay-for-success approach is appropriate where: (i) improved prevention or other up-front services can produce better outcomes that lead to cost savings at the Federal, State, or local level; and (ii) foundations or others are willing to invest.

To date, the Administration has focused its Pay for Success planning on programs financed with discretionary appropriations. OMB invites agencies to apply a pay-for-success model for programs funded by either discretionary or mandatory appropriations. Agencies should also consider using the new authority under the America COMPETES legislation to support incentive prizes of up to \$50 million. Like Pay for Success, well-designed prizes and challenges can yield a very high return on the taxpayer dollar.

4. Using evidence to inform enforcement. Rigorous evaluation of strategies for enforcing criminal, environmental, and workplace safety laws often reveals that some approaches are significantly better than others at securing legal compliance. OMB encourages agencies to indicate how their allocation or reallocation of resources among enforcement strategies is informed by such evidence.

5. Strengthening agency evaluation capacity. Agencies should have a high-level official who is responsible for program evaluation and can:

Develop and manage the agency's research agenda;

Conduct or oversee rigorous and objective studies;

Provide independent input to agency policymakers on resource allocation and to program leaders on program management;

Attract and retain talented staff and researchers, including through flexible hiring authorities such as the Intergovernmental Personnel Act; and

Refine program performance measures, in collaboration with program managers and the Performance Improvement Officer.

These goals can be accomplished by different kinds of leaders, ranging from a chief evaluation officer who reports to the Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the head of an independent institute in the agency. An existing official could play the role, or a forceful new position could replace several less empowered ones. OMB invites agencies to propose in their budget submissions ways to strengthen the agency's evaluation capacity, within tight resource constraints.

SUPPORT FOR EVIDENCE-BASED INITIATIVES

OMB invites your agency to participate in a number of forums to improve use of evidence:

OMB and the Council of Economic Advisers will organize a series of topical discussions with senior policy officials and research experts in the agencies. The meeting agendas will focus on administrative and policy levers for driving an increasing share of Federal investments into evidence-based practices. We will plan summer meetings in order to help inform agencies' evaluation plans and budget submissions, and will also have follow-up meetings in the fall.

OMB will reinvigorate the interagency evaluation working group established in 2010 with a series of meetings focused on issues commonly affecting evaluators, such as procurement rules, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and the integration of evidence in agencies' decision-making process.

The Performance Improvement Council will convene research, performance management, and program officials to develop ways to improve performance measures, validate their correlation with outcome data from program impact evaluations, and use data analytics to support more cost-effective decision-making.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy has created a "community of practice" for agency personnel involved in designing and managing incentive prizes and has organized a Science of Science Policy working group that is developing tools aimed at establishing a more scientific, empirical evidence basis for science and technology policymaking.

To discuss which ideas in this memo make most sense at your agency, please contact your agency's OMB contact. For more general support on evidence-based policy and evaluation, you also may contact Dan Rosenbaum (Dan T. Rosenbaum@omb.eop.gov).

HONORING WAIRTERRICA GALMORE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a remarkable young woman, Ms. Wairterrica Galmore, the Valedictorian of Coahoma Agricultural High School Class of 2012. Wairterrica is the proud daughter of Latoya Reddick and Eric Galmore. She has six siblings and they reside in Friars Point, Mississippi.

Wairterrica has always viewed learning as a priority. She was an honor student throughout school, remaining on either the Superintendent or Principal lists. Her performance in the classroom landed Ms. Galmore placement in "Accelerated" and "Gifted" classes.

As a student in high school Wairterrica maintained her placement in high accelerated courses, while also participating in extracurricular activities. She was a member of the Olive Branch All Girls High School Senior Choir and the Olive Branch High School Co-Ed Choir. Wairterrica also received many awards while at Olive Branch High School such as the Positive Award, Highest Average in Math, and the Highest Average in Art. Her test scores on the Mississippi Curriculum and Subject Test ranked in the "Advanced and Proficient" categories. Wairterrica was also one of two students chosen to represent Coahoma Agricultural High School in a women's conference at Tougaloo College in the summer of 2011. Relocation caused Wairterrica to complete tenth through twelfth grade at Coahoma Agricultural High School, where despite the challenge she reigned victorious, gaining the honor of class Valedictorian.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Wairterrica Galmore, the Valedictorian for Coahoma Agricultural High School's Class of 2012.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise regarding my excused absence from rollcall votes 452–454 on Monday, July 9, 2012. I was unavoidably delayed on my return to Washington from Houston, TX due to weather.

I would have voted "aye" for rollcall vote 452, on motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 4155, "Veterans Skills to Jobs Act", which would require the head of each federal department or agency to ensure that an applicant for any federal license who has received relevant training while serving as a member of the Armed Forces is deemed to satisfy any training or certification requirements for the license, unless the training received is found to be substantially different from the training or certification requirements for such license.

I would have voted "aye" for rollcall vote 453 on motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 4367, "To Amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to limit the free disclosure requirement for an automatic teller machine to the screen of that machine", which cancels the requirement that such a fee disclosure appear in a prominent and conspicuous location on or at the ATM.

I would have voted "aye" for rollcall vote 454 on motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 5892, "Hydropower Regulatory Efficiency Act of 2012", which Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) to increase from 5,000 to 10,000 kilowatts the size of small hydroelectric power projects which the Federal Energy.

IN HONOR OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIX ASSURANCES AND THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN TAIWAN

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate two important anniversaries this month in relation to our close friend and ally: the country of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker: Since the end of World War II, the United States and Taiwan have fostered a close relationship that has been of enormous strategic and economic benefit to both countries. When the United States shifted diplomatic relations from Taiwan to the People's Republic of China in January 1979, Congress moved quickly to pass the Taiwan Relations Act, TRA, to ensure that the United States would continue its robust engagement with Taiwan in the areas of commerce, culture, and security cooperation. On April 10, 1979, this important and lasting piece of legislation became the "Law of the Land" and has since served as the statutory basis for U.S.-Taiwan relations going forward.

After 33 years, the TRA still stands as a model of Congressional leadership in the history of our foreign relations, and, together with the 1982 "Six Assurances," it remains the cor-

nerstone of a very mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and Taiwan.

These "Six Assurances" were designed by President Reagan to further clarify U.S. policy toward Taiwan (in particular to the sale of arms to Taiwan) to reiterate our commitment to Taiwan's security under the TRA and to reaffirm our position on Taiwan's sovereignty. It also stipulated that we would not pressure Taiwan to enter into negotiations with the PRC.

July 14th marks the 30th anniversary of President Reagan issuing said Six Assurances in 1982. It also marks the 25th anniversary of the lifting of martial law in Taiwan in 1987.

Martial law was promulgated in Taiwan on May 19, 1949 by the Chinese Nationalist government, and was ended 38 years later. July 14, 1987 set the stage for a momentous process of democratization in Taiwan that continues to this day. We very are glad to see that Taiwan has transformed into a full fledged Democracy since then.

Over the past three decades, Taiwan has remained a trusted ally of the United States that shares with us the ideals of freedom and democracy. However, the people of Taiwan continue to live day after day under the ominous shadow cast by over 1400 short and medium-range ballistic missiles that the People's Republic of China, PRC, has aimed at them. The PRC persists in claiming Taiwan as a "renegade province," refusing to renounce the use of force to prevent Taiwan's formal de jure independence.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Six Assurances and the 25th anniversary of the lifting of martial law in Taiwan, to further underline our unwavering commitment to the people of Taiwan and to affirm our support for the strong and deepening relationship between the U.S. and Taiwan.

HONORING MARY ALICE O'CONNOR

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues, Congressman JERRY MCNERNEY and Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI, to recognize Mary Alice O'Connor as she retires after 7 years as Executive Director of the Mt. Diablo Peace and Justice Center.

Mary Alice, born in Chicago, Illinois, was ordained a minister by the Unity of the Spirit Ministry School in 1991 and earned her bachelor's in business administration from Golden Gate University in 2002. After many years working for industry leaders in the communications sector, Mary Alice joined the Peace and Justice Center as executive director in 2005. Over the past 7 years, her work has embodied the Peace and Justice Center's mission "to work for a culture of peace through education, advocacy and community building," while at the same time increasing business operations and doubling the Center's operational budget in just 3 years.

Under Mary Alice's leadership, the Peace and Justice Center planned, expanded, and promoted a number of invaluable community programs that have raised awareness for both local and global issues of social justice. The