

The Monmouth Museum has grown immensely since its founding. Originally housing exhibits in storefronts and temporary spaces, the museum is now one of the largest private museums in New Jersey, boasting an annual attendance of over 50,000 visitors. It has been housed in its permanent location on the Brookdale Community College campus in Lincroft since 1974. It is one of only 778 nationwide museums to earn the American Association of Museums accreditation, the highest honor a museum can receive.

Today, The Monmouth Museum maintains four galleries that host changing exhibitions and programs. In addition to serving as an outlet for the arts, the museum also offers programs on science and history. Its broad collections present educational and cultural experiences for the diverse community to enjoy and provide a means for local creative expression. The Monmouth Museum reaches audiences young and old and of varying backgrounds with its extensive program offerings. It has also recently hosted my district office's judging night for the Congressional Art Competition and provides a wonderful atmosphere to display the students' artwork. The Monmouth Museum is a valuable addition to the community and I commend them for the work they do in promoting artistic, historic and scientific appreciation.

Once again, please join me in congratulating The Monmouth Museum on its 50th Anniversary. The museum enriches the quality of life of Monmouth County and brings new visitors and economic development to the community.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, TREY GOWDY, JERROLD NADLER, JOSÉ SERRANO, KAREN BASS and I would like to take this opportunity to set forth some of the history behind, as well as describe the workings of the Private Calendar. We hope this might be of some value to the Members of this House, especially our newer colleagues.

Of the four House Calendars, the Private Calendar is the one to which all Private Bills are referred. Private Bills deal with specific individuals, corporations, institutions, and so forth, as distinguished from public bills, which deal with classes only.

Of the 108 laws approved by the First Congress, only 5 were Private Laws. But their number quickly grew as the wars of the new Republic produced veterans and veterans' widows seeking pensions and as more citizens came to have private claims and demands against the Federal Government. The 49th Congress, 1885 to 1887, the first Congress for which complete workload and output data is available, passed 1,031 Private Laws, as compared with 434 Public Laws. At the turn of the century the 56th Congress passed 1,498 Private Laws and 443 Public Laws—a better than three to one ratio.

Private bills were referred to the Committee on the Whole House as far back as 1820, and a calendar of private bills was established in

1839. These bills were initially brought before the House by special orders, but the 62nd Congress changed this procedure by its rule XXIV, clause six which provided for the consideration of the Private Calendar in lieu of special orders. This rule was amended in 1932, and then adopted in its present form on March 27, 1935.

A determined effort to reduce the private bill workload of the Congress was made in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Section 131 of that Act banned the introduction or the consideration of four types of private bills; first, those authorizing the payment of money for pensions; second, for personal or property damages for which suit may be brought under the Federal tort claims procedure; third, those authorizing the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream, or fourth, those authorizing the correction of a military or naval record.

This ban afforded some temporary relief but was soon offset by the rising postwar and Cold War flood for private immigration bills. The 82nd Congress passed 1,023 Private Laws, as compared with 594 Public Laws. The 88th Congress passed 360 Private Laws compared with 666 Public Laws.

Under rule XV, clause five, the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesday of each month. The consideration of the Private Calendar bills on the first Tuesday is mandatory unless dispensed with by a two-thirds vote. On the third Tuesday, however, recognition for consideration of the Private Calendar is within the discretion of the Speaker and does not take precedence over other privileged business in the House.

On the first Tuesday of each month, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table for reference only, the Speaker directs the call of the Private Calendar. If a bill called is objected to by two or more Members, it is automatically recommitted to the committee reporting it. No reservation of objection is entertained. Bills un-objected to are considered in the House in the Committee of the Whole.

On the third Tuesday of each month, the same procedure is followed with the exception that omnibus bills embodying bills previously rejected have preference and are in order regardless of objection.

Such omnibus bills are read by paragraph, and no amendments are entertained except to strike out or reduce amounts or provide limitations. Matters so stricken out shall not be again included in an omnibus bill during that session. Debate is limited to motions allowable under the rule and does not admit motions to strike out the last word or reservation of objections. The rules prohibit the Speaker from recognizing Members for statements or for requests for unanimous consent for debate. Omnibus bills so passed are thereupon resolved in their component bills, which are engrossed separately and disposed of as if passed separately.

Private Calendar bills unfinished on one Tuesday go over to the next Tuesday on which such bills are in order and are considered before the call of bills subsequently on the calendar. Omnibus bills follow the same procedure and go over to the next Tuesday on which that class of business is again in order.

Mr. Speaker, we would also like to describe to the newer Members the Official Objectors Committee, the system the House has established to deal with Private Bills.

The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader each appoint three Members to serve as Private Calendar Objectors during a Congress. The Objectors are on the Floor ready to object to any Private Bill which they feel is objectionable for any reason. Should any Member have a doubt or question about a particular Private Bill, he or she can get assistance from objectors, their staff, or from the Member who introduced the bill.

The amount of private bills and the desire to have an opportunity to study them carefully before they are called on the Private Calendar has caused the six objectors to agree upon certain ground rules. The rules limit consideration of bills placed on the Private Calendar only shortly before the calendar is called. With this agreement of June 28, 2013, the members of the Private Calendar Objectors Committee have agreed that during the 113th Congress, they will consider only those bills which have been on the Private Calendar for a period of seven (7) legislative days, excluding the day the bill is placed on the calendar and the day the calendar is called. Reports must be available to the Objectors for three (3) calendar days. It is agreed that the majority and minority clerks will not submit to the Objectors any bills which do not meet this requirement.

This policy will be strictly enforced except during the closing days of a session when the House rules are suspended.

This agreement was entered into by: The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY), the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

We request all Members to enable us to give the necessary advance considerations to private bills by not asking that we depart from the above agreement unless absolutely necessary.

HONORING THE CONSERVATION TRUST FUND OF PUERTO RICO

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Conservation Trust Fund of Puerto Rico and specifically one of their renowned scientists, Lee An Rodriguez. Since it was established in 1971 with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Conservation Trust Fund of Puerto Rico has been dedicated to conservation efforts throughout the island. The Secretary and the Governor jointly appoint the trustees. Since that time they have become one of the preeminent conservation groups the Western Hemisphere and the leader in the Caribbean.

Under the leadership of Fernando Lloveras, the Trust Fund has continued the legacy started by the original Executive Director, Francisco Javier Blanco. On an island that is only 35 miles wide and 100 miles long and is home to over four million people they have been able to carve out some magnificent examples of both historical and ecological conservation. The Trust currently has over 18,000

acres under protection and collaborates on a number of projects with government agencies.

The Las Cabezas de San Juan Nature Preserve near Fajardo is a wonderful example of both nature and historical preservation. The site has a bioluminescent lagoon as well as a mangrove forest that allows for visitors to walk through it on a series of boardwalks without disturbing the natural habitat. It also has one of the original Spanish lighthouses, which has been restored and serves as a museum and dormitory for visiting research students.

The Hacienda Buena Vista outside of Ponce is a testament to man's imagination. Built in the 1850's as a coffee plantation it is run on hydropower where the water is drawn from the mountain stream, used to power the plantation, and returned to the stream. It contains a wonderful water turbine engine that was manufactured in West Point, NY and shipped to Puerto Rico.

The Trust is currently restoring a sugar plantation near Manati. It totals 2300 acres and gives a glimpse into the past of Puerto Rico when the sugar industry was a vibrant part of the economy.

Ms. Lee An Rodriguez has been a leader at the Trust in educating others on the importance of land preservation and particularly the importance of having clean water. She is being honored, along with three other scientists, for her leadership in developing citizen science groups under a program funded by the National Science Foundation.

Both Ms. Rodriguez and the Conservation Trust Fund of Puerto Rico are to be commended for their exemplary work in the field of conservation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit an article from the Caribbean Business noting this honor for Ms. Rodriguez.

PR SCIENTIST HONORED AT WHITE HOUSE

Conservation Trust of Puerto Rico development manager Lee Ann Rodriguez is among four scientists who lead citizen science groups funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) being honored in a White House ceremony on Tuesday.

Rodriguez is currently training hundreds of residents of Puerto Rico to lead citizen groups that will study the impacts of urbanization on the biodiversity and cultural resources of the Manati River watershed.

Ultimately, Rodriguez's trainees, who range in age from teenagers to retirees, will cumulatively lead thousands of other citizen scientists, many of whom would otherwise have minimal exposure to science. The data they produce will support long-term watershed monitoring and inform land use decision-making in Puerto Rico.

Rodriguez, the other three NSF-funded Champions of Change, along with eight other Citizen Scientist Champions of Change will be recognized for their exemplary leadership in involving the broader, non-expert community in research on science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM).

The Citizen Science Champions of Change are leaders in a field that is currently exploding in popularity—partly because the Internet and new applications afford quick and effective communication between citizen scientists and scientists. More than 600 citizen science groups are currently engaging more than 100,000 worldwide volunteers.

In addition, data from citizen scientists has been incorporated into more than 1,000 scientific papers in peer reviewed journals. In fact, much of our current understanding about the distribution of plants and animals, the quality of water in streams and rivers,

observed astronomy and the evidence of global climate changes was derived from data produced by citizen science projects.

Operating as a private, nonprofit organization, the Conservation Trust manages a number of the island's environmentally sensitive areas, while promoting the concepts of conservation to schools and the general public through volunteer programs, reforestation projects and various community workshops and events. In this way, the Conservation Trust, founded more than 40 years ago, works toward its goal of protecting and enhancing the precious natural resources of Puerto Rico.

IN HONOR OF "AUNTY" MARY BOURDUKOFSKY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a devoted wife and mother, a respected spiritual and community leader, and most importantly, a great Alaskan. On June 2, 2013, the Alaskan community of St. Paul Island lost one of its most revered elders, Mary Nicolai Bourdukofsky.

"Aunt" Mary, as she was affectionately known throughout her community, was a staunch supporter for the continuation and preservation of Aleut culture, language and tradition.

To paraphrase Mary's life in a few sentences would serve only to cheapen it, for her accomplishments were widespread and varied as they were valued. She was an advocate for her Aleut community during years of involuntary internment during World War II, served as a delegate to the Alaska Federation of Natives, and assisted with the development of cultural exhibits at the Alaska Native Heritage Center and for the Smithsonian's Alaska Native Collections. Mary also taught at three universities throughout the state and promoted the importance of cultural education.

Her memory will continue to live on in the hearts and minds of those who had the privilege of knowing her, and the great many that were touched by her tireless efforts and countless deeds. For those who did not, I pray that they too have the opportunity to know someone like Mary, a person whose unrelenting dedication and resolute sense of character cannot be easily duplicated.

Mr. Speaker, today I mourn with Mary's family and community and share my sadness at the loss of one of Alaska's most dedicated daughters. In the words of Thomas Campbell: "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die."

IN HONOR OF DR. CHRIS GODDARD FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE TO THE GREAT LAKES

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Great Lakes Task Force, I rise today to honor Dr. Chris Goddard, executive secretary of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, who

retires this month after nearly 20 years of exceptional service to the organization and a career of commitment to the health of our treasured Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a U.S./Canadian institution established by the 1954 Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries, a treaty between the two nations. Under the treaty, the commission advances science; helps the States, the province of Ontario, and the U.S. tribes work together to manage the Great Lakes fishery; and carries out the essential sea lamprey control program, an effort upon which the very existence of the \$7 billion Great Lakes fishery depends.

Because the commission stands alone in the Great Lakes basin as the locus for multi-lateral fishery management, its executive secretary must be a savvy leader and must motivate cooperation. Chris is enthusiastic, passionate, dedicated to the institution, committed to science, and driven by a deep-seated motivation to simply do what is right for the Great Lakes.

During his tenure, Chris led the commission into the new millennium with a positive vision for the future of the fishery and a plan to create a commission capable of responding to the basin's biggest challenges. He made it a priority to acquire the funds necessary to increase the control of sea lamprey—a destructive, invasive fish that changed the way of life in the basin but is now suppressed by 90 percent. In doing so, he helped create the conditions necessary for a thriving and healthy fishery. Perhaps most notably, he helped the commission make prominent and essential contributions to the President's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative by focusing commission projects on native species recovery and invasive species control.

Chris' time at the commission is the culmination of a long and productive career. A native of Canada, he grew up in Virginia Beach (his father was stationed there while serving NATO), was educated in Toronto, and managed Ontario's fishery assessment, fishery research, client services, and remote sensing programs. He was the district manager of Algonquin Provincial Park and was responsible for Canada's freshwater fishery program. I am proud to note that he lives and works in Ann Arbor, Michigan, part of my district.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Chris Goddard is largely responsible for the active, vibrant, and respected Great Lakes Fishery Commission that we see today. I honor Chris for all he has done for the commission, for the two nations, and for the Great Lakes. Please join me in thanking Chris for his unparalleled leadership. We wish him well in his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF SCLERODERMA AWARENESS MONTH

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Scleroderma Awareness Month.

On behalf of the thousands of patients impacted by this disease in my district and throughout the State of New York, I am honored to join Congresswoman CAPPS as the