

It was clear that families were not only in need of these basic services, but of expanded health care as well. Over the next decade, guided by Katrina's remarkable leadership, the Clinic worked to expand the services that they were able to provide to more comprehensive primary health care. Today, the Fair Haven Community Health Center has grown into one of our community's most respected non-profit primary health care organizations, providing comprehensive health care—from prenatal and pediatric to adolescent, adult and geriatric care—to hundreds of residents every year.

Katrina's passion for and dedication to providing children and families with access to quality, affordable health care has helped to guide the Fair Haven Community Health Center over the course of its history. Its success and the difference it continues to make in the lives of those it serves is her legacy. She has left an indelible mark on our community, setting a standard of service to which we should all strive. While her physical presence will most certainly be missed, I have no doubt that she will continue to serve as an inspiration to all of those at Fair Haven Community Health Center as they continue her good work.

For her outstanding service to our community and unparalleled dedication to some of our most vulnerable citizens, I am honored to stand today to extend my deepest thanks and appreciation to Katrina Clark as she celebrates her retirement. I wish her, her partner Bonnie, and their children, Jared and Jonathan all the best for many more years of health and happiness.

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HONORING DARRIN ARNOLD

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**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 2013*

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Darrin Arnold. Darrin is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Darrin has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Darrin has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Darrin has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Darrin repaired 200 feet of a hiking trail inside the Parkville Nature Sanctuary in Parkville, Missouri, removing tree roots and large rocks, overlaying the path with gravel and providing a better walking experience for hikers in the sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Darrin Arnold for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING COLONEL ROBERT L.  
HOWARD-MOH

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 2013*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the life and accomplishments of Colonel Robert L. Howard and the dedication of the Headquarters Building of the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) at Fort Campbell, Kentucky in his honor.

Colonel Howard retired in 1992 after serving 36 years in the United States Army, with more than 33 years on airborne status, and is considered one of our Nation's most highly decorated veterans. While serving in Vietnam, Colonel Howard received the Medal of Honor on March 2, 1971 for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action" while on a mission to rescue a missing American soldier in enemy controlled territory. He passed away on December 23, 2009 in Waco, Texas.

Colonel Howard is one of the most impressive people I have met during my life. I am proud to have had the honor of working with him. Then-Captain Howard was my company commander when I was an instructor at the Army Airborne School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Even if you did not know that he had been recommended for the Medal of Honor three times, receiving one, he was also a recipient of our Nation's second highest decoration, the Distinguished Service Cross, and was awarded a Silver Star. And even if you did not know he had been wounded fourteen times during 54 months of combat duty and received eight Purple Hearts, you would still know he was a real leader.

Colonel Howard embodied everything there is in a good leader, a fine soldier, and a great American. He was someone you would be happy to follow at the Airborne School or into combat. He had the upmost respect from everyone around him, from junior enlisted personnel, to noncommissioned officers, and senior officers.

In my conversations with him after his retirement from military service, he was even more impressive, working for the Department of Veterans Affairs as a liaison to other veterans. Combined, he spent 52 years in government service.

It was a high honor to have known him and to have served under him. I have had the unbelievably good fortune to be part of this memorization process, and to know that his legacy will live on in this building.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is appropriate at this time that we honor Colonel Howard's service to our Nation with the dedication of this building. His commitment to duty and professionalism is an inspiration to all of us.

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HONORING CHARKYRIA SAMONE  
EVANS

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 2013*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable student, Ms. Charkyria Samone Evans.

Charkyria, an aspiring Aerospace Engineer, is the 19 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D'Andre Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Evans. As a native of Washington County, Charkyria has witnessed a few troubling moments that occurred in her county and specifically Greenville, Mississippi. These occurrences drew Charkyria's attention even at a young age.

As a fifth grader at Ella Darling Elementary School, Charkyria decided to take the first step in enhancing her community by joining a campus organization called Darling Leaders/Delta Action Coalition. This organization helped Charkyria receive the support she needed to express her enlightening ideas and persuaded her to submit an essay that promoted Greenville's beautification. Charkyria was able to execute her plan of beautification when she and a few other students designed a mural, displayed on the walls of Higher Dimensions Church. Charkyria's determination did not stop there.

Upon entering Coleman Middle School (CMS), her community service efforts were refreshed when she became a CMS cheerleader, student council member and President of the National Junior Honor Society.

Immediately upon entering Greenville-Weston High School, Charkyria took on roles of SGA Senator, Science Olympiad Scholar, Academic Bowl Scholar, Principal's Club Pupil, NSL-ITEST scholar (Mississippi Valley State University), varsity cheerleader and an eager mentor for students of various ages. Being involved in school only molded her to become even more involved in Washington County.

Additionally, she became an active member in Teenette Art and Civic Club, Delta Center Stage, Washington County's Democratic Caucus, Chi Mu Omega Chapter of AKA's Cotillion, Eta Theta Omega Chapter of AKA's Fashionetta, Mayor's Youth Council, and Old Jerusalem M.B. Church's Youth Ministry.

Now that Charkyria has embarked upon a new journey at Tuskegee University as an ambitious Aerospace Engineering student, she continues to reach out into her world community. She stretches her arms of love out to all in hopes of inspiring the lives of community members and students through community service.

Charkyria continues to use the skills that she has learned to help nourish the pride of the swift-growing South. With this mindset, she continues to grow with a sense of dignity and nationalism for her local communities and the United States of America because she remembers, "For God so loved the world. . .".

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Charkyria Samone Evans for her dedication to serving others and giving back to her community.

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SECTION 5 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS  
ACT

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 2013*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following:

1. How did Congress conclude that Section 5 was still necessary in 2006?

Congress conducted 21 hearings and amassed a record of over 15,000 pages during the 2006 process. The bipartisan vote was

the largest to date: the House vote was 390–33 and the Senate vote was 98–0. President Bush signed the measure into law on July 27, 2006.

2. How did Section 5 work to prevent discrimination in 2012?

In South Carolina (Voter ID): The federal court approved the state's voter ID law in future elections only after DOJ's use of Section 5 ensured that the final law would not discriminate against African-American voters.

In Texas (Redistricting): The federal district court denied preclearance to Texas' redistricting plans for Congress, state Senate, and state House, and affirmatively found that the plans for Congress and state Senate were adopted with a racially discriminatory purpose.

In Florida (Early Voting): The federal court denied approval of a reduction in early voting until state agreed to implement plan that would not make it more difficult for minorities to vote.

3. How will Congress respond to the Supreme Court decision?

Congress will work in a measured bipartisan manner to conduct hearings and to deliberate in order to determine the appropriate legislative response to the Court's decision and to ensure that the voting rights of Americans are not violated.

At a threshold level, Congress must hold oversight hearings to determine the current scope of voting discrimination across the country. This bipartisan process would review not only voting discrimination in past covered jurisdictions, but voting discrimination in all other states. This oversight process will necessarily involve the Department of Justice and all parts of the civil rights advocacy community.

We must be careful to maintain a deliberative and bipartisan oversight process. While the process may not yield immediate results, we must be careful ensure that it yields comprehensive a result that will survive legal scrutiny.

Until a new coverage formula is in place, the Section 5 "preclearance" remedy is inactive, as there are no covered jurisdictions. That will require each of us to maintain vigilance with respect to discrimination, particularly in formerly covered jurisdictions, as Section 5 protections will probably sent during the 2014 election cycle.

1. Supreme Court found the current Section 5 Coverage formula Unconstitutional:

The Court ruled that Section 5 cannot be enforced unless Congress crafts a new formula for determining which states and localities are covered by the "preclearance" mechanism. By a 5–4 vote, the Court found that Congress in the 2006 reauthorization relied on 40-year-old data that does not reflect racial

progress and changes in U.S. society. The Court found that Congress must "identify those jurisdictions to be singled out on a basis that makes sense in light of current conditions." The Court recognized that "voting discrimination still exists" and remains a problem that Congress is constitutionally entitled to address through legislation.

The court did not strike down the "preclearance" approval requirement of the law that has been used, mainly in the South, to open up polling places to minority voters in the nearly half century since it was first enacted in 1965. However, the Court noted that Congress must update the formula for determining which parts of the country must seek Washington's approval, in advance, for election changes.

2. What did Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act require?

Required that all or part of 16 states with a history of discrimination in voting submit requests to change election-related procedures for federal approval before they can be implemented.

Requests could be submitted to U.S. Attorney General or to the U.S. District Court for DC.

Freezes voting changes before implemented to stop voting discrimination before it begins.

Section 5 reauthorized by Congress in 1970, 1975, 1982, and 2006.

Requires covered jurisdictions to show that a voting change is not discriminatory.

Covers more jurisdictions than the South/Geographic Coverage of Section 5.

Entire State: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

Jurisdictions within a State: California, Florida, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota.

IN HONOR OF BRENDA BATTAT  
FOR HER SERVICE TO THE  
HEARING LOSS ASSOCIATION OF  
AMERICA

### HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to recognize the accomplishments of my constituent, Brenda Battat, and her 24 years of dedicated service to the Hearing Loss Association of America, HLAA. Through her tenure at HLAA, which she has served as Executive Director since 2008, Ms. Battat was instrumental in making HLAA the

nation's leading consumer organization for people with hearing loss. Among her many accomplishments, Ms. Battat made significant contributions to raising public awareness on hearing loss and advocating for greater accessibility in public and private venues.

At the HLAA, Ms. Battat worked to ensure that Americans with hearing loss have more and better health care and technology options. She led advocacy efforts to increase consumer choice in the hearing loss marketplace. She assisted people with hearing loss in obtaining more options for communication and entertainment, such as hearing aid-compatible telephones and increased captioning of internet and mobile television programming. By fighting to make hearing aids and hearing technology more affordable and promoting the use of hearing assistive technology with consumer train-the-trainer programs, Ms. Battat has achieved easier and more effective communication for the hard of hearing. Ms. Battat's promotion of hearing assistive technology has removed barriers for those with hearing loss to participate fully in both private and community life.

Ms. Battat, who herself has a profound hearing loss and uses a cochlear implant and hearing aid, has served on many state and national advisory boards, including the National Institute on Deafness & Other Communication Disorders Advisory Council, the National Association of Hearing and Speech Action, the National Center for Deaf Health Research External Committee, the Maryland Telecommunications Relay Advisory Committee, the Federal Communications Commission's Hearing Aid Compatibility Negotiated Rulemaking Committee, and Consumer/Disability Telecommunications Advisory Committee. In short, her efforts have benefitted countless people.

Ms. Battat's outstanding work has earned her well-deserved national recognition. She received the Sheldon Williams Itzkoff Leadership Award in 2010, the Robert H. Weitbrecht Telecommunications Access Award in 2007, the Oticon Focus on People Advocacy Award in 2005, and the Self Help for Hard of Hearing People National Access Award in 2002. Under her leadership, the HLAA maintained financial stability and earned the GuideStar Exchange Seal for transparency.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to represent Brenda Battat in the U.S. House of Representatives and to thank her for her outstanding accomplishments on behalf of those with hearing loss. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Battat on her contributions and in wishing her an enjoyable and fulfilling retirement.