

that, without action, would expire next week. These programs assist our most vulnerable veterans reintegrating back into society and into their communities.

With this legislation, wrap-around services for homeless veterans and their families would be authorized to continue. Services such as counseling, job training, job referrals, financial assistance, case management, housing, and the special needs for the frail, elderly, and seriously mentally ill veterans will continue.

We listened to veterans when they told us that they were busy with jobs, school, and families and, as a result, found it difficult to get the health care they needed without childcare assistance. This measure extended for 1 year VA's authority to provide childcare assistance for certain veterans receiving intensive health care services.

This bill would extend the authority to provide a monthly assistance allowance to veterans with disabilities who are invited by the U.S. Olympic Committee to participate on the U.S. Paralympics team. More than 14,000 veterans with disabilities have benefited from these activities. The results for these veteran athletes have been astonishing both in terms of athletic accomplishment and personal accomplishment.

This bill extends eligibility for specially adapted housing for our most disabled veterans. It would allow them to live more independently in their daily lives.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have a moral obligation to ensure that we do what needs to be done to help those who have worn the uniform receive the benefits and services they have earned. These extensions of critical programs we are considering today will help us do all we can.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN), a gentleman who has worn the uniform of this country and served this country well.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman MILLER and Ranking Member MICHAUD for working with the members of the House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committees to pass this important legislation.

Specifically, I am happy to see the extension of the Veterans Paralympic program, which reflects my legislation, H.R. 1402, the Veterans Paralympic Act, which passed unanimously out of the Economic Opportunity Subcommittee before being combined in an omnibus bill in the full committee. This program ensures that disabled veterans in local communities throughout the country continue to have opportunities for rehabilitation, stress relief, and higher achievement through adaptive sports.

U.S. Olympic Committee's Paralympics Chief Charlie Huebner testified at a hearing that "participation

in sports and other athletic activities can help speed the rehabilitation process for disabled veterans." As a Marine Corps combat veteran, I couldn't agree more with Mr. Huebner, and I personally understand the importance of rehabilitation opportunities for returning veterans.

Finally, although I fully support the passage of the extenders package, I am disappointed that the substance of H.R. 1412 was not included in this bill. H.R. 1412, the Improving Job Opportunities for Veterans Act, seeks to build on an existing, yet little known and underutilized on-the-job training program that assists veterans by allowing them to use their educational benefits to learn a trade or skill by participation in an approved apprenticeship or on-the-job training program.

Employers in my district have expressed their desire to work with this program and hire more veterans because they know how valuable a veteran can be to their organization. Additionally, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America has endorsed the legislation by saying, "IAVA stands ready to support and promote innovative ideas like this to end the veterans' unemployment crisis."

It is my understanding that the original provisions of H.R. 1412 were dropped without prejudice and that they will be part of an upcoming negotiation between the House and the Senate. I look forward to seeing the substance of that legislation advance, and I will be working with Chairman MILLER to ensure that happens.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers at this time, so we are prepared to close.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1412, as amended. I want to thank Chairman MILLER for working in a very bipartisan way for veterans.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I, too, thank my colleague Ms. BROWN from Jacksonville for her hard work on behalf of veterans and her ability to work with us in the committee in a bipartisan fashion.

I once again encourage all Members to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to express my support for the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2013. This legislation includes the reauthorization of several fundamental programs that serve some of our most vulnerable veterans who are overrepresented in our nation's homeless population. These programs are the Homeless Veterans Reintegration program, the Grant and Per Diem Program for Homeless Veterans with Special Needs program, the Supportive Services for Veterans Families programs, and the Incarcerated Veterans Transition Program.

I believe that Congress and the VA must do what it necessary to end the homeless veterans problem, which is why I introduced H.R.

2485, the Helping Homeless Veterans Act. In addition to the programs that will be reauthorized in H.R. 1412, H.R. 2485 would reauthorize several other homeless veterans programs, such as the Therapeutic Transitional Housing component to the Compensated Work Therapy Program and the Acquired Property Sales for Homeless Veterans Program. This important legislation has been endorsed by numerous Veteran Service Organizations, including the American Legion, the Military Officers Association of America, the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, and the Center for American Homeless Veterans. Without Congressional action, we will neglect our nation's heroes by letting these programs expire at the end of this calendar year.

These veterans fought for our country and now it is our time to fight for them. I commend Chairman MILLER and Ranking Member MICHAUD for their leadership on this legislation to reauthorize these programs, and I appreciate their effort to end homelessness among veterans.

With so many men and women returning home and transitioning to civilian life, now is not the time to waiver on our resolve.

I encourage my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 1412, and also join me in supporting H.R. 2485, the Helping Homeless Veterans Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 1412.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EDWARD J. DEVITT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2251) to designate the United States courthouse located at 118 South Mill Street, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, as the "Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2251

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

【The United States courthouse located at 118 South Mill Street, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse".】

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

【Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse".】

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse and Federal building located at 118 South Mill Street, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse and Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse and Federal building located at 118 South Mill Street, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, as the 'Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse and Federal Building'".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2251, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2251, as amended, would designate the United States courthouse and Federal building located at 118 South Mill Street in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, as the Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse and Federal Building.

Judge Devitt attended the University of North Dakota. Early in his career he served as judge on the Minnesota municipal court and as assistant attorney general for Minnesota. During World War II, he was a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve. Judge Devitt later became a United States Representative from Minnesota. In 1954, Judge Devitt was appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota and served as the chief judge from 1959 to 1981.

I think it is appropriate to honor the work of Judge Devitt by naming this courthouse and Federal building after him. I support passage of this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 2251, which names the Federal building and courthouse in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, after Federal Judge Edward Devitt.

Judge Devitt was a former Member of Congress, World War II veteran, and municipal judge. Judge Devitt received a bachelor of science and law degree from the University of North Dakota in 1932 and 1935, respectively. Upon graduation, Judge Devitt went into private

practice as a lawyer and was later elected as a municipal judge in East Grand Forks, Minnesota, becoming one of the youngest judges in the Nation at that time. He then went on to serve as an assistant attorney general for the State of Minnesota in 1939.

During World War II, Judge Devitt served as a lieutenant commander to the Seventh Fleet in U.S. Navy Intelligence. After his World War II service, Judge Devitt successfully won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in the 80th Congress. After serving one term in Congress, Judge Devitt returned to private practice for 1 year before serving as a probate judge in Ramsey County, Minnesota.

Judge Devitt became a U.S. District Judge in the District of Minnesota in 1955 after being nominated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. After joining the Federal bench, Judge Devitt went on to serve as chief judge from 1959 to 1981.

During his lengthy tenure on the U.S. District Court, he became one of the most respected district court judges in the Nation. His decisions were seldom reversed on appeal. He was known for spearheading efforts to balance the demands of free press access to courts with the needs of courtroom proceedings.

To honor his achievements, we are nominating him for his distinguished service and giving him the Justice Award, which is annually given to a Federal judge who has made significant contributions, Mr. Speaker, to the administration of justice, the advancement of the rule of law, and the improvement of society as a whole.

The designation of the United States courthouse as the Edward J. Devitt Courthouse and Federal Building is yet another fitting tribute, Mr. Speaker, to this judge's outstanding public service career.

I urge my colleagues to approve this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON).

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Minnesotan, the Honorable Edward James Devitt, and support my legislation, H.R. 2251.

The Federal court's presence in Fergus Falls continues to be an integral part of our Nation's unwavering principles: providing equal access to justice. The Federal court that resides in the Federal building in Fergus Falls serves the needs of the citizens of west central Minnesota and the surrounding region. It serves a population of over 610,000 people and covers over 25,000 square miles. It serves the cities of Fergus Falls, Moorhead, East Grand Forks, and Bemidji, as well as the Red Lake and White Earth Reservations.

Naming the building the Edward J. Devitt United States Courthouse and

Federal Building will give a great honor to distinguished jurist Judge Devitt as a much-deserved recognition.

Before he was judge, he served one term in Congress, as was noted. He was elected in 1946. As a freshman in the 80th Congress, his classmates included John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. He was also defeated the end of that term by another famous Minnesotan, Eugene McCarthy.

No judge in the recent past is more closely linked to the history of the Fergus Falls courthouse than Judge Devitt. During his many years of service on the Federal bench, he presided over numerous cases in the Fergus Falls courthouse.

Judge Devitt was appointed by President Eisenhower to the U.S. District Court of Minnesota in 1955. Then, in 1959, he was named chief judge for the Minnesota district, where he held that position until 1981. He served on the Federal bench for 38 years.

I would like to submit the following statement for the RECORD, written by Mr. Thomas Boyd, who wrote this brief but detailed biography of the Honorable Edward J. Devitt.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

THE HONORABLE EDWARD J. DEVITT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, FERGUS FALLS, MN

(By Thomas H. Boyd)

The Honorable Edward James Devitt was a proud son of Minnesota, and a man of whom every Minnesotan can be proud. He served his Country during World War II, in the halls of Congress, and as a distinguished member of the United States Courts. He became one of Minnesota's most beloved citizens and one of the great judges in the history of this Country.

Judge Devitt was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 5, 1911. He started off in the Dayton's Bluff neighborhood, where he attended Van Buren Elementary School with Warren Burger and Harry Blackmun. These three giants of the federal judiciary would be lifelong friend.

Judge Devitt came out to Western Minnesota when he was still a youth, attending St. John's College Preparatory School and St. John's University, in Collegeville. He eventually earned his law degree and bachelor's degree—in that order—from the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks.

Judge Devitt developed his life-long passion for people, politics, and the law in greater Minnesota. In 1935, these characteristics led him to run for Municipal Judge in East Grand Forks, Minnesota—a post to which he was elected even before he had actually graduated from law school. Shortly after his election, he was featured by Ripley's Believe It or Not as the youngest judge in the Nation.

He left Minnesota during World War II to serve his Country for more than three years as a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy. He saw action in the Pacific Theater with the Seventh Fleet, and he received the Purple Heart for injuries sustained on December 11, 1944 in a Kamikaze attack while on board the USS Caldwell during the Battle of the Philippines.

Following the War, he returned to Minnesota and reentered politics. In 1946, with the help of future Governor Elmer L. Anderson and others, he was elected to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

He went to Washington to serve in the 80th Congress, as part of a star-studded freshman class made up of other World War II veterans, including future presidents John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon—as well as his lifelong friend and fellow St. Paul native, George MacKinnon, who later served as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Judge Devitt was popular among his colleagues in the House. While he was clearly a natural and would likely have enjoyed having a long career in Congress, that was not to be. As a Republican, he was fated to vote in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act. This was not a popular vote with the constituents in his largely Democratic and Labor dominated district. He was defeated by Eugene McCarthy in 1948 in what Judge MacKinnon referred to as the “Dewey landslide.”

While this was the end of his Congressional career, it was not the end of his public life—far from it—this was just a detour that would soon lead back to the judiciary.

In 1950, Governor Luther Youngdahl appointed Judge Devitt to the Ramsey County Probate Court. He served well and was subsequently elected by Ramsey County’s voters to remain as their probate judge.

Thereafter, in 1954, President Eisenhower appointed him to the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. Judge Devitt would serve on the federal bench for the next 38 years. During that time, he came to personify the ideal for a federal district judge in this country.

Judge Devitt’s reputation and renown as a federal trial judge would grow to legendary status. He handled many of the most notorious criminal cases and many of the most complicated civil cases in the District’s history. He also was given more than his share of “special assignments” to handle challenging cases from other jurisdictions.

As part of his judicial duties, Judge Devitt “rode the circuit,” sitting in the federal courthouses located throughout the State. When he would come to Fergus Fall, he always stayed at the River Inn. He greatly enjoyed his associations with the local bar and always looked forward to seeing his many good friends in this part of Minnesota.

On one of those occasions when he sat in greater Minnesota, Judge Devitt arrived in town only to realize he had forgotten to bring his judicial robe. He was saved by the kindness of a local state court judge who gave Judge Devitt one of his—and this particular judge happened to favor blue robes. Judge Devitt loved the blue robe, and he wore proudly many times in the future.

His friend, Chief Justice Burger, said there wasn’t “any member of the federal judiciary that would rank higher [than Judge Devitt] in terms of pure professional qualifications and performance.”

In 1959, he succeeded the great Gunnar H. Nordbye to become the Chief Judge of this District. He served in that capacity for 22 years (1959 to 1981). Just as he could fairly be described as the “judge from central casting” in terms of his appearance, he was likewise the ideal chief judge. He was a leader in this District, and throughout the country, pioneering innovations and new methods to enhance the administration of justice in the federal courts.

His treatise on federal jury instructions became the indispensable standard for federal courts around the nation. He was also a leader in introducing the use of six person juries in civil cases, which has now become so common place today.

He served on and chaired numerous important committees for the United States Judicial Conference. The substantive breadth of these assignments reflect the breadth of his great contributions to all aspects of the

workings of the federal judicial branch—spanning from court administration; standards for admission to practice; geographic organization of the courts; continuing education, research, and training programs; and balancing the interests to a fair trial with the freedom of the press.

To say that Judge Devitt was popular among his colleagues on the bench would be a significant understatement. He was a great friend and role model to countless judges, particularly new judges. He regularly taught courses for new judges at the Federal Judicial Center, beginning almost from the time he himself was appointed to the federal bench. And, of course, he published his Ten Commandments for the New Judge which are still gospel today.

Judge Devitt took senior status in 1981, but he continued to serve and work hard. In addition to his caseload in this District, he also continued to receive special assignments to handle significant cases from elsewhere. This work included the assignment to preside in the trial of Walter Leroy Moody, Jr., who was accused of killing federal Judge Robert Vance of the Eleventh Circuit. The prosecutor in this case was future FBI Director, Louis Freeh. The two became close friends and, when Freeh was appointed to the federal bench, Judge Devitt swore him in and later presented Judge Freeh with a blue robe of his own.

While on senior status, he was also appointed to serve on the important United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.

In 1982, West Publishing established the prestigious Devitt Award, which is presented annually to honor a federal judge whose decisions that reflect wisdom, humanity, and a commitment to the rule of law, and whose contributions have improved the administration of justice and enhanced the role of the federal courts in our society. The Devitt Award continues to be presented by the American Judicature Society, and is a most fitting tribute to its namesake whose life and career embodied this criteria so well.

Judge Devitt continued to sit on cases until just very shortly before he passed away on March 2, 1992. The loss of this great man was sincerely felt throughout the Minnesota and the Nation.

Today, Judge Devitt is still revered as the embodiment of the classic and ideal federal district judge. He is also still remembered fondly by so many people who were fortunate enough to have known him and to have been touched by his many kindnesses.

The naming of the United States Courthouse in Fergus Falls would be a most fitting tribute to this great man, and a well-deserved recognition for his extraordinary service and contributions to this State and this Nation.

(Thomas H. Boyd is a Shareholder at Winthrop & Weinstine. He is also a member of the Historical Society of the United States Courts in the Eighth Circuit and currently serves as the President of the Society’s District of Minnesota Branch. The Judges of the District of Minnesota greatly appreciate Mr. Boyd preparing this tribute for Judge Devitt.)

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2251, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 0930

MICHAEL D. RESNICK TERRORIST SCREENING CENTER

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3096) to designate the building occupied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation located at 801 Follin Lane, Vienna, Virginia, as the “Michael D. Resnick Terrorist Screening Center”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3096

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The building occupied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation located at 801 Follin Lane, Vienna, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the “Michael D. Resnick Terrorist Screening Center” during the period in which the building is occupied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

During the period in which the building referred to in section 1 is occupied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to that building shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Michael D. Resnick Terrorist Screening Center”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 3096 would designate the building occupied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Vienna, Virginia, as the “Michael D. Resnick Terrorist Screening Center.”

Supervisory Special Agent Michael Resnick dedicated his 20 years of service with the FBI to protecting our Nation. He demonstrated his dedication to protecting us all from terrorism as he continued to work while fighting pancreatic cancer. Sadly, he passed away in 2011.

I think that it is more than fitting to name the FBI’s Terrorist Screening