

helped define a truly successful period in the library's history.

It is fitting that one of Nann's last actions as director was to secure a grant from the State of Illinois, ensuring that her legacy of excellence continues well into the future.

The entire Zion-Benton community is lucky to have enjoyed Nann Blaine Hilyard's service.

RECOGNIZING THE ALLEMAN
SOFTBALL TEAM

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding results achieved by the Alleman Pioneers against the Teutopolis Wooden Shoes in the 2A Illinois state softball championship game on June 7, 2014.

I congratulate the Pioneers for winning the Illinois 1A state championship. This hard fought victory by Alleman gives the school the only program in state history to have won a softball title in three different classes. The Pioneers now hold titles in Class A (1992, 1993, 1994, 1998), Class 2A (2014) and Class AA (1985).

The school and the entire community should be extremely proud of the effort put forth by Alleman, which concluded the season with a record of 10–3.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the accomplishments of the Alleman softball team, both on and off the field, and I am honored to salute them today.

RECOGNIZING DR. DAVID
COCKRELL OF STILLWATER,
OKLAHOMA

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen of Oklahoma's third congressional district. Dr. David Cockrell of Stillwater, Oklahoma, will soon be elected President of the American Optometric Association (AOA) as the association's 92nd president.

Dr. Cockrell is a graduate of the Southern College of Optometry. He is a past president of the Southwest Council of Optometry, and served in Oklahoma as chair of the Congress Committee as well as the State and Federal Legislative Committees. He is also a past President of the Oklahoma Association of Optometric Physicians and has been honored as the Oklahoma Optometrist of the Year. In 2012, he was named Distinguished Optometrist of the Year by the Oklahoma Association of Optometric Physicians. These are just a few ways in which David has served his community, profession, and colleagues over the years.

Dr. Cockrell is a dedicated advocate of optometric issues, and I am proud to have him serving as this year's AOA president. What an honor it is to have an Oklahoman serving in such a prestigious capacity! I am confident his leadership will serve his profession well, and I

join his family, friends, and colleagues in congratulating him on this tremendous achievement and wish him the very best.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th Anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Since its passage on July 2, 1964, this landmark legislation ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

After the Civil War, three Constitutional Amendments were adopted to abolish slavery, grant former slaves citizenship and allow all men the right to vote regardless of race. Following a brief period of Reconstruction, Congress did not pass any civil rights legislation until 1957 when the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department and a Commission on Civil Rights were established.

Following the conclusion of the Birmingham Bus Boycott in May 1963, President John F. Kennedy proposed a comprehensive civil rights bill in June 1963. He stated then that the United States "will not be fully free until all of its citizens are free."

Passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 required the masterful legislative savvy of President Lyndon B. Johnson. In his first State of the Union address he urged, "Let this session of Congress be known as the session which did more for civil rights than the last hundred sessions combined." The ban on employment discrimination against women was introduced as an amendment thought to be a mischievous attempt to kill the bill. The amendment passed.

The bill was debated on the Senate floor and one of the longest filibusters in Senate history took place. Never before in history had the Senate been able to raise enough votes to end a filibuster on a civil rights bill. Once the votes had been secured to end this filibuster, Minority Leader Senator Everett Dirksen, an Illinois Republican noted that the cloture vote was occurring on the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's nomination to a second term.

There was also "street heat" on Congress from ordinary citizens, civil rights organizations and churches. In June 1964 Senator Dirksen estimated that he had heard from at least 100,000 people about the bill. Telegrams, petitions and letters all urged passage and increased pressure on the Senate to pass the Civil Rights Bill. The NAACP, CORE, the National Urban League, SCLC and others represented organized African-American support for passage of the Bill.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act debate continued for 83 days, slightly over 730 hours and had taken up almost 3000 pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Finally, on July 2 within a few hours of the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, President Johnson signed it into law on national television, using more than 70 ceremonial pens.

On behalf of California's 13th Congressional District, I would like to commemorate the 50th

Anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as the most important civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. I join together with California Attorney General Kamala Harris, Alameda County Supervisor Keith Carson, Black Elected Officials and Faith Based Leaders of the East Bay, the Equal Justice Society, NAACP, City of Oakland, Martin Luther King, Jr. Freedom Center, East Oakland Youth Development Center and labor organizations to celebrate this important milestone and continue the important work to ensure justice, equality and opportunity for all Americans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent on Tuesday, June 17th in order to attend the funeral of a close family friend. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 3375 (rollcall vote 313) and "yea" on H.R. 1671 (rollcall vote 314).

RECOGNIZING CARALINE SEPICH

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Caraline Sepich, a remarkable woman whose resiliency, dedication and talent continue to define her outstanding achievements as a student at Arizona State University.

On August 31, 2003, Caraline and her family suffered a horrific tragedy that altered the course of their life. Caraline's sister, Katie Sepich, was walking home from a friend's house when she was brutally raped and murdered in Las Cruces, New Mexico. The news of this crime sent a shockwave across the country and Caraline's family prompted the nation to prevent criminals from committing these violent crimes. After years of tireless work by Caraline and her family, President Obama signed into law the "Katie Sepich Act," which authorizes funding for states to collect DNA from detainees arrested on suspicion of serious crimes.

Despite her sister's death, Caraline continues to push forward with an unparalleled passion and drive to effect change everywhere she goes. Caraline graduated from high school as salutatorian in 2012, and the following summer she was a Biofuel Laboratory Intern for the Algal Production Project at the Center of Excellence in Carlsbad. Caraline is now aggressively pursuing a double major in Biochemistry and Biophysics at Arizona State University, is a founding member of the Arizona State University BIOMED Team, and is a recent recipient of a Helios Scholarship for her work in the Collaborative Sequencing Center at the Translational Genomics Research Institute.

Most recently, Caraline was selected into the prestigious Barrett-Mayo Clinic Premedical Scholars Program. There she hopes to further her understanding of medical research, and to

one day obtain her doctorate degree in the field.

Caraline's interest in and commitment to scientific advancement is an inspiration to all those who meet her. At the Arizona Science Center IMAX Theater, Caraline presented Katie's Law to motivate students and demonstrate the ability of one person to make an impact on an entire society. It is individuals like Caraline, whose resolute persistence, determination and resolve to effect meaningful change who truly define our country's values.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this moment to recognize and honor Caraline Sepich. With her sister forever in her heart, I have no doubt that Caraline will continue to accomplish great things in all her future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 2014, due to delayed transportation to Washington, I was unable to vote on rollcall 313, final passage of H.R. 3375, to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be constructed at 3141 Centennial Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the "PFC Floyd K. Lindstrom Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic," and rollcall 314, final passage of H.R. 1671, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the "James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office." Had I been present, I intended to vote "yes."

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON AN OPEN SOCIETY WITH SECURITY ACT OF 2014

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, as the nation's capital brings thousands of Americans to Washington, D.C. this tourist season, I rise to reintroduce the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security Act of 2014. The bill expresses an idea I began working on when the first signs of the closing of parts of our open society appeared after the Oklahoma City bombing, well before 9/11. This bill grows more urgent as an increasing variety of security measures proliferate throughout the country without any thought about the effects on common freedoms and ordinary public access, and often without guidance from the government or bona fide security experts. Take the example of government buildings. Federal building security has gotten so out of control that a tourist passing by some federal buildings cannot even get in to use the restroom or enjoy the many restaurants. The security for federal buildings has too long been unduly influenced by non-security experts, such as the administrator in federal agencies, who do not take into account actual threats and, as a result, spend taxpayer dollars on needless secu-

rity procedures or insist on restricting the public without regard to risk.

Another example is the District of Columbia's only public heliport, which the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) shut down following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, without explanation or means to appeal the decision. Just days after the 9/11 attacks, helicopter service was restored in New York City, the major target of the attacks. However, even twelve years after the attacks, TSA and FAA and particularly the Secret Service still will not permit commercial helicopters to fly to D.C., unlike all other cities in the U.S.

The bill I reintroduce today would begin a systematic investigation that fully takes into account the importance of maintaining our democratic traditions while responding adequately to the real and substantial threat that terrorism poses. To accomplish its difficult mission, the bill authorizes a 21-member commission, with the president designating nine members and the House and Senate each designating six members, to investigate the balance that should be required between openness and security. The commission would be composed not only of military and security experts, but, for the first time at the same table, also experts from such fields as business, architecture, technology, law, city planning, art, engineering, philosophy, history, sociology, and psychology. To date, questions of security most often have been left almost exclusively to security and military experts. They are indispensable participants, but these experts should not alone resolve all the new and unprecedented issues raised by terrorism in an open society. In order to strike the security/access balance required by our democratic traditions, a diverse group of experts needs to be at the same table.

For years, parts of our open society have gradually been closed down because of terrorism and the fear of terrorism, on an often ad hoc basis. Some federal buildings such as the U.S. Capitol have been able to deal with security issues, and then resume their openness to the public. Others, like the new Department of Transportation headquarters, remain mostly inaccessible to the public. These examples, drawn from the nation's capital, are replicated in public buildings throughout the United States.

After 9/11, Americans expected additional and increased security adequate to protect citizens against the frightening threat of terrorism. However, in our country, people also expect their government to be committed and smart enough to undertake this awesome new responsibility without depriving them of their personal liberty. These times will long be remembered for the rise of terrorism in the world and in this country and for the unprecedented challenges it has brought. Nevertheless, we must provide ever-higher levels of security for our residents and public spaces while maintaining a free and open democratic society. What we have experienced since Oklahoma City and 9/11 is no ordinary threat that we expect to be over in a matter of years. The end point could be generations from now. The indeterminate nature of the threat adds to the necessity of putting aside ad hoc approaches to security developed in isolation from the goal of maintaining an open society.

When we have faced unprecedented and perplexing issues in the past, we have had the

good sense to investigate them deeply before moving to resolve them. Examples include the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission), the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (also known as the Silberman-Robb Commission), and the Kerner Commission, which investigated the riots that swept American cities in the 1960s and 1970s. In the aftermath of the Navy Yard shooting, I wrote to the President of the United States requesting the establishment of an independent panel to investigate issues raised by that tragedy and to evaluate how to secure federal employees who work in facilities like the Navy Yard that are a part of a residential or business community. However, this bill seeks a commission that would act not in the wake of events but before a crisis-level erosion of basic freedoms takes hold and becomes entrenched. Because global terrorism is likely to be long lasting, we cannot afford to allow the proliferation of security measures that neither require nor are subject to civilian oversight or an analysis of alternatives and repercussions on freedom and commerce.

With no vehicles for leadership on issues of security and openness, we have been left to muddle through, using blunt 19th-century approaches, such as crude blockades, unsightly barriers around beautiful monuments, and other signals that our society is closing down, all without appropriate exploration of possible alternatives. The threat of terrorism to an open society is too serious to be left to ad hoc problem-solving. Such approaches are often as inadequate as they are menacing.

We can do better, but only if we recognize and come to grips with the complexities associated with maintaining a society of free and open access in a world characterized by unprecedented terrorism. The place to begin is with a high-level commission of experts from a broad array of disciplines to help chart the new course that will be required to protect our people and our precious democratic institutions and traditions.

CAPITOL HILL OCEAN WEEK AND OCEAN PROTECTION

HON. ALBIO SIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Mr. SIRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of smart and sustainable management of our country's oceans and fishery systems. America's ocean resources are an important part of our economy and environment and we must work to protect and maintain them.

The seafood industry plays a crucial role in communities across our nation. For example, the Mid-Atlantic region's seafood industry has generated over 137,000 jobs, \$18 billion in sales, and \$4 billion in income. More sales impacts were generated by importers in New Jersey than any other sector in any other state in the region at \$5.5 billion. Employment impacts in New Jersey were the highest in the region with over 13,000 full- and part-time jobs generated by recreational fishing activities in the state.

As researchers, fisheries, and various ocean experts visit Capitol Hill in honor of Capitol Hill