

Asia. They were concerned that once the equipment left their building, there was no guarantee they would get paid.

Because of the large price associated with the equipment, their customers were unwilling to pay for the equipment in advance with the same fears that the equipment would not ship or be a quality product.

The Export-Import Bank offered MarTek a solution. The bank issued an insurance policy so MarTek could make sales and have some guarantee they would be paid. Thanks to the Export-Import Bank MarTek now exports to companies in Asia, Europe and the Americas.

Another business in my district that benefits from the Export-Import Bank is Ulthera, Inc. of Mesa, Arizona, which manufactures medical devices. Thanks to the Export-Import Bank Ulthera was able to access additional debt financing at a critical point in their business. It's now one of the fastest growing companies in Arizona with sales in over 30 countries outside the U.S.

As we all know, the Export-Import Bank's current charter is set to expire at the end of September. A lapse in authorization would threaten the competitiveness of these and many other Arizona businesses. I am a co-sponsor of legislation to extend the Export-Import Bank's authorization and will continue to work to reauthorize this important investment in American jobs.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF CARL COAN, MS, MPH

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Carl Coan on the end of his tenure as president and CEO of Los Angeles' Eisner Pediatric & Family Medical Center (EPFMC).

In his role as president and CEO since 1990, Mr. Coan has played a major role in expanding the medical center on every front. Annual patient visits have increased from 17,000 to 114,000. Annual operating revenue has gone from \$1.7 million to \$24 million. Three capital campaigns have raised a combined \$17.8 million. The EPFMC has expanded to nine locations, and has been designated as a Federally Qualified Health Center. Meanwhile, its number of services has ballooned to encompass such new areas as family health, round-the-clock hospital care, early child development, behavioral health, speech and occupational therapy, pharmacy, and case management. It has also come to feature such innovative care models as centering pregnancy prenatal care, a foster grandparent program, and an adolescent medicine clinic.

Mr. Coan has also facilitated a partnership between the University of Southern California's Keck School of Medicine of USC and the California Hospital Medical Center to establish and oversee the USC-Eisner Family Medicine Center at California Hospital, which serves as the main training site for the California Hospital Medical Center's Family Medicine Residency program.

Outside of EPFMC, Mr. Coan is a prominent leader in the local health community. He is the founder and past president of the Health Care

L.A. IPA and the Southside Coalition of Community Health Centers, a current board member of the California Primary Care Association, and a former board member for the Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County and L.A. Care Health Plan.

Mr. Coan also meets regularly with government officials to speak about issues important to the EPFMC and other community health centers. I have personally met with him many times, and he has participated in my annual community health center roundtables alongside other health care providers from my district. I can attest that he is an excellent advocate for the vital role that community clinics and health centers play in our health care system. It is fitting that he received the California Primary Care Association's 2013 Clinical Legacy Award for his hard work in increasing awareness of the importance of these facilities.

Mr. Speaker, as Carl Coan leaves his position at the helm of EPFMC, I want to recognize his long and distinguished career of providing excellent and wide-ranging medical care to the people of Los Angeles. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the fine work he has done to make Los Angeles a healthier and happier place to live, and to wish him the very best as he moves on to new challenges.

DAN BERNSTEIN

HON. MARK TAKANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dan Bernstein, a columnist for The Press-Enterprise in the Inland Empire who recently retired.

Dan began his career thirty-eight years ago in 1976, and has covered business, government, and politics for our community. His column has informed, enlightened, and entertained his readers for decades.

His wife, who he calls his "unofficial editor-in-chief," pushed him to write a column in his voice, with his point of view. This established a connection and a bond with his readers that lasted for years, and I'm sure many in Riverside County would agree with me that his retirement from The Press-Enterprise creates a void—as his voice informatively and candidly filled the homes of the Inland Empire.

We will surely miss Mr. Bernstein and I congratulate his long-standing career.

I wish him the best of luck in retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, due to President Obama's visit to my district, I regrettably missed votes on July 28, 2014, July 29, 2014, and July 30, 2014. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 455, "yes" on rollcall 456, "yes" on rollcall 457, "no" on rollcall 458, "no" on rollcall 459, "yes" on rollcall 460, "yes" on rollcall 461, "yes" on rollcall 462, "no" on rollcall 463, "yes" on rollcall 464,

"no" on rollcall 465, "no" on rollcall 466, "yes" on rollcall 467.

HONORING NICHOLAS COCOVES

HON. PATRICK MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Nicholas Cocoves, who has recently achieved distinction as an Eagle Scout. To become an Eagle Scout, one must design and complete a service project that will benefit their surrounding community. For Nicholas's project, he honored American veterans by installing a bench, flagpole, and plaque in front of the Historic Cray House in downtown Stuart, Florida. Not only will the site serve as a beautiful welcome feature for visitors, it will enhance our community by serving as a constant symbol of reverence and gratitude for those who sacrificed their lives for our country.

The site will be dedicated to veterans who are Purple Heart recipients and revelation of the site will take place on August 6, the day before National Purple Heart Day. Creating the veterans site was also a part of Nicholas's project to make Martin County a Purple Heart county and Stuart a Purple Heart city.

I commend Nicholas for his dedication and commitment to obtaining this prestigious rank and I applaud him for his leadership and community service.

COMMENDING PINELLAS COUNTY JOB CORPS

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, Job Corps is the largest career technical training and education program for low-income students ages 16 through 24. There are five centers in Florida—Pinellas County, Jacksonville, Miami, Gainesville, and Homestead.

In Florida, approximately 27,000 students are trained annually. The contributions of Job Corps to these young men and women, the future of this community, cannot be overstated.

That is the essence of this country—men and women who did not believe there was a ceiling on their capacity to achieve greatness; men and women who reached higher, and wanted to do better.

Students who work to graduate from Job Corps are emulating and realizing those distinctly American values.

We have fallen on hard times—a lot of Americans are out of work, and people in all walks of life are feeling the impacts of an economy still on the rebound.

It is men and women like the graduates of Job Corps who will help bring this country back to greatness and economic prosperity. We are a nation of doers, and we are at our best when we are creating things and ideas.

Hard work is a virtue that no one can take from anyone else. Each day, you decide what to give; you decide how hard you will work, how hard you will try.

"Pull yourself up by your bootstraps" is a phrase often used with respect to doing a job.

It is not often so simple. To pull yourself up, you must be armed with the skills to do so; armed with the skills to succeed.

By coming here, to the Job Corps, each and every one of those young men and women chose to get those skills. That in and of itself is commendable—they made the choice to work to better themselves. That choice sets Job Corps graduates apart, and they are all extraordinary.

Today, I want to express its appreciation to the Pinellas County Center for their outstanding service in improving the lives of youth.

STATEMENT OF INTRODUCTION— CAMPUS ACCOUNTABILITY AND SAFETY ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is time to further address the epidemic of sexual assaults at our nation's college and university campuses. During some of the most formative years of their lives, students across the country should not have to live in fear of being stalked or abused. That is why a bipartisan group have come together to introduce the Campus Accountability and Safety Act that will address ambiguities in the law, strengthen protections and enforcement, and improve reporting by universities.

The changes included in the recent Violence Against Women Act reauthorization from the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act are starting to go into effect but more must be done. Rape is a horrific crime that exacts a physical and psychological toll on survivors. Women trying to get an education should not have to worry that they might also be victimized by predators on their campuses. This new legislation establishes new campus resources such as Confidential Advisors who will serve as a confidential resource and help coordinate support services; ensures specialized training and minimum standards for on-campus personnel who oversee sexual assault cases; creates new annual standardized, anonymous surveys that will be published online to help high school students and their parents make informed choices when comparing universities; requires a uniform process for campus disciplinary proceedings; no longer allows athletic departments or other subgroups to handle sexual violence complaints separately; and establishes penalties if schools do not comply with the legislation.

I applaud the work of our colleagues in the Senate on their comprehensive and bipartisan bill, and thank my colleagues, Reps. PATRICK MEEHAN, TED POE, CHERI BUSTOS, GWEN MOORE, SUZANNE BONAMICI, SUSAN BROOKS, RENEE ELLMERS, LYNN JENKINS, SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO, KRISTI NOEM, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, TOM REED, ROBERT SCOTT, LOIS FRANKEL, DAVID JOYCE, ANN KUSTER, and GARY PETERS, for teaming up on this legislation. I am hopeful that the House will take up this effort in tandem with the Senate so that we can put a bill on the President's desk.

REDUCING REGULATORY BURDENS ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 935.

This debate is not one about the usefulness of pesticide use in modern society—which, clearly, pesticides have found such a role. Whether to control nuisance species, such as mosquitoes or aquatic invasive species, or to assist in the production of reliable agricultural harvests, pesticides have proven useful in sustaining the American livelihood.

At the same time, we must remember that modern pesticides can be highly toxic chemicals that need to be thoroughly studied and used with great care to limit the potential impacts to human health and the environment. It was only a few decades ago that we learned the lessons of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, and the devastation to the natural environment caused by the use of DDT.

Yet, even today, the U.S. Geological Survey has consistently found the presence of pesticides and pesticide residues in our nation's lakes, rivers, and streams, including many that serve as drinking water sources for local communities. Contrary to statements made on Monday, these are not simply the legacy contaminants of decades-old pesticides, but also modern pesticides, such as those linked to bee-colony collapse.

So, common-sense should dictate that we approach the issue of pesticide use in or near our rivers, lakes, and streams with great caution, and with an even greater understanding of the cumulative and lasting impacts of pesticides on human health and water quality.

Unfortunately, H.R. 935 would abandon any caution related to pesticide use in or near our nation's waters, and allow potential polluters to return to the regulatory shadows.

Mr. Speaker, proponents of H.R. 935 argue that the protections of the Clean Water Act are simply duplicative of the requirements of FIFRA, and are unnecessary to protect local waters from pesticide contamination.

These statements are simply not supported by the facts.

As many of my colleagues noted during Monday's debate on this bill, these two statutes, although complimentary with one another, have entirely different focuses.

FIFRA is intended to address the safety and effectiveness of pesticides on a national scale, preventing unreasonable adverse effects on human health and the environment through uniform labels indicating approved uses and restrictions.

However, the Clean Water Act is focused on restoring and maintaining the integrity of the nation's waters, with a primary focus on the protection of local water quality.

It is simply incorrect to say that applying a FIFRA-approved pesticide in accordance with its labeling requirement is a surrogate for protecting local water quality.

Similarly, contrary to statements made during Monday's debate, FIFRA's risk assess-

ment process for individual pesticides is no substitute for the Clean Water Act's focus on local water quality.

First, the FIFRA labeling process for a vast majority of pesticides do not address off-site, non-target, and sub-lethal effects of pesticide drift that can grow stronger over time.

Second, the EPA risk registration process only considers the effect of the active ingredients in a pesticide, and does not consider the synergy of multiple ingredients in a pesticide formulation, or between multiple pesticides in the environment. Yet, many of the unregulated, inactive ingredients in pesticides have significant toxic effects in their own right.

Third, the FIFRA re-registration process is a lengthy and ongoing process with outstanding and missing health and environmental data associated with pesticide reviews. As a result, EPA's assessment process has been routinely criticized as failing to fully assess the short- and long-term impacts of pesticides on human health, particularly on children, and on the environment.

Fourth, under FIFRA, EPA does not track pesticide poisonings, including short-term and long-term adverse effects, as pointed out recently by the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

Finally, EPA presumes, under FIFRA, that if a pesticide is applied according to its label, there will not be any unintentional pesticide exposure to water—therefore, the risk assessment process does not evaluate the impact of terrestrial pesticides on water quality, despite the fact that these pesticides often are detected in waters—presumably through drift or contaminated runoff.

Mr. Speaker, proponents of H.R. 935 also argue that the costs of implementing the Clean Water Act permitting requirements have been excessive. However, I have yet to see one documented case where a state, a mosquito control district, or a pesticide applicator has incurred significant increased costs from complying with the Clean Water Act for pesticide applications.

This administration worked hand-in-hand with these groups to ensure that implementation of the Clean Water Act was consistent with current practices, and was not going to be costly or burdensome. If we are going to have a debate on the merits of this issue, it is incumbent upon the proponents of H.R. 935 to show proof of any perceived burden—but as of yet, no such proof has been provided.

As noted by my colleagues on Monday, there is no substantive reason why this legislation is necessary, other than to limit the scope of Clean Water Act protections over a source of known pollutants that are causing water quality impairment in this nation.

There is no evidence of an emergency. There is no evidence of any significant regulatory burden. And there is no evidence of any substantial increase in compliance costs.

In my view, the proponents have made no argument why this legislation is necessary, other than that the groups who want to restore their regulatory anonymity have asked for it.

We need to ensure that potential sources of water pollution continue to be brought out of the shadows, which would be accomplished by defeating H.R. 935.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on H.R. 935.