

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.

RICHARD TEGLEY

HON. MARK TAKANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I'm deeply saddened to have learned that Richard Tegley, a force in our community, passed away earlier this month.

Richard lived a remarkable life—first bravely serving his country in the Air Force for 22 years, then on to an illustrious career as a real estate broker in the Inland Empire, where he quickly became a leader in the community. For decades, Richard was an advocate for the people of Moreno Valley and Riverside, whom he cared so deeply for.

He was a trusted friend who helped ensure that I would be able to stand here in the House today. I always knew that I could turn to him to get a perspective on the issues facing our community, and I will miss his dedication and passion for others.

**IN RECOGNITION OF THE WORLD
WAR II MERRILL'S MARAUDERS**
HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the World War II Merrill's Marauders unit for their accomplishments in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations. The 70th anniversary of the disbandment of this courageous and noble unit is on August 10, 2014.

In 1943, almost 3,000 U.S. Army volunteers from the jungles of Panama and Trinidad, Guadalcanal, New Guinea, New Georgia and the United States, landed in Bombay, India on October 31, 1943. On January 1, 1944, the unit was officially designated as the 5307th Composite Unit Provisional, code-named "Galahad," and later nicknamed Merrill's Marauders by the press after their commander, Gen. Frank D. Merrill. They were the first American ground troops to fight the Japanese in Asia.

Merrill's Marauders trained with Britain's Major General Orde Wingate's Chindits before beginning their history-making march in the China-Burma-India Theater, the "forgotten" WWII Theater. With only what they could carry on their backs or pack on mules, Merrill's Marauders walked farther, almost 1,000 miles, than any other WWII fighting force.

Trudging behind enemy lines up the foothills of the Himalayas and into the jungles of northern Burma, Merrill's Marauders succeeded in capturing the only all-weather airstrip at Myitkyina on May 17, 1944. This feat obliterated Japan's control of the sky and enabled the Allies to begin flying supplies into Burma so the Ledo and Burma roads could be connected to open up a crucial pathway into China. Although vastly outnumbered, Merrill's Marauders then went on to defeat the Japanese 18th Imperial Division in five major battles and thirty minor engagements.

The volunteers of this short-lived mission were considered "expendable" since a plan existed to get them into, but not out of, Burma.

The unit was expected to have a casualty rate of more than 85 percent. Jungle diseases ravaged their numbers so only about 300 of the approximately 1,300 remaining Merrill's Marauders were still fit for combat when they reached their objective. They later went on to join replacements who continued to fight in Burma as the 475th Infantry, which became part of the Mars Task Force.

For their accomplishments in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations, the Merrill's Marauders unit was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. They also have the extremely rare distinction of every member of the unit receiving the Bronze Star Medal. There were also six Distinguished Service Crosses, four Legions of Merit and forty-four Silver Star Medals awarded. Twenty-five Merrill's Marauders have been inducted into the Army Ranger Hall of Fame.

The legacy of the Merrill's Marauders continues to be honored today by members of the 75th Ranger Regiment, headquartered at Fort Benning, Georgia, who wear the Marauder patch as their crest. Camp Frank D. Merrill, where the mountain phase of today's vigorous Army Ranger training takes place in north Georgia, is named in honor of the unit's commanding general.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to the Merrill's Marauders for their steadfast courage and commitment to serving our country during World War II. The Merrill's Marauders made significant contributions in safeguarding our liberties as Americans seventy years ago and we honor their outstanding valor and patriotic service that helped make America the great nation it is today.

**CELEBRATING FLORENCE-FIRESTONE/WALNUT PARK CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE'S SEVENTY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY**
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 the Florence-Firestone/Walnut Park Chamber of Commerce (FFWPCC) on its seventy-fifth anniversary. Ever since its incorporation in 1939, the Chamber has provided a forum for local merchants, business and property owners, professionals, residents, lenders, and teachers to work together in making the Florence-Firestone community a better place to do business. Since 2006, the Chamber has served the Walnut Park business community as well.

The Chamber was severely shaken by the 1992 Los Angeles riots, but it was kept afloat by Community Development Commission (CDC) funding secured by Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, who was then the Supervisor for Los Angeles County's Second District. This CDC funding has continued under current Second District Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas. The Chamber has also benefited from funding under a partnership with the County's First District and its Supervisor, Gloria Molina.

At present, the Chamber gets funding from the Community Development Block Grant program. With this funding, the Chamber supports business development through technical as-

sistance, workshops, seminars, and individual consultations.

The Chamber also uses its community newsletter to spread word about business assistance programs, and to advocate on behalf of the businesses in the Florence-Firestone and Walnut Park Region. Florence-Firestone and Walnut Park are two of the local communities that have faced the most challenges during the recent recession, with unemployment rates exceeding 20 percent. The FFWPCC has aggressively confronted these challenges by seeking and identifying opportunities to enable the creation of new employment opportunities.

To this day, the FFWPCC serves its members by promoting their businesses' products and services and by protecting their interests at all levels of government. This was particularly evident in the Chamber's recent collaboration with Los Angeles County Supervisors and business and property owners to beautify the streetscapes in the business corridor linking the Florence-Firestone area to Walnut Park. The streetscape improvements have made the shopping community much more inviting, and have helped community members and visitors take pride in their walkable and sustainable community.

After this streetscape project was finished last year, the Chamber continued to tackle new challenges. It is now working on another beautification project in Walnut Park, with the help of Los Angeles County Supervisors. The Chamber has also brought new business opportunities to Walnut Park by organizing an annual Summer Fest in the community. Last year's event attracted over 50,000 people, and this year's attendance is expected to be even higher.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of its seventy-five years of faithful and diligent support of local businesses, I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing the Florence-Firestone/Walnut Park Chamber of Commerce for making Florence-Firestone and Walnut Park better places to work and live, and in wishing the Chamber many more years of success.

**IN RECOGNITION OF THE LAKE
DALLAS HIGH SCHOOL FIGHTING
FALCONS 50TH SEASON**
HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lake Dallas High School who will be celebrating their 50th football season this year. The Fighting Falcons have played 494 games in their illustrious time with a winning record of 260–226–8. They have appeared in the playoffs 18 times throughout their victorious history.

I am proud to say that in 2002, Lake Dallas introduced a new football facility in Corinth that now holds 6,000 spectators. In 2008, Lake Dallas and Sherman scored 115 points in one game to tie a state record.

Impressively, the Fighting Falcons have also had notable college and NFL players. These include Dusty Dvoracek, James Franklin, Justin Hill, Graysen Schantz, Chase Baine, Daryl Williams, Dontonio Jordan, and Dalyn Williams.