

efficiency and cost savings by applying these techniques in our Federal facilities. The bill does this by simply having the Department of Energy compile a study on the impact of thermal insulation on both energy and hot and cold water systems in Federal buildings.

I believe the addition of thermal insulation to the proper systems in our Federal facilities is both a relatively simple yet cost-effective way to reduce heat gains and losses that result in money simply going up in thin air. Estimates also show that thermal insulation saves up to 500 times more energy over its lifespan than its cost, which translates into fairly generous returns on energy efficiency. Simply put, thermal insulation saves energy, water, and money.

Once again, I urge passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill sponsored by Mr. KINZINGER and Mr. MCNERNEY.

The bill is straightforward. It simply tasks the Department of Energy with preparing a report on the impacts of using thermal insulation in Federal buildings.

Insulating ducts and pipes can prevent a significant amount of energy from being wasted. That saves taxpayers money and it reduces pollution. This bill would ensure that the Department of Energy quantifies those potential savings so that the Federal Government can make commonsense energy efficiency investments.

The bill has broad stakeholder support and was reported by voice vote in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Again, I congratulate my colleagues for their collaboration on this bill, and I urge my colleagues in the full House to support it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, once again, I want to thank Congressman MCNERNEY for working with me diligently on this. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4801.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL PRAYER ACT OF 2013

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1044) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to install in

the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on D-day, June 6, 1944.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1044

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “World War II Memorial Prayer Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE OR INSCRIPTION AT WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL.

The Secretary of the Interior—

(1) shall install in the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on June 6, 1944, the morning of D-Day;

(2) shall design, procure, prepare, and install the plaque or inscription referred to in paragraph (1); and

(3) may not use Federal funds to prepare or install the plaque or inscription referred to in paragraph (1), but may accept and expend private contributions for this purpose.

SEC. 3. COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.

Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”), shall apply to the design and placement of the plaque within the area of the World War II Memorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1044 authorizes the Department of the Interior to place a plaque in the area of the World War II Memorial with the inscription of the words President Franklin Roosevelt prayed on the morning of D-day. This is especially appropriate because, only days ago, we commemorated the 70th anniversary of D-day and the tremendous sacrifice of American and Allied forces on that day.

I would like to note that there has been some controversy in recent years over the omission of the words “so help us God” from the inscription of Roosevelt’s address to Congress following Pearl Harbor. This legislation will go in the direction of easing those concerns with the addition of the D-day prayer.

The inscription will be modest in size to complement the existing World War

II Memorial and will be paid for through private fundraising efforts.

Our colleague from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) should be commended for authorizing and moving the House companion measure of this bill in the last two Congresses. This is a Senate bill. Nevertheless, the gentleman from Ohio has his fingerprints all over this, and I commend him for that.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As Chairman HASTINGS has said, S. 1044 directs the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque or an inscription in the area of the World War II Memorial with the 500-word prayer that President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed to the Nation shortly after the D-day invasion began.

This bill authorizes the use of private contributions for the completion of this work and prohibits the use of Federal funds.

I have several concerns with this legislation, including the fact that the addition of the prayer could take away from the original intent of the existing memorial, which is to honor the brave members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II, including my father, who survived the attack on Pearl Harbor.

However, I would like to thank the sponsors of the bill for their willingness to work with the administration to allow for flexibility in determining the design and location of the plaque and inscription.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), the author of the companion House bill of this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support of S. 1044, the World War II Memorial Prayer Act, legislation that was introduced by Senator ROB PORTMAN and that recently passed the Senate by unanimous consent.

I introduced companion legislation both in this session of Congress and the 112th session. In fact, the House passed my legislation on January 24, 2012, by a vote of 386–26, but, unfortunately, the Senate failed to act in 2012.

However, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of D-day this year, the Senate came around and passed this legislation. Once we pass this bill today, it will go on to the President’s desk, and I hope he wastes no time in signing it into law.

This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to install at the World War II Memorial a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin Roosevelt prayed with the Nation on the morning of the D-day invasion. This prayer, which has been entitled “Let Our Hearts Be Stout,” gave solace, comfort, and

strength to our Nation and our brave warriors as we fought against tyranny and oppression.

The memorial was built to honor the 16 million who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, as well as the more than 400,000 who died during the war.

Prior to introducing the legislation in 2011, I spoke to many World War II veterans in Ohio and asked them if they thought putting this prayer on the memorial would be appropriate. The answer was a resounding “yes.”

It seems to me that if the remaining veterans of World War II are supportive of the prayer being added, we as a Nation should honor that request.

You don't have to take my word for it, though, because 2 years ago, Poppy Fowler, a constituent of mine, testified before the House Natural Resources Committee in favor of this legislation. Poppy is now 90 years young, and served 3 years, 10 days, 1 hour, and 10 minutes in the United States Navy during World War II. He flew 35 missions in Air Group 15 on an SB2C Helldiver as both a rear gunner and photographer.

I had the pleasure of escorting Poppy on an Honor Flight trip to visit the World War II Memorial, and he and I became friends. Here is a brief excerpt of Poppy's testimony at that hearing:

I feel, with no doubt, that it would be appropriate that this prayer be inscribed in some manner at the World War II Memorial. Those reading this prayer will be able to recall the sacrifices made by our military, also those on the home front.

This prayer came at a perilous time, yet it was answered in victory at a dear cost of lives.

Today, this prayer can pertain to any military action. Under present circumstances, it is also appropriate.

I don't think anyone in this body could be more succinct and articulate than Mr. Fowler.

Like Poppy, I also have no doubt that the prayer should be included among the tributes to the Greatest Generation memorialized on the National Mall.

It is vitally important that the President signs this legislation as quickly as possible because time is of the essence. As some may know, there is estimated to be just over 1.5 million World War II veterans still living. Furthermore, it is estimated that roughly 600 World War II vets are dying every day.

In other words, each week that goes by that this legislation does not become law, approximately 4,000 more World War II vets will have passed away without seeing this prayer added to their memorial.

I want to thank Chairman HASTINGS and Chairman BISHOP for their hard work and efforts to get to where we are today. They have been champions of this legislation over the past 3 years, and we wouldn't be here without their help.

I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on this legislation and to take this opportunity to honor the Greatest Generation by add-

ing this prayer to the World War II Memorial.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this legislation. With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good piece of legislation. In the last two Congresses, both bodies have acted on this. It is now our time to pass this legislation and get it to the President's desk.

With that, I urge adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1044.

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. HASTINGS of Washington. 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.

REVOCATION OF MIAMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA CHARTER

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4002) to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma at the request of that tribe, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4002

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

SECTION 1. REVOCATION OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

The request of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma to surrender the charter of incorporation issued to that tribe and ratified by its members on June 1, 1940, pursuant to the Act of June 26, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 501 et seq.; commonly known as the “Oklahoma Welfare Act”), is hereby accepted and that charter of incorporation is hereby revoked.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection?

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4002, which is sponsored by our colleague from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), is a one-line bill to grant a request submitted by the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma to revoke its charter of incorporation, which was issued in 1940 under a 1936 act of Congress.

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The charter of incorporation is a New Deal era legal instrument through which a tribe may administer its business activities. However, the tribe has never used its corporate charter because it imposes undesirable restrictions on its activities. It instead manages its business activities pursuant to the authority of the tribal constitution.

Only Congress may revoke a charter of incorporation duly issued to and ratified by a tribe. In accordance with the express wishes of the tribe's leadership, our colleague who represents the tribe in the House sponsored H.R. 4002. The Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs held a hearing on this bill on March 27, 2014. The Department of the Interior testified that it had no objection to the bill, and we see no reason for any Member to object to it either.

I commend my colleague from Oklahoma for performing this important constituent service, and I urge my colleagues to pass this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Ms. TSONGAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, H.R. 4002 simply revokes a corporate charter issued to it by the Federal Government.

Under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act and the Indian Reorganization Act, many tribes were issued corporate charters in the 1930s and 1940s that were aimed at enabling them to better manage their own affairs and pursue business relationships with private entities. For some tribes, these corporate charters have proven unnecessary and end up hindering their business opportunities as they inevitably come up in negotiations with private entities and are looked upon with suspicion.

The charter must be revoked by an act of Congress, and Mr. MULLIN, on behalf of his constituent, is simply complying with the tribe's request through this bill. Similar bills have passed over the years without event. I ask my colleagues to stand with me in support of this noncontroversial bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), the author of this legislation.