

last adjusted, and those dollars have lost 40 percent of their value in that time period. I know some of my colleagues will cringe at such a proposal, but funding for transportation is not going to miraculously fall from the sky.

Many of us have supported efforts to advance innovative financing solutions but, at the end of the day, what we really need is more funding. The 495 Express Lanes here in the Nation's capital, built under a public-private partnership in my district, are considered a model for innovation. But 4 out of 5 dollars used to fund that project were Federal dollars in some fashion, whether it was Federal trust fund dollars, a federally subsidized loan, or the sale of bonds that receive a federally preferred tax deduction.

Again, looking at Virginia, last year, the Virginia General Assembly, with a Republican house of delegates, a Democratic senate, and a Republican Governor, came together for the first time in over 27 years and actually funded transportation long term, which was a multibillion-dollar effort. If the Virginia General Assembly can do it on a bipartisan basis, so can we.

PASSAGE OF WORKFORCE TRAINING PACKAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we must achieve stronger economic growth, and we must train and educate Americans to succeed in a modern economy.

Last year, the House advanced the Supporting Knowledge and Investing in Lifelong Skills, or SKILLS, Act, another House-passed jobs bill which reforms our Federal workforce development programs and will help Americans acquire the skills, education, and training that they need to climb the ladder of opportunity.

Despite Senate Leader REID's opposition to acting on any of the more than 40 House-passed jobs bills, we recently saw light at the end of the tunnel when movement began on a compromise package of Federal job training reforms. In late May, congressional leaders announced a bipartisan agreement on this package, which passed the Senate in June, and will be considered by the House today.

As a member of the House Education Committee's Higher Education and Workforce Training Subcommittee, I am proud to have worked to help advance these commonsense reforms. I also want to thank my friend and colleague, subcommittee Chairwoman VIRGINIA FOXX, for her tireless work on this legislation.

Job training is the best strategy and solution for opportunity and access to jobs. America's competitiveness depends on a qualified and trained workforce.

REMEMBERING WILLIAM R. RAUP

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember William R. Raup.

As we walk our way through life, many times we meet individuals who have an impact on our lives in significant ways. Bill Raup was such a person. He was a 1947 graduate of Sunbury High School and a 1951 graduate of Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Bill was an Eagle Scout, and, following college, he worked as a Boy Scout executive in various locations, including the Juniata Valley Council that serves the Pennsylvania counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata. It was in this capacity that our paths crossed on the scouting trail in the 1970s.

When I was a Scout growing up in the Juniata Valley Boy Scout Council, Bill was the council executive. As I advanced into youth leadership positions in the Council, I had the good fortune to work with Bill. His commitment and love for scouting was evident and continuous for more than 70 years.

After ending his professional service with the Boy Scouts, he and his wife Ruth owned and operated the Awards Centre in State College and Recognition Engraving in Lewistown. He attended First United Methodist Church in Lewiston and was a member and past president of the Rotary Club of Lewistown.

Bill lost a battle with Alzheimer's on June 10, after a lifetime of service to others. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; a daughter, Kristin; and his son, Jeffrey.

Happy trails, and well done, Scouter.

USDA SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am here this morning to talk about good government. I am also here to talk about a program that everybody in this Chamber should be proud of; indeed, every American should be proud of. It is the USDA Summer Food Service Program. This is a program, to put it very simply, that attempts to make sure that no child in this country goes hungry during the summer months.

For a lot of kids, Mr. Speaker, who receive free or reduced breakfasts or lunches, hunger doesn't magically go away during the summer months. This program is important on a number of levels, but it is important for my colleagues to understand that hunger and food insecurity in this country is also a health issue.

Kids who don't have enough to eat, who miss meals on a regular basis, who don't have access to nutritious food, are more likely to get sick. Kids who don't have access to good, nutritious foods are not able to learn in school.

Too often, kids who are struggling and in poverty end up filling their stomachs by relying on junk food because that is the cheapest food that is available in so many communities across this country.

The summer feeding program that USDA champions tries to change that. It tries to make sure that kids not only have good access to nutritious food during the school year, but also during the summer months.

I had the great privilege on Monday to tour through my congressional district in Massachusetts and visit a number of these summer feeding sites. I was joined by local leaders, leaders in USDA, and representatives from a number of NGOs. We also had the Secretary of Health and Human Services of Massachusetts, John Polanowicz, join us as we went through various sites throughout Massachusetts.

We began at a YMCA in Greenfield. We had an event at the Pavilion at Silver Lake in Athol. We then went to the Spanish American Center in Leominster. We ended up at the Worcester Public Library in Worcester, Massachusetts.

What we have learned is that it is important to make sure that these feeding programs are where kids are at. We have a program at the library in Worcester because kids come to the library during the summer months to read and partake of a lot of the activities in the library. We were in Greenfield at the YMCA because a lot of kids go to the YMCA. This program only works if the eligible kids can take advantage of it.

While this has been very successful for those kids who have been able to take advantage of this program, nationwide, on average, only about 18 percent of the kids who are eligible for free or reduced breakfasts and lunches during the school year actually take advantage of this program.

Part of the challenge in the past has been that it has been difficult for families to be able to get their kids to the sites where food is given out. In Massachusetts, community leaders are working with USDA to make sure that they give out food at sites where kids are.

In Massachusetts, we have seen the enrollment rate for the summer feeding programs actually increase. We are told, Mr. Speaker, that nationwide enrollment in this program has increased. But the fact of the matter is that still one child in seven who needs food in the summer isn't getting it. That means a whole bunch of kids aren't getting it.

I would urge my colleagues to do what I did on Monday and go throughout your district to remind people that this program exists and to make sure that people understand how they can take advantage of this.

I would urge those who are listening to go to USDA's Web site and learn more about this program. The Web site is usda.gov. Then look under the Summer Food Service Program. Learn

about this program. Learn about how you can get your kids access to this program. Learn about how you can encourage other kids to get access to this program.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by making this observation. We live in the richest country in the history of the world, yet we have close to 50 million people who are hungry or food insecure, and 17 million of them are kids.

We all should be ashamed of that fact. In this country, we should make sure that everybody has access not just to food, but to good, nutritious food. That is what this Summer Food Program is about. That is what the school feeding programs are about. That is what SNAP is about. That is what WIC is about. That is what these nutrition programs are all about. We should make sure that these programs are properly funded and that every eligible person takes advantage of them.

Next year, this Congress will be reauthorizing the Child Nutrition Act. I would hope that we would learn from the best practices all across the country and implement them so that we have maximum participation. I want 100 percent of those eligible for these feeding programs to be enrolled.

TIME TO GET AMERICA BACK TO WORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, it is time to get America back to work. The people of my State, West Virginia, want to work. They want to provide for their families and they want to build a better future. But in today's economy, finding a job has been very, very difficult.

That is why I am pleased to support the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, which the House will vote on later today. We will make sure that American workers will have the training they need for the jobs available in their communities and an efficient use of the resources so that that will be the best way to train for the jobs of tomorrow.

Employers want to hire in their communities. Workers want to have the skills and training to secure good-paying jobs in their communities. In West Virginia, this means getting additional resources to train workers for jobs available in our growing natural gas industry or to provide health care services for our elderly citizens.

We can use existing resources like community colleges and career and technical centers to offer group training that directly addresses the needs of local employers, as this bill would do.

By aligning workers' skills with employers' needs, we can help get West Virginia and America working again.

CRIB ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from

Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK) for 5 minutes.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Massachusetts, and in many other States across the country, we are battling a crisis that is blind to income, race, gender, and politics. That crisis is opiate addiction. It is happening at a deadly rate across the country, increasing by nearly 60 percent over the last decade.

Today, I want to focus on the youngest of those affected by this epidemic.

Every hour, a baby is born in the United States addicted to opiates. In Massachusetts, the number of babies born with this condition has risen to five times the national rate. In Kentucky, the rate has increased thirty-fold; in Ohio, sixfold; and in Colorado, as many as 6 percent of the babies born will experience these addiction symptoms.

Babies born with the condition known as Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, or NAS, are born into the pain of opiate withdrawal, which adults report as the worst pain they have experienced in their lives. These babies may suffer from seizures, breathing problems, fevers, tremors, or difficulty feeding. These symptoms can last for months and lead to weeks of hospitalization. One boy suffering from NAS in my district experienced such severe seizures that he suffered a detached retina.

In an urgent response to the surge of NAS diagnoses, hospitals across the country have begun piecing together the best methods to diagnose and treat NAS. But incomplete and uncoordinated data collection hampers a State's ability to identify the scope of the problem and apply solutions and treatment effectively.

I am asking my colleagues to join me in taking a critically important first step in caring for these newborns by supporting the Coordinated Recovery Initiative for Babies Act, known as the CRIB Act.

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I have partnered with my good colleague from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) to introduce this bipartisan legislation.

The CRIB Act is the first proposed bill to take proactive steps to help hospitals diagnose and treat newborns suffering from opiate dependency. It will give the Department of Health and Human Services 1 year to collect the data necessary to assemble a portfolio of the best practices.

The final product will be based on the most successful models in the country and will be accessible to every State and the medical community. In addition to being the right thing to do for newborns, this bill will save us money.

NAS births are five times more expensive than healthy births, and Medicaid has been paying for 75 percent of these costs. This bill will help us identify the best ways to diagnose and treat these newborns, and it provides

an important tool for addressing the opiate epidemic.

I urge my colleagues to join national medical groups, such as the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and support the CRIB Act.

CONGRATULATIONS, TOM SUITER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tom Suiter, a sports reporter for WRAL News in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Recently, Mr. Suiter was inducted into the North Carolina Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame. He was honored for his long, successful career, filled with quality work and many achievements that include two regional Emmy Awards and 17 overall nominations.

Mr. Suiter was hired by the late Senator Jesse Helms, who was then the vice president of WRAL. Mr. Suiter later became the station's lead sports anchor in 1981.

Over the past 33 years, his coverage of all levels of sports, from high school to college to pro, has made him a local legend in Raleigh and the Triangle. He is the host of the award-winning sports show "Football Friday," which airs coverage and highlights of local high school football games on WRAL. The television segment will be in its 34th year this fall.

Mr. Suiter makes a point to recognize the achievements of high school athletes, both on and off the field. During a segment each week, he hands out the Extra Effort Award, recognizing local students for their achievements not only on the playing field, but in the classroom and in the community.

Referring to his love of high school sports, Suiter said, "I had such a good experience playing high school sports. I felt like there was a need, and we should highlight these kids who work so hard every day."

Mr. Suiter has interviewed numerous legendary coaches, such as UCLA's John Wooden and Duke's Coach K. In his time at WRAL, he covered 37 ACC basketball tournaments and 25 Final Fours. He did so with passion and professionalism and influenced the community greatly.

Suiter's passion and support of athletes on all levels make him one of the many bright stars in our community back in North Carolina, and I extend to him a heartfelt congratulations.

Thank you, Tom Suiter.

GI INTERNSHIP PROGRAM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, 70 years ago, on June 22, 1944, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act became law.