

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 youngsters 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 thirtyfold; 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.

□ 1030

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.

This was a tremendous step forward in the care of American veterans and the economic development of our country. It opened new doors to veterans and allowed them to reach their potential, and it injected into our economy talent, skills, and creativity.

We know this law better as the GI Bill. For 70 years, those words have evoked our commitment to the brave men and women who defend our shores and our freedoms. Today, I am proud to celebrate that history and contribute to that legacy.

I introduced the GI Internship Program Act to expand the Post-9/11 GI Bill in order to allow veterans to collect their benefits while participating in an internship program.

These internships, many with small businesses or manufacturers, will allow our veterans to learn the practical skills and to gain valuable experience, and they will help our employers overcome the skills gap and find uniquely talented proven leaders to hire. That is a win-win proposition for businesses and for veterans.

Seventy years ago, the original GI Bill opened new doors of opportunity and helped our country secure success in the second half of the American century.

Today, we need another concentrated effort to boost the talent and skills in our economy, and like always, I think our veterans are ready to answer the call.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. George Dillard, Peachtree City Christian Church, Peachtree City, Georgia, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before You with praise and thanksgiving because You are the giver and the sustainer of life.

We thank You for freedom; help us to use it well, to bless and not curse. We thank You for justice; help us to be righteous in its use. We thank You for an abundance of food; help us to be generous. We thank You for life; help us to give it the value it deserves. We thank You for Your truth; help us use it as a light to see the path back to You.

Bless the Members of this House with wisdom, and watch over those who

serve in our Armed Forces as they protect our liberty. Forgive us for the error of our ways. Thank You for the grace, mercy, forgiveness, and love that provide a path to You, through Jesus the Christ, our King.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TONKO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO DEFEND ITSELF

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of our friend and ally, the democratic Jewish State of Israel.

Since Israel's disengagement from Gaza in 2005, Gaza has been a lawless region and, since 2007, has been under the rule of the U.S.-designated foreign terrorist organization, Hamas. Hamas' sole reason for existence is to wipe Israel off the face of the planet.

Over these past few weeks, Hamas kidnapped and killed Gilad, Eyal, and Naftali—three Israeli teens—and launched hundreds of rockets at innocent Israeli civilian population centers, including Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. No nation would allow terrorists to take aim at its citizens so indiscriminately, and Israel cannot be expected to allow Hamas to continue this attack unabated.

The U.S. must support our ally, Israel, as she seeks to protect her citizens, and we must call for the PA to divorce itself from Hamas. No U.S. funding until Abu Mazen does so.

MAKING THE VISION A REALITY

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, over the past few years, Buffalo's Inner Harbor

has undergone a startling transformation. This summer, Canalside will host over 1,000 public events, drawing in a million visitors.

The same possibility exists for Buffalo's Outer Harbor. The Erie Canal Harbor Development Corporation will host public meetings, starting tonight, to support public discussion about the future of the Outer Harbor.

The successful growth of Canalside has been attributed to Federal highway dollars and the New York Power Authority's \$279 million Federal relicensing settlement, which is now financing the reconstruction of Buffalo's long-neglected waterfront.

Likewise, putting in place the infrastructure to bring western New Yorkers to the water's edge at the Outer Harbor will open it up to public access and private development. A good start would be to remove the structurally deficient Skyway Bridge and to build a new pedestrian-friendly Buffalo Harbor Bridge, which is now in its final stages of environmental review.

Buffalo has several waterfront master plans. Each say the same thing: Get to work.

The attraction to Buffalo's waterfront is the water itself. It is our responsibility to build the infrastructure to make that vision a reality.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

(Mrs. WAGNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, there is no bigger problem facing our country right now than getting hardworking Americans back to work with the skills they need to compete in a very tough economy.

The biggest travesty is that June marked the 49th month in the last 50 months when more people gave up looking for a job than found one, and that the only increase in hiring is for part-time employees.

That is why the House will vote this week on the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, based on the foundation of the SKILLS Act we passed earlier this year.

This commonsense solution eliminates more than a dozen failing programs, saves taxpayer dollars, and provides skills training for in-demand jobs. Such key, in-demand jobs are needed in my hometown of St. Louis, Missouri.

It is time we start investing in nurses, medical assistants, manufacturing technicians, and computer support specialists and stop wasting billions of dollars every year on ineffective government programs that do little to train individuals with the skills they need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" for more opportunity, "yes" for more jobs, and "yes" for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.