

the man who many credit with the creation of the Bill of Rights, George Mason. Working with a member of Virginia's congressional district (and future President himself) James Madison, Mason argued for the creation of amendments to the newly created U.S. Constitution to protect individual freedoms. Indeed, Mason was one of only three delegates to the Constitutional Convention to refuse to sign the new document because of his concerns that the federal government would be abusive of its authority absent a document like the Bill of Rights.

Fairfax County also played a role in another pivotal time on our Nation's history, the Civil War. The courthouse in Fairfax City served as a headquarters for the U.S. Army and the remains of several forts can still be found throughout the county today. The founder of the Red Cross, Clara Barton, treated wounded soldiers at St. Mary's Church in Fairfax Station, an experience that would eventually lead her to found that organization. While the county was largely spared from major battles (with the exception of the Battle of Ox Hill in 1862), raids and skirmishes between Union and Confederate forces were frequent and portions of the county changed hands several times over the course of the war.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Fairfax County is intimately intertwined with the history of the United States. Although the founders of this county could not have known the future that awaited their holdings, I suspect the evolution from a rural farming community to today's suburban community of over 1 million would please them greatly. Fairfax County has consistently been rated among the best places in the country in which to live, work, raise a family and start a business. Indeed, it stands as an example of a community that consistently sees beyond the years. I was proud to serve on the Board of Supervisors and have been proud to represent it in this body. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Fairfax County on this important anniversary.

LWCF PARITY FOR TERRITORIES AND DC ACT

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2017

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce the LWCF Parity for Territories and DC Act, with the support of all 6 Members of the House representing our U.S. territories and the District of Columbia as original cosponsors.

This bipartisan bill gives parity to Guam, the other territories, and DC in annual funding from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Current law requires the territories and DC to split—6 ways—a single state's annual LWCF allocation. Our bill fixes this disparity by providing a full, state-equivalent share of LWCF funding for each territory and DC, every year.

This additional funding is needed to improve public parks, outdoor sports fields, and community open spaces on Guam and the other territories, especially as Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands rebuild from recent hurricanes.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage our colleagues to cosponsor this bipartisan legislation and support LWCF parity for the territories and DC.

HONORING THEODORE D. YOUNG COMMUNITY CENTER 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2017

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an organization in my community that this year is celebrating its 50th Anniversary, the Theodore D. Young Community Center.

TDYCC has helped countless individuals throughout the entire county of Westchester, strengthening individual communities in the process.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Lyndon B. Johnson's Community Action Program that eventually created the Fairview Greenburgh Community Center. Of the hundreds of Community Centers that were created as a result of that law, only few remain. Renamed the Theodore D. Young Community Center in 1999, it continues to be dedicated to the goals set in place so long ago, and remains a viable and necessary cornerstone of the Fairview community and beyond.

TDYCC has changed the lives of Greenburgh youth by providing wholesome, educational, and relevant programs, such as summer camps, dance classes, leadership workshops, advocacy outlets, and much more. TDYCC programming makes for more mature, self-sufficient, and culturally aware youth. Known as the hidden gem in Westchester County, it is a place that truly welcomes and serves all.

As Congressman representing parts of Greenburgh, I am extremely thankful for the work TDYCC has accomplished and the wonderful programming they do for my constituents. They are a tremendous organization and I want to congratulate their leadership team, employees, members and the public commissioners who support them on 50 tremendous years. Here's to 50 more just like it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAJOR GENERAL DAVID F. WHERLEY, JR., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD RETENTION AND COLLEGE ACCESS ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2017

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr., District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Act (NGRCA). This bill is named for General Wherley, former Commanding General of the D.C. National Guard, who, along with his wife, Ann, and seven others were tragically killed when Metro trains collided on the Red Line on June 22, 2009. The bill would permanently authorize funding for a program that provides grants for higher education to members of the D.C. National Guard, which is under the control of the federal, not District of Columbia, government. I renamed the bill after General Wherley because he worked tirelessly with me to get funding for the program for many years, and because of his devotion to the youth of the District and to the National Guard.

The NGRCA authorizes an education incentive program, recommended by the late Gen-

eral Wherley and his successor, Major General Errol Schwartz, to stem the troublesome loss of D.C. Guard members to other units, including National Guards in surrounding states that offer such educational benefits to their Guards. I am grateful that Congress has provided funds for the program at our request, most recently \$450,000 in fiscal year 2017. Permanently authorizing the program is necessary, however, to ensure that D.C. Guard members receive the same treatment and benefits as other National Guard members, particularly those in neighboring states that compete with the District for members and provide these higher education benefits. Today, the Guard for the nation's capital has a diminished ability to compete for regional residents if membership in the Maryland or Virginia Guards is more economically beneficial. A competitive tuition assistance program for the D.C. Guard would provide a significant and much-needed incentive to help maintain enrollment and level the field of competition. The federal government supports D.C. Guard functions and understands it should support this small benefit as well, because the appropriators have always funded the D.C. Guard program, even without authorization. However, depending on appropriations alone leaves the D.C. Guard program in a tenuous condition at odds with the tuition programs in nearby states. Because the program is not controversial, there is no reason not to permanently authorize funding for these D.C. National Guard grants.

I appreciate that the appropriators and ultimately Congress have not hesitated to fund the education benefits for the D.C. National Guard, arguing strongly for permanent authorization. These small education incentives have not only encouraged high-quality recruits, but have helped the D.C. Guard to maintain the force necessary to protect the federal presence here, including the possibility of a natural disaster or terrorist attack. I am pleased to introduce the bill based on the advice of Guard personnel, who best know what is necessary.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

CANDICE JACKSON: TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BIPARTISAN TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE

HON. ANN M. KUSTER

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2017

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following:

Thank you Co-Chairs Joyce, Kuster, Meehan, Speier and members of the Task Force for the opportunity to join you today. I'd like to thank this Task Force for your dedication to ending sexual violence in all aspects of our society. For the last six months, I've had the honor to serve as the Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education. We at the Department are dedicated to the mission of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights.

Like too many of us, I bring with me to this work personal experiences surviving sexual violence. Being raped at age twenty jeopardized the trajectory of my life and nearly prevented me from graduating law school. It took years to try and shake the remnants of shame, humiliation, and pain that sexual assault inflicted. In my work at OCR, I've been deeply moved by talking and working with students and their advocates, hearing story after story of how their educations have been derailed and their lives imperiled by sexual violence. All students in our nation's schools have the right to feel safe and secure at school. All students should know that their school fosters an environment that decreases the risk that any student will suffer sexual harassment or assault. All students have a right to expect their school to respond promptly and fairly to incidents of sexual violence.

At OCR we are charged by Congress, among other things, with the critical responsibility for enforcing Title IX, which prohibits sex discrimination by any school receiving federal funds. It's our duty to enforce legal requirements concerning how a school must respond to incidents of sexual violence. OCR investigates and resolves complaints over how schools respond to sexual violence, resulting in changes to schools' policies and procedures to better ensure that schools provide the "prompt and equitable" response to sexual harassment and violence that federal regulations require. Our role as an enforcement agency is crucial. We can and will continue to fulfill that role.

OCR currently has 353 sexual violence cases open with colleges and universities, and 149 cases open with K through 12 school districts. Twenty-five percent of the higher education sexual violence complaints, and twenty-eight percent of the K through 12 cases resulted from complaints filed during the current Administration. We believe this continued influx of complaints reflects an improving culture where survivors feel supported coming forward both to their schools and to OCR. At the same time, the high number of sexual violence complaints shows that too many students are not yet experiencing school-level procedures that are prompt and equitable. The Department therefore recently issued interim guidance to encourage schools to ensure their procedures are both supportive to survivors and fair to all involved parties. The Department will undergo a transparent notice-and-comment rule-making process to solicit perspectives from all stakeholders to ensure that Title IX regulations result in school procedures that best serve Title IX's critical purpose.

It is helpful that this Task Force called this Roundtable together to discuss promoting healthy relationships in K through 12 schools. One of themes I hear over and over is that by the time many young people arrive at college, their approach to interpersonal relations and their basic understanding (or lack of understanding) of what it means to respect themselves and each other has already been formed throughout their K through 12 years. Waiting to address these interpersonal issues until college is problematic.

I am grateful for the opportunity to share with you the work being done at the Office for Civil Rights, and look forward to continuing this dialogue with this Task Force.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2017

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Fairfax County Health Department. Through a century of continuous service the department has distinguished itself as a national leader and a model public health department working to protect, promote and improve the quality of life for all its residents.

The origins of the Fairfax County Health Department can be traced back to April 1917, when the county launched a campaign for better health in the very same week that the United States would enter World War I. When the first public health physician and his successor were sent off to war, it left only one public health nurse to provide services for the entire county. Shortly after war's end the staff consisted of a full time health officer, one full time sanitation officer, one full time nurse and a part-time clerk, with funding provided by the Virginia State Health Department, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, the County Chapter of the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis Association, and donations from private citizens.

In the early years, the Health Department was primarily concerned with the spread of infectious diseases like diphtheria, smallpox, tuberculosis and typhoid fever. With better sanitation, education, and immunization practices, many of these threats began to wane and the department's services began to expand to accommodate the county's growing population.

With more facilities and staff, the department was able to offer maternal and child health clinics, home health care, speech and hearing, dental, and school health services. At the same time, a systematic program of environmental health was developed to include sewage disposal, protection of water supplies, fly and mosquito control, and general cleanliness of dwellings, tourist places and food establishments.

Due to its long history of financial and leadership support for public health, in 1995, Fairfax County sought and was granted the authority to operate its own health department by an act of the Virginia General Assembly. Since that change in legislative authority more than 20 years ago, the Fairfax County Health Department has become more efficient, effective, and responsive.

Throughout its history, the Health Department has been a leader in the prevention and control of communicable diseases. During the polio epidemic of the 1950s, Fairfax County participated in the Salk vaccine trials and became the first county in the United States to provide polio vaccine to its grade school children. In 1960s, it was the first department in the nation to participate in a mass measles vaccination trial program. And in 1989, when there was an outbreak of Ebola virus in monkeys at a laboratory in Reston, Virginia—an event dramatized in Richard Preston's book "The Hot Zone"—Fairfax County Health Department was once again on the front lines of an emerging disease threat.

While the emphasis on communicable disease control and prevention has not changed,

the Health Department has dedicated more of its resources to population-based health services that address disparities within its increasingly diverse community. The Health Department's Adult Day Health Care, Community Health Care Network, Skin Deep Tattoo Removal Program, HIV case management program, and Homeless Health Care program have been a model for other departments in Virginia and around the country.

Research on newer and better methods of onsite sewage disposal have often originated in Fairfax County. The department's laboratory is the largest local public health laboratory in the Commonwealth, performing more than 200,000 scientific tests annually.

Since the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, the Health Department has assumed a first responder role with significant responsibility for a wide range of disaster planning and response activities. In response to lessons learned from the anthrax crisis, the Health Department organized a Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) unit, a cadre of trained volunteers, to augment surge capacity during public health emergencies. In the years since, the Health Department has activated its Incident Management Team and the MRC in response to natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes, H1N1 influenza pandemic, Ebola virus, Zika virus and other outbreak investigations.

The Fairfax County Health Department has achieved and sustained a well-earned reputation for excellence due in part to the dedication and compassion of its well-trained workforce, the quality and innovation of its programs and services, and the commitment of its leadership to continuous quality improvement. That commitment was demonstrated again in 2016 when the department achieved national accreditation by the Public Health Accreditation Board.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the Fairfax County Health Department for a century of protecting, promoting and improving the health and quality of life for all in Fairfax County. Their selfless efforts, made on behalf of all citizens of our community are truly worthy of our highest praise.

HONORING JON DOUGLAS RILEY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 2017

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Jon Douglas Riley for his leadership and service to the people of Vallejo, California.

Mr. Riley was born at the Vallejo General Hospital on October 7, 1958. His parents, Jon Merton and Barbara Riley, raised him alongside his two sisters, Ronnette and Robin, at their house on Benson Avenue in Vallejo. His talent for recognizing and solving problems were evident in high school. As a student, he spoke in front of the Napa School Board and successfully argued for a smoking area to keep students from littering in the grass and creek. Mr. Riley graduated from Vintage High School in 1976.

From an early age, Mr. Riley dreamed of following his father and becoming a firefighter at the Vallejo Fire Department. He went