□ 1550

Madam Speaker, I would also like to read into the RECORD today the aircraft flown and operated, maintained, armed, and fought with during the proud history of this group. Just the names of these airplanes will invoke memories and wonderful nostalgic feelings about some of them just by saying their names out loud.

The 111th Fighter Wing has flown the JN–4 Jenny, PT–1 Trusty, the BT–1, the Curtiss 0–1 Falcon, the Douglas 0–2H, the Curtiss 0–11 Falcon, the Douglas 0–38, the North American 0–47A and 0–47B, the Stinson 0–49 Vigilant, the Curtiss 0–52 Owl, the Taylorcraft 0–57 Grasshopper, the Piper L–4 Grasshopper, the Stinson L–1B Vigilant, the Lockheed P–38 Lightning, the Douglas A–26 Invader, the Boeing RB–29 Superfortress, the North American F–51 Mustang, the Lockheed T–33 Shooting Star, the Republic F–84 Thunderjet, the Lockheed F–94 Starfire, the Northrop F–89 Scorpion, the Boeing C–97 Stratofreighter, the Cessna U–3A Blue Canoe, the Cessna 0–2 Skymaster, the Cessna OA–37 Dragonfly, and the Fairchild A–10 Thunderbolt II.

Madam Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not pay tribute today to the incredible families of these brave airmen who waited at home while their loved ones answered our Nation's call.

The entire Nation joins the citizens of Pennsylvania to say thank you to the members and the veterans of the 111th Fighter Wing Pennsylvania Air National Guard. We are all proud of their service and, therefore, Madam Speaker, I strongly urge Members to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to my friend and colleague and the sponsor of this resolution, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ).

Ms. SCHWARTZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today to honor the service and the commitment of the Pennsylvania National Guard 111th Fighter Wing. Their bravery and sacrifice over the years has helped to ensure our Nation's safety and freedom.

Originally growing out of the sod fields of the Philadelphia airport in 1924, the squad was first called to active service in February of 1941 to perform antisubmarine patrols off the coast of New England. The squad saw a lot of action during World War II. In 1943, they deployed and performed support operations in the China-Burma-India theater of combat. The same year, they earned the Distinguished Unit Citation for their execution of ground attack missions in France and the low countries in advance of the invasion of Normandy and in Germany for their support in the aftermath of the Battle of the Bulge.

Members of the 111th honorably served in support of the U.S. war efforts during both the Korean and Vietnam wars. In 1963, the 111th ended their 39-year history at the Philadelphia airport and relocated to the Willow Grove Naval Air Station now in my district.

In 1995 and 1999, they performed combat operations in support of Operation Southern Watch. Immediately following the attacks of September 11, 2001, the 111th Fighter Wing deployed on very short notice to support our joint combat operations for Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 2002 and 2003, the wing was the lead unit on short notice, voluntary, out-of-cycle air expeditionary force deployments to Bagram Air Force Base in Afghanistan.

In 2003, they volunteered for deployment yet again, this time in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. So outstanding was their service during this period that they earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, with Valor, for voluntarily deploying to austere bases in two separate combat operations within a 5-month period.

It has been my honor to represent the 111th Fighter Wing as a Member of Congress. Though the latest round of BRAC decisions removed the squad's fighter mission, they will remain stationed at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, and will undoubtedly continue to serve our Nation.

To quote the resolution before us, ''Members of the 111th Fighter Wing of the Pennsylvania National Guard have served with courage, selflessness, and compassion in every role that they have been asked to fulfill and have earned the respect and gratitude of the citizens of Pennsylvania and of all Americans.''

I appreciate the bipartisan support for Resolution 1411 and thank the members of the 111th Fighter Wing—I have met many of them—who currently serve in the 111th Fighter Wing, for the dedication, honor, service, and sacrifice to this country.

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution honoring the 111th Fighter Wing from Pennsylvania.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I would like to commend Ms. SCHWARTZ for her leadership in bringing the 111th to our attention and honoring their service.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1411, as amended.

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. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING 14TH ARMORED DIVISION

Mr. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1483) recognizing the exemplary service and sacrifice of the soldiers of the 14th Armored Division of the United States Army, known as the Liberators, during World War II, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1483

Whereas the 14th Armored Division was activated on November 15, 1942, at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, as a unit of the United States Army;

Whereas the Division's 19th, 62d, and 68th Armored Infantry Battalions traced their lineage back to the 62d Infantry Regiment, which was organized in 1917;

Whereas the Division landed in southern France on October 29, 1944, and first entered combat on November 20, 1944;

Whereas the Division participated in the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe campaigns;

Whereas the Division participated in the liberation of most of the French province of Alsace in late November, 1944, and was engaged in an offensive against the Siegfried Line itself when, on December 19, General Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered the 7th Army to withdraw from Germany in response to the serious threat posed by a major German offensive in the Ardennes;

Whereas when the German army launched Operation Nordwind, the last major German offensive of the European war, against 7th Army positions, elements of the Division engaged several German divisions between January 1 and January 7, 1945, contributing materially to deflecting the initial German attacks;

Whereas it was during one of these engagements on January 3 and 4, 1945, that the Division's Private First Class George B. Turner earned the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions in helping to repel repeated German attacks at Philippsbourg, France;

Whereas, on January 9, 1945, the Division stopped the German XXXIX Panzer Corps from breaking through the 7th Army's lines at the villages of Hatten and Rittershoffen;

Whereas, between January 9 and January 21, 1945, the Division fought the 21st Panzer Division, 25th Panzer Grenadier Division, 20th Regiment of the 7th Parachute Division, and the 104th Regiment of the 47th Volksgrenadier Division to a standstill during the ensuing Battle of Hatten-Rittershoffen;

Whereas elements of the Division were awarded two Presidential Unit Citations;

Whereas, on March 24, 1945, after days of heavy fighting, the Division broke through the Siegfried Line and advanced to the Rhine River;

Whereas, after crossing the Rhine River, the Division liberated Stalag XIII–C and Oflag XIII–B, two large prisoner of war camps at Hammelburg, Germany;

Whereas, during April 1945, the Division rapidly advanced hundreds of miles across southern Germany, fighting numerous battles before crossing the Danube River north of Munich;

Whereas, on April 29, 1945, the Division, after a fierce engagement with several thousand SS troops, liberated Stalag VII–A, one

of the largest prisoner of war camps in Germany;

Whereas the Division is designated a ''Liberating Unit'' by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in recognition of its liberation of civilians of many nationalities and ethnicities from forced labor and concentration camps, including several large sub-camps of the notorious Dachau concentration camp system;

Whereas the Secretary of the Army awarded the Division the distinctive unit designation, ''Liberators'', in recognition of the Division's role in liberating large numbers of U.S. and Allied prisoners of war; and

Whereas the proud fighting tradition and accomplishments of the Division and its men, especially those who made the ultimate sacrifice, must not be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the exemplary service and sacrifice of the soldiers of the 14th Armored Division of the United States Army, known as the Liberators, during World War II.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRITZ. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1483, recognizing the exemplary service and sacrifice of the soldiers of the 14th Armored Division of the United States Army, known as the Liberators, during World War II. I'm very grateful to my colleague from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY, for his work in authoring this resolution.

Madam Speaker, the distinctive designation ''Liberator'' is a title well-earned by the brave men of the 14th Armored Division for their valor, heroism, and sacrifice in the Allied invasion of Western Europe and the liberation of prisoners of war, forced laborers, and concentration camps.

Crossing over the Danube River in southern Germany through the concentration camps at Dachau, the troops of the 14th Armored Division became witness to evidence of some of the most appalling and brutal atrocities the world has ever seen. The resolve in the face of unspeakable evil is testament to the strength of their conviction in the American ideals of freedom and democracy that eventually led the Allies to victory in 1945.

As the soldiers of the 14th Armored Division advanced toward the Stalag VII A POW camp near Moosburg, Allied prisoners of war, including American soldiers, sailors, and airmen waited in nervous hope as the sounds of fighting and the prospect of their own freedom grew even closer. Despite being outnumbered by SS troops, the men of the 14th fought valiantly to overpower them and went on to carry out the liberation of one of the largest POW camps in Germany.

The flag of the 14th Armored Division, along with those of many other liberating units, is displayed at the entrance of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as a permanent reminder of the courage of these and other American liberators who put their own lives in danger so that others could be free from oppression and fear.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to recognize and commend the service of the soldiers of the 14th Armored Division, of whom it has been said that heroism, sacrifice, and achievements above and beyond the call of duty were everyday occurrences, by voting in favor of House Resolution 1483.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of House Resolution 1483, as amended, which recognizes the service and sacrifices of the members of the 14th Armored Division during World War II and want to commend my friend, PHIL GINGREY of Georgia, for sponsoring this legislation.

□ 1600

The 14th Armored Division first went into action in November 1944 and established an impressive fighting record in France and Germany during more than 130 days of combat.

In January 1945, a 46-year-old World War I marine veteran, Private First Class George B. Turner, earned the Medal of Honor for his extraordinary heroism that helped the division repel repeated German attacks. Turner was a graduate of Wentworth Military Academy in Missouri, that fine educational institution long supported by our chairman, IKE SKELTON, and despite Pfc Turner's age and prior service, he again volunteered for military service out of a sense of duty.

As the division history notes: ''During training, many of the young soldiers and officers with whom he served came to admire his quiet strength and dedication to duty. Turner soon gained the reputation of being a good soldier who truly wanted to come to grips with the enemy.''

''Coming to grips with the enemy'' is something that Turner and his fellow soldiers of the 14th Armored Division did unhesitatingly and very well.

As we approach the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II, it's fitting that this House honor the sacrifices of the men of that division who served the Nation in securing a lasting victory.

Today, our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines have made the same commitment to this Nation. We must heed the lessons to be learned from the 14th Armored Division and today fully support our troops and families with the resources necessary for them to finish the job in the wars America is fighting today.

I urge every Member of our body to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, it's with great pleasure I yield such time as he may consume to my good colleague from Georgia, PHIL GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1483, to honor the service and sacrifice of the 14th Armored Division during World War II; and I thank my friend, the distinguished chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, IKE SKELTON of Missouri, for being an original cosponsor and also want to thank Representative CRITZ of Pennsylvania and Representative CONAWAY of Texas for their support.

As Americans learn about World War II, most are familiar with the Battle of the Bulge; yet few know about Hitler's last major offensive along the Western front. Operation Nordwind was Hitler's final attempt at pushing back the Allied march toward Germany. The Allies blocked the German counterattack, and the Germans began withdrawing to defensive positions. But victory came with a heavy price, Madam Speaker. Of the approximately 41,000 casualties, roughly 16,000 were from Allied forces.

Today, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring one armored division, the 14th, that played a vital part in stopping this offensive. Madam Speaker, the 14th Armored Division arrived in Marseilles, France, on October 29, 1944, and soon after participated in the liberation of the French province of Alsace that November. The 14th went on to enter Germany on December 6, 1944. In addition to its efforts in Operation Nordwind, the men of the 14th Armored Division liberated tens of thousands of Allied personnel from German captivity. Among them were thousands of Americans.

So celebrated is the legacy of the 14th, Madam Speaker, that the division has been distinguished and designated as a ''Liberating Unit'' by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in recognition of its liberation of civilians of many nationalities from concentration camps. All in all, Madam Speaker, in their selfless efforts to free those confined to these camps, 447 of the 14th's finest were killed in action, 1,998 were wounded in combat, and to this day, 442 are missing in action.

Madam Speaker, I came to know the storied history of the 14th Armored Division through my deputy district director, John O'Keefe, whose grandfather, Private First Class Norman Narsted, served in the 62nd Armored Infantry Battalion of the 14th Armored Division; and he, indeed, was killed in action on March 1, 1945. With John's help and that of the division's historian, Jim Langford, we were able to put together House Resolution 1483. It is especially timely given that the 14th

Armored Division Association will be holding its 45th annual reunion on September 8, and with the anniversary of the end of World War II right around the corner.

In honor of this occasion, Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me today in honoring the liberators.

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRITZ. Madam Speaker, I urge support of H. Res. 1483. I commend Dr. GINGREY for his leadership.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1483, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOMELAND SECURITY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4842) to authorize appropriations for the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal years 2011 and 2012, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4842

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 ''Homeland Security Science and Technology Authorization Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. References.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 201. Research prioritization and requirements; professional development; milestones and feedback.
Sec. 202. Testing, evaluation, and standards.
Sec. 203. External review.
Sec. 204. Office of Public-Private Partnerships.

TITLE III—REPORTS

Sec. 301. Directorate of Science and Technology strategic plan.
Sec. 302. Report on technology requirements.
Sec. 303. Report on venture capital organization.

TITLE IV—DIRECTORATE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

Sec. 401. Limitations on research.
Sec. 402. University-based centers.
Sec. 403. Review of university-based centers.
Sec. 404. Cybersecurity research and development.
Sec. 405. National Research Council study of cybersecurity incentives.
Sec. 406. Research on cyber compromise of infrastructure.
Sec. 407. Dual-use terrorist risks from synthetic genomics.
Sec. 408. Underwater tunnel security demonstration project.
Sec. 409. Threats research and development.
Sec. 410. Maritime domain awareness and maritime security technology test, evaluation, and transition capabilities.
Sec. 411. Rapid biological threat detection and identification.
Sec. 412. Educating the public about radiological threats.
Sec. 413. Rural resilience initiative.
Sec. 414. Sense of Congress regarding the need for interoperability standards for Internet protocol video surveillance technology.
Sec. 415. Homeland Security Science and Technology Fellows Program.
Sec. 416. Biological threat agent assay equivalency.
Sec. 417. Study of feasibility and benefit of expanding or establishing program to create a new cybersecurity capacity building track at certain institutions of higher education.
Sec. 418. Sense of Congress regarding centers of excellence.
Sec. 419. Assessment, research, testing, and evaluation of technologies to mitigate the threat of small vessel attack.
Sec. 420. Research and development projects.
Sec. 421. National Urban Security Technology Laboratory.
Sec. 422. Homeland security science and technology advisory committee.

TITLE V—DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

Sec. 501. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 502. Domestic Nuclear Detection Office oversight.
Sec. 503. Strategic plan and funding allocations for global nuclear detection architecture.
Sec. 504. Radiation portal monitor alternatives.
Sec. 505. Authorization of Securing the Cities Initiative.

TITLE VI—CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 601. Federally funded research and development centers.
Sec. 602. Elimination of Homeland Security Institute.
Sec. 603. GAO study of the implementation of the statutory relationship between the Department and the Department of Energy national laboratories.
Sec. 604. Technical changes.

TITLE VII—COMMISSION ON THE PROTECTION OF CRITICAL ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC INFRASTRUCTURES

Sec. 701. Commission on the Protection of Critical Electric and Electronic Infrastructures.

TITLE VIII—BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

Sec. 801. Ensuring research activities of the Department of Homeland Security include appropriate concepts of operation.
Sec. 802. Report on basic research needs for border and maritime security.
Sec. 803. Incorporating unmanned aerial vehicles into border and maritime airspace.
Sec. 804. Establishing a research program in tunnel detection.
Sec. 805. Research in document security and authentication technologies.
Sec. 806. Study on global positioning system technologies.
Sec. 807. Study of mobile biometric technologies at the border.
Sec. 808. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The term ''appropriate congressional committee'' means the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate having legislative jurisdiction under the rules of the House of Representatives or Senate, respectively, over the matter concerned.

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) DIRECTORATE.—The term ''Directorate'' means the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(5) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term ''Under Secretary'' means the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department.

SEC. 4. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a provision of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.).

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Under Secretary $1,121,664,000 for fiscal year 2011 and $1,155,313,920 for fiscal year 2012 for the necessary expenses of the Directorate.

TITLE II—MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 201. RESEARCH PRIORITIZATION AND REQUIREMENTS; PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT; MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

''SEC. 318. RESEARCH PRIORITIZATION AND REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, establish requirements for how basic and applied homeland security research shall be identified, prioritized, funded, tasked, and evaluated by the Directorate of Science and Technology, including the roles and responsibilities of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, the Under Secretary for Policy, the Under Secretary for Management, the Director of the Office of Risk Management and Analysis, the Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and the heads of operational components of the Department; and

''(2) to the greatest extent possible, seek to publicize the requirements for the purpose of informing the Federal, State, and local governments, first responders, and the private sector.

''(b) CONTENTS.—In the requirements, the Secretary shall—