

them susceptible to a failure triggered by a large storm event, an earthquake, progressive deterioration, or inadequate maintenance. Currently, States have identified approximately 3,400 dams as being deficient or unsafe—an increase of 33 percent since 1998.

Since the creation of the National Dam Safety Program in 1996, dam safety inspections have increased significantly. In addition, the program has provided funding to increase the amount and the quality of dam safety research and has increased the amount of direct assistance for training State officials and providing technical seminars and workshops.

Presently, many States lack the financial resources to effectively carry out the program and many State regulatory programs lack the support they require at a time when these critical program funds are truly needed. Clearly, there is a need for this program, the funds it provides, and the technical support it offers States.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge its approval.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KUHL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests for time. I would just like to thank my colleague from the other side of the aisle, Ms. BROWN, for her support of this bill and certainly to my colleagues Mr. MATHE-SON and Mr. ABERCROMBIE for their co-sponsorship of this bill; and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KUHL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4981, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5546) to designate the Federal courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina, as the "Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. Federal Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5546

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina, building number SC0017ZZ, shall be known and designated as the "Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

H.R. 5546, introduced by Representative BOB INGLIS of South Carolina, designates the United States Courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina, as the Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. Federal Courthouse. The bill honors former South Carolina Governor and U.S. Congressman Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.

In 1970, Governor Campbell's political career began with his election to the South Carolina House of Representatives, and later served in the South Carolina Senate. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1979 until his election as Governor in 1986.

As Governor of South Carolina, Campbell coordinated his State's response to Hurricane Hugo and lured large industry to the State. After two terms in office, Governor Campbell was prevented from seeking a third term by term limits.

In 2001, at the relatively young age of 61, Governor Campbell was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. Governor Campbell passed away after a severe heart attack on December 7, 2005.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant and a former Member of this Chamber. I support this legislation and encourage all my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5546, as amended, is a bill to designate the United States courthouse located in Greenville, South Carolina, as the Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., United States Courthouse. This bill, introduced by Mr. INGLIS, has bipartisan support from the South Carolina delegation.

Mr. Campbell was born in 1940 in Greenville, South Carolina. He attended public school in Greenville and graduated from the University of South Carolina. From 1970 to 1974, he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives. In 1975, he was appointed as Executive Assistant to Governor Jim Edwards. In 1976, he was elected to the State Senate; and in 1978 he was elected to the 96th Congress as a Republican from South Carolina. He served for three terms in Congress, and in 1987 he ran for Governor of South Carolina and served from 1987 to 1995. Carroll Campbell died in December, 2005, from the effects of Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. Campbell was known as the man who built the Republican Party in South Carolina to a dominant political force. In 1978, when Mr. Campbell head-

ed to Congress, he won assignment on the Appropriations Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. In 1980, he joined forces with Lee Atwater to engineer the primary victory of Ronald Reagan in South Carolina.

As Governor, Mr. Campbell realized that South Carolina had to become a modern State to compete in the world economy; and he revamped the State's tax code to make it more business friendly, which resulted in record economic growth. He was personally involved in bringing the BMW plant to upstate South Carolina. Campbell was continually active in the international arena trying to bring business to South Carolina.

Campbell's greatest challenge was dealing with Hurricane Hugo in 1989. He joined forces with South Carolina Mayor Joe Riley and planned how to deal with the storm. He was a decision leader, and his decisions to prepare and evacuate saved many lives.

Congressman Campbell served the citizens of South Carolina with devotion and energy. It is fitting and proper to honor his civic contributions with this designation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5546, as amended, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse located in Greenville, South Carolina, as the Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse. This bill, introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS), has the bipartisan support of the South Carolina delegation.

Carroll Campbell was born in 1940 in Greenville, South Carolina. He attended public schools in Greenville, and graduated from the University of South Carolina. From 1970 to 1974, he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives. In 1976, Governor Campbell was elected to the State Senate and, in 1978, he was elected to the 96th Congress, as a Republican from South Carolina. He served for three succeeding Congresses. In 1987, he ran for Governor of South Carolina and served as Governor from 1987 to 1995. As Governor, Campbell was personally involved in bringing a BMW plant to upstate South Carolina. Carroll Campbell passed away in December 2005.

Perhaps Campbell's greatest challenge as Governor was dealing with Hurricane Hugo in 1989. He joined forces with Charleston Mayor Joe Riley and methodically planned how to deal with the storm. He was a decision leader and his decisions to prepare and evacuate doubtlessly saved lives.

Governor Campbell served the citizens of South Carolina with devotion and boundless energy. It is fitting and proper to honor his civic contributions with this designation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5546, as amended.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, 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. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5546, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina, as the 'Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WILLIAM M. STEGER FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5606) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 221 and 211 West Ferguson Street in Tyler, Texas, as the "William M. Steger Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5606

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 221 and 211 West Ferguson Street in Tyler, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "William M. Steger Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William M. Steger Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) will each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

H.R. 5606, introduced by my good friends RALPH HALL and LOUIE GOHMERT of Texas, designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 221 and 211 West Ferguson Street in Tyler, Texas, as the William M. Steger Federal Building and United States Courthouse. This bill honors William Steger, who dedicated most of his life to Federal service.

Judge Steger's service began in 1941 when he joined the Army Air Corps the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor. By 1952, Judge Steger was a seasoned attorney and appointed to serve as the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas by President Eisenhower.

Judge Steger's career as a judge began in 1970 with an appointment to the Federal bench by President Nixon. During his tenure, he closed more than 6,500 cases, issued several landmark de-

terminations and was rarely reversed on an appeal. Judge Steger passed away June 4, 2006.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5606 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 221 West Ferguson Street in Tyler, Texas, as the William M. Steger Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge William Steger was born on August 22, 1920, in Dallas, Texas. He attended local schools and Baylor University. In 1941, the war interrupted his studies; and in 1942 he enlisted in the United States Army. After training as a pilot, he served in North Africa and flew 56 missions over North Africa and Italy in Spitfires, the famous British fighter plane.

Upon his return to Texas, he enrolled in South Methodist University as a pre-law student. In 1950, he graduated with honors from law school. Shortly after Eisenhower was elected, he appointed him to serve as the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. He served until 1959 and then entered private practice. He was the Republican nominee in the Texas Governor's race in 1960. President Nixon appointed him to the Federal bench in 1970, beginning his long and distinguished Federal judicial career.

He died in June of this year at age 85 and was known for his effective and judicial integrity and carried a heavy caseload even when he entered senior status. He was routinely described as an honest, ethical man and was a role model to teachers, his law clerks, lawyers, and fellow judges. It is both fitting and proper to honor the long public service of Judge Steger with this designation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my good friend.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my good friend, Mr. SHUSTER, yielding. I do rise today to speak in support of H.R. 5606, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 221 and 211 West Ferguson Street in Tyler as the William M. Steger Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse.

Immediately after Judge Steger's death, my good and long-time friend, Congressman RALPH HALL, had spoken to me about what I also had in my heart, and that is paying a tribute to Judge Steger by naming this Federal building for Judge Steger. I appreciate my friend, Mr. HALL, and his commitment to his old friend and also the respect we both had for Judge Steger.

Judge Steger was a heroic patriot, he was a caring father, he was a loving

husband, an evenhanded, clear-thinking, constitutionally understanding judge, and he was a personal mentor. He was a cherished friend.

After I finished the 4 years I owed the United States Army from a scholarship at A&M and my wife and I considered coming back to Tyler, Judge Steger was one of the first people I talked to about it. Judge Steger was the father of Reed Steger and husband of Ann Steger, and their son Reed was one of my little brother's very best friends.

I learned a great deal from Judge Steger. Most people never did really come to know all that he had done and what he was, but he was a Dallas native originally. He always wanted the opportunity to become a pilot; and when the Nation entered World War II, he took the chance. On November 9, 1942, he got his wings; and, after training, he was sent to Casablanca and flew 56 combat missions, for which he received an Air Medal and four oak leaf clusters. While later training other pilots, Captain Steger also tested the first U.S. jet airplanes. If judged only by his service here, he would be counted as a hero, but he was much more than that.

Once his Nation was secure, Bill Steger went back to school, received his law degree from Southern Methodist University Law School, and then he engaged in private practice in Longview and Tyler and headed up numerous east Texas campaign clubs for a gentleman named Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was running for president. After the election, President Eisenhower appointed Judge Steger in 1953 to the position of U.S. Attorney for east Texas at the very young age of 32.

Judge Steger was up to the task. He became a Federal District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas in December, 1970, after President Richard Nixon nominated him.

He did truly love being a jurist. He was a hardworking, dedicated, cerebral, no-nonsense constitutional constructionist judge, whose discerning intellect could always cut straight to the heart of any issue. I know. I tried cases in front of this great judge.

In 1987, Judge Steger assumed senior active status duty, but since there still needed cases to be handled, Judge Steger stepped in and stood in the gap. December 1, 2005, marked 35 years on the Federal bench for Judge Steger. Since his appointment in 1970, he had handled more than 15,000 cases.

Judge Steger not only made his home in Tyler, Texas, a better place, but he changed Texas politics. In 1960, he and a good friend debated as to which one should run for Governor and which one should run for Senator. Their goal was to bring the Republican Party into popularity in the State of Texas. Because Texas was conservative, it seemed to Judge Steger that it would be a good fit, but he was blazing a trail.

He ended up being the one to run for Governor against a very popular John Connolly. Judge Steger's good friend,