

The Senate Judiciary Committee raised concerns about the drafting of section 917, which enhanced criminal penalties for individuals who fail to follow Coast Guard orders to “heave to” and stop their boat when they are smuggling people into the United States or when the incident results in a death, an attempt to kill, or a kidnapping. The Senate amendment clarifies those penalties and corrects cross-references in the original bill.

The other concern raised by the Senate Judiciary Committee is if the Coast Guard uses the subpoena authority in this act without coordinating that action with the Attorney General, it could compromise a criminal investigation. The Senate amendment addresses that concern by requiring the Coast Guard to coordinate its subpoenas under this act with the Attorney General.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the chairmen of the full committee and subcommittee on this legislation. It is vitally important to the State of Alaska and to the Coast Guard.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOUNT STEVENS AND TED STEVENS ICEFIELD DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 3802) to designate a mountain and icefield in the State of Alaska as the “Mount Stevens” and “Ted Stevens Icefield”, respectively, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I want to thank the gentleman for bringing this resolution up. This is in recognition of Senator Ted Stevens, who yesterday we laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery, for his service to the United States of America; and the Air Force at that time, flying for the Flying Tigers; receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross; serving in the Senate for 40 years; and serving this Nation with great honor. This is just a small tribute to his service to the great State of Alaska by naming a mountain and actually a glacier field after Ted Stevens and the great efforts he did for the State of Alaska.

It is an honor to have this done tonight, and I thank the gentleman for

bringing this legislation up, and I thank the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3802

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 “Mount Stevens and Ted Stevens Icefield Designation Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Theodore “Ted” Fulton Stevens, who began serving in the Senate 9 years after Alaska was admitted to Statehood, represented the people of the State of Alaska with distinction in the Senate for over 40 years from 1968 to 2009 and played a significant role in the transformation of the State of Alaska from an impoverished territory to a full-fledged State through the assistance he provided in building energy facilities, hospitals and clinics, roads, docks, airports, water and sewer facilities, schools, and other community facilities in the State of Alaska, which earned him recognition as “Alaskan of the Century” from the Alaska Legislature in 2000;

(2) Ted Stevens distinguished himself as a transport pilot during World War II in support of the “Flying Tigers” of the United States Army Air Corps, 14th Air Force, earning 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses and other decorations for his skill and bravery;

(3) Ted Stevens, after serving as a United States Attorney in the territory of Alaska, came to Washington, District of Columbia in 1956 to serve in the Eisenhower Administration in the Department of the Interior, where he was a leading force in securing the legislation that led to the admission of Alaska as the 49th State on January 3, 1959, and then as Solicitor of the Department of the Interior;

(4) in 1961, Ted Stevens returned to the State of Alaska and, in 1964, was elected to the Alaska House of Representatives, where he was subsequently elected as Speaker pro tempore and majority leader until his appointment on December 24, 1968, to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator E.L. Bartlett;

(5) Ted Stevens, the longest-serving Republican Senator in the history of the Senate, served as President pro tempore of the Senate from 2003 through 2007 and as President pro tempore emeritus from 2008 to 2009, and over the course of his career in the Senate, Ted Stevens served as assistant Republican leader, Chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation;

(6) Ted Stevens worked tirelessly for the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), which provided for the conveyance of approximately 44,000,000 acres of land in the State of Alaska to the Aleut, Eskimo, and Indian peoples and created Native Corporations to secure the long-term economic, cultural, and political empowerment of the Native peoples of the State of Alaska;

(7) Ted Stevens was a leader in shaping the communications policies of the United States, as he helped to establish the spectrum auction policy, negotiated the Telecommunications Act of 1996, authored the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 (47 U.S.C. 309 note; Public Law 109-171), and passionately advocated for the connection of rural America to the rest of the world and to improve the lives of the people of the United States through the use of telemedicine and distance learning;

(8) Ted Stevens was a conservationist who championed the safe development of the natural resources of the United States, as illustrated by his authorship of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (43 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), which established the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and led to a reduction in the dominance of foreign fishing fleets in the fisheries of the United States, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-479; 120 Stat. 3575), which established conservation measures designed to end overfishing, and the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act (16 U.S.C. 1826a et seq.), which provided for the denial of entry into ports of the United States and the imposition of sanctions on vessels carrying out large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation;

(9) Ted Stevens was committed to health and fitness in his personal life and in his legislative accomplishments, as illustrated by his authorship of the Ted Stevens Amateur and Olympic Sports Act (36 U.S.C. 220501 et seq.), his encouragement of providing equality to female athletes through the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), and his leadership in improving physical education programs in schools through the Carol M. White Physical Education Program (20 U.S.C. 7261 et seq.);

(10) Ted Stevens unconditionally supported the needs of the Armed Forces of the United States through visits to soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and Coast Guardsmen in every major military conflict and war zone where United States military personnel have been assigned during his service in the Senate, including Vietnam, Kuwait, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and in his role as Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations for more than 20 years;

(11) Ted Stevens was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather who worked to promote family-friendly policies in the Federal government;

(12) Ted Stevens was well-respected for reaching across the aisle to forge bipartisan alliances and enjoyed many close friendships with colleagues in both political parties and with his staff, who were deeply loyal to him; and

(13) the designation of the unnamed highest peak in the State of Alaska, along with an icefield in the Chugach National Forest in that State, in honor of Ted Stevens would be a fitting tribute to his honorable life and legacy.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF MOUNT STEVENS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Board on Geographic Names (referred to in this Act as the “Board”) shall designate the unnamed, 13,895-foot peak in the Alaska Range in Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska, located at latitude 62.920469308 and longitude -151.066510314, as the “Mount Stevens”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Mount Stevens”.

SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF TED STEVENS ICEFIELD.

(a) DEFINITION OF ICEFIELD.—In this section, the term “icefield” means the icefield in the northern Chugach National Forest in the State of Alaska—

(1) comprising approximately 8,340 square miles, as delineated by the map entitled “Ice Field Name Proposal in Honor of Stevens” dated September 24, 2010, as prepared by the Forest Service and available for inspection at Forest Service headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia; and

(2) including the Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Nelchina, Tazlina, Valdez, and Shoup Glaciers.

(b) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall designate the icefield as the “Ted Stevens Icefield”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the icefield shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Ted Stevens Icefield”.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK, HOST OF THE 2012 MACCABI GAMES

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. I rise to express my support for the JCC Maccabi Games, which will be held in 2012 in Rockland County, New York. The JCC Maccabi Games is an amazing event where thousands of Jewish teams meet, compete, and learn the values of sportsmanship. 2012 will also be the 40th anniversary of the massacre at the Munich Olympic Games. I can remember the moment as if it were yesterday when, on September 5, 1972, 11 athletes and coaches representing the State of Israel were taken hostage and ultimately killed by terrorists. The Rockland JCC Maccabi Games will commemorate the solemn event. It is important to note that nearly 38 years after the Munich massacre, the International Olympic Committee has yet to memorialize these individuals with a moment of silence at the Olympic Games. This should happen, and I will introduce a resolution to encourage the International Olympic Committee in the next Congress to hold a minute of silence at the Olympic Games in 2012 and to urge that all future Olympics honor the Munich 11.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Rockland County, New York, which will host the 2012 Maccabi Games and look forward to joining with the community in celebrating the sport and friendship which these games are about.

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HONORING ROBERT D. GRIFFITH ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA RECREATION AND PARK SOCIETY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has given 33 years of his life to the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society.

Robert D. Griffith is the executive director of the association of more than 1,600 members who provide recreation and parks programs and services to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through Federal, State and local recreation and park agencies.

During his tenure, he was instrumental in the passage of the statewide Growing Greener 1 and 2 funding programs; and worked on another statewide funding program for parks, recreation and conservation through the Renew Growing Greener Coalition.

He headed up the Governor’s Conference on Recreation, Parks and Leisure in 1990 and has assisted in the development of the State’s comprehensive recreation plans through the State Recreation and Park Advisory Committee and the Citizens Recreation Advisory Council.

Bob is a veteran serving as commanding officer for six different units at naval reserve centers in Altoona, Ebensburg and McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Recently, Bob made the decision to retire from his position with the Recreation and Park Society. The State and its citizens will miss his leadership and stewardship of our parks. He deserves our thanks and our commendation.

HONORING UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

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

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the University of Wyoming Athletics Hall of Fame Class of 2010.

This year’s inductees include Norwegian skiers Steinar Hybertsen and Staale Engen, who was also recognized for his accomplishments in track and field along with Karen Sanford Gall of Casper, Wyoming.

Cowboy wrestler Jerry Frude of Laramie is inducted alongside football players Bob Jacobs of Bozeman, Montana, and Chuck Lamson of Ames, Iowa.

And rounding out this year’s class is the 1966 Pokes football team that won the Western Athletic Conference title,

then finished with a 10–1 record by beating Florida State 28–20 in the Sun Bowl.

I extend my congratulations to all the student-athletes voted into the University of Wyoming Hall of Fame Class of 2010 on their outstanding accomplishments and their inspiration to Wyoming’s community of fans.

Powder River Let’r Buck and Go Pokes.

A LOOK BACK AT THE 111TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, we were assured of a number of things when this Congress started. For one thing, the swamp was going to be drained. We were told that. There have been a lot of allegations. There’s been no draining of anything.

We were told this would be the most open Congress in history. And yet, instead, the exact opposite. For the first time in the history of the United States Congress, we have gone right up, and as I understand we’re not going to be back in session before this election, we will have gone through this entire Congress without having a single open rule for a vote, where anybody could make any amendments.

The old saying is, “Democracy ensures that people are governed no better than they deserve.” The people have deserved better. They deserve bipartisan. When one chairman, DINGELL, wanted to make a bipartisan approach to a bill, he was eliminated. We deserve better. And may God grant we get it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. FILNER, and to include therein extraneous material, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$3,259.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 553. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to prevent the over-classification of homeland security and other information and to promote the sharing of unclassified homeland security and other information, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1177. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of five United States Army 5-Star Generals, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry “Hap” Arnold, and Omar Bradley, alumni of the United