

the same team with Casey and Samantha. Even today there are kids who tease me or call me by a boy's name or ignore me altogether. This makes me feel crummy. Then I remember that the kids who get to know me usually want to be my friend. They say that I am one of the nicest girls in school.

I don't mind being different. Different is special. I think what matters most is what a person is like inside. And inside, I am happy. I am having fun. I am proud. I am Jazz.

PENN STATE'S CONTRIBUTION TO CYBER AND DIGITAL MANUFACTURING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am very excited to be on the floor this morning to talk about digital manufacturing and how that impacts the things that we make. This is a quantum leap in manufacturing: allowing objects to be rapidly printed and, in the case of cyber manufacturing, printed remotely.

Since 2009, I have proudly represented Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District, which is the largest geographically in the Commonwealth. It is also the home to Penn State University's main campus in State College, Pennsylvania, as well as to the Behrend campus in Erie County, and the DuBois campus in Clearfield County.

Over my time in Congress, I have had the opportunity to see firsthand how the university is leading in the field of digital manufacturing in areas that range from 3D bioprinting to cyber manufacturing—robotics and automation.

Portions of the Fifth Congressional District have a long history in the powdered metal industry. In fact, St. Mary's in Elk County, as well as in Cameron County, an adjoining county, have been known for years as the powdered metal capital of the world. A few months ago, I visited Penn State to take a look at their work in the field of additive metal manufacturing, which takes place in the university's applied research laboratory CIMP-3D lab. It was amazing to watch metal parts be created using what amounts to a 3D printer, and it is easy to see how this new technology will revolutionize careers in the powdered metal industry, which has meant so much to our region.

In the same vein, I have been so impressed with the university's efforts in hosting an additive manufacturing challenge for small businesses. The challenge will award five companies \$40,000 to work with faculty and staff at Penn State CIMP-3D on projects to demonstrate this amazing technology.

Mr. Speaker, beyond the dividends that these new innovations are paying for the industries which drive America's economy, this research is also benefiting our national defense. Penn State is currently working with the

United States Naval Air Systems Command to 3D-print, -qualify, and -certify a critical safety item—in other words, an important part of a Department of Defense vehicle—in titanium. This part will be flown in an aircraft next month and will be the first 3D-printed part to have gone through the entire process to become flight certified and tested in the military.

Now, I commend the pioneers of this exciting new technology from universities such as my alma mater, Penn State, but also universities such as Georgia Tech and Virginia Tech, along with companies such as the aircraft engine manufacturer, Pratt & Whitney, in helping students prepare for what are certainly the careers of the future.

Mr. Speaker, as co-chairman of the Congressional Career and Technical Education Caucus, I spend a lot of time visiting schools, visiting our high schools, secondary schools, and post-secondary schools that are providing training to greater opportunity. It is exciting to go into specifically high schools and see where this digital manufacturing—this additive manufacturing using the 3D printers and various types of materials—is now present in our high schools.

I appreciate the partnership that Penn State has had working with not just business and industry, but the collaborative work with our high schools to begin to introduce and to grow this new innovation in manufacturing and to introduce this to young learners, many of whom, I believe, are going to go on and will find great family-sustaining jobs through that type of career and technical education training, being exposed to the very newest form of innovation for manufacturing.

Some of them will go on to work for businesses and industries. Who knows? Some of them will become entrepreneurs and return to a day of cottage industries. Some of our most amazing discoveries have happened in basements, garages, and spare bedrooms where entrepreneurs have developed and invented. With the use of digital manufacturing, a return to cottage industries is, quite frankly, something that I think is going to happen in an overwhelming way as often entrepreneurs take that innovation and are able to do some very specific product development and manufacturing targeting, maybe some specific niche markets.

So I am very excited in how technology relating to career and educational training and information technology, as it relates to digital manufacturing or additive manufacturing, is going to have a very positive impact on our citizens, our families, our businesses, and, quite frankly, the competitiveness of our Nation.

SOLUTION TO FLOODING IN HOUSTON, TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is a common refrain that you, I, and many others are quite familiar with. It is: but for the grace of God, there go I.

This refrain has significant meaning to all of us. I have used this refrain myself. I used it when it came to the East Coast and Sandy, the hurricane. I used it when it came to Flint and lead in the water. I have used it when we had the hurricane visit New Orleans—I am talking about Katrina. And I am using it as it relates to Puerto Rico. But for the grace of God, there go I.

But I will tell you, it takes on an even greater meaning when you become the subject of the refrain.

Mr. Speaker, I rise now because in Houston, Texas, over the last 2 years, we have had significant flooding. Over the last 2 years, in Houston, Texas, we had the Memorial Day flood. That flood created about \$3 billion worth of damage. This year, we have had the tax day flood, which created about \$5 billion. Combined, the two floods totaled \$8 billion in damages.

We have had lives lost in Houston, Texas: four lives estimated for the Memorial Day flood; eight lives for the tax day flood. Lives have been lost.

But for the grace of God, there go I. And I have a greater understanding of what it means because of the way this has impacted the people in my city and in my State.

Mr. Speaker, they are citizens of this country. I come to the floor today with a hue and cry, an appeal that we do something about these circumstances because this will not be the last flood that will take place in Houston, Texas.

There is a possible solution to some of the problems. I don't know that we could ever eliminate all of the flooding problems in Houston, Texas. But I do know that the Corps of Engineers has projects that are already on their docket, on their agenda; and if these projects are properly addressed, we can mitigate a good deal of this flooding.

These projects that the Corps has would cost us about \$311 million to complete. One such project is the Brays project. We authorized this in 1990, and we are projected to finish it in 2021.

Mr. Speaker, it didn't take that long to create the Erie Canal. It took us 4 years to complete the Golden Gate Bridge; the Hoover Dam was 5 years; the Erie Canal was 8 years. And it only took us about 8 years—maybe 10, by some estimates—to put a person on the Moon. Surely, we could have completed these projects sooner.

This bill, H.R. 5025, will accord us \$311 million to finish these projects so that we can save lives, so that we can save money; and the bill, if properly implemented with the creation of these projects and the completion of them, will also create jobs. More than 6,000 jobs are estimated to be created.

So I come before my colleagues today asking that you kindly sign on to H.R. 5025. It is an opportunity for us to do something to help somebody, to help

those who are in harm's way and will continue to be in harm's way as long as they live in Houston, Texas, one of the great American cities. But I do believe that we can do this.

And while it may not be enough to eliminate all flooding, I live by the basic premise that when there are times in your life when you cannot do enough, when no matter how much you do, you will not do enough, I live by the premise that you do all that you can.

We can do more. We can do something to prevent a good deal of this flooding, save some lives, and create some jobs.

Finally this: I would remind my colleagues that Dr. King was imminently correct when he called to our attention that the truest measure of the person is not where you stand in times of comfort and convenience, but where do you stand in times of challenge and controversy? Challenge and controversy. When you have got cities with lead in the water, when you have got bankruptcy confronting one of that territories that is within our sphere, when you have got a city that is flooding continuously, where do you stand?

This is an opportunity for us to show that we stand with the people who are in need of help.

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 28 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day. Lead us this day in Your ways that our Nation might be guided along the roads of peace, justice, and goodwill.

Grant strength and wisdom to our Speaker and the Members of both the people's House and the Senate, to our President and his cabinet, and to our Supreme Court.

Bless as well the moral and military leaders of our country, and may those who are the captains of business, industry, and unions learn to work together toward the mutual benefit of all.

During the contentious times of campaign season, help us all to be our best selves and worthy of the freedoms our constitutional form of government guarantees.

May all that is done within the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. 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, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York 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 PRO TEMPORE.

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

CONGRATULATING CHAIRMAN MAC THORNBERRY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, from 10 a.m. yesterday until nearly 3 a.m. this morning, the House Committee on Armed Services marked up the fiscal year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act, NDAA.

Under the able leadership of Chairman MAC THORNBERRY, the committee diligently executed the most important duty of Congress: to provide for the common defense. This bipartisan legislation strengthens our military and protects American families from new and emerging threats.

Additionally, this legislation fully resources our servicemembers, prioritizes cyber initiatives, and reforms our military healthcare system.

The NDAA also stands up for South Carolina by continuing construction for the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication facility, MOX, at the Savannah River Site and prohibits the transfer of terrorists from Guantanamo to American soil.

I am grateful to Chairman THORNBERRY, Ranking Member ADAM SMITH, my colleagues on the Committee on Armed Services, and dedicated staff members, especially Kevin Gates, Pete Villano, Neve Schadler, Katherine Sutton, and Lindsay Kavanaugh.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and may the President, by his actions, never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Sexual Assault Awareness Month and in strong support of the Campus Accountability and Safety Act, bipartisan legislation that I authored with Congressman MEEHAN.

Sexual assault is truly a crisis on our college campuses, where a survey last year indicated that 23 percent of female students are victims.

In 2013, we passed the Campus SaVE Act, which I authored. It ensures campuses adopt clear, comprehensive procedures to investigate and report accurate statistics on sexual assault.

But this is not enough. One person becomes a victim of assault every 107 seconds in America. That is over 300,000 a year. Our bill would require a national survey of students to identify key risk factors for sexual assault and evaluate best practices to reduce sexual violence. The bill would also provide resources for victims of sexual assault, including confidential advisers.

These are commonsense reforms that will make a world of difference by keeping our students safer on our college campuses.

FARMERS AIDED BY CROP INSURANCE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, just last month, prune growers in the Sacramento Valley of California were pretty optimistic about 2016. For the first time in a while, they saw some relief from the drought, and though crop prices were down, the little prunes on the trees gave hope for a healthy harvest with an estimated value of up to \$120 million for the year.

Now, just a few weeks later, these same farmers are questioning whether there will even be a harvest following