TRIBUTES TO HON. EDWARD E. KAUFMAN

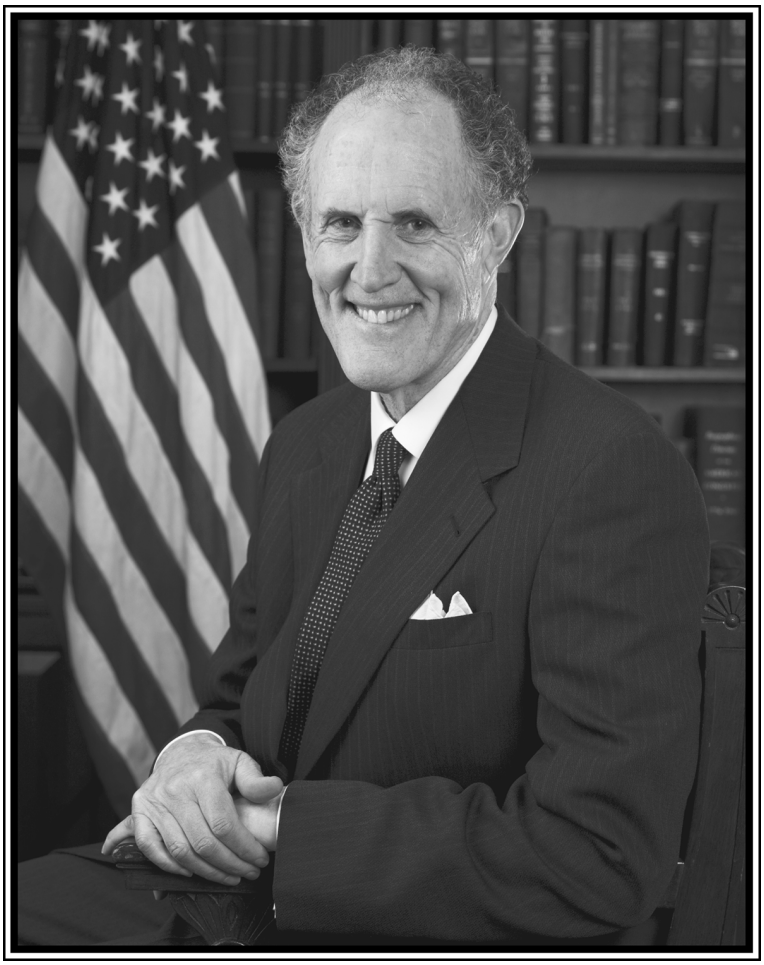
AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

Edward E. Kaufman

U.S. SENATOR FROM DELAWARE

TRIBUTES

IN THE CONGRESS OF
THE UNITED STATES



Edward E. Kaufman

S. Doc. 111–33

Tributes
Delivered in Congress

Edward E. Kaufman

United States Senator
2009–2010

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 2012

Compiled under the direction
of the
Joint Committee on Printing

CONTENTS

	Page
Biography	v
Farewell to the Senate	ix
Proceedings in the Senate:	
Tributes by Senators:	
Akaka, Daniel K., of Hawaii	17
Alexander, Lamar, of Tennessee	10
Burris, Roland W., of Illinois	9
Conrad, Kent, of North Dakota	14
Durbin, Richard, of Illinois	16
Enzi, Michael B., of Wyoming	15
Harkin, Tom, of Iowa	12
Levin, Carl, of Michigan	3
Reed, Jack, of Rhode Island	13
Reid, Harry, of Nevada	8, 11
Stabenow, Debbie, of Michigan	7
Warner, Mark R., of Virginia	5, 9, 14

BIOGRAPHY

TED was formerly the U.S. Senator from Delaware.

He is a senior lecturing fellow at the Duke University Law School.

He is cochair of the Delaware STEM Council, serves on the board of directors of the Institute for International Education, the Ministry of Caring, and Children and Families First, the board of trustees of Wesley College, and the University of Delaware Engineering College's Advisory Council.

He was the chair of the Congressional Oversight Committee of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).

TED arrived in the Senate with significant experience, having served 22 years on the staff of U.S. Senator Joseph Biden, 19 years as chief of staff, and taught about the Congress at the Duke University School of Law and Duke's Sanford School of Public Policy for almost 20 years. He used that experience to his advantage. Less than a month after arriving in the Senate, he introduced the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act with Senators Patrick Leahy (D–VT) and Chuck Grassley (R–IA). The bipartisan legislation, signed into law by President Obama on May 20, 2009, strengthens the tools and increases the resources available to Federal prosecutors to combat financial fraud.

TED remained a leading voice in the financial debate, successfully pushing the Securities and Exchange Commission to strengthen its short selling rules and advance market structure reforms in such areas as high frequency trading. He was extremely active in trying to solve the problem of financial institutions deemed "too-big-to-fail," calling for a reimposition of the Glass-Steagall Act, which would separate commercial and investment banking activities.

Along with Senator Sherrod Brown (D–OH), TED in April introduced the SAFE Banking Act of 2010, which would cap the size of banks based on their assets and liabilities. His provisions on health care fraud enforcement, which expanded the Government's capacity to investigate waste, fraud, and abuse in government and private health care, were included in the historic health care bill.

Initially appointed to two committees—the Judiciary Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee—TED was assigned to two more panels in March 2010: the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Armed Services Committee. He was the first Delaware Senator to serve on the latter committee.

He was also assigned to the Impeachment Committees of Federal judges Samuel B. Kent and G. Thomas Porteous, Jr.

TED was one of the leading Senate voices supporting international press freedom, public diplomacy, and an expanded civilian role in counterinsurgency operations. He coauthored the only piece of legislation on Iran signed into law in 2010: the Victims of Iranian Censorship (VOICE) Act, which supported increased U.S. broadcasting in Iran, as well as the development of Internet censorship circumvention tools.

TED made three trips to Afghanistan and Pakistan and four trips to Iraq while in office, as well as two visits to Israel and the West Bank, and trips to Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Egypt, Turkey, and Syria. During those trips, he met with U.S. troops and military leaders, as well as regional officials, including Afghan President Hamid Karzai, Iraqi Prime Minister Maliki, Pakistan President Zardari, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, Lebanon Prime Minister Hariri, Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan, and Syrian President Assad.

As the Senate's only Member to have worked as an engineer, TED was especially active in promoting the expansion of "STEM" (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education. He was able to secure $400,000 to fund research and extension grants for women and minorities in STEM fields in a spending bill signed into law on October 16, 2009. In April 2010, TED received the American Society of Mechanical Engineering's prestigious President's Award, presented to companies and individuals who have made significant contributions to the engineering profession. On December 21, 2010, the America COMPETES Act was signed into law, which includes TED's STEM Education Coordination Act which provides overall coordination of Federal programs and activities in support of STEM education. He received the Duke University Engineering School's Distinguished Alumni Award for 2011.

He was the keynote speaker at the 2010 graduation convocations of the University of Delaware and University of Pennsylvania Engineering Schools. He was keynote speaker at the 2010 annual meeting of the Engineering Deans Insti-

tute. He received the Leadership Award from the A. James Clark Engineering School at the University of Maryland.

A former Federal employee, TED went to the floor each week to honor a wide variety of Federal employees, from a lawyer at the Securities and Exchange Commission to a technician in the National Guard. During his term he made floor statements on the accomplishments of 100 Federal workers.

On April 13, 2010, TED authored and introduced S. 3196, the Pre-Election Presidential Transition Act of 2010, along with Senators Voinovich, Akaka, and Lieberman. The bill authorizes the government to provide office space, equipment, and an array of services to major Presidential contenders automatically, once they have been nominated at their conventions (and authorizes separate private funds for the candidates to use for the costs of any salaries and travel expenses). The Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent on September 24. It was debated in the House on September 29 and passed by voice vote on September 30. It was then presented to the White House and signed into law by President Obama on October 15 (P.L. 111–283).

TED was born on March 15, 1939, in Philadelphia, PA, to Helen Carroll and Manuel Kaufman. He graduated from Duke University with a B.S. in mechanical engineering. He later earned an M.B.A. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1966, TED moved to Delaware to work for the DuPont Company, and in 1972, joined Joe Biden's long-shot U.S. Senate campaign on a volunteer basis. He began working full time for Joe Biden in 1973, and 3 years later, became Senator Biden's chief of staff—a job he held for 19 years.

Since 1991, TED has taught a number of courses at the Duke University's School of Law, Sanford School of Public Policy and Fuqua School of Business.

From 1995 until 2008, TED was a board member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), the independent, autonomous, Federal entity responsible for all U.S. Government and Government-sponsored nonmilitary international broadcasting. He was appointed to the BBG by Presidents Clinton and Bush and was confirmed by the Senate for four terms.

He lives with Lynne, his wife of over 50 years, in Wilmington, DE. They have three children, Kelly Lance, Murry Pierce, and Meg Hartley, and seven grandchildren.

Farewell to the Senate

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I love the Senate. It is not always a beautiful thing, and surely it is not a picture of a well-oiled machine, but years ago I found a home here. As my colleagues know, I first came to the Senate in 1973 as an aide to a young man who had won a stunning and very improbable election against a respected incumbent. At that campaign victory party 38 years ago—I can remember it as if it was yesterday—I thought to myself I would never again believe that anything is impossible.

In the intervening 37 years I have seen a lot of campaigns. I never saw one that was as big an upset as Joe Biden's. When I started working for Joe Biden that year, I told the DuPont Company—that is where I worked—I would take a 1-year leave of absence. I stayed for 22 years.

I will soon be leaving the Senate. I am grateful beyond words to have gone through much of Joe Biden's Senate career as his chief of staff and observed his career first hand. I can say if my Senate career had ended then, if I had not been called on to serve as his successor, that experience, helping to represent Delawareans and fighting for the values that Joe Biden and I shared, would have been more than fulfilling enough. I would have been happy.

I thank our leader, Harry Reid, who is most responsible for the most historic, productive Congress since FDR. I thank my committee chairs. They have been great to me: Pat Leahy, John Kerry, Carl Levin, and Joe Lieberman. I especially want to thank my senior Delaware colleague, Senator Carper, for whom I have the greatest respect and who has helped me tremendously during my last 2 years in all manner of issues. I know I am going to alienate some of the Senators, but he is without a doubt the best senior Senator in the entire Senate.

After almost four decades, I think I finally got used to the unpredictable rhythms of the Senate. In the short time since I was sworn in last January, the Senate has seen heated debate over a basic principle under which this body functions—

the filibuster. All Members are frustrated with the slower pace, and they are right to be frustrated when good bills, important bills that promise to help millions of Americans, are blocked for the wrong reasons.

But rule changes should be considered in the light of the fact, which we all know, that the Senate is not the House of Representatives. It serves a very different constitutional purpose, and the existence of the filibuster remains important to ensuring the balanced government the Framers envisioned.

Indeed, the history of the Senate is that of a struggle between compromise and intransigence. But this is the place where we protect political minorities. This is the place where we make sure the fast train of the majority doesn't overrun the minority. While I think there are changes, and good changes, that are being considered, I do think the filibuster should remain at 60 votes because during the long struggle in the Senate, certain traditions have been adhered to by Members on both sides of the aisle. Whenever anyone moves to change one of those traditions in a way that may diminish the comity under which this body must function, I believe they should do it very carefully. I know my colleagues will do that.

Regardless, I continue to have faith that out of the debates in the Senate, the fights we are having now, out of the frustrations of some of the intransigence of others, we will eventually find our way toward the next great compromises we need to solve many of our problems, compromises that will keep America great.

I am incredibly proud of the opportunity I have had to work on important issues during the brief service I have had in the Senate. I feel especially privileged to have served in this historic Congress, when there were so many great challenges facing this country. I have been hanging out in this place since 1973. There has not been another Congress like the 111th, one where we have dealt with more issues. During my first month in office, more than 700,000 Americans lost their jobs on the heels of the economic collapse in late 2008.

People are wondering why are people upset? How soon they forget. Less than 2 years ago, 700,000 people lost their jobs in a month, and it was not the first month and it was not the last month. Action by the Federal Government to stop further decline was critical—and we acted. I am proud of my vote on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. I believe the ARRA worked to arrest the financial free fall

to jump start the economy—and if I had another hour and a half, I would show my charts and graphs to demonstrate it.

All across Delaware I have seen the benefits of this law—the investments in infrastructure and education and new technologies for our future, and I met with the people whose jobs were saved or who found new employment that flowed from these investments.

We succeeded in passing many other initiatives to foster growth and to bring much needed help to those who have been hit hardest by the recession, which was my No. 1 job in the Senate. As Senator Carper knows, it is all about jobs, jobs, jobs. We actually did a great many things that I firmly believe helped make us a stronger country.

As you know, as you grow older you realize that life is not about what you accomplish or about winning. It is about having tried, and I feel good that I tried my very best.

I was so pleased to work with Senators Leahy and Grassley on the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act, to chair oversight hearings in the Judiciary Committee on law enforcement efforts to pursue financial fraud associated with the financial crisis, and to sit with my friend, Senator Carl Levin, as he and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations held hearings on financial fraud. I was honored to be a part, as were all of my colleagues, of two Supreme Court confirmation hearings for Justices Sotomayor and Elena Kagan.

I had the distinct honor, and it is a true honor, of serving on the Foreign Relations Committee with Chairman John Kerry and Ranking Member Dick Lugar, as well as on the Armed Services Committee with Chairman Levin and Senator John McCain.

I made two trips to Israel and the Middle East, three trips to Afghanistan and Pakistan, and four trips to Iraq in the last 18 months. I know a number of things: No. 1, we must build our civilian capability for engaging in counter-insurgency, and in this Congress we passed legislation to enhance civil-military unity of effort through joint training at Camp Atterbury.

Along with Senator Brownback, I cofounded the Senate Caucus on Global Internet Freedom to promote greater access to freedom of expression and freedom of press online.

I also highlighted the importance of U.S. public diplomacy efforts, especially international broadcasting. As you know, I served on the board for 13 years—there is nothing more im-

portant in our battle than international broadcasting and public diplomacy. I sought to raise the awareness of the limitations on press freedom in countries such as China and Iran through the passage of resolutions and have coauthored legislation funding the development of Internet censorship circumvention technology in Iran—getting around the jamming that Iran is doing to deny its citizens the right to get information on the Internet.

I have also had the privilege of working to promote science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, or STEM, education during my time in the Senate. As a former engineer, I know first hand the importance of STEM education.

I spent much of my career in government service, and I decided early in my term to come to the Senate floor each week and recognize the contribution made to this country by our Federal employees. I honored 100 great Federal employees from this desk, sharing their stories and accomplishments with my colleagues and the American people, and I am very pleased that Senator Warner from Virginia is going to be taking that on when I leave. I could not have left it to a better person.

Last but not least, I have tried my hardest to be a voice for the average investor and to work for financial accountability and stability so our economy can thrive. That is what it is about. We can't thrive if we don't have credibility in the markets. I offered legislation with my good friend, Senator Johnny Isakson, to curb abusive short selling. I gave a number of speeches on this floor, from this desk, calling for the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a comprehensive review of equity market structure and high-frequency trading and to advance reforms that promote clear and transparent markets—not always clear and transparent to everybody listening. As I said from the floor dozens of times, it is critical that we preserve the credibility of our markets, one of our Nation's crown jewels, if our grandchildren are to live in the most economically powerful country in the world.

Finally, I repeatedly highlighted from the Senate floor the importance of the problem of too big to fail in the financial reform debate, working with my good friend, Senator Sherrod Brown, to offer the Brown-Kaufman amendment. We made the good fight but, again, trying was better than succeeding—not better but the alternative to succeeding, and I thank every Senator who voted for that amendment. I am proud of that. While our amendment was not agreed to, I

will ever be proud of the opportunity to work with Senator Chris Dodd and participate in Senate debate on financial reform.

I could not have achieved anything—and I genuinely mean anything—during my term without the help and hard work of my excellent staff. I spoke early this week about the staff. They are vital to our work. I am going to tell you as someone who spent years delivering staff work and now someone who has been a consumer, I am more impressed than ever with my staff, and with Senate staffs and the job they do.

I want the American people to understand that one of the reasons I love the Senate is because it is filled with intelligent, hard-working people who are passionate about serving this country. This goes for Members and staff alike. The Senate is a magnet for those who feel called to public service. It is the destiny for countless improbable journeys. Our constitutional Framers would have been relieved to see this noble experiment working, to know that in the Senate today we serve a farmer from Big Sandy, a realtor from Cobb County, a mayor from Lincoln, a former Army Ranger from Cranston, a social worker from Baltimore, and a doctor from Casper.

All of them are here for the same reason as the other Senators—because they love this country and their communities dearly and want to give back. Their paths to public service may have been different in their first steps just like mine was, but they converged here and this is what continues to sustain my faith in the Senate.

Here this leg in my improbable journey comes to an end. Although I leave the Senate as a Member, I will not be leaving the Senate behind. I will continue to teach about the institution to my students and encourage them to pursue their own path to public service. I will continue to speak out on issues that I worked on here because that important work, as always, goes on.

I love the Senate, and I will always cherish the unlikely opportunity I had to serve Delaware as its Senator. With deep gratitude to those who worked with me and stood by me through my journey—to my staff, to my colleagues, to my wife Lynne, to our children, grandchildren—with great appreciation to former Governor Ruth Ann Minner and the people of Delaware for the responsibility they gave me, and with optimism and faith in the future of the Senate and this great Nation, for the last time, I yield the floor.

TRIBUTES

TO

EDWARD E. KAUFMAN

Proceedings in the Senate

TUESDAY, *September 28, 2010*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today simply to thank my friend, the Senator from Delaware, for his extraordinary work in the Senate and to make a comment on some of the things he has been working on.

Since coming to this body, Senator KAUFMAN has proven to be a tireless advocate for his State of Delaware and the country, and his remarks he just provided (speaking of Federal employees) are further evidence of that.

Senator KAUFMAN joined us here and joined me on the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, where he and his staff dug deeply into the weeds of financial statements and emails in efforts that helped ferret out some of the astonishing findings of our hearings into the causes of the financial crisis. Senator KAUFMAN's dedication and thoughtful questioning during those hearings helped expose some of the root causes and crass conflicts of interest that led to the crisis that brought our economy to its knees.

I also want to make particular note of Senator KAUFMAN's work on high frequency trading, flash trading, and other trading market issues, where those with powerful computers are able to exploit weaknesses in our regulatory systems to their own financial advantage, while hurting long-term investors and hurting the real economy.

Senator KAUFMAN cares deeply about these issues, and he has voiced his concerns about them in this Chamber for over a year. Last year, he called for a ban on flash trading, a practice in which some firms pay for a "sneak peak," only a few thousandths of a second long, at trades. With their computers, those firms can take advantage of that split-second head start on market-moving trades. The Securities and Exchange Commission is working on rules to ban the practice, and I join Senator KAUFMAN in urging that this practice be stopped.

Senator KAUFMAN has studied the trading markets in great detail, communicating with regulators and industry participants. He has learned that our regulatory system for monitoring trading is outdated and that the technology and capabilities of those who seek to exploit loopholes in the rules or avoid them altogether have too often outpaced those tasked with their oversight.

Senator KAUFMAN has come to this floor many times over the past several months to warn us of the risks of our current trading market structure, and of his concerns with the inadequate regulatory process we have to police them.

On August 5, he sent a letter to Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Schapiro outlining proposals to address some of those concerns. His thoughtful proposals make a significant contribution to the debate over how to make our financial system safer.

On May 6 of this year, we all watched helplessly as the stock market plunged nearly 1,000 points in a few minutes. While the regulators have committed to studying it and are expected to release their report soon on the root causes of that "flash crash," I cannot help but think that we in Congress owe it to families and businesses around this country to better understand what happened and to make sure we do what we can to stop it from happening again.

Although Senator KAUFMAN will soon be departing this body, we must continue his work so that those who seek to exploit our markets to the detriment of long-term investors and the real economy will not be able to do so without a battle from the Senate. Senator Jack Reed is committed to doing just that. He held a hearing in May shortly after the flash crash in which he looked into the causes of the crash. I will join him and others and do all we can to respond to these high-tech threats to market fairness and transparency.

The world of trading stocks, bonds, commodities, and other financial instruments today occurs on two levels. There are those who invest for the long haul, investing in companies and products they expect to do well for some time. They drive our economy. But then there are those who seek to "invest" for thousandths of a second or just long enough to profit on split-second price swings. These traders argue that they provide "liquidity" to the markets, but in many cases they are actually hurting the markets by promoting volatility and undermining the integrity of those markets.

As Senator KAUFMAN said, we owe it to the millions of families who have their savings in the markets and to the

businesses that rely on the markets for the capital they need to survive and grow to make sure our markets function properly. I applaud Senator KAUFMAN for his extraordinary work on these issues and other issues in the Senate. I thank him for his service. One way for us to recognize that service is to continue his quest for more fair and transparent markets.

WEDNESDAY, *September 29, 2010*

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, for a variety of reasons, turnover in the Senate has been more rapid recently than at almost any other time in our history.

For some of us, the turnover has been the result of elections. For some, it has been the result of the passing of Senate legends Ted Kennedy and Robert Byrd, and as a result, as well, of filling Senate seats once held by our President, Vice President, and the Secretaries of State and the Interior, while most of us—I think I saw a number of my colleagues from the freshman class here earlier listening to my good friend and colleague from Delaware—got here through the ballot box. We have been blessed to serve with some extraordinary individuals who were appointed to serve in this body.

Perhaps no one stands out more in this regard than our colleague for the past 21 months, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. TED KAUFMAN. I think most of us have come to know Senator KAUFMAN's service to this body extends well beyond the 21 months he served as a Senator.

In fact, as we just heard from his comments (see farewell address, page ix), and he is oft to remind all of us freshmen, he actually has spent most of the last 20 years serving previously as a Senate staffer.

No matter how accomplished—I think we have former Governors, former State senators, folks who have been superintendents of school boards—no matter what our background was before we got to the Senate, we all have had a lot to learn about the peculiar institution rules, mores, and the flow of this body.

I think I may speak for some of my colleagues in the class of 2008, TED KAUFMAN has been an extraordinarily generous resource. He has known the rhythms of this institution, has been someone who has counseled us at times about some of the process, to recognize the need to tune out some of the ceaseless distraction, to recognize the great power of this institution. As he has demonstrated by his own conduct, some-

times the best path is to simply keep your head down and do hard work.

Senator KAUFMAN, in his speech, went through the litany of activities he has participated in in that short 21 months. I wish to speak about two of them, briefly. One was the incredibly important role he played on financial reform and, two, this, I think perhaps much underrecognized but incredibly important role, a role he has been kind enough to leave to me, pass the torch to me, in terms of recognizing our Federal workforce.

Senator KAUFMAN did not serve on the Banking Committee. But in terms of nonmembers on the Banking Committee, there was nobody more active in financial reform, on a host of issues, than TED KAUFMAN. We did not always see eye to eye. But nobody approached issues with more thoughtfulness, more hard work, and more generosity of spirit, who recognized we could have different opinions, but we both realized the financial system needed to be dramatically reformed.

The area I particularly wish to call attention to is the fact that it was TED KAUFMAN, before virtually anybody else in this body, and for that matter beyond most of the commentators in the financial markets, who spotted and identified what could be the first sign of the next potential financial crisis, the lack of transparency, particularly around high-frequency trading and some of the techniques and tactics used by firms to institute that tool.

As the Member who oftentimes had the privilege, respectively, of sitting in the chair on Monday afternoons, I got to be educated by TED KAUFMAN, as he mentioned earlier, as he went through an explanation of the challenges this technique posed.

Because of his actions and working with Members across the aisle, he has raised the attention of the SEC to this very important issue. Again, this is an area I hope to pick up the baton on. The actions of May 6, in terms of the precipitous fall in the stock market, could have been that first warning shot, in many ways perhaps due to some of the techniques TED KAUFMAN has simply said we need more transparency.

Senator KAUFMAN, as well, has done something that perhaps most of us in this institution and, for that matter, most of the 300 million Americans do not often pay enough homage and respect to, literally, millions of folks who work for the Federal Government.

As somebody who has committed his whole life to public service, and most of that public service in serving the Federal Government, Senator KAUFMAN decided, during his tenure, that each and every week he would come down and recognize somebody who works in the Federal Government who is a star. He has now recognized over 100 of these Federal employees, and Senator KAUFMAN has again reminded all of us that while we have challenges in terms of getting the Federal Government right, we still have in the Federal workforce the best in the world. I, again, look forward to the honor of picking up that baton.

Public service is never easy at any moment. But I cannot think of a time in my 20 years around public service that its times are tougher than now, with a great kind of disregard about many of us who serve. But I can think of no better example of someone throughout his whole life who exemplified the best of public service, serving the staff roll, serving as a Senator, constantly calling us to our better angels, recognizing the great traditions of this body.

So while we heard that Senator KAUFMAN for the last time yielded the floor, at least it is my hope, and I believe the hope of many of my colleagues, that you will still continue to frequent this institution, that you will still continue to be an individual whom we can count on for respect, for guidance, and recommendations.

I have to say that while you will be missed, this body will be greatly diminished by your absence. I again wish to salute my colleague, my friend, and I thank Senator KAUFMAN for his distinguished service to not only the people of Delaware but to the people of the United States.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan is recognized.

Ms. STABENOW. Before I speak about a very critical piece of legislation, I wish to join the Senator from Virginia in recognizing our friend and colleague from Delaware who has done such an extraordinary job in the time he has been here. I wish to associate myself with the comments of the Senator from Virginia.

There is no one who brings more intelligence, passion, commitment, or generosity of heart than the Senator from Delaware, and the fact that he has given his life to public service is something we all thank you for. You will be greatly missed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the 111th Congress will be recorded as one of the country's most historic. It will be rightfully remembered for the landmark legislation we passed to help our economy recover from recession and to help Americans afford to recover from health problems and for the passion that characterized the debates over many of these laws. It will also be remembered for the replacement of remarkable Senators, under remarkable circumstances, by dedicated and devoted appointees.

Two years ago, for the first time in half a century, the men elected President and Vice President of the United States were sitting U.S. Senators. One year before the last time that happened, in 1959, Robert C. Byrd was sworn in for the first of his record nine consecutive full terms in this body.

In the 111th Congress, three pairs of the biggest shoes in American history needed to be filled, three public servants were chosen to sit in the seats vacated by the President, the Vice President, and the longest serving Member of Congress. That has never happened before and will probably never happen again.

Though Senators EDWARD KAUFMAN, Roland Burris, and Carte Goodwin were selected and not elected, none was content to be merely a footnote of history or the answer to a congressional trivia question. Each made the most of his time in the service of his State.

Before he became the junior Senator from Delaware, TED KAUFMAN was an engineer, a university professor, and Vice President Biden's right-hand man in this body for two decades. He spent nearly all his political career behind the scenes but impressed everyone in his State and in the Senate every time he stood up on the Senate floor or spoke out in a committee hearing.

Rarely has an appointed Senator serving such a short term made such an impact. Senator KAUFMAN wrote legislation to make sure no Wall Street bank is too big to fail and made it easier for Federal prosecutors to root out financial fraud. His ideas on how to crack down on health care fraud are now the law of the land.

He served less than one Congress, but he was no rookie. His knowledge of parliamentary procedure is vast, and he was a great legislative partner to me personally over the last 2 years.

But among the most remarkable things Senator KAUFMAN did in his time here were the 100 tributes he gave on the Senate floor honoring Federal employees of all stripes: mili-

tary engineers, intelligence analysts, nuclear scientists, Medicare benefits administrators, advocates for the homeless and the sick, and so on, everyone from administrative secretaries to assistant Cabinet secretaries.

Senator KAUFMAN knows that the 2 million selfless public servants who choose to spend their careers in the Federal Government often make personal and financial sacrifices to work in relative anonymity and rarely receive recognition. He knows they often bear an undeserved reputation as part of a vast bureaucracy. But Senator KAUFMAN, a great former Federal employee himself, has both the character and class to publicly honor them for their good, hard, and honest work. He should be recognized for the same. . . .

Senators EDWARD KAUFMAN, Roland Burris, and Carte Goodwin represented their respective States with distinction. They will forever hold a special place in American history for the good work they did in the short time they were U.S. Senators.

THURSDAY, *November 18, 2010*

Mr. BURRIS. . . . I also wish to acknowledge my fellow freshman Senators: Senators Begich, Bennett, Franken, Gillibrand; the Presiding Officer, the North Carolinian, Senator Hagan; as well as Senators Merkley, Shaheen, Mark Udall, Tom Udall, Mark Warner, and our just departed Senator KAUFMAN from Delaware. They are tremendous individuals possessing incredible talents and have been a very supportive group for me. Thank you, my freshman colleagues. . . .

Mr. WARNER. . . . Madam President, I rise today to continue a recent tradition of the Senate—the tradition of honoring exemplary Federal employees—my friend Senator TED KAUFMAN began last year. Senator KAUFMAN believes, as I do, that our Federal employees deserve recognition for their admirable patriotism which drives them in their daily work as civil servants.

Senator KAUFMAN highlighted 100 Federal employees in his close to 2 years of service—100 Federal employees with significant accomplishments in the fields of medicine,

science, technology, diplomacy, and defense. Today I will start to continue that tradition. . . .

TUESDAY, *November 30, 2010*

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, 16 Senators will retire this year. There is a pretty big turnover in this body, but that is a lot of Senators at once. We are losing an enormous amount of talent, but, of course, we are gaining a lot of talent with the new Senators.

I wish to show my respect for those who have served, which I will do in a summary fashion because we are talking about 16 individuals with very complex and distinguished backgrounds.

One might ask, what are the characteristics of a Senator? There are a lot of different answers to that, depending on your background and attitude toward politics and government. First, I have always thought that one characteristic of almost every Member of the Senate is that he or she probably was a first grader sitting in the front row, hand in the air waiting to be recognized. This is an eager bunch or you would not have gotten here.

Second, it is a group of risk takers. Most people who end up in the Senate get here because a lot of other people who wanted to be Senators were standing around waiting for the right time to run. A lot of people who were elected to the Senate seemed to have no chance of winning at the time they decided to run, but the voters decided differently, and here they are.

Third, we are almost all professional and congenial. That is a big help. It is almost a requirement in an organization of 100 individuals who spend almost all their time with one another, who serve in a body that operates by unanimous consent, when just one Senator can bring the whole place to a halt, and whose job basically is to argue about some of the most difficult issues that face the American people. So it helps that almost every Member of the Senate is an especially congenial person.

Back in Tennessee, people often say to me it must be rough being in that job. They are awfully mean up there. The truth is, I don't know of a more congenial group than the Members of the Senate. We begin the day in the gym. The next thing you know we are at a Prayer Breakfast, and then we are at a committee hearing. Then we are on the

floor voting, and then we have lunch. It goes through the day until 7 or 8 o'clock, or sometimes later. We live together and we get along very well. We know and respect each other.

Not long ago, the Presiding Officer (Mr. Udall of New Mexico) and I were having dinner together with our wives. We were lamenting the loss of families who know one another, the way it happened when his father was serving in Congress and when I first came to the Senate to work for Senator Baker. And that's true. We've lost some of that. Still, there is an enormous amount of affection and good will here. You don't always get to be very close friends in this job, but you get to be very good acquaintances, and you learn to respect people for their strengths.

Senator Domenici said, when he left, that we don't do a very good job of saying goodbye here. That is true. As one part of saying goodbye, I wish to say at least one good thing about each one of the 16 retiring Senators. Much more could be said about each, of course. Mostly, I am going in alphabetical order. . . .

There have been four Members appointed to the Senate who are retiring, and that is quite a number. . . .

Senator TED KAUFMAN of Delaware was a great teacher and a longtime Senate staffer before serving in the Senate himself. . . .

It has been my privilege to serve with these 16 Senators. We thank them for their service to our country. They have had a chance to serve in what we regard as the world's greatest deliberative body; it is a special institution. We will miss their leadership, and we hope they will stay in touch with us because they are not just retiring Senators, they are all our friends.

I yield the floor.

WEDNESDAY, *December 8, 2010*

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed as a Senate document a compilation of materials from the *Congressional Record* in tribute to retiring Members of the 111th Congress, and that Members have until Thursday, December 16, to submit such tributes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARKIN. Madam President, when our colleague TED KAUFMAN, who is leaving, was sworn in as Senator in January 2009 to succeed the newly elected Vice President, Senator Joe Biden, he made it clear that he would not run for election in 2010. He noted that he had not raised money to become a Senator and would not raise money to be elected 2 years later. He would be a free man, beholden to no special interest, determined to do only what is right for the people of Delaware and the United States.

Senator KAUFMAN has made good on that pledge. He may no longer be a Member of the Senate since the swearing in of the new Senator from Delaware, Mr. Coons, but in just 2 years in the Senate, he left his mark—both legislatively and in the esteem of Senators on both sides of the aisle.

Of course, it should come as no surprise that TED KAUFMAN excelled in this body, and had influence and clout far beyond what is typical for a freshman Senator whose tenure was only going to be 2 years. After all, he came to this body with a distinguished and diverse background in government, business, and the academy. He holds a degree in mechanical engineering from Duke, which led to a job with DuPont Chemical Company. He went on to earn an M.B.A. from the Wharton School and taught at Duke University's schools of law and business. And, of course, as we all knew TED before, he served for 20 years on the staff of Senator Joe Biden, most of that time as chief of staff.

Like most Senators, I have enormous respect for the role of the Senate's professional staff members. In fact, we often joke that Senators are "a constitutional impediment to the smooth functioning of staff."

In Senator TED KAUFMAN, we saw the best of both worlds, combining the expertise and competence of a veteran staffer with the leadership and political skills of a first-rate Senator. This made Senator KAUFMAN a formidable presence in this body for the last 2 years.

No question, Senator KAUFMAN's influence was felt most impressively in the effort to reform Wall Street in the wake of the financial meltdown of 2008.

Soon after becoming Senator, he cosponsored, along with Senator Leahy and Senator Grassley, a bill to give Federal prosecutors more effective tools for rooting out financial fraud. President Obama signed that bill into law in May of last year.

When the Senate undertook the sweeping reform of the financial system earlier this year, Senator KAUFMAN quickly stepped forward as one of the toughest critics of Wall Street, giving speech after speech here on the floor proposing and demanding fundamental changes in America's broken financial system.

I listened with particular interest to his explanations and criticisms of high-frequency trading and other opaque trading practices of hedge funds and big Wall Street firms.

I was proud to cosponsor the SAFE Banking Act, cosponsored by Senator KAUFMAN and Senator Brown.

This legislation would have dramatically reduced the size and concentration of the largest financial institutions, thereby making our financial system safer. I was disappointed this proposal was not included in the financial bill. But getting 33 votes for this ambitious measure was no small feat, and, no question, Senator KAUFMAN's tireless efforts helped to rally support in the Senate for reforming our financial institutions. Thanks in no small measure to Senator KAUFMAN's expertise and relentless advocacy, the worst aspects of Wall Street's casino capitalism have been eliminated, and our financial system is better able to allocate capital to areas of the economy that need it the most.

So the junior Senator from Delaware was true to his word. For the last 2 years, he was a Senator's Senator, giving his all, beholden to no interest, serving the people of Delaware and the United States with competence, character, courage, and, I might add, with rock-solid integrity.

I have valued TED KAUFMAN's friendship and counsel here in the Senate, as I said, going back for nearly 20 years. I look forward to continuing that relationship now that he has departed from this body. So I join with the entire Senate family in wishing TED and Lynne much happiness and success in the years ahead.

FRIDAY, *December 10, 2010*

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to our colleagues who are departing the Senate after distinguished service on behalf of their States and on behalf of the Nation. I have been privileged to work with these individuals, to learn from them, to collaborate and cooperate with them, and to, in some small way, help them do what they have done so well—represent their States with fidelity,

with great effort, and to move the agenda of the Nation forward. . . .

My dear friend TED KAUFMAN and Lynne. We traveled the world together—including Afghanistan multiple times. He served with such distinction. He took up the effort to ensure that our securities markets in particular are well regulated, especially in regard to the new phenomenon of high-frequency trading. It is no coincidence that just this week, we had a hearing on high-frequency trading. TED has not let us forget that very critical issue for the future. . . .

To all of these colleagues and their families, my deepest appreciation and my profoundest respect.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise again to recognize the service of another great Federal employee. This is a tradition that was started by our friend and former colleague, Senator Kaufman, and I am proud to carry on that tradition. But I want to first say that I appreciate the remarks of the Presiding Officer (Mr. Reed) about our colleagues who are leaving this body, and I share his great respect for not only Senator Kaufman but all of the colleagues who are leaving the body at the end of this Congress. . . .

WEDNESDAY, *December 15, 2010*

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I wish today to pay tribute to my distinguished colleague, Senator TED KAUFMAN. TED has retired after just 2 years as a U.S. Senator. He was appointed to this position in January 2009 after Senator Joe Biden was elected as Vice President of the United States.

TED was an obvious choice to fill Joe's well-established shoes. He has a tremendous amount of experience on Capitol Hill, and there are few who understand the inner workings of the Senate as well as he does. Before being appointed to fill Delaware's vacant Senate seat, TED served almost 20 years as chief of staff for Senator Biden. This experience served him well as TED proved himself to be a strong and effective leader for Delaware.

After only a month of Senate service, TED introduced the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act, which increases the number of FBI agents and prosecutors available to prosecute individuals who committed fraud during the financial meltdown. This legislation became law May 20.

In addition, TED has been a tireless advocate for improving regulation and safety in the financial services market to help protect Americans from another devastating economic decline as a result of loose rules and abusive banking practices. He was also a strong proponent for renewing our country's focus on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics research to help propel our country into the 21st century.

TED also established a unique tradition during his time in the Senate. Every week, he made it a priority to honor the lifelong services of Federal employees. All too often, the hard work of these public servants goes unrecognized, and I commend TED for his efforts to honor these men and women.

Even in retirement, TED will continue serving the American people. He was recently named chairman of the TARP Congressional Oversight Panel.

There are few who could make such a tangible mark on public policy in such a short time. I thank TED for his years of service and wish him all the best in the coming years.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, soon the gavel will bring to a close this session of Congress, and many of us will return home to be with our families for the holidays. Before we leave, it is one of the Senate's traditions to say a few words to express our appreciation to those who will no longer be serving in the Senate when we reconvene for the next session of Congress in January. One Senator I know I will miss in the months to come is TED KAUFMAN.

TED isn't one of those who followed the typical road to the Senate. He came to be a part of our work after first making career stops as a college instructor, a political consultant, and a chief of staff for Joe Biden, whose seat he was appointed to fill when Senator Biden became our Nation's Vice President.

Each stop along the way provided TED with a different perspective about government and its effect on the people it was created to serve. The different roles he has played and his knowledge of and experience with the workings of the Senate made him a good choice to serve the remainder of Joe Biden's Senate term. When the Governor made the appointment, she cited TED's knowledge of the Senate which he gained during his many years of service here that she believed would enable him to hit the ground running and be an "effective Senator for Delaware from day one." She was right on both counts.

TED is one of only two Senators who holds a degree in engineering. Just as I have found being the Senate's only ac-

countant has helped me during our debates on the budget and how to handle the deficit, TED's understanding and appreciation of the sciences have given him some valuable insights into the importance of moving science and technology careers "back in their rightful place in our economy."

As the ranking member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, I share his concern about the need to encourage our young people to take a closer look at those fields and consider a career in one of them. Unless they do, we will continue to fall further and further behind in the number of science students we graduate. That will have an impact on our place in the world economy and our ability to attract the kind of jobs that will enable our workers to find jobs that are both challenging and rewarding.

Although I do not know what the future holds for TED as he leaves the Senate, I do know that he has taught in the past about government and the process of governing. His experience as a Senator would add a vital dimension to another round of those classes. I hope he considers sharing what he has learned with the next generation of our leaders—and help to groom our future Senators. It will be yet another way for him to make a difference in the world.

Good luck, TED. Thanks for your willingness to serve. You can be very proud of the contribution you have made to the Senate and to the history of our country. Every day another chapter of our history is written in our Nation's Capital and, as 1 of only 100 Senators, you have played a key role in that effort that has now been recorded and will not be forgotten.

Our thanks also go to your wife Lynne, who has been a part of this and all your life's adventures. As we both know so well, serving in the Senate means a lot of late nights, trips back home with little notice, and a lot of other things we have to deal with because they come with the job. Fortunately our wives never complain because we could never do what we have to do without them. While I am thanking you for your service, I think Lynne also deserves a word of recognition for all she has done over the years to support your efforts. Together, you are a remarkable team, and that is why Delaware is so proud to claim both of you as their own.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the printing of tributes be modified to provide that Members have until sine die of the 111th Congress, 2d session, to submit tributes and that the order for printing remain in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THURSDAY, *December 16, 2010*

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to bid farewell to a number of our friends and colleagues who are ending their service in the Senate. Their contributions are too numerous to mention, therefore I would like to take just a few minutes to highlight some of the memories of the Senators I came to know personally.

Some of the departing Senators I have served with for decades. Others were here for only part of a term. All of them worked hard for their constituents and our country.

Senator TED KAUFMAN served for the past 2 years on my Senate Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia.

Throughout Senator KAUFMAN's time with the subcommittee, he made a remarkable effort to honor the critical work of Federal employees. His regular statements on the Senate floor highlighting their work were an inspiration and I know were greatly appreciated by the dedicated Federal employees in Delaware and across this great Nation. I also appreciated Senator KAUFMAN's strong leadership on addressing longstanding shortcomings in Presidential transition planning, culminating in the enactment of the Pre-Election Presidential Transition Act this year. . . .

In closing, the end of this Congress is bittersweet, with so many talented and dedicated public servants leaving this institution. All of them made a lasting impact on the Senate and on our country. *Mahalo nui loa*, thank you, for all your work.

○