

This bill is not intended to make any substantive changes in the law. As is typical with the codification process, a number of non-substantive revisions are made, including the reorganization of sections into a more coherent overall structure, but these changes are not intended to have any substantive effect.

As the bill was already subject to extensive agency and public review in the last Congress, as well as in the Congress preceding, the Committee plans to report it to the House promptly and to seek its consideration on the floor as soon as practicable.

The bill, along with a detailed section-by-section explanation of the bill, can be found on the Law Revision Counsel website at <http://uscode.house.gov/cod>. Interested parties are invited to submit comments to Ken Paretzky, Senior Counsel, Office of the Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515-6711, (202) 226-9061, as well as to the Committee.

TRIBUTE TO JOETTA REDLIN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 23, 2009

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of Joetta Redlin. Joetta is the Winneshiek Medical Center's director of Nutrition Services. She is also a 35 year member and the current association president of the Iowa Dietetic Association.

Joetta has received the Annual Medallion Award, the highest achievement award offered by the Iowa Dietetic Association. She has demonstrated leadership above and beyond job requirements, and has made excellent contributions to the dietetic profession.

Redlin is also the first renal dietitian specializing in kidney disorders, marking her as an expert. She has mentored hundreds of students through the University of Iowa Dietetic mentoring program and has published numerous articles on renal nutrition.

I know that my colleagues in the United States Congress join me in congratulating Joetta Redlin for her outstanding achievements. I consider it an honor to represent Joetta in Congress, and wish her the best in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 23, 2009

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, on February 4, 2009, due to attendance at the Spokane Ag Expo Forum I was unable to return in time and missed three votes.

Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on H. Res. 82 raising awareness and encouraging prevention of stalking by establishing January 2009 as National Stalking Awareness Month, "yes" on H. Res 103 supporting the goals and ideals of National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Week, and "yes" on H.R. 559, the Fair, Accu-

rate, Secure, and Timely Redress Act (vote numbers 47, 48, 49).

COMMUNITY PROTECTION AND RESPONSE ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 23, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, today I am re-introducing the Community Protection and Response Act to eliminate confusion in responding to disasters following homeland security events.

One of the major lessons learned in the aftermath of September 11, 2001 is that timely response is critical. Any delay complicates short-, medium-, and long-term recovery efforts. Sadly, many of the lessons that we have learned have gone without an appropriate response.

In response to the attacks of September 11 for example, Congress took a series of actions to bring relief to affected areas. These legislative actions along with existing statutes, including the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Act and the Disaster Mitigation Act, formed the framework for the federal government's response. The magnitude of the attacks and the need for Congress to take action before certain relief could be delivered added to the challenge of the recovery efforts and exposed critical weaknesses in federal authority to respond.

The Community Protection and Response Act would amend the Stafford Act along with other statutes and would give the President a series of policy options to choose from following a homeland security event. A homeland security event is defined as an event that poses a significant risk to the security of people and property and is in such a magnitude that effective response is beyond the scope and capability of the affected state and local government. Many of these options are based on congressional action following September 11th or other policy suggestions in reports by the Congressional Research Service, the Government Accountability Office and the New York branch of the Federal Reserve. Specifically, in the event of a homeland security event, the President can provide grants for lost tax revenue, aid to school systems, and assistance to medical facilities and utility companies. The bill also establishes guidelines to ensure the public health of area residents and disaster workers.

This bill is an important failsafe and preventative measure that will ensure America is prepared to respond to any homeland security event in the future.

TRIBUTE TO JOE FRISBIE

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 23, 2009

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the retirement of a great personal friend to myself and countless citizens of Iowa and Iowa's law enforcement community, Joe Frisbie, Chief of Police of Sioux City, Iowa. His

dedication and commitment to protecting the citizens of his community is appreciated and unparalleled.

For the last 41 years, Chief Frisbie has served Sioux City faithfully and honorably. He was appointed as a Police Officer in December 1967, promoted to Sergeant in 1975, promoted to Lieutenant in 1983, promoted to Captain in 1986 and was appointed Chief of Police in 1997.

Chief Frisbie has many career accomplishments which include being a founder of the Tri-State Drug Task Force and appointment to the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy Council by the governor of Iowa. He taught Police Administration for 11 years at Bellevue University and taught Criminal Investigation at the University of South Dakota for 23 years.

In 1998, I invited Chief Frisbie to be a panelist at the Northern Iowa Communication Conference in Storm Lake, Iowa to discuss the growing methamphetamine problem and various other law enforcement related issues. I also enjoyed working with him on starting up the Tri-State Meth Training Center, now known as the National Training Center. The original idea for this center was to provide training for three states, but its reputation for excellence brought law enforcement, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from around the nation to its doors.

Chief Frisbie's service on the police force has made a lasting impact on the communities he has served, and his services will be missed. While he is known for being the ultimate watchdog for the people in Siouxland, it is his commitment and dedication to his family, including his wife Peggy and daughters Katrina, Ann and Emily, that is most admirable.

I commend Chief of Police Joseph C. Frisbie for his many years of loyalty and service to protecting Iowans. It has been an immense honor to represent Chief Frisbie in the United States Congress, and I wish all the best to him as he embarks on his new journey.

LAVADA DILLARD

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 23, 2009

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, in celebration of Black History Month, I want to continue recognizing African Americans from throughout Georgia's 11th Congressional District who have had a major impact on their community.

Lavada Dillard is an outstanding example of a courageous woman. As a student in 1963 of the historical Main High School of Rome, Georgia, an all-black segregated high school when she attended, she, at the age of 16, and 62 other high school students carried out a successful downtown lunch counter sit-in demonstration asking for the right to be served. She was one of the 62 students jailed for 5 days for this act. Today, Ms. Dillard states that this was a significant moment in her life as she was a part of paving the way for black citizens to have lawful access to public eating facilities, restrooms, and drinking fountains, nationwide.

Ms. Dillard did not stop her fight for equal rights for all people. She became a part of a