

A TRIBUTE IN RECOGNITION OF  
ADRIAN STRAKER

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Adrian Straker, a tireless advocate for children in our community.

Adrian Mary Levell was raised in Bedford Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, graduated from Midwood High School with honors, received her Bachelor's degree in Sociology from Northwestern University, and attended graduate school at Long Island University, receiving her Master of Science in Counseling and Development.

Following the completion of her studies, Adrian began her career in public service as a caseworker in the foster care unit at St. Vincent's Services in Brooklyn, NY. There Adrian developed her passion for helping to solve the dilemmas and socio-economic challenges of urban life. For the past 17 years, Adrian has been a guidance counselor at Public School 32 serving the Carroll Gardens-Gowanus Housing Development community, where she interacts daily with neighborhood youth and their families serving as the link between classroom teachers, parents, guardians, administration officials, and on-site medical/mental health programs to ensure a student's overall academic achievement and personal development.

Adrian also recently served on the staff of Brooklyn Borough President Marty Markowitz as the Director of Community Boards. In this role, she managed a staff of community relations personnel who maintained interactive relationships with community board chairpersons and district managers. She also served as the borough president's chief architect of faith-based relationships.

Adrian is member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. and has served as regional officer and charities chairperson. She is also the past vice chairperson of the Brooklyn Chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc. Adrian sits on numerous professional and community boards including Inner City Little League Brooklyn, Northwestern University Alumni Association, St. Mark's Independent Block Association, Cornerstone Baptist Church Support Services and is a founding member of the Concerned Crew of Bedford Stuyvesant.

Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Adrian Straker, a visionary leader and an inspiration to all of New York.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Adrian Straker.

A TRIBUTE TO CHICAGO BLUES  
LEGEND CORA "KOKO" TAYLOR  
(1928-2009)

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, American music legend, KoKo Taylor, the "Queen of the Blues," died June 3, 2009 in Chicago. Her masterful voice represented the spirit of Chicago—proud, loud and full of life.

Born September 28, 1928, in Bartlett, Tennessee, on a small farm to a family of sharecroppers, Cora Walton would one day be known throughout the world as "KoKo Taylor." She earned her nickname because of a love of chocolate. Orphaned by age 11, along with her five brothers and sisters, Koko developed a love for music from a mixture of gospel she heard in church and blues she heard on radio stations. With one brother accompanying her on a guitar strung with baling wire and another brother on a fife, made out of a corncob, Koko began her career as a blues woman.

In her early 20s, Koko and her soon-to-be husband, the late Robert "Pops" Taylor, moved to Chicago looking for work. With nothing but, in Koko's words, "35 cents and a box of Ritz crackers," the couple settled on the city's South Side, the cradle of the rough-edged sound of Chicago blues. Taylor found work cleaning houses for wealthy families in the ritzy northern suburbs. At night and on weekends, Koko and Pops would visit the South and West Side blues clubs, where they would hear singers like Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf, Magic Sam, Little Walter and Junior Wells. And, thanks to prodding from Pops, it wasn't long before Taylor was sitting in with many of the legendary blues artists on a regular basis.

Ms. Taylor's big break came in 1963 when, after one of her signature fiery performances, songwriter/arranger Willie Dixon approached her. Much to Koko's astonishment, he told her, "My God, I never heard a woman sing the blues like you sing the blues." Dixon first recorded Koko for USA Records and, then, secured a Chess Records recording contract for her. He produced several singles and two albums for her—including her huge 1966 hit single Wang Dang Doodle—firmly establishing Koko as the world's number one female blues talent.

Over the course of her nearly 50-year career, Ms. Taylor received numerous awards for her music. She signed with Alligator Records in 1975 and recorded nine albums for the label, eight of which were Grammy-nominated, and came to dominate the female blues singer ranks, winning 25 W.C. Handy Awards, more than any other artist. In 1984, she received a Grammy for the live, multi-artist album Blues Explosion on Atlantic Records. In 2004, KoKo was presented with the coveted National Heritage Fellowship Award from the National Endowment for The Arts. She also earned 25 Blues Music Awards, more than any other blues artist, male or female. On March 3, 1993, Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley honored the songstress with a Legend of The Year Award, and declared "Koko Taylor Day" throughout Chicago.

In 1998, Chicago Magazine named Koko "Chicagoan of the Year" and, in 1999, she was inducted into the Blues Foundation's Hall of Fame. "There are many kings of the blues," said The Boston Globe at the time, "but only one queen. Koko's voice is still capable of pinning a listener to the back wall."

There is no doubt she was the queen of the blues and Koko Taylor's legacy will live on through her music. She has influenced a number of musicians including Bonnie Raitt, Shemekia Copeland and Janis Joplin. Her voice lives on in her recordings. We all are forever indebted to her for her contributions to America's rich music history.

HONORING MR. MARK E. NEIHLS

**HON. JIM GERLACH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a pioneer of private education who has provided 25 years of faithful service to the students, families and staff at Coventry Christian Schools in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Mark E. Neihls started planning a preschool and registered Christian school in 1983, pouring amazing amounts of energy into fulfilling his vision of providing a world-class education to students in Montgomery, Chester and Berks Counties.

Coventry Christian was incorporated in 1984 and opened with seven preschool students taught by two volunteer teachers. Thanks to Mr. Neihls' outstanding leadership as superintendent, the School has grown to more than 400 students in preschool through 12th grade and has more than 50 employees on two campuses.

Mr. Neihls earned the respect of students, teachers and their families by refusing a paycheck for 19 years while, at the same time, often working six days a week and being available to students well beyond regular school hours.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Mark E. Neihls for his 25 years of humble service as founder and superintendent of Coventry Christian Schools and recognizing his unwavering commitment to a high standard of educational excellence in a Christian setting.

INTRODUCING H.R. 2548, THE KEEP  
AMERICA'S WATERFRONTS  
WORKING ACT OF 2009

**HON. CHELLIE PINGREE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Speaker, coastal communities across this nation are in trouble. Fishermen who have spent their lives on the water—the sons and daughters of fishermen, the grandchildren of fishermen, fishermen from families that have been fishing for generations, have hung up their boots and do not go out sea any more. My friends and neighbors are giving up a lifetime of fishing. Businesses that depend on the water shut their doors and close their wharves. You see Madam Speaker, I live in a community built around fishing. A community with a working waterfront. A community that is in trouble.

When I was a teenager in my hometown, the island of North Haven, there were more fishermen and the island supported a diverse fishery. Throughout the history of the islands of Penobscot Bay, from the first natives fishing off the island in dugout canoes to the herding seiners, gill netters, ground fisherman, and lobstermen, fishing has been an important part of the islands—providing jobs and a sense of place.

The fishing vessel *Starlight* seined for herding in the waters off the island and brought fish ashore for lobster bait. Now, most boats fish for lobster. My friends and neighbors on

North Haven, like all fishermen up and down the coast, need a place to land their lobsters, store their bait, load and unload their lobster traps. In some communities fishermen use privately owned piers, in other communities they compete for space at public landings and town docks. Some keep their skiffs upside down on the beach and others on the dock, most park their trucks at the landing.

Coastal landowners who used to allow their friends and neighbors to cross their property to get to the clam flats face rising property taxes and pressure to sell. With these sales to the highest bidder, frequently to build a vacation home or condos on a desirable and "authentic waterfront," access for the community is lost in the process. Condos spring up, displacing the fishermen and boat builders, and the wide variety of businesses that require access to the water. As new construction sprawls, traditional ties to the water are severed and the economic engine that is our coast sputters and stalls for want of a place to land a fish or dock a boat.

Our nation's working waterfronts are disappearing. Less than 20 miles of Maine's 3,300 mile coastline support commercial fishing and other traditional marine based activities—and working waterfronts are continuing to disappear.

These are a very important 20 miles. Maine's Working Waterfront Coalition, a broad and diverse group of stakeholders dedicated to protecting working waterfronts, conducted a study that found that working waterfronts like those supported by this legislation add between \$15 and \$168 million more to the economy than do the conversion of those properties to high end residential uses.

Working Waterfronts support many communities up and down the coast. Every community is unique but they all are connected by the bond of having a working waterfront. The challenges facing working waterfronts are not unique to Maine. These waterfronts are disappearing up and down our coasts, in all of our coastal states. In Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, Virginia and South Carolina, Florida and Texas, California, Oregon, and Washington and even on the Great Lakes. Across the country, working waterfronts and the jobs they provide are quickly disappearing under the tremendous pressure these communities face from conversion to incompatible uses. As history has shown us, once these business close, and waterfronts stop supporting water dependent businesses, they do not come back.

Together, our nation must take an important step towards protecting these jobs and the families they support—and even, eventually rebuilding our working waterfronts. In honor of the many folks in Maine who have been tirelessly working to ensure these special areas are protected, I am proud to have introduced legislation, H.R. 2548, with Representatives MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO, LOIS CAPPS, BILL DELAHUNT, SAM FARR, BARNEY FRANK, PATRICK J. KENNEDY, RON KLEIN, JAMES R. LANGEVIN, JAMES P. MCGOVERN, MIKE MCINTYRE, MICHAEL H. MICHAUD, JAMES P. MORAN, MIKE THOMPSON, and ROBERT J. WITTMAN that encourages states to consider the importance of working waterfronts and how to best protect them.

Our legislation amends the Coastal Zone Management Act to establish a Working Waterfronts program. The Coastal Zone Manage-

ment Act is a flexible tool, developed to allow states to manage their coasts in a manner that fits that particular coast. In recognition of this, the Working Waterfronts program broadly defines working waterfronts to be water-dependent, coastal related businesses—this includes commercial fishing, recreational fishing businesses, aquaculture, boat yards and other businesses whose business model requires access to the water.

This bill creates a Working Waterfront Grant program to help states protect and preserve these important areas. In order for states to be eligible for a working waterfront grant, the State must have a working waterfront plan that requires a thoughtful, collaborative, public process to identify the economic and social value of working waterfronts and the plan requires the states to be thoughtful and strategic in their use of federal money. This bill is not designed to require states to undergo a completely new or comprehensive planning process but rather to utilize existing information to the maximum extent practicable.

The program encourages states to use the best information they have available to develop their working waterfronts plan. It is not our intention to require a detailed or in-depth GIS study of the entire coast, an undertaking that may well be beneficial but also could delay and hinder the implementation of the program. We only ask that the coastal states give some thought to what makes a working waterfront in that state and why working waterfronts are particularly important or special to that state.

This bill not only protects working waterfronts and the jobs they provide, this bill also protects public access to our coastline. One of the conditions of the bill states that any working waterfront receiving a working waterfront grant must provide access to the water for the public. The bill makes an exception for commercial fishing if providing access would not be safe.

Those who live on or visit our coasts know how valuable coastal property is—and this is why traditional uses of working waterfronts are vulnerable. Eliminating working waterfronts fundamentally alters the economy, culture and heart of coastal communities. Please join me in supporting the Keep America's Waterfronts Working Act of 2009; help protect working waterfronts and the jobs they provide.

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RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOSTELLING INTERNATIONAL USA

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Hostelling International USA for 75 years of service to intercultural understanding and youth travel.

Hostelling International USA is a nonprofit organization founded in 1934 to promote hostels and hostel related programs in the United States, especially for young travelers. It has grown nationally and currently hosts nearly one million overnight stays by both domestic and foreign travelers. In doing so, it promotes cultural exchange through travel and supports tourism for local economies.

The Minnesota Council of Hostelling International USA operates the Mississippi Headwaters Hostel in Itasca State Park. Since 1992, in partnership with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, this hostel offers budget accommodations for families, schools, and youth groups. In addition, the Council promotes global travel to and cultivates cultural understanding in Minnesotans through educational programs in the Twin Cities.

I congratulate Hostelling International USA for its 75 years of service.

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INTRODUCING THE RETIREMENT SAVINGS TRANSPARENCY ACT

**HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Retirement Savings Transparency Act.

More than ever, Americans are relying on 401(k) plans to finance their retirements. Almost 50 million Americans have invested approximately \$2.7 trillion in 401(k) retirement plans.

Yet a recent study by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has found that over 80 percent of Americans do not know what kind of fees are being charged on their hard earned retirement savings.

But even small differences in these 401(k) fees can lead to significant reductions in the amount of money retirees can expect to see.

For example, an increase of only one percent in 401(k) fees can lower a retiree's savings by over \$32,000 over the course of a 30-year period.

The same reductions can take place because of even minor differences in the rates of return on a 401(k) investment portfolio.

One of the most persistent barriers to workers understanding their retirement options is the failure of financial disclosures to put these fees and returns in context.

When they are provided with information on fees and returns, consumers often have no frame of reference to which to make comparisons.

Yet these benchmarks are readily available in the marketplace and are regularly used by institutional investors in making their investment decisions.

I believe we need to make these same benchmarks available to all Americans saving for retirement.

We have an obligation to help workers make informed decisions when it comes to their precious retirement savings.

The legislation I am introducing today would provide workers with appropriate points of comparison for both the fees and returns associated with each investment option in their 401(k) accounts.

This will help Americans better understand their investment options and make the right decisions to maximize their retirement savings.

At the same time, the increased transparency in fees and returns will force plan providers to compete, driving down costs and increasing returns.

During the tough economic climate, Americans have already seen their retirements decline. Many retirees have seen their nest eggs