

homeless population across New York City. In 1982, Sharonnie saw a need which became one of her greatest passions to date. She has traveled across the country conducting workshops and speaking out for quality health care and services for our brothers, sisters and children living with HIV/AIDS.

Sharonnie was born in the village of Bedford Stuyvesant. She is the mother of two sons, Da-Shawn and Jah-Son, and the proud grandmother to Jaylin and Jah-Son, Jr. She is a woman of faith and believes if you put God at the head and Jesus at the center of your life that you won't fail. Sharonnie attributes her victories and successes, first and foremost to the Creator, her parents, family, her mentors, spiritual advisors and friends.

Sharonnie has been recognized across the country for her activism on behalf of the underserved people in our communities. In summarizing her commitment to family, church and community, she always says, "If I Can Help Somebody Along The Way, Then My Living Would Not Have Been In Vain".

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sharonnie M. Perry.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, I was absent from votes on September 29 and 30, October 1 and October 6–8 for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated for each rollcall listed. I ask that my statement be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Rollcall vote 740: "nay"; rollcall vote 741: "yea"; rollcall vote 742: "yea"; rollcall vote 743: "nay"; rollcall vote 744: "nay"; rollcall vote 745: "yea"; rollcall vote 746: "yea"; rollcall vote 747: "yea"; rollcall vote 748: "yea"; and rollcall vote 749: "nay".

Rollcall vote 750: "yea"; rollcall vote 751: "yea"; rollcall vote 752: "nay"; rollcall vote 753: "yea"; rollcall vote 754: "yea"; rollcall vote 755: "yea"; rollcall vote 756: "nay"; rollcall vote 757: "nay"; rollcall vote 758: "nay"; and rollcall vote 759: "nay".

Rollcall vote 760: "nay"; rollcall vote 761: "nay"; rollcall vote 762: "nay"; rollcall vote 763: "yea"; rollcall vote 764: "nay"; rollcall vote 765: "nay"; rollcall vote 766: "yea"; rollcall vote 767: "yea"; and rollcall vote 768: "yea".

HONORING JUDGE BRUCE W. KAUFFMAN FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE LEGAL COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary contributions that Judge Bruce W. Kauffman has made to the legal community in his five decades of service.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Yale Law School, Judge Kauffman began

his service to the legal community as a law clerk to the Honorable Vincent S. Haneman of the Superior Court of New Jersey, and thereafter joined the law firm of Dilworth Paxson, where he represented some of the nation's most high-profile clients and rose to become chairman of the firm.

In 1980, Judge Kauffman was appointed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, where he served with distinction for two years. In 1997, President Bill Clinton nominated Judge Kauffman to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. During his tenure, the Judge returned to his alma mater and served as an Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Kauffman served on the District Court until his retirement from the Federal bench in July of 2009.

Those who know the Judge know that his service is not finished, and that he is undertaking a new commitment to serve as Cochairman of the Executive Committee at Elliott Greenleaf, where he will be instrumental in providing counsel to clients and mentoring attorneys, as he has done for so many others throughout his career.

Madam Speaker, Judge Kauffman has been an excellent jurist, teacher, and mentor for five decades. On a more personal note, Judge Kauffman has been a mentor to me both professionally and personally, and was instrumental in introducing me to my wife, whom he mentored as well. Judge Kauffman has a proud record of service to our country and I am proud to call him my friend. I congratulate Judge Kauffman for all his accomplishments and wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY ASSOCIATION ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate H. Res. 465, a resolution recognizing the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Association (AIWA) on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. As a proud co-sponsor of this legislation, I believe that AIWA's vital work has ensured open and safe for navigation for recreational and commercial users throughout the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW).

Since its completion in 1940, the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway has provided a safe navigation channel for commercial shipping and support for and encouragement of interstate commerce. Unfortunately, the Waterway has suffered from a lack of maintenance, which has resulted in a reduction of depth that has hindered the Waterway's ability to provide a safe and efficient transportation route. Recognizing this problem, AIWA has become an unwavering advocate for appropriate dredging and adequate maintenance to promote safe, cost effective navigation, while balancing environmental needs.

I commend their tradition of excellence in service to Waterway users, many of them are my constituents in Florida. The Waterway

plays an important role in my district and throughout the state of Florida. Many of my constituents come from communities around Indian River Lagoon, a portion of the AIWW, and are able to find employment opportunities in the industries that the Waterway provides. In such tough economic times, this is extremely important and should not be overlooked.

Madam Speaker, over the past ten years AIWA has made significant contributions to local communities. I urge them to continue their essential work and support for the Waterway.

JUDGE GEORGE D. CARROLL
COURTHOUSE RENAMING CEREMONY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today and invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Judge George D. Carroll of Richmond, California, for his many years of service to the community. Judge Carroll has provided remarkable leadership to the citizens of Richmond and his legacy will be forever recognized as the Richmond Courthouse is renamed in his honor on October 16, 2009.

George Carroll was born on January 6, 1923 in Brooklyn, New York. He served in the United States Army during World War II and was stationed in Italy. Judge Carroll subsequently used his GI Benefits to attend college and law school, graduating from Brooklyn College in 1943 and Brooklyn Law School in 1950. Following his admittance to the New York Bar, he ran a private practice in New York from 1951–1952.

In 1953, Judge Carroll moved to Richmond, California and his trailblazing legacy began. The same year he moved to Richmond, he became the city's first African American lawyer to practice law; serving in private practice until 1965. Judge Carroll continued to break racial barriers in 1961 by becoming the first African American elected to the Richmond City Council. From 1964–1965 he served as Richmond's first African American Mayor, a position unprecedented in any large American city. And finally, Judge Carroll became the first African American County Supervisor for Contra Costa County, California. Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown appointed Judge Carroll to the Contra Costa Municipal Court in May 1965 making him the first African American Judge to be appointed in Contra Costa County, where he served until his retirement in 1985.

Judge Carroll is a founding member of the Judicial Council of the National Bar Association and a lifetime member of the NAACP as well as the Sigma Pi Phi and Omega Psi Phi Fraternities. He is a former member of the Charles Houston Bar Association, California Judges Association, American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, World Association of Judge of the World Peace Through Law Center, Board of Governors of the United Bay Area Crusade, Richmond Boys' Club and the Neighborhood House of North Richmond.

Madam Speaker, as a result of Judge Carroll's leadership, advocacy and promotion

of equal rights, we as a community have benefited tremendously. I am delighted to have this opportunity to recognize Judge Carroll's tireless efforts and ask all Members of the House to join me in congratulating him as the Richmond Courthouse is officially renamed The George D. Carroll Courthouse.

SUPPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS—

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the observance of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2009.

I urge all Americans during Domestic Violence Awareness Month to understand the different faces of domestic violence, as it is not defined only by battery against women and children, but also includes domestic sexual assault, teen dating violence, and non-physical emotional abuse, such as name calling and intimidation.

Domestic violence, regardless of type, disrupts the lives of men and women of all ages. Young children and adolescents are especially at risk for complications as exposure to violence can lead to behavioral and emotional problems.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act), which I proudly co-sponsored, provides \$225 million to the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, targeted at developing and supporting the capacity of state, local, tribal, and non-profit entities involved in responding to violence against women and also in helping them find alternative housing. I am also pleased that the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)—its passage in 1994 strongly by then Senator JOSEPH R. BIDEN Jr.—and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) also received Recovery Act funding to boost the federal VAWA and VOCA funds that are already allocated to state and local governments each year.

Furthermore, in my home state of New York, Governor David Paterson signed a bill into law last month that takes a stronger response against domestic violence offenders and expands protection orders for victims. With this advancement in New York's state law, New York is leading the nation in strengthening our judicial system to stamp out domestic violence and abuse.

Though we may be taking great strides at the federal and state levels in addressing domestic violence, we cannot ignore that the problem originates in the home. If you feel you are or someone you know is a victim of domestic violence, please call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE. Working together, we can all play a vital role in creating awareness about domestic violence and working toward ending this intolerable behavior.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL AUTHORITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2009

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the "Inspector General Authority Improvement Act of 2009."

This Act will provide the Inspector Generals of the various agencies the authority to issue subpoenas for the testimony of former employees or contractors as part of certain investigations of wrongdoing. Under current law, a critical witness can evade being interviewed by an Inspector General, and thus seriously impede an investigation, by simply resigning from the agency.

In January of this year, I released a report documenting several abuses and excesses of the Bush Administration. The Report, titled "Reining in the Imperial Presidency: Lessons and Recommendations Relating to the Presidency of George W. Bush," contained 50 separate recommendations designed to restore and support the traditional checks and balances of our constitutional system. This bill responds to one of those recommendations.

As the Report details, that ability of Inspector Generals to investigate serious allegations of wrongdoing was significantly impeded during the prior Administration because critical witnesses could not be interviewed if they simply resigned during the investigation or had already left the agency. As a practical matter, the witnesses were beyond the reach of the Inspector General, and their knowledge of potential wrongdoing went with them.

For example, in the investigation of potential misconduct by Monica Goodling, the Department of Justice Inspector General was unable to obtain witness statements from those who had resigned and thus were no longer available. Similarly, the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General was limited in his ability to conduct a complete investigation into the circumstances surrounding the rendition of Canadian citizen Mohammed Arar to Syria. His Report stated bluntly: "Many of the principal decision-makers involved in the Arar case have left government service and declined our requests for interviews. As they are no longer DHS employees, we cannot compel them to speak with us."

It is important to note that this bill contains important limitations on the Inspector Generals' subpoena power in order to prevent abuse or damage to ongoing investigations. Most prominently, an Inspector General cannot issue a subpoena if the Department of Justice concludes in a particular case that the taking of a deposition would interfere with civil or criminal litigation.

I believe that with this limitation, this legislation strikes an appropriate balance between the need for an independent Inspector General to investigate administrative wrongdoing and the responsibility of the Attorney General to enforce our criminal laws and protect the civil interests of the United States Government.

This legislation will go a long way in fostering transparency in government by improving the Inspector Generals' tools and permit them to effectively carry out their mission.

Such vigorous oversight is a matter of good government, regardless of whether we have a Democratic or Republican Administration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, due to the death of my husband, Clifton H.W. Maloney, I did not vote from September 29, 2009 through October 13, 2009. I missed rollcall votes numbered 740–771.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes Nos.: 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 770, 771, 772, 773, and 774. I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes Nos.: 746, 754, and 769.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, in accordance with the policies and standards put forth by the House Appropriations Committee and the GOP Leadership, I would like to place in the record a listing of the congressionally directed project I requested in my home state of Idaho that is contained in the Conference Report accompanying H.R. 2892, the FY2010 Homeland Security Appropriations bill.

Project Name: Power and Cyber Systems Protection, Analysis, and Testing Program
Amount: \$3,000,000

Account: NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

Recipient: Idaho National Laboratory
Recipient's Street Address: 2525 North Fremont St, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

Description: This funding will be used to conduct vulnerability analysis, testing, and protection of power and cyber connected systems for the Department of Homeland Security, utilizing the unique resources available at the Idaho National Laboratory, such as the electric grid, SCADA and control systems, cyber and communication test beds, and the explosives test range. The project entails collaboration with leading universities and other National Laboratories to leverage ongoing research at these institutions and advance the state of the art in building resilience into infrastructure systems. The funding will be used to obtain full-scale systems in sectors of interest to DHS for testing of vulnerabilities, identification of protection strategies, and evaluation of resilient designs; partner with universities and National Laboratories to develop resilient control systems; and establish a program that develops new protection schemes. The INL is uniquely placed to carry out this program, which leverages its ongoing work in this area sponsored by DOD, DHS, and Intelligence Agencies and its established relationships with industry, universities, and National Laboratories.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide a list of the Idaho project that has received funding