

SALUTING JANA FRY OF WILLIAMS HIGH SCHOOL OF PLANO

**HON. SAM JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 6, 2009*

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I'd like to recognize Jana Fry for winning the Outstanding Teaching of the Humanities Award 2008–2009. She teaches at Williams High School in Plano, where she lives. Jana stands head and shoulders above her peers for her role as an outstanding humanities teacher making a difference in the lives of young Texans.

The Outstanding Teaching of the Humanities Awards recognize 11 exemplary K–12 humanities teachers. Humanities Texas, formerly the Texas Council for the Humanities, is the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Humanities Texas conducts and supports public programs in history, literature, philosophy, and other humanities disciplines. These programs strengthen Texas communities and ultimately help sustain representative democracy by cultivating informed, educated citizens.

During her 20 years of teaching, Jana has won many accolades and awards for her service both in and out of the classroom. She has taught sixth through tenth grades with classes ranging from sheltered/at-risk to gifted and talented and anything in between. She summarizes her teaching philosophy as such: Students should always be participants in their learning process, engaged in that process, reflecting and evaluating of that process and emotionally attached to their learning. Teachers are the facilitators of learning who orchestrate varied learning experiences that attempt to meet each student where they are and then challenge them further.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jana for her selfless contributions to make Texas and America a better place by pouring into our young people. Please join me in congratulating Jana on a magnificent achievement and wishing her all the best with her future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 6, 2009*

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, due to illness, I was unable to be present in the Capitol for votes on Thursday, November 5, 2009. However, had I been present I would have voted “yea” on:

1. Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule for H.R. 2868—Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Act of 2009;

2. H. Res. 885—Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2868—Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Act of 2009;

3. H. Res. 868—Honoring and recognizing the service and achievements of current and former female members of the Armed Forces;

4. Senate Amendments to H.R. 3548—Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2009;

5. H. Con. Res. 139—Congratulating the first graduating class of the United States Air

Force Academy on their 50th graduation anniversary and recognizing their contributions to the Nation;

6. H.R. 1849—World War I Memorial and Centennial Act of 2009;

7. H.R. 3276—American Medical Isotopes Production Act of 2009;

8. H. Res. 878—Expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Family Literacy Day;

And I would have voted “aye” on H. Res. 880—Recognizing the efforts of career and technical colleges to educate and train workers for positions in high-demand industries.

HONORING THE MARIN WOMEN'S COMMISSION

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 6, 2009*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the Marin Women's Commission for their tireless efforts to help Marin County's women and girls achieve parity. Congratulations to the Marin Women's Commission as it celebrates this milestone of more than three decades of service to Marin County.

Through its leadership, the Marin Women's Commission has raised awareness of the importance and prominence of issues facing women and girls in Marin County and beyond. As a result of their devoted efforts, the needs of women of all ages are being studied, heard, communicated and addressed.

The Marin Women's Commission was created in April 1974 in response to an investigation under the Kennedy Administration that revealed that a staggering number of laws, regulations and traditions actively discriminated against women. Notably, the Marin Women's Commission is the second County Commission established in the State of California in 1974.

In 2003–2004, the Marin Women's Commission established a strategic vision to address four target categories as they relate to women: equity, policy, leadership and access to resources.

The commission works with local government to develop more effective ways to address salary inequity concerns, supports CEDAW and other international violence against women legislation, facilitates annual “Women Leading Community Change” summits and develops needs assessments for women and girls. The 1983 Women's Needs Assessment helped establish the Family and Children's Law Center.

The 17 Marin Women's Commissioners represent all five Marin County Districts, and the Commission also boasts strong, strategic partnerships. Such partnerships, with Dominican University, the Marin Chapter of National Organization for Women, the YWCA, the American Association of University Women, and Marin General Hospital's Breast Cancer Center, laid the foundation for an abused women's shelter, which later became Marin Abused Women's Services, the creation of the Marin Women's Hall of Fame, and other programs.

In the years since its inception, more than 300 commissioners have been appointed. The enthusiasm and passion exhibited by these

experienced leaders is largely responsible for the Commissions' ability to leverage meaningful change.

Madam Speaker, over the course of 35 years, the Marin Women's Commission, through its strategic partnerships, dedicated advocacy and comprehensive research, has made indelible change. Congratulations on three decades of leadership toward enhancing the quality of life for all Marin County women and girls.

INTRODUCTION OF THE “HONEST OPPORTUNITY PROBATION WITH ENFORCEMENT (HOPE) INITIATIVE ACT OF 2009”

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 6, 2009*

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the “Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) Initiative Act of 2009” with my colleague Representative TED POE of Texas. This bipartisan legislation would build upon an innovative and promising approach to reduce drug use and crime.

Offenders convicted of many drug, low-level property, and public-order offenses are rarely given straight jail time; in most jurisdictions they are placed on probation. Rather than consistently sanctioning probation violations—illegal drug use, missing probation appointments, treatment and drug tests—too often these actions are ignored. When punishment for repeated violations is finally meted out, it tends to come in the form of lengthy and costly terms of incarceration.

In 2004, Judge Steven Alm of Hawaii launched a pilot program to reduce probation violations by offenders at high risk of recidivism. This intensified supervision program, called Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement, HOPE, uses the threat of short jail stays as an incentive for compliance. Defendants are clearly warned that if they violate the rules, they go to jail. Participants receive swift and immediate sanctions for each violation, such as testing dirty for drugs or missing appointments with a probation officer.

For example, under the Hawaii program, random drug testing occurs at least once a week for the first 2 months of supervision. If probationers test positive, they are arrested immediately. If they fail to appear for the test or violate other terms of probation, warrants for their arrest are issued immediately. Once arrested or apprehended, a probation modification hearing is held 2 days later, and violators typically receive a short jail term. Sanctions typically start at a few days of jail time, served on weekends for employed probationers, for the first violation and increased thereafter, eventually escalating to periods of months. Offenders who cannot comply are required to attend high-quality, out-patient or residential treatment. Those who can comply are rewarded with less frequent testing and monitoring.

Preliminary evaluations show that HOPE probationers have significantly improved outcomes compared with probationers assigned to probation-as-usual in terms of drug use, missed probation appointments, new arrests, and probation revocations. The HOPE program has been cited by figures across the political spectrum and has been featured in