

spouse's last FBI assignment location to their hometown. In addition, the expenses of preparing and transporting the remains of the deceased to their final places of interment will be provided by the federal government.

For over a century the FBI's primary goal has been to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

To accomplish these goals, the FBI has 56 field offices, 400 satellite offices, 62 international offices, and 14 legal attaché offices. With investigative programs including counterterrorism, cybercrime, civil rights, and organized crime, the FBI must continually update their techniques, strategies, and programs. FBI Special Agents and Professional Staff are rotated through these many offices to continue their training and to fill the FBI's staffing needs and investigative priorities.

Proof of their success is clearly shown in the 2006 indictment, arrest, and conviction of Fadl Mohamad Maatouk, a resident of Orange Park, Florida who was convicted of conspiracy to provide material support to Hezbollah. The FBI has also been instrumental in the investigations of the Oklahoma City bombing, multiple World Trade Center attacks, the assault on the USS Cole, and the attacks of 9/11.

These successes come at a price beyond the dangers in the field. FBI families, like military families, are under a great deal of stress. When a person chooses to serve in the FBI, every family member is affected. Every person experiences not just the benefits but also the downsides—the relocations, the long periods of separation, the not knowing if your spouse, dad or mom is in danger. Spouses and children must make new friends, enter new schools, find new employment, and try to adjust to new environs almost every three years. They do this while always knowing that their loved one, who has chosen to help defend the country, could be in the line of fire—maybe not today, but maybe tomorrow. It is a burden the family shoulders. I believe this legislation will in some small way lighten that load.

FBI agents and other employees make a choice to engage in a career that is vital to our national security. They understand that there are dangers, but still they make the choice to do their part to defend our country. My colleagues and I in the House unanimously agreed to this legislation because I believe we must honor those who have served and paid the ultimate price.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 2009

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I was unable to have my vote recorded on the House floor on Tuesday, December 8, 2009, due to inclement weather that kept me from flying back from Wisconsin in time for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3288 (Rollcall No. 931), H. Con. Res. 199 (Rollcall No. 932), H. Con. Res. 206 (Rollcall No. 933),

H. Res. 940 (Rollcall No. 934), H. Res. 845 (Rollcall No. 935), H.R. 2278 (Rollcall No. 936), H. Res. 915 (Rollcall No. 937), and H. Res. 907 (Rollcall No. 938).

A TRIBUTE TO SAN SAN LEE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 2009

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of violinist San San Lee.

San San Lee was born in Taipei, Taiwan and raised in Michigan and Wisconsin since the age of one. Ms. Lee received a Bachelor of Music degree from the Oberlin College Conservatory in Oberlin, Ohio and a Masters of Music degree from the Juilliard School on scholarships.

As a winner of the Oberlin Concerto competition, her performance of the entire Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto with the Oberlin Orchestra was broadcast on WOBC and classical station WCLV-Cleveland. Ms. Lee toured as a member of the Juilliard Orchestra in Japan, China and Hong Kong which included live radio and television broadcasts. Her primary teachers included Margery Aber, Dorothy Mauney, Stephen Clapp and Joseph Fuchs. She also studied at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Conservatory with Sergei Kravchenko and Eduard Grach during their International Summer Festival and with Serban Lupu at the International Summer Festival in Todi, Italy.

As a winner of the Artists International Auditions, Ms. Lee performed her debut recital at Carnegie's Weill Recital Hall and was further invited to perform on their Alumni winners series. By invitation, she also performed a recital on the "Live from the Elvehem" series that was broadcast live on Wisconsin Public Radio in Madison, WI. Her numerous solo and chamber performances took place at Lincoln Center's Bruno Walter Auditorium, Merkin Hall, The American Landmark Festival, Harvard Club, The United Nations Auditorium, U-Penn, Texas Christian University, Louisiana State University, amongst others. Her solo & chamber performances span throughout the United States, Europe, Russia, and Eastern Europe. Ms. Lee has been invited as violin clinician teaching at Suzuki violin, chamber workshops and institutes nationwide. She teaches privately and has recently joined the violin faculty at the Riverdale Country School. Ms. Lee has been a member of the violin faculties at the School for Strings since 1990 and at Juilliard's Music Advancement Program since 1991, serving as their first departmental strings chair.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing a renowned violinist, San San Lee.

IN HONOR OF THE BRIDGEVILLE FIRE COMPANY

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 2009

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute

to the Bridgeville Fire Company for 100 years of outstanding service to the people of Delaware. The importance of emergency fire and medical services within our communities cannot be emphasized enough. I am proud to represent a state that is home to such selfless and dedicated firefighters, EMTs, and service volunteers as those of the Bridgeville Fire Company in Bridgeville, Delaware.

The Bridgeville Fire Company was born from a tradition of strong community involvement, and the Company has kept that tradition alive through the years. The fire department was organized on December 14, 1909 in the old Opera House. Ira Lewis, William E. Dimes, and Howard E. Hardesty were appointed to secure the necessary membership to incorporate what is known today as the Bridgeville Volunteer Fire Company, Inc. Over the next 12 months, plans were drawn and approved for the first building, at a cost of \$1,100. Since then, the Bridgeville Fire Company has steadily grown into a pillar of strength within the community.

A century later, I would like to recognize and honor all the current and former members of the Bridgeville Fire Department for their service to our community, including: President Allen Parsons; Vice President Steve McCarron; Secretary John Tomeski, Sr; Treasurer Pete Stephens and Fire Recorder Malhon Baker. Their efforts inspire others and I am honored to highlight the positive influence that they have had throughout Delaware and beyond.

On this anniversary I would also like to once again commend the Bridgeville Fire Company for 100 years of exceptional service. The bravery and hard work of its members past and present and of its dedicated ladies auxiliary make Delaware a safer place to live, and I wish them all the best on this momentous occasion.

HONORING BEECH HIGH SCHOOL BUCCANEERS ON WINNING THE 2009 TSSAA CLASS 5A STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 2009

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2009 Beech High School Buccaneers for winning the TSSAA Class 5A State Football Championship.

I commend Beech High School Head Coach Anthony Crabtree and Assistant Coaches Jim Campbell, Darrell Keen, Patrick Duffer, Keith Powell, Kerry Jackson, Ryan Harris, Cody Brummett, and Principal Frank Cardwell.

These young men completed their season by defeating the Columbia Lions in a 47-33 win in the Blue Cross Bowl on Friday, December 4. The hard work and dedication this season brought the Buccaneers to the school's first state championship. Max Zinchini, Junior, was the defensive MVP with five tackles and two interceptions.

I congratulate each player of the 2009 5A State Champion Buccaneer Team: Dwayne Fleming, Daniel Richardson, Lincoln Kenitzer, Max Zinchini, Deshaun Tarkington, Taylor Peoples, Jarod Neal, Justin Cherry, Brock

Haley, Jay Huff, Conner Jett, Ponciano Cobb, Tony Newsom, Hunter Allison, Daniel Payne, Travis Haymer, Ethan Walker, Jason Brooks, Jonathan Sites, Dakota Deno, Hunter Stewart, Charles Metcalfe, Devonte Cobb, Clayton Ream, Malik Lewis, Jeffrey Hunter, Taylor Cash, Dante Paige, Alex Gomer, Dustin Bailey, Marquis Kingcade, Michael Santifer, Kyle Mortensen, Marquel Harold, Wesley Aiello, Camden Dalton, Jason Hunter, Brian Montgomery, Cody Winford, Justin Toro, Payton Schneider, Rob Hamilton, J.T. Barnes, Cole Nabors, Kyle Anderson, Zach Rumsey, Kevin Kline, John Stillman, Eric Buchanan, Jared Barfield, Christian Martinez, Ryan Turner, Jamey Howell, Jayden Maddox, Josh Knight, Alec Willett, Trey Barnfield, Trey Ralph, Drew Chaffee and Managers Austin Young, Chris Whited, and Lamont Sneed.

WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 9, 2009

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4173) to provide for financial regulatory reform, to protect consumers and investors, to enhance Federal understanding of insurance issues, to regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets, and for other purposes:

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Chair, H.R. 4173, The Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009, presents a host of new financial rules and regulations and even establishes a new Federal agency, with an advertised goal of minimizing the risk of a future economic crisis like the one we've seen over the past 2 years. But Congress could go a long way toward preventing such damaging boom and bust cycles by changing its existing mandate for one of the most important stewards of our economy: the Federal Reserve. The Humphrey Hawkins Full Employment Act of 1978 directed the Fed to focus on two goals that are often at odds: maximizing employment over the short-run while guaranteeing price stability over the long-term. This dual mandate has put the Fed in an impossible situation with regard to managing the economy. Multiple goals that may sometimes be in conflict can increase the chance of an important miscalculation. Monetary policy, in fact, played a key role in this latest economic crisis. The Federal Reserve held interest rates too low for too long earlier this decade, sparking an expansion of credit that fueled a housing bubble that eventually burst and caused an all-out crisis. As we emerge from this recession, I fear that we may be on the cusp of yet another damaging cycle. If the Fed is too slow to act in withdrawing its substantial stimulus as the economy recovers, we will end up with a nasty bout of inflation in the coming years. And the Fed would then have to slam on the brakes and hike interest rates to wring inflation out of the system, costing growth and jobs in the process.

We need to stop this roller coaster ride. That is why I offered an amendment to this bill that would repeal the Humphrey Hawkins Act

and make price stability the Fed's sole mandate. This change is meant to re-focus the Fed on its core mission and make sure that we get one of the key fundamentals of the economy right. Price stability, after all, is a necessary precondition for economic growth, job creation and sound money. A focused and clear mandate from Congress would also increase the Fed's transparency and accountability at a time when many are seeking more information about the actions of our central bank. Unfortunately, my amendment was not made in order by the Rules Committee.

In response to the recent crisis, the Fed has had to take a variety of unorthodox measures to stabilize our credit markets and resuscitate the economy. Many in Congress have felt unease as the Fed has taken emergency actions to rescue individual companies and launch a variety of new credit facilities for an increasing number of banks, financial institutions and even investors. I share this unease and I believe that Congress should have the ability to gather information about these actions and new facilities, with appropriate safeguards and time lags. But I also believe that we must preserve the existing restrictions on opening up monetary policy deliberations and actions to a government audit. Even the appearance of politicians gaining some measure of influence over monetary policy decisions could have disastrous consequences. Political independence is not simply a luxury for our central bank. It is a core principle of good economic policy that yields real benefits for the American people. A number of empirical studies have shown that countries with independent central banks tend to have steadier economic growth and low and stable rates of inflation. This is not surprising. Just as politicians involved in fiscal policy have a bias toward greater spending, monetary policy influenced by politics would have a bias toward looser credit over the short term and therefore higher rates of inflation over the longer term. Financial markets would immediately recognize this and push up our borrowing rates and further weaken our currency.

As we move forward in this process of financial regulatory reform, Congress should strive for robust oversight of the Fed, but it must guard against political interference. In the end, an independent Federal Reserve with a clear and focused single mandate is the best way to achieve the desirable ends of sustainable economic growth, job creation, and low inflation.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
JOANN C. TADLOCK

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 2009

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I have the privilege of representing the wonderful people of the third district of North Carolina, which includes hundreds of military families and civilians that work for our military.

Today, I would like to honor one such civilian—Mrs. Joann C. Tadlock will retire from the Naval Air Systems Command, Fleet Readiness Center East, Cherry Point, North Carolina on February 3, 2010.

Mrs. Tadlock's distinguished government career spans over 31 years, a career that is full

of achievements and accolades that greatly reflect upon her and upon the organizations with which she has served.

In April of 1978, Mrs. Tadlock began her Federal career as a Clerk for the Department of the Interior, holding progressively responsible administrative positions within the Department of the Interior and the Naval Air Systems Command.

Mrs. Tadlock returned to school and earned her bachelor's and master's degrees and became a Personnel Management and Equal Employment Opportunity Intern.

Mrs. Tadlock subsequently served as the principal classifier for the Human Resources Office, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point and has most recently served as Total Force leader and Navy's Multi-Trade expert in supporting the Fleet's best interests.

Madame Speaker, I am very proud of Mrs. Joann Tadlock and I thank her on her many years of service to our great nation and our military. Her contributions to the Department of Navy will be missed as she moves forward to new and exciting opportunities.

I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mrs. Joann Tadlock on such an extraordinary career.

Mrs. Tadlock epitomizes the dedication and professionalism that make our Federal government a model all over the world.

God bless Joann, all of our troops, and may God continue to bless America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRANSPARENCY IN CORPORATE MONITORS ACT OF 2009

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 2009

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation today that will provide guidance and prevent abuse in the appointment of corporate monitors to implement deferred and nonprosecution agreements.

Last Congress, the Judiciary Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law led the charge against the politicization of United States Attorneys' Offices in the last Administration. Additionally, both last year and this year, the Subcommittee held hearings on deferred and nonprosecution agreements in criminal cases against corporate defendants, and the selection of corporate monitors to implement those agreements. Those hearings, as well as recent press articles, revealed the need for guidelines to govern the appointment of corporate monitors in these cases.

The Government's use of deferred and nonprosecution agreements as a prosecutorial tool with respect to corporate defendants has grown exponentially in recent years. Unfortunately, the selection and use of corporate monitors to implement those agreements has been tainted by a disturbing lack of guidance, and even more troubling indications of abuse.

In one case, a former U.S. Attorney—Christopher Christie—selected former Attorney General John Ashcroft to serve as a corporate monitor, for which Mr. Ashcroft collected fees of up to \$52 million. The circumstances surrounding his appointment and service as a monitor were not made public at the time of his selection and other than the hearings the