

PTA, Council Board of Directors, vice president of Glenn's Hope, a Pasadena Foothill Valley YWCA board member and Altadena Christian Children's Center board member. She was a Pasadena city commissioner on the Commission on the Status of Women and the Human Services Commission. Some of the current organizations she serves include as a board member of Child Care Information Services, Pasadena City College Measure "P" Bond Oversight Committee, Women at Work, Pasadena Beautiful, Friends of the Commission on the Status of Women, Pasadena Planned Parenthood, and Delta Kappa Gamma. Angie is the vice president of the San Rafael Library Associates and the president of the Rose Bowl Bruins Board of Directors.

Angie has received many awards over the years for her service to the community, including four from the Pasadena PTA, the 1985 Pasadena Council of Women's Clubs Volunteer of the Year Award and the Pasadena YWCA Second Century Award in 1985.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in honoring an extraordinary woman of California's 29th Congressional District, Angelita "Angie" Mont O'Brien.

HONORING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNAL HILL FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Signal Hill Fire Department located near Belleville, IL.

In 1946, the city of East St. Louis advised Signal Hill residents their fire department would no longer respond outside of the city limits. At the same time, the city of Belleville said their fire department would only respond to the Country Club Place subdivision if that neighborhood was annexed into the city.

Given the choice of annexation or lack of fire protection, a group of civic-minded citizens gathered to form the Signal Hill Fire Department. In July of 1946, the voters of the proposed fire protection district approved the formation of a taxing district that would provide funding for the fire department.

Sixty years later, the courage and dedication of the firefighters, as well as the consistent support of the community are still the hallmark of this volunteer fire department.

From its earliest days, the Signal Hill Fire Department has been guided and staffed by individuals who have been highly motivated, enjoy a challenge, and are sincerely interested helping others. The call to duty has been answered by several hundred community members who have given freely of their time to protect others from the perils of fire.

Significant progress has been made though the years as the Signal Hill Fire Department has not only kept pace with new procedures and equipment but has often been at the forefront of evolving technological advances. Signal Hill became the first fire department in all of Southern Illinois to acquire a thermal imaging camera. Two years later, they were profiled by the Federal Emergency Manage-

ment Agency, National Volunteer Fire Council, and the U.S. Fire Administration as an extraordinary example of recruiting and retaining volunteer firefighters. More recently, Signal Hill became the first volunteer fire department in all of St. Clair County and Southwestern Illinois to earn the distinguished ISO Class 3 rating.

The Signal Hill Fire Department has been a shining example of dedication and professionalism, made possible by the sacrifices that their volunteer firefighters and their families have made since 1946. Their compassion, valor, and unselfish acts of courage make each of them an everyday hero.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 60th anniversary of the Signal Hill Fire Department and to wish the best to them for continued service in the future.

PATRIOT ACT ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this bill that seeks to make much needed changes to the House approved PATRIOT Act Conference Report. What we are voting on today are "Additional Reauthorizing amendments" for the PATRIOT Act. Unfortunately, these proposed changes do not go far enough and they fail to strike the proper balance between freedom and security.

When the PATRIOT Act came before the House last year, I made clear that, as written, it failed to protect the civil liberties of the American people from the overzealous police powers of the state. That is why some United States Senators who shared my concern worked for months to draft new safeguards to prevent the abridgment of our constitutionally granted civil rights. While good-intentioned, the small concessions they were able to win do not address the vast majority of objectionable provisions in the bill and some even make it worse.

The sponsors of this legislation will say that it makes needed improvements to the PATRIOT Act. However, when read closely some of these so-called "improvements" actually make the PATRIOT Act worse. For example, one of these amendments actually creates a previously non-existent one year gag order on recipients of national security letters. Under this change, the records of library patrons are still subject to secret searches and investigators do not have to promptly inform the patron of the searches. And these changes make the PATRIOT Act worse by actually preventing librarians from challenging these searches in court for at least a full year. Currently, no period of time exists to delay judicial review of national security letters.

Robert Kennedy speaking in Georgia, a state at the center of the civil rights movement, said, "we know that if one man's rights are denied, the rights of all are endangered." What Bobby Kennedy understood, but what too many of my colleagues forget, is that we are all bound together in our collective human existence. This means that the denial of our neighbor's rights puts our own rights in jeopardy. Yet, this bill does not sufficiently change

the PATRIOT Act to ensure that the liberties and freedoms of all American's are protected.

For example, even with these amendments, it would still be legal under the PATRIOT Act for police or investigators to conduct so called "sneak and peak" searches of our homes or property without being notified until long after they are gone. One might expect to hear about this type of practice in state controlled or oppressive regimes around the globe. Yet, America was founded on the principle of individual liberty and freedom.

The PATRIOT Act legalizes what previously has been considered the violation of Americans civil rights. It is flawed and we can do better.

I urge my colleague to heed the words of one of our nation's founding fathers James Madison whom I quoted the first time this bill came to the House floor. Speaking in 1788 before the Virginia Convention (not all that far from where we are today) he explained what I believe is the unanswered problem with the Patriot Act. He said, "I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations." As Madison said over 200 years ago, the liberty and freedoms we as Americans cherish are being eroded today not at the barricade, but in our library and at our local doctor's office. Sadly, these so-called "improvements" are not enough, and the PATRIOT Act remains fatally flawed. It is for this reason that I urge my colleagues to vote no on this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely concerned regarding the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world in general and the threat that Iran poses in particular. I agree that we must make it a priority to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear technologies and materials for development of nuclear weapons. That is why we must not impede any and all diplomatic means to achieve this. I voted present on H. Con. Res 345 (rollcall No. 12) because this resolution seems to foreclose some important diplomatic options towards achieving that goal.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TEXAS STATE CHAMPION ARGYLE GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superior performance of the Argyle Girls Basketball Team on their Texas State Championship in the 2A division on March 4th, 2006.

The Eagles won the final game 51–33 to become the Texas UIL Class 2A state champions at the University of Texas' Frank Erwin Center. The championship game was their

19th consecutive win. The championship victory marked the first state championship in a team sport for Argyle High School.

This victory was a combined effort by many extremely talented athletes, and would not have been possible if it was not for the incredible sense of teamwork put forth by all athletes.

I extend my sincere congratulations to Steve Schmidt, head coach as well as Miss Chelsea Cook, Ms. Brooke Shepherd, Ms. Ally Clardy, Ms. Yvonne Glass, Ms. Kristie Krueger, Ms. Kinzie Ellis, Ms. Emma Forrer, Ms. Bailey Slough, Ms. Meagan Gonzales, Ms. Teacup Gorman and Ms. Alex Marshall, the members of the State Champion Argyle Girls Basketball Team.

TRIBUTE TO RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

HON. BOB BEAUPREZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the thousands of Americans who proudly call themselves Red Cross volunteers. I stand to show my support for their service to this country, their sacrifice in leaving their homes and loved ones to rush to the aid of fellow Americans in their own community, or another community hundreds, even thousands of miles away.

When you talk about the American Red Cross, you must never forget that you are talking about volunteers. More than 95% of Red Cross workers are volunteers. They are on no government payroll. They have no secret motives or hidden agendas. They are citizens in voluntary service of their fellow citizens.

March is Red Cross Month. We take the time to honor the compassion of the volunteer spirit.

In my own district, these good people are at work daily, teaching CPR, helping to collect lifesaving blood, teaching someone how to swim, and responding in the middle of the night to comfort one of their neighbors whose house has burned down. It is simply impossible to imagine our community without the Red Cross.

There is a reason why every president since Franklin Roosevelt has declared March to be Red Cross Month. This is an organization that mimics American's tendencies to help a neighbor in need, and provides an essential safety net affecting millions of lives. It has earned the right to be called a national treasure.

No one is more interested in building the best possible Red Cross than the people of the Red Cross themselves. Their only desire is to fulfill their mission of compassion and humanity—a mission they have upheld with honor for 125 years. Let us take care to guard this well-earned reputation, aiding and supporting them as they have aided and supported America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CSRS RETIREMENT REPAYMENT TECHNICAL CORRECTION ACT OF 2006

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the CSRS Retirement Repayment Technical Correction Act of 2006. This bill would correct an unintended consequence that followed the enactment of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508) on November 5, 1990, and provide relief for federal employees who were adversely affected by that enactment.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 made retroactive changes to the rules related to separating federal employees. While the rules were made retroactive to October 1, 1990, the implementing regulations were not promulgated until February 1991. This four month period between the enactment of the law and the promulgation of the implementing regulations has adversely affected any federal employee who withdrew their retirement contributions during this period.

This matter was brought to my attention by Sandra Schatz Landis, my constituent who was on maternity leave from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), a former bureau of the Department of Justice at the time in question. On November 5, 1990, Ms. Landis withdrew \$24,439.00 in retirement contributions and was advised that if she later re-entered federal service, she could re-deposit the withdrawal without paying interest and not suffer any adverse consequences.

Unbeknownst to Ms. Landis and the personnel specialists at INS who were advising her, because of the enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 that occurred on that very same day, November 5, 1990, employees who withdrew their retirement contributions as far back as October 1, 1990 were suddenly required to repay their withdrawn contributions with interest in order to have the prior service included in their annuity calculation. What is unfair about this is that employees had no warning that the rules under which they were making major financial decisions were changing. If Ms. Landis were to make this repayment today, she would have to refund over \$58,000 of which \$34,000 is interest. This is just one example of an unintended injustice that must be corrected.

The CSRS Retirement Repayment Technical Correction Act of 2006 will provide relief to those who withdrew their retirement contributions between Oct 1, 1990, when the Omnibus Reconciliation Act was enacted, and February 1991, when implementing regulations were promulgated. It is fair and reasonable legislation that needs to be enacted into law.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SHOULD FULLY PROTECT THE FREEDOMS OF ALL RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES WITHOUT DISTINCTION

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 2006

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 190, expressing the sense of the Congress that the Russian Federation should fully protect the freedoms of all religious communities without distinction, whether registered and unregistered, as stipulated by the Russian Constitution and international standards.

This resolution is an essential demonstration of our continued commitment to protecting religious freedom for all human beings throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, this nation was built by those who escaped persecution in their own homelands. Today we continue to see people throughout the world who still can not freely practice their faith.

It is vital in order to protect the principles of freedom that this nation was founded on, that we protect the ability of each person in the United States to freely observe their religious practices. This also means that we as a nation must push other countries throughout the world to meet this same ideal standard on religious freedom.

Religious freedom is a fundamental human right as affirmed by numerous international declarations and covenants, as well as by the United Nations General Assembly. I remain hopeful that we will continue with further efforts to fight religious intolerance.

I applaud today's measure with enthusiasm and reverence.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF KUR KUR AND SIMON GARANG

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the achievements of two young men for whom I have the utmost respect and admiration. Mr. Kur Kur and Mr. Simon Garang, currently of Boulder, Colorado, will graduate with degrees from the University of Colorado at Boulder in May, 2006, closing one remarkable chapter in their lives and beginning another. For these two men, obtaining their degrees was more than a matter of attending classes and passing tests; it was a stunning journey from the impoverished and war-torn deserts of East Africa to the mountains of Colorado and the classrooms of CU-Boulder.

Mr. Kur and Mr. Garang were born in different parts of southern Sudan and were forced to flee to Ethiopia at the age of eight to evade Islamic militants that were driving men, women, and children from their homes. Separated from their families, the boys walked the long journey to Ethiopia seeking refuge.