

million for fiscal year 2009 specifically for the development and implementation of new technologies. The Federal share of the grant may not exceed 50 percent and amounts appropriated under this authorization shall remain available until expended.

#### B. MY PAST AMENDMENTS ON ELDER JUSTICE BILLS

In similar elder legislation, namely the Elder Justice Act and the Elder Abuse Victims Act, I co-sponsored amendments with Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California to provide funding to State, local, and non-profit programs to locate missing elderly. Specifically, my amendment would allow a voluntary electronic monitoring pilot program to assist with the elderly when they are reported missing. In these particular bills, my amendment would allow the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to issue grants to States and local government to carry out pilot programs to provide voluntary electronic monitoring services to elderly individuals to assist in the location of such individuals when they are reported missing.

#### C. ELDER LEGISLATION IS IMPORTANT

Elder legislation such as the legislation before us today and the prior elder bills that I mentioned are important. As elder Americans enter their twilight years, we must do more to protect and ensure their safety. Nothing reminds me more of the necessity of this kind of legislation than my very own experiences in Houston, Texas. A few years ago, the family of Sam Kirk, a native of Houston, Texas, called me to help look for him. Mr. Kirk was elderly and suffered from dementia. He had wandered off and could not be located for several days. His family looked for him for many days but could not find him. In an act of desperation, they called on me to lend my services to help them find him. I helped his family look for him and we found him. When we found Mr. Kirk, he was dehydrated and in need of medical attention. We searched for hours and days to find him. It was worth the time and effort we spent to find him alive and well. Legislation that helps America find and take care of its lost and missing elders is extremely important.

#### SAMMY KIRK AMENDMENT

I fought hard to get an amendment to this bill, H.R. 6064, the National Silver Alert. The amendment would authorize a voluntary electronic monitoring program to be used to assist in the location of elderly persons. Specifically, the amendment requires the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to award grants to States and units of local government to carry out programs to provide for voluntary electronic monitoring services to elderly individuals to assist in the location of such individuals in the event that such persons are reported missing. It is authorized for \$2 million for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014. The amendment is named after Mr. Sammy Kirk, a former constituent of the 18th Congressional District who suffered from Alzheimers and was lost. I, along with his family, searched for him for 3 days only to find him dead near the bayou. The Sam Kirk amendment ensures that other senior Alzheimer patients do not suffer the same fate as Mr. Kirk.

I believe that my amendment and these bills help elderly people. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

### HONORING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CEDAR HILL GOVERNMENT CENTER

#### HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 3, 2008*

Mr. MARCHANT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the grand opening of the Cedar Hill Government Center in Cedar Hill, Texas. The grand opening for this new facility was held on Tuesday, September 30, 2008.

A community known for its beautiful natural landscape and rolling hills, Cedar Hill is now home to one of the most innovative and efficient government centers in the country. Cedar Hill has always been a community committed to providing the best for its citizens, and the new Government Center is yet another example of that commitment.

The center houses the City of Cedar Hill and the Cedar Hill Independent School District. Built with native Texas materials such as limestone, clay tile and mesquite wood flooring, the centralized facility represents the spirit of Cedar Hill and the great state of Texas.

A model of forward thinking leadership and architecture, this collaborative facility uses 23,000 square feet out of 115,887 square feet specifically for shared-use space and public gatherings. Local residents benefit from the centralized facility's easy access, convenience, and efficiency. The partnering use of facilities not only benefits the community in the long-run, but it also saved taxpayers considerable construction costs.

City and School District officials selected the architecture firms of Holzman Moss and Wiginton Hooker Jeffry and Hunt Construction provided construction oversight. The architects were able to maximize the distinctive character of Cedar Hill, preserving many native trees, utilizing the beautiful surroundings, and preparing for future walking trails so visitors can fully enjoy the natural habitat even further.

Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Mayor Rob Franke, City Council members, President of CHSD Dan Hernandez, school board members, and the residents of Cedar Hill on the opening of this facility. The Government Center stands a true symbol of the fabric of this great community. I look forward to seeing the positive impact this center will have on the community and I am extremely proud to represent Cedar Hill in the 24th District of Texas.

### IN HONOR OF STAFF SERGEANT ANTHONY L. MASON, TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD

#### HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 3, 2008*

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the courage of a brave and dedicated hero of the state of Texas and of our Nation.

Staff Sergeant Anthony L. Mason, known as Luke to his family and friends, was a soldier in the Texas National Guard and a true American hero. Luke gallantly and selflessly gave

his life in the service of his country on September 18, 2008, when his helicopter went down near Tallil, Iraq.

It was his second tour in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Assigned to 2nd Battalion, 149th Aviation, 36th Combat Aviation Brigade as a helicopter engineer, Luke did his part during a time of war, a fact that speaks volumes about his character and patriotism.

As a Staff Sergeant, he was a leader and mentor to the younger members of his unit. His fellow soldiers admired him for his professionalism, technical knowledge, and his approachable character.

During his civilian life, Luke was a friend to many. His positive influence is evidenced by his community's response to his death and the support they have readily offered to his family.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Staff Sergeant Mason's wife, his four daughters, his parents, and all of his family and friends. His community and Nation honor his memory and we are grateful for his faithful and distinguished service to America.

Staff Sergeant Mason will not be forgotten. His memory lives on through his family and the legacy of selfless service that he so bravely imprinted on our hearts.

#### EARMARK DECLARATION

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 3, 2008*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I submit the following:

Requesting Member: Rep. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH.

Bill Number: H.R. 2638.

Account: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army Account.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: MILSPRAY Camouflage Technologies.

Address of Requesting Entity: 1985 Swarthmore Ave, Lakewood, NJ 08701.

Description of Request: The Force Implementation Phase of this project is the final phase of "Project Kryptolite—Field Deployable Multifunctional Stealth Coating." During Phase II, a complete turnkey "armor enhancement" application system will be forward deployed to Iraq or other ARL-designated theater of operation. The completely integrated stealth coating system will be applied, in theater, to MRAP, Stryker, and other armored vehicles at the direction of Army and Marine Corps commanders. The Stealth Coating System addresses both infrared and thermal signature reduction as well as blast mitigation.

This system can act as an "armor enhancement" material and be applied over existing MRAP, and similar tactical vehicle, armor systems.

This armor enhancement approach would increase the level of blast resistance and substantially improve survivability. The use of this armor enhancement system will substantially reduce injuries and deaths resulting from IEDs, EFPs, and blast fragments. The material, and complete field deployable application system, will be forward deployed. MRAPs, Strykers, and other tactical vehicles will have the Kryptolite Armor Enhancement applied to them.

Proposed Funds Utilization: Logistics Support: \$100,000 System/Personnel Deployment Costs.

Salaries/Wages: \$575,000 5–7 project technical personnel.

Equipment: \$200,000 Lab, Test, Production, Application.

Testing Ballistic/Blast/Performance/Labs: \$200,000.

Facility Costs: \$50,000.

Material: \$75,000.

Total: \$1,200,000.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LATE  
ELINOR GUGGENHEIMER

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 3, 2008*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to pay tribute to the late Elinor Guggenheimer, an outstanding New Yorker who devoted herself to her city and her country throughout her life. It is with both profound sadness but also an enduring sense of gratitude for the tremendous inspiration that she provided that I note Elinor Guggenheimer's passing last Monday at the age of 96.

Elinor Guggenheimer was not just a leader, but a pioneering figure in the history of the movement for women's equality. A graduate of Barnard College, following the end of World War II she launched into a career of activism on behalf of women, children, and the elderly. She developed a well-deserved reputation as a tireless crusader for better and more child care options for working parents, stronger consumer protections, and the advancement of women into all sectors of society, including government and elective office.

In 1961, Elinor Guggenheimer became the first woman to serve on the New York City Planning Commission, where she focused on helping to guide City policies on parks and prisons. As part of municipal government's anti-poverty efforts, she was also named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to the Head Start Committee of New York City. She later became one of the first women to seek citywide office in New York, running for President of the New York City Council in 1969. She went on to become the City's Commissioner of Consumer Affairs in the administration of Mayor Abraham Beame in the 1970's, earning a reputation as a fearless advocate who unmasked fraudulent merchants and inspired consumers to boycott overpriced goods.

But it was perhaps through her grass-roots activism that Elinor Guggenheimer made her greatest impact. In 1948, she founded the Day Care Council of New York. She went on to establish the Child Care Action Campaign, the National Committee for the Day Care of Children, and the Staten Island Children's Campaign. She became perhaps the most prominent advocate in the nation for better child care, not just for the convenience of working mothers, but for the welfare of their children.

A tireless activist, Elinor Guggenheimer also founded the New York Women's Forum to help women establish social and professional networks. She went on to found the New York Women's Agenda and the National Women's Political Caucus. In those roles, Elinor

Guggenheimer inspired generations of women—including a young schoolteacher named CAROLYN MALONEY—to engage in the political process and to run and hold public office.

Elinor Guggenheimer dedicated her life to serving others. In addition to her remarkable career as an activist, she was a philanthropist and humanitarian. Her efforts were credited as indispensable in securing the acquisition of the fabled Temple of Dendur by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, located just a few blocks from her home on Manhattan's Upper East Side. She also served as Chair of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal–Federation of New York and as an officer at its predecessor organization, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Throughout her whirlwind career as an activist, Elinor Guggenheimer remained devoted to her family. She was devoted to her late husband Randolph, who died in 1999; to her sons, Charles and Randolph, Jr.; and to her three grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my distinguished colleagues join me in recognizing the enormous contributions to civic and political life made by Elinor Guggenheimer, a true pioneer and civil rights activist in the finest traditions of our great republic.

INTRODUCTION OF “DERIVATIVES  
MARKET REFORM ACT”

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 3, 2008*

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, today I am re-introducing the “Derivatives Market Reform Act.” This bill is largely based on legislation that I first introduced on July 14, 1994 as H.R. 4745, and then subsequently reintroduced in 1995 (as H.R. 1063), and introduced again in 1999, as H.R. 3483.

I am reintroducing the bill again today, on the same day that Congress is passing emergency legislation to respond to the crisis caused by Wall Street's irresponsible and risky use of derivatives, because I believe that if Congress had adopted this type of legislation, we might have been able to avoid some of the turmoil that has recently affected our Nation's financial markets.

In 1992, as Chairman of the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, I asked the General Accounting Office to undertake an investigation into the derivatives markets, including the size of the markets for these financial instruments, their economic rationale, and associated risks. In 1994, the GAO submitted its report to the Subcommittee, entitled “Financial Derivatives: Actions Needed to Protect the Financial System.” This report contained a number of important recommendations for the financial services industry, Federal financial regulators, and for the Congress. The GAO suggested that Congress needed to extend Federal authority to currently unregulated derivatives dealers, improve coordination among Federal regulators with responsibilities over key participants in this market, and restructure the regulations applicable to the derivatives markets.

My legislation was aimed at responding to the GAO's recommendations by providing a

framework for improved supervision and regulation of previously unregulated derivatives dealers, assuring appropriate protections for their customers, and establishing certain reporting requirements for hedge funds. During the 103rd Congress, the Subcommittee held five oversight hearing on key issues relating to the derivatives market. As Chairman of the legislative Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Securities and Exchange Commission, it was my intention to move forward with derivatives legislation in the 104th Congress.

Unfortunately, the Democrats lost control of the House of Representatives in the 2004 elections, and the new Republican Majority that took control of the House in January of 2005 had little interest in increasing financial regulation. Indeed, one of the first bills that the House passed as part of Speaker Newt Gingrich's “Contract with America” was H.R. 1058, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. This legislation was ostensibly aimed at curbing “frivolous” securities class action lawsuits, but in fact was drafted in such a way to make it more difficult for defrauded investors to sue those whose fraud or recklessness had caused them harm. During House floor consideration of that bill, I offered an amendment (House Amendment 270), which would have exempted securities fraud cases involving derivatives from the bill's harsh restrictions. Unfortunately, my amendment was defeated by a vote of 162–261.

Following the derivatives-related collapse of the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management, I joined with Senator Byron Dorgan to ask the GAO to undertake another investigation into the derivatives markets, focusing this time on the role that derivatives played in the collapse of the hedge fund, Long-Term Capital Management. The GAO's report on this matter, entitled, “Long-Term Capital Management: Regulators Need to Focus Greater Attention on System Risk,” identified a need for Federal financial regulators to better coordinate their efforts to identify and respond to risks across markets and industries, and has called for Federal oversight over currently unregulated derivatives dealers who may have significant risk exposure to hedge funds and other highly leveraged entities. These recommendations came in addition to those made by the President's Working Group on Financial Markets earlier in 1999 that legislation be adopted which would require some public reporting by hedge funds regarding their investments.

The “Derivatives Dealers and Hedge Fund Disclosure Act of 1999” that Senator DORGAN and I are introduced back then responded to GAO's and the regulators' recommendations for reforms in the aftermath of the LTCM affair.

Again, the Republican-controlled Congress took no action to strengthen derivatives regulation. Instead, Congress passed two bills that made the situation worse. First, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 effectively tied the SEC's hands when it came to overseeing the derivatives activities of banks. Second, the Commodities Futures Modernization Act of 2000 largely exempted derivatives from any effective oversight or regulation by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

And so, with no action on legislation to strengthen derivatives regulation, with Congress instead taking steps to make it more difficult for federal financial regulators to oversee these markets, the foundation was set for our current crisis.