

and women. It funds an increase in the number of border patrol agents to 20,019, providing additional jobs and better national security. I also support the provisions requiring DHS to monitor the medical care of all detainees held in immigration detention facilities and to direct Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to report to Congress on steps it has taken to ensure that all detainees are receiving proper medical care and attention.

I remain concerned about provisions in the bill regarding prisoners held in the Guantanamo Bay detention facility. I commend President Obama's pledge to close Guantanamo Bay, but this bill fails to ensure that the rule of law and our commitment to universal human rights are being upheld for detainees.

Section 522(a) of the bill requires the Department of Homeland Security to conduct extensive threat assessments for all detainees held at the Guantanamo Bay detention facility as of April 20, 2009, and to place all detainees on the "no-fly" list unless there is Presidential Certification to exclude them on such a list. This section also prohibits any funds in the act from being used to provide detainees with any immigration benefits, including refugee or asylum classification. The treatment and detention of hundreds of foreign nationals held indefinitely and illegally without charge at Guantanamo Bay has violated our most basic democratic principles. The burden to right this wrong by ensuring due process for the remaining 245 falls on the U.S. The detainees held at Guantanamo Bay must be afforded habeas corpus protections. We must have the confidence in our own U.S. system of justice to try the detainees.

I will continue to work to ensure all have equal protection under the law. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, COORDINATION AND ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2009

**HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 26, 2009*

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, as our understanding of human impacts on the environment grows, so too, must our commitment to the protection and conservation of the world's fish and wildlife resources. The United States is largely regarded as the global frontrunner in international fish and wildlife conservation. Our nation has a longstanding history of sharing our knowledge, technical abilities, and experience gained through the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation to aid other countries in the conservation of their wildlife and wildlife habitat. Unfortunately, wildlife conservation resources, including trained wildlife professionals and basic logistical and communication tools, still commonly remain unavailable in many foreign range states that are home to globally significant species.

Notwithstanding the many successful conservation initiatives implemented by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service around the world through its programs such as Wildlife Without Borders Program, there remains a glaring need to improve coordination and col-

laboration within the Federal government. In addition, improving cooperation between the Federal Government and non-governmental organizations to increase public awareness about illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade, to raise awareness about the implications of global biodiversity loss, to enhance assistance to range states in the conservation of their wildlife, and to close existing gaps in current conservation activities, is necessary and long overdue.

The Global Wildlife Conservation, Coordination and Enhancement Act of 2009, which I have introduced today, would address these needs by consolidating and enhancing the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to specifically conduct fish and wildlife conservation activities internationally. This legislation reflects the solid input gained through two oversight hearings conducted by the Committee on Natural Resources during the 110th Congress. The bill also benefits from extensive dialogue with wildlife conservationists, zoo and aquarium professionals, law enforcement experts, animal health and welfare organizations, and other stakeholders.

Title I of the bill would create an Institute for International Wildlife Conservation within the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, through which the Department of the Interior's international conservation initiatives would be coordinated and collaborative partnerships built. The Institute, which would enhance and strengthen the Service's existing International Affairs Office, would have authority to carry out a targeted public education and awareness campaign to better inform U.S. consumers of the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, and most important, what they can do to limit the United States as a market for illegal contraband.

The Institute also would be empowered to provide financial, educational and technical assistance to range states and other partner institutions to support capacity building, to create and enhance locally adapted wildlife management programs abroad, and to develop professional cadres of wildlife conservationists in the United States and abroad. In addition, the Institute, through its Center for International Wildlife Recovery Partnerships, would provide a forum for the active collaboration of federal, state, tribal, local, and non-governmental entities regarding wildlife conservation and the care, rehabilitation and recovery of threatened and endangered wildlife species.

Title II of this bill would create a Global Wildlife Coordination Council within the Executive Branch in recognition of the fact that international wildlife conservation is a multi-dimensional issue that requires the broad involvement of the Federal Government to be successful. This Council, which is patterned after the highly successful United States Coral Reef Task Force, would be comprised of various Federal agencies with a responsibility and stake in global wildlife conservation. To comprehensively address the myriad threats confronting global wildlife, this Council would be tasked to develop a cross-cutting strategy to better utilize existing resources to increase Federal coordination without creating new bureaucracy.

In closing, the illegal wildlife trade, which has received considerably less public attention than the illegal trade in narcotics and weapons, is an increasing challenge threatening not only the conservation of biodiversity but also

the social, political and environmental stability of range states throughout the world. Congress must act to ensure that the Federal Government has the authority and tools it needs to promote the conservation of wildlife resources abroad, to protect the environmental health and security of the United States today, and ensure that we pass on those resources to future generations.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to advance this legislation and to strengthen the abilities of the Federal Government to provide critical wildlife conservation support around the world and to maintain the United States' leadership role internationally in wildlife conservation.

TRIBUNE TO FRANK REYES

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 26, 2009*

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, I stand here today to honor the career and contributions of a longstanding community activist, dear friend, loving husband, and father—Frank Reyes.

After 32 years of loyal service to the Inland Empire of Southern California, Frank recently announced his retirement from his post as Executive Director of Governmental Relations for the San Bernardino City Community College District (SBCCD).

Frank has made San Bernardino, California, his home since first immigrating to the United States from Guadalajara, Mexico, at age 12. He attended San Bernardino High School and Valley College before earning his degree in business from Cal State San Bernardino.

While Frank's academic background is in business, his true passion lies in the field of education. Before joining SBCCD, Frank worked as both a professor and a student counselor. During his tenure at SBCCD, Frank's strong leadership helped secure over \$100 million in grant money for both Crafton Hills College and San Bernardino Valley College.

Frank has received numerous Community Awards, from myself and many others for his excellent work in the areas of education, county safety, and community leadership.

Frank has been an active member of many distinguished professional organizations, including, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, the California Teachers' Association, the California Community College Counselors Association, the Association of Mexican American Educators, and the Inland Empire Latino Business Council.

In addition, Frank has been involved in numerous philanthropic activities in the San Bernardino area. He is a board member with Hands of Mercy, which builds homes for the needy in Ensenada, is an active member of the Kiwanis Club of Greater San Bernardino, and has been very involved with the Jerry Lewis Fire Training Facility. I know Frank will continue to work tirelessly, even in retirement, to support the causes he believes in.

I have had the great privilege of becoming close, personal friends with Frank, his wonderful wife, Eloise, and their son Christopher. In addition to being an outstanding husband and father, Frank has always been a strong supporter to me and my family, and for that—I am forever grateful.

My wife Barbara and I, my sons Councilman Joe Baca Jr. and Jeremy, and my daughters Natalie and Jennifer cherish their friendship, and are appreciative of all they have done over the years to create positive change in the Inland Empire.

In fact, I gave Eloise Reyes a "Woman of the Year" award in 1993, when I was in the California State Legislature. She was recognized for all her great work in the community, and for being a true trailblazer as the first Hispanic, female attorney in the Inland Empire.

Madam Speaker, my good friend Frank Reyes has lived a true life of service. He is a perfect example of what one can achieve with hard work, dedication, faith in God, and love in family and friends. My family and I congratulate him on a wonderful career, and wish him nothing but the best in retirement.

WHITMAN HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER OF COLVILLE, WASHINGTON

### HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 26, 2009*

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Whitman Hospital and Medical Center in Colville, Washington. Whitman Hospital, founded in 1893, has carried out its mission of providing medical care to members of the rural community in Northeast Washington for over 115 years.

Whitman Hospital and Medical Center is dedicated to assuring medical service is provided in accordance with its core values of respect, compassion, teamwork, stewardship, and responsiveness to the community. In addition to emergency services and surgery, the Medical Center operates a variety of clinics to support non-critical community health, such as allergy, cardiology, neurology, and ear, nose and throat conditions. The Whitman Hospital and Medical Center also provides opportunities for health education through classes, programs, and training seminars. The hospital proved its resilience by winning the "Top 100 Benchmark Hospital" award in 1994 and 1995 despite nearly closing due to financial difficulties in the late 1980s. Whitman Hospital and Medical Center's employees have contributed to providing the rural counties of Northeast Washington the kinds of healthcare options often only available in large urban centers.

Currently in the second stage of a \$19 million building and expansion project, the hospital and medical center continues to strive to provide better and more varied healthcare options. In its first stage of construction, the hospital constructed a new facility to house a 25-bed inpatient center, labor and delivery rooms, and radiology clinic. The current construction stage, scheduled for completion in late summer, 2009, involves remodeling several current operations, such as the respiratory therapy clinic and pharmacy.

Madam Speaker, I believe the ongoing efforts to provide excellent medical assistance to the counties of Northeast Washington make the Whitman Hospital and Medical Center worthy of recognition before this body. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Whitman Hospital and Medical Center by observing over 115 years of continuing dedication to community health services and education.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2010

SPEECH OF

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 2009*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2996) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes:

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the manager's amendment put forth by Chairman DICKS to H.R. 2996, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. This manager's amendment incorporates an amendment I offered to allow funds appropriated to the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to be used as the non-Federal share of the cost of certain environmental restoration projects that repair acid mine drainage from coal abandoned mines.

For many years, the Interior Appropriations bill authorized OSM to provide matching funds for federally-funded projects related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines. The language was inadvertently removed from the appropriations bill several years ago and today I am pleased that Chairman DICKS agreed to collect this oversight by restoring this important provision in the fiscal year 2010 legislation.

Communities that are impacted by environmental damage related to abandoned mines tend to be in economically distressed areas of the country. These communities have small budgets and little, if any, money for environmental restoration projects. Furthermore, the economic downturn has caused budget shortfalls for many municipalities and providing basic services such as police and fire protection takes precedent over environmental restoration.

Permitting OSM to use these funds to serve as the local match will help meet the department's mission of ensuring that citizens and the environment are protected during mining and that the land is restored to beneficial use when mining is finished. This provision will not cost the federal government any additional dollars.

In closing, I would like to thank Chairman DICKS for including my amendment in this legislation and urge my colleagues to support this manager's amendment.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF BROOKFIELD ZOO, COOK COUNTY, IL

### HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 26, 2009*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the Chicago Zoological Society's Brookfield Zoo, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary. Located in Cook County,

just outside Chicago and in my district, Brookfield Zoo has consistently been a leader in cutting edge animal science, zoo management and education programs. The zoo has been and will continue to be a wonderful resource for the people of metropolitan Chicago, the State of Illinois and beyond. I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Brookfield Zoo on the occasion this distinguished anniversary.

Brookfield Zoo, owned by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and managed by the Chicago Zoological Society, has a stated mission to "inspire conservation leadership by connecting people with wildlife." It plays host to 2.1 million visitors annually, and cares for 3000 animals representing 450 different animal species.

Brookfield Zoo first opened to the public in 1934. Following the overwhelming approval of a referendum by the people of Cook County, construction began on the Zoo in 1926. While the onset of the Great Depression hindered progress, the federal Civil Works Administration (CWA) assisted in completing construction of the Zoo, and today many of the original, historic CWA buildings remain in use at the Zoo.

Brookfield Zoo has been an innovative leader among zoos. Notably, the zoo was one of the first "bar-less" zoos in North America. A revolution among zoos began in Europe in 1900, where cramped cages were disdained in favor of spacious enclosures, surrounded by moats and landscaped in natural settings. This was based on the belief that 'animals should be exhibited in as near natural conditions as possible', for the benefit of both the animal and the viewing public. Brookfield Zoo was designed with this modern concept in mind, and creatively overcame the challenges involved in maintaining safe, cageless environments in the northern climate of Chicago. Today, exhibits maintain their modern approach through a focus on ecosystems, incorporating native plants into animals' habitats.

Another "first" was the creation of a specific Children's Playground at the Zoo in 1937, which was later formalized into the Children's Zoo in 1953. This facility provided children not only with a location to play, but also enabled them to interact with animals, including goats, ducks, and lambs. Following the successful development of these facilities, Brookfield Zoo became the first zoo in North America to exhibit giant pandas in 1937, to breed black rhinos (1941) and okapi (1959) in captivity, and created the first inland "Dolphinarium" in 1960. It was also among the first to open a zoo animal hospital and to launch animal nutrition programs.

Just like millions of others, I have fond memories of Brookfield Zoo from my childhood. Growing up in Chicago, I was a member of the zoo for many years when I was in grade school and high school. It was a fun and safe place to go at all times of the year. Although I did not think about it at the time, I received a great education at Brookfield Zoo, including learning about not only animals and habitats around the world, but also the environment and environmental stewardship.

Education is something that Brookfield Zoo is strongly committed to. Last year, 250,000 students participated in school field trips to Brookfield Zoo, and more than 1,700 teachers participated in training and certification programs there as well. Facilities such as Brookfield Zoo are important sources of informal