

develop this new non-lethal weapon technology.

The JNLWD is confident that Stellar Photonics can leverage their existing laser work performed for the US Army to support this new non-lethal technology. This new nonlethal technology has many useful military and non-military applications.

I feel confident that Stellar Photonics, with the appropriate additional funding, can complete development of such a system and therefore I ask you to consider supporting the Stellar Photonics request for FY10.

DAVID B. LAW,

*JNLWD Technology Division Chief.*

#### A SALUTE TO LEAH GANSLER

### HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 29, 2009*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize and salute Ms. Leah Gansler, a very special person in the Washington metropolitan region, recognized as a Washingtonian of the Year for her leadership and commitment to helping others, especially disadvantaged children. We are graced by her commitments and accomplishments which have helped so many.

Ms. Gansler launched a nonprofit, CharityWorks, in 1999, after volunteer work showed her the great need in this area among children and families. Leah brought together a team of dedicated friends and community leaders to create this nonprofit and local philanthropic organization. Her vision has been to transform the lives of families and children in the Washington metropolitan area, to try to break the cycle of poverty, to enhance local educational programs, and to enable families to overcome critical health issues, through the philanthropy of the CharityWorks organization. Her plan was a terrific success: CharityWorks' first \$375,000 went to Habitat for Humanity for 20 plots of land and one house, which Gansler's members built. When President Carter learned of the partnership between Habitat for Humanity and CharityWorks, he praised Leah's efforts as "unique in Habitat's history and a sample for other communities." Since 1999, Leah has spearheaded CharityWorks' partnerships that have made an extraordinary impact in our community by distributing a net of more than \$10,000,000.

Wanting to include friends but not stay with the same charity every year, Leah devised two networks: one of 125 volunteers, who would screen charities and work with those chosen, and one of 40 CEOs and others who could give and raise money and would choose the recipient groups. This unique combination of efforts has led to signal accomplishments that have changed and transformed many lives and enriched our greater community. Among some of her greatest accomplishments are: creating 24 college scholarships, opening and expanding literacy programs, supporting after school child literacy programs, and building the Fisher House at the Veteran's Medical Center here in the nation's capital.

Appalling statistics convinced Leah that education is the key to breaking the cycle of dependency on welfare, so CharityWorks partnered with The Orphan Foundation of America to change the lives of twenty-four local foster teens by sending them to college.

That same commitment to disadvantaged children led Leah to open and expand child literacy programs in Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. Through her personal efforts, hard work, and generosity, Everybody Wins, the largest grassroots literacy and mentoring program, serving 3,600 children was awarded \$450,000 by CharityWorks in 2002.

Ms. Gansler also supported after-school and summer programs of The Fishing School in two of the most crime-ridden, depressed neighborhoods of Northeast D.C. Leah's tireless fundraising allowed CharityWorks to raise over \$650,000, providing 120 at-risk elementary school children a safe harbor from violence, addiction and abuse. Similarly, her efforts were key in 2004 to CharityWorks' partner, See Forever, opening a second campus of the Maya Angelou Public Charter School for 150 teens. Leah was the leading light to raise \$700,000 for the school, providing what The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer called "their last shot at success." Because of Leah's dedication, CharityWorks was also able to grant Heads Up more than \$750,000 for after-school and summer programs in some of Washington, D.C.'s most under-resourced neighborhoods. More than 900 at-risk children attend enrichment programs in 10 local schools. Perceiving the need for the Center City Consortium to expand its program, Leah, thru CharityWorks, was able to support 2,400 at-risk children so that they could achieve significant academic gains.

Through the generosity of all whose lives Leah has touched, CharityWorks last year was successful in raising \$2 million to construct the 50th Fisher House on the grounds of the Veteran's Medical Center in Washington, D.C. Fisher House provides a comfort home for families of patients receiving medical care at major military and veteran medical centers.

This year Leah is celebrating 10 years of CharityWorks and partnering with Friendship Public Charter School. They are joining hands to design and build Early Childhood Centers of Excellence at the school and to support students enrolled in Friendship's award winning program.

Madam Speaker, we are fortunate and graced to have a person of such vision and leadership.

#### EARMARK DECLARATION

### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 29, 2009*

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010:

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Air Force, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: Advanced Projects Research, Inc., located at 1925 McKinley Avenue, Suite B, La Verne, CA 91750

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$1.5 million which will be used to continue

testing and development for the production of the Wavelength Agile Spectral Harmonic (WASH) Oxygen Sensor which continually measures oxygen concentration in military high-performance fuel tanks, and the Cell Level Battery Controller that monitors and controls charge and temperature at the cell level of military battery energy storage systems. Approximately \$146,000 will be used for project management; \$220,000 for engineering analysis; \$512,000 for engineering design; \$275,000 for hardware fabrication and assembly; \$329,000 for test engineering; and \$18,000 for material and hardware. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Air Force RDT&E account.

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Defense-Wide, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: AeroVironment, located at 181 West Huntington Drive, Suite 202, Monrovia, CA 91016

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$1 million to develop the Hand-Held Lethal Small Unmanned Aircraft System (SUAS). Air Force Special Operations Command stated its need for a capability to engage fleeing enemy combatants on the battlefield. The Hand-Held SUAS will help protect U.S. troops by providing an efficient tool to encounter a target quickly with minimum collateral damage using an on-board explosive. Controlled with common ground-control devices, this precision system will provide unparalleled situational awareness and combat effectiveness in urban and mountainous environments. Approximately \$600,000 is for test production, including procurement of parts for manufacturing. \$300,000 is for engineering costs and \$100,000 is for flight testing and range costs. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Defense-Wide RDT&E account.

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Army, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: Chang Industry, located at 968 Palomares Avenue, La Verne, CA 91750

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$4 million to develop Fire Shield, an Active Protection System (APS), with the cooperation of the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC) in Warren, Michigan. Fire Shield would be used to protect armored vehicles from the blast effects and the plasma jet of rocket propelled grenades by detecting and destroying incoming projectiles. Approximately \$800,000 is for directional warhead blast and fragment effects characterization and optimization. \$600,000 will be used for static threat defeat characterization, test and evaluation with directional warhead. \$600,000 will be used for threat defeat test and evaluation on a controlled moving platform with directional warhead. \$1 million will be allocated to integrate the system for use on optimal vehicles, such as Mine Resistant Ambush Protected and Joint Light Tactical vehicles, and protection

system deployment configurations (vehicle geometry dependant) for overall vehicle protection using sensor/warhead components. The remaining \$1 million will be used for the preliminary incorporation of Insensitive Munition and development of proper Safe & Arm for the Fire Shield system and conducting preliminary interaction with the Army Fuse Board. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Army RDT&E account.

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Navy, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: City of Hope National Medical Center, located at 1500 E. Duarte Road, Duarte, CA 91010

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$1 million for the City of Hope National Medical Center's Advanced Molecular Medicine Initiative (AMMI), which furthers the mission and goals of the Navy's Division of Molecular Medicine program, performing a variety of basic and translational research programs investigating human disease mechanisms. The Navy's Medical Development Program is directed to develop biomedical equipment and related techniques to reduce morbidity and enhance medical care for combat casualties. The AMMI directly complements these efforts by improving therapeutic treatments for the Department of Defense and civilian populations. This research will also develop expertise and technologies directly applicable to defense against biological, chemical or radiological attacks. \$750,000 is for continued research and \$250,000 is for genotyping. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Navy RDT&E account.

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Army, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: Tanner Research, Inc., located at 825 South Myrtle Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$2,500,000 to continue development of a Dual-Mode Micro Seeker (radio frequency/electro-optical (RF/EO)) for use in improving the accuracy of gun-launched and small missile interceptors used with current and emerging defensive weapons systems. The funding includes: \$300,000 for RF signal processing development; \$850,000 for Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuits and Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor integrated circuit development; \$600,000 for EO avalanche photodiode (APD) circuit development; \$450,000 for RF seeker integration; and \$300,000 for EO seeker integration. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Army RDT&E account.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECT AMERICA'S WILDLIFE ACT OF 2009

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2009

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Protect America's Wildlife (PAW) Act. This legislation is a narrowly crafted amendment to the Airborne Hunting Act, which has been on the books for decades.

Simply put, the PAW Act will stop the unnecessary and unscientific air assault on wolves and other wildlife that is occurring in Alaska, and it will prevent other states from following Alaska's lead.

In 1971, as a response to public outcry over airborne wolf hunting in Alaska, Congress took decisive action by passing the Airborne Hunting Act. The law was a direct result of the national outcry over brutal and needless wolf hunting conducted by airplane in Alaska, brought to the public's attention by a television documentary.

At the time, Congress recognized that this sportsmanlike practice should only be used in extreme situations—as in the defense of humans, livestock, and wildlife—which is why the Airborne Hunting Act banned the practice and made narrow exceptions for those extreme situations.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflects that these exceptions, and in particular the wildlife exception, were not intended as a carte blanche to the states. In the 92nd Congress, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries prepared a report on "Shooting Animals From Aircraft" that clearly articulated that the states should not "utilize or permit the utilization of aircraft to achieve a balance in wildlife, which should be left to nature or to other more sportsmanlike hunting practices."

Unfortunately, the State of Alaska has spent the last several years defying congressional intent. The state is granting permits to individuals who are harassing and shooting wolves and other wildlife from planes to artificially boost game species, even though the state has no credible scientific evidence to show that the relevant prey populations are actually at risk.

Hundreds of scientists, the esteemed American Society of Mammalogists, and wildlife managers in Alaska have all spoken out against the State's airborne "predator control" programs as unnecessary, unscientific, and in violation of the clear objective of the Airborne Hunting Act. In addition, I recently received a letter, which I will enter into the record, from nine former Alaska Board of Game members that strongly supports the PAW Act and notes that "Alaska's current predator control programs . . . clearly circumvent the federal Airborne Hunting Act (AHA) of 1972."

Wolves are now being shot from airplanes on more than 60,000 square miles of Alaska, including federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and on lands adjacent to several national parks, preserves, and national wildlife refuges. This past spring, state employees targeted wolves that were known to den inside the Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve, and which were part of a long-term National Park Service study.

Let me be very clear: the exceptions that Congress provided in the Airborne Hunting Act

gave states the right to use an extreme measure in extreme circumstances. But instead, the state of Alaska has exploited that exception and violated the intent of the law. Since 2003, more than 1,000 wolves have been killed through these practices. The state's program of hunting predators from the air has spiraled out of control; it is unscientific and goes far beyond any recognizable form of legitimate wildlife management.

Proponents of these practices will say that the state's program is run for the benefit of those who rely upon moose and caribou for food. But the reality is that the state continues to allow moose and caribou hunting by out-of-state hunters and non-local resident hunters, in the same regions they claim airborne wolf hunting is needed to boost moose and caribou populations.

One final note on the pressing need for this legislation. Now that wolves in the Northern Rockies have been removed from the endangered species list, there is a threat that other states may attempt to misuse the same exception that Alaska has misused, to hunt wolves in the lower 48 states from airplanes in order to boost game populations.

The Protect America's Wildlife Act, which I am introducing today, is carefully and narrowly crafted. It specifically addresses the ongoing misuse of the wildlife management provision as I outlined above, while maintaining the ability of states to address legitimate biological emergencies in the wild, as Congress intended.

Specifically, this legislation:

Clarifies the conditions under which states can use airplanes and helicopters to kill wolves and other predators. For example, they may still be used to address legitimate biological emergencies in prey populations;

Requires states to provide a scientific foundation for their use of the wildlife management exception as part of the report to the Department of the Interior which they are already required to submit; and

Maintains the ability of states to use aerial gunning to protect land, water, wildlife, livestock, domesticated animals, human life, or crops.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to take a stand for wildlife and for proper use of our wildlife laws by supporting the Protect America's Wildlife Act.

JULY 14, 2009.

Re The Protect America's Wildlife Act

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: As former members of the Alaska Board of Game, we endorse the modest but crucial changes to the Federal Airborne Hunting Act (16 USC 742j1) contained in the Protect America's Wildlife Act, which you are sponsoring in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Alaska Board of Game (hereafter Board) is a seven member citizen board appointed by Alaska's governor and confirmed by the state legislature. The Board promulgates Alaska's hunting and trapping regulations and establishes wildlife policies including those for predator control.

The Protect America's Wildlife Act is largely a response to Alaska's current predator control programs, which clearly circumvent the federal Airborne Hunting Act (AHA) of 1972. The legislation would clarify the intent of the AHA so that the exception that allows a state to authorize the use of aircraft to shoot wildlife must be based on the finding of a biological emergency and not used to increase prey populations just to meet increasing hunter demand. It further