

Virginia for their assistance in working with local food banks and food pantries.

I salute the excellent work of community grocery store managers, employees, and volunteers for their dedicated work with local area food banks and food pantries. These grocery stores are the backbone of the food donation network. Without their support, food banks and food pantries would not be able to serve the community.

This community partnership is vital to continuing to feed families throughout the 10th District of Virginia who are struggling to put food on the table. Grocery stores around the country can make a positive difference in their communities by donating unused food to their local food banks and food pantries. I also want to make it clear that food donations from grocery stores to food banks are protected from liability under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act. I urge grocery stores nationwide to follow the example of these stores in northern Virginia by donating food that would otherwise go to waste.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, LAWYER AND CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, our country lost a true education civil rights pioneer last week. William L. Taylor was a friend, an ally, a trusted advocate and true hero to our nation's children. His work helped all children succeed and profoundly impacted the way we educate children in this country. Both the Washington Post and the New York Times ran obituaries on his passing. I have submitted these for the RECORD as well as the eulogy by Ralph Neas given at his Memorial Services. Bill will be deeply missed. My thoughts and prayers are with the Taylor family during this difficult time.

[From the Washington Post, June 30, 2010]

WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, 78; WASHINGTON LAWYER, CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Emma Brown)

William L. Taylor, 78, a Washington lawyer and civil rights activist for more than half a century who fought discrimination on many fronts and was particularly dedicated to desegregating the nation's schools, died June 28 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda of complications from a fall.

In a career spanning six decades, Mr. Taylor worked largely behind the scenes in courtrooms and on Capitol Hill, advising members of Congress, drafting legislation and taking advantage of changing attitudes about race and equality to strengthen the nation's civil rights laws and their enforcement.

One of his early mentors was Thurgood Marshall, who later became the first African American Supreme Court justice. Mr. Taylor went to work for Marshall at the NAACP Legal and Education Defense Fund in 1954, months after the Supreme Court's landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision outlawed public school segregation.

In 1958, Mr. Taylor helped write the NAACP's legal brief for the Supreme Court case that compelled schools in Little Rock—

and required schools across the nation—to comply with *Brown v. Board* and integrate public schools.

During the 1960s, Mr. Taylor was the general counsel and staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. He played a key role in organizing on-the-ground hearings and investigations into discrimination against African Americans in the Deep South. The resulting recommendations by the commission became the foundation for the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

In the late 1960s, he left the government to become a government watchdog. He launched two organizations to monitor the government's efforts to enforce civil rights laws, the Center for National Policy Review at Catholic University, where he taught law, and later the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights.

During the administrations of Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, Mr. Taylor lobbied for and helped draft stronger laws to address discrimination in housing, employment and voting. He also was in the group that led the fight against Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. They examined every article, every speech, every decision, every statement that Robert Bork ever made and put together the book on Bork—and that was literally and figuratively the foundation for Bork's rejection by the Senate, said Ralph Neas, the former executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, who chaired the Block Bork coalition.

Mr. Taylor was perhaps best known for his efforts to force states and cities to make good on the promise of equal schools for all. Through the courts, he pressed for the desegregation of a number of urban school districts. In St. Louis, after a parent challenged the segregated school system, Mr. Taylor led negotiations in the 1980s that established the nation's largest voluntary metropolitan school desegregation plan.

In recent years, Mr. Taylor helped draft *No Child Left Behind*, the 2002 federal law intended to boost the quality of the nation's schools by measuring student progress on standardized tests, and he defended it against legal challenges. In his eyes, ensuring excellent schools for all students was a matter of civil rights. "He was a huge champion for closing the achievement gap, for accountability—just a hawk, and I use that as a huge compliment because he was ever-vigilant about that cause," said Margaret Spellings, who was secretary of education under President George W. Bush.

William Lewis Taylor was born Oct. 4, 1931, in Brooklyn, N.Y., the son of Jewish emigrants from Lithuania. Growing up, Mr. Taylor was the target of anti-Semitic slurs. He graduated from high school in 1947, the same year that Jackie Robinson went to bat for the Brooklyn Dodgers, drawing countless racial insults as he broke the major league color barrier. "The very first awareness I had about prejudice against blacks came from watching what Robinson went through," Mr. Taylor said in a 1999 interview.

In 1952, he graduated from Brooklyn College, where he met his future wife, Harriett Rosen. He graduated from Yale University's law school in 1954.

Mr. Taylor had served since 1982 as vice chair of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights in Washington and taught education law at Georgetown University.

His wife of 43 years, who became a D.C. Superior Court judge, died in 1997.

Survivors include their three children, Lauren R. Taylor of Takoma Park, Debbie L. Taylor of San Francisco and David S. Van Taylor of Brooklyn; a brother, Burton Taylor of Rockville; and three grandchildren.

At Brooklyn College, Mr. Taylor was editor of the campus newspaper for two issues before it was shut down by the college's president, Harry Gideonse, who thought the paper was too sympathetic to Communist interests. When the New York Times printed a story about the closing, Mr. Taylor recalled in his 2004 memoir, "The Passion of My Times," he was called into Gideonse's office. "I hate to ruin anyone's career," he remembered the president saying, "but in your case, I'm prepared to make an exception."

Years later, Mr. Taylor obtained his FBI file, which showed that college officials had urged the federal government not to hire Mr. Taylor when he was being considered for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. They criticized him for his involvement with the student government, which one official said had "espoused liberal causes such as the rights of the Negro in the South."

In 2001, Brooklyn College gave Mr. Taylor an honorary degree, honoring his efforts to secure civil rights for all Americans. "It was a character-building experience," Mr. Taylor said at the time. "I learned that you could speak out for things you believed in and that nothing bad would happen to you. I have spent my life doing that."

[From the Washington Post, July 2, 2010]

THE LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE
WILLIAM L. TAYLOR

Bill Taylor was not one of those bold-face Washington names—except to those in the civil rights movement. If you were in that movement, you probably knew William L. Taylor, who died Monday at the age of 78; and if you didn't know him, you certainly knew what he had accomplished.

For more than half a century, Mr. Taylor was at the center of every major civil rights battle. As a young lawyer at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, he wrote the Supreme Court brief in *Cooper v. Aaron*, the case in which the justices insisted that the Little Rock schools be desegregated notwithstanding massive local resistance. He worked not only to pass the landmark civil rights statutes of the 1960s—the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act of 1968—but to ensure their extension and rewriting in the face of hostile Supreme Court decisions in the following decades. He focused particularly on school desegregation—most notably negotiating a voluntary desegregation plan for St. Louis schools—and ensuring educational opportunity for students in impoverished areas, a passion that led him to join forces with the Bush administration in writing the *No Child Left Behind* law. In his various roles, as general counsel and staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, as executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, as a law professor and private practitioner, Mr. Taylor was, in the words of the late Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, "a long-distance runner on the road to justice."

The Brooklyn-born son of Lithuanian immigrants, Mr. Taylor wrote in his memoir, "The Passion of My Times," that he turned up for work at the Legal Defense and Education Fund fresh out of Yale Law School "with virtually no interaction with African Americans. Jackie Robinson provided my only civil rights education." But his passion for civil rights, like his passions for baseball and jazz, never waned. His funeral Wednesday featured repeated references to Mr. Taylor's strong, sometimes prickly, personality. "He was never afraid to share his side of the argument—whether or not you wanted to hear it," his 13-year-old granddaughter, Simone, wrote in a memoir read at the service. "He knew when to take a stand, and he

knew when to hammer out a compromise with integrity," said Rabbi David Saperstein, a longtime colleague.

"The strange thing about working in civil rights is that you always feel that you are stuck in a period of great difficulty," Mr. Taylor said in a 1999 interview with the D.C. Bar magazine. "There was tremendous resistance to the Brown decision, and then we went through all of the tumultuous violence of the 1960s. There were times when it felt very grave, ugly and hateful. But every few years you look up and realize that things have changed in fundamental ways." Mr. Taylor helped bring about that fundamental change.

[From the New York Times, June 29, 2010]

WILLIAM TAYLOR, VIGOROUS RIGHTS DEFENDER, DIES AT 78

(By Douglas Martin)

William L. Taylor, who as a lawyer, lobbyist and government official for more than a half century had significant roles in pressing important civil rights cases and in drafting and defending civil rights legislation—died Monday in Bethesda, Md. He was 78 and lived in Washington. His son, David Van Taylor, said the direct cause of death was fluid in his lungs, a complication of a head injury he suffered in a fall a month ago.

William Taylor began his long fight for racial justice as a young lawyer at the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. working with Thurgood Marshall, who would later become a Supreme Court justice. He helped fight some of the difficult civil rights battles that followed the Supreme Court order in 1954 that schools be desegregated. One assignment was writing much of the brief that persuaded the court to order the continued desegregation of schools in Little Rock, Ark., in an extraordinary summer session in 1958. The local school board had decided to suspend desegregation because of heated resistance the previous year.

Mr. Taylor went on to the United States Commission on Civil Rights as general counsel and staff director during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He directed research that contributed to the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the 1968 Fair Housing Act.

Later victories included negotiating a voluntary school desegregation plan in St. Louis in the 1980s as well as deals with other school systems. In a statement Tuesday, the N.A.A.C.P. called Mr. Taylor "a staunch advocate for educational equity throughout his storied legal career."

Starting in 1982, Mr. Taylor used his position as vice chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights to help renew and strengthen some of the major civil rights legislation of the 1960s.

He headed a team of lawyers assembled by the conference that evaluated civil rights enforcement in the first year of the Reagan administration. In a 75-page report, the lawyers found that the administration had "repudiated" constitutional interpretations by the Supreme Court that protected rights and that it had attacked lower courts for protecting minorities.

"For more than half a century, Bill Taylor's voice was synonymous with equality," Representative George Miller, the California Democrat who is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said in a statement.

Mr. Taylor is also credited with helping to devise a strategy by liberals to defeat President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court in 1987, partly by recruiting well-known law professors to criticize him. Mr. Taylor could sometimes be unpredictable, as when he openly supported

President George W. Bush's No Child Left Behind law to overhaul education. Liberal critics called the measure punitive, poorly financed and too oriented toward standardized tests.

William Lewis Taylor was born on Oct. 4, 1931 to first-generation immigrants from Lithuania in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn. In speeches over the years he said that as a Jewish teenager he had experienced anti-Semitism in a neighborhood that Jews shared mainly with Italians. "I remember being pushed around as a kid and being called a 'Christ killer,'" he once said. He became aware of prejudice against blacks, he said, when he saw whites harass Jackie Robinson when he broke baseball's color line in 1947.

Mr. Taylor attended Brooklyn College, where he was editor of the college newspaper. The college president suspended him for printing an article that the president had objected to; it said a professor had been denied tenure because of his political views. A decade later, when Mr. Taylor was applying for a job with the federal government, Brooklyn College officials urged the government not to hire him. According to his F.B.I. file, college officials said that as a student he had "espoused liberal causes such as the rights of the Negro in the South." The New York Times reported in 2001.

That year, in a gesture of both contrition and pride, Brooklyn College awarded Mr. Taylor an honorary degree. Christoph M. Kimmich, the college president, called him "a person who represents what this institution is about."

Mr. Taylor graduated from Brooklyn College in 1952 and Yale Law School in 1954, wrote many articles and two books, and taught at the law schools of the Catholic University of America, Stanford and Georgetown.

His wife, the former Harriett Elaine Rosen, a trial judge in Washington for 17 years, died in 1997. In addition to his son, Mr. Taylor is survived by his daughters, Lauren and Deborah Taylor; his brother, Burton; and three grandchildren.

In the 1950s, Mr. Taylor was a popular contestant on the game show "Tic-Tac-Dough," his son said. When producers offered him answers, which would have guaranteed his earnings, he refused. He later testified to a grand jury investigating quiz show fraud. The jury foreman, who had heard the testimony of other "Tic-Tac-Dough" contestants, informed Mr. Taylor that he had won more money than anyone else who had not taken answers. His son said that was a lasting source of pride.

REMARKS OF RALPH G. NEAS, PRESIDENT AND CEO, NATIONAL COALITION ON HEALTH CARE, MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, TIFERETH SYNAGOGUE, JUNE 30, 2010

Good Morning.

Lauren, Debbie, David, Simone, Jesse, Nathaniel, Burt and Susan, other members of the family and friends, I am honored to be with you today.

Sometimes in your life, you get lucky. It certainly happened to me when I met my wife, Katy. It happened again when our daughter, Maria, entered our lives. And it most definitely happened one Spring day in 1974. My first boss, Senator Edward W. Brooke, was fighting those who were trying to undermine school desegregation.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) offered to help Senator Brooke. Into the office walked Arnie Aronson, Clarence Mitchell, Joe Rauh, and Bill Taylor. At age 26, I was in one room with this extraordinary group of individuals who would mentor me for the next four decades. I did not know it

then, but I had just won the lottery. And, except for Katy, no one has been with me more over that span of time than Bill Taylor. Bill was one part mentor, one part side-kick. Whether it was civil rights advocacy, playing tennis, discussing baseball, listening to jazz, or going to the movies; we did it together.

By the time I met Bill, he was in his forties. In many ways, Bill, along with Mary Frances Berry and Raul Yzaguirre, served as bridges between the great generation of the Rauhs, Mitchells, Dorothy Heights, and Aronsons and that of my peers, who were just coming of age—Marcia Greenberger, Elaine Jones, David Saperstein, Antonia Hernandez, Judy Lichtman, Barbara Arnwire, Wade Henderson, Nan Aron, Karen Narasaki and so many others in this room.

By the time we met, Bill already had a distinguished professional career. Right out of Yale Law School, he joined the staff of Thurgood Marshall at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. His first major case was *Cooper v. Aaron*, the historic 1958 Little Rock school desegregation decision. Now, that's one hell of a way to begin a career!

For the next 50 years, Bill continued his abiding interest in equal educational opportunity, especially in important school desegregation cases across the country. Bill went on to become the head of the United States Commission on Civil Rights where he supervised important investigative and research work that helped lay the foundation for the enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 1968 Fair Housing Act.

While Bill and I teamed up many times in the 1970's, our real partnership began in April of 1981 when I became the Executive Director of LCCR. For the next 12 years, we were inseparable, constituting with the leaders I have mentioned previously, a core group of strategists, organizers, lawyers, and advocates that remained close and effective over the years.

But during the Reagan-Bush Administrations, Bill Taylor helped the Civil Rights Movement perform the impossible. In the face of huge resistance, LCCR directed two dozen national campaigns that strengthened every major civil rights law, overturned more than a dozen adverse Supreme Court decisions, and defeated the Supreme Court nomination of Robert Bork. Laws enacted included the 1982 Voting Rights Act, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, the Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988, the Civil Rights Act of 1991 and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Bill's role in all of these hard fought victories was that of the indispensable senior advisor.

As essential as Bill was to my professional life, he was also a vital part of my personal life. Indeed, Bill Taylor, along with Mary Frances, actually lent me the money I needed to buy an engagement ring for Katy. He then joined Katy and me in Des Moines, Iowa, Thanksgiving 1988, to be a member of our wedding party. Again with Mary Frances, Bill became a Godparent to Maria in 1999.

And Bill's wonderful 43 year marriage to Judge Harriett Taylor had a profound impact on me. I have never observed a better, warmer, more trusting partnership than theirs.

In all of his endeavors, certain personal qualities about Bill always stood out. First, was Bill's brilliance. His mind was quick and facile, especially in moments when something had to be forged that could command a bi-partisan legislative consensus. Not surprisingly, Ted Kennedy, Hamilton Fish, and Don Edwards were his best friends in Congress. Next, was his exceptional sense of humor. Bill could really tell a story. His puns, his pointed sarcasm, and quick wit always were entertaining companions during a

meal or a drink after work. And many times that humor defused a tense situation.

To be honest, one has to mention Bill's stubbornness, sometimes accompanied by a strong temper. God, that man could be unyielding. Bill always had a flair for the dramatic. And Monday could not have been more a dramatic day. The retirement of Justice John Paul Stevens. The first day of Elena Kagan's Supreme Court nomination hearings. But perhaps the most fascinating serendipity was the passing of Senator Robert Byrd. Indeed, no one better personifies Bill's unquenchable optimism in the truthfulness of Martin Luther King's quote, "That the arc of the moral universe is long but it bends toward justice. In his 20's, Senator Byrd was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. In his forties, he filibustered the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Then miraculously, perhaps due in some small measure to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, he evolved into a champion of civil rights. No better example could underscore the power and accuracy of Martin's observation.

Bill wrote a marvelous autobiography, *The Passion of My Times: A Civil Rights Advocate's 50 Year Journey*. As we know, the title came from an Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. quote: "... it is required of a man that he should share the passion and action of the time, at peril of being judged not to have lived. Bill Taylor, you lived that quote. And because you did, America made progress.

For everyone in this synagogue today and for countless others who may not even know his name, Bill was a special person who was always there. Bill Taylor was a mensch.

Bill, we were so fortunate to have you as a friend.

THE FY10 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, this supplemental bill contains funding to support our troops in the field and resources to keep our teachers in the classroom. It also provides funding for other priorities, including strengthening our border security and relief to victims of the oil spill in the Gulf and the earthquake in Haiti.

I support President Obama's request to provide our troops with the equipment and support they need for their mission. We also owe it to our troops to have a realistic strategy that is worthy of their sacrifice.

The toughest decisions we face as a nation are questions of war and peace. Whenever we ask the men and women of our armed forces to put their lives at risk, the President and Members of Congress have a solemn obligation to consider all the facts and exercise their best judgment for the country.

More than eight years ago, our nation was the target of a terrorist attack launched by al Qaeda operating out of Afghanistan. The United Nations unanimously passed a resolution supporting the right of the United States to respond forcefully to that attack. Our NATO allies universally backed our actions, invoking the provisions of the NATO charter stating that an attack on one was an attack on all. Today, largely because the Bush administration diverted attention and resources away from this region to Iraq, Osama bin Laden and al

Qaeda continue to regain strength and plot attacks against Americans from along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. The Bush Administration also failed to persuade Pakistan to confront the Afghan Taliban insurgents operating inside Pakistan with the support of al Qaeda.

While there is no doubt that al Qaeda operates in parts of Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, and other areas, the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region remains the operational and ideological center for al Qaeda's global operations. The President is right to conclude that allowing al Qaeda to operate there unchecked poses a serious security risk to the U.S. and American citizens around the world.

President Obama has developed a carefully considered and comprehensive "counterinsurgency" strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan that relies not only on the use of troops but also the use of civilian resources.

The strategy has four parts. First, American and NATO forces will accelerate the training and deployment of the Afghan national security forces, both army and police. This will allow U.S. forces to begin returning home starting in July of next year. Second, in the interim, U.S. and Afghan forces will reverse the Taliban's momentum by working to stabilize major population centers.

Third, the strategy engages Pakistan as a full partner in these efforts. As a result of better coordination between our two countries, for the first time since the beginning of the war, al Qaeda and the Taliban are being genuinely challenged by the Pakistan military.

Finally, the U.S. will work with its partners in Afghanistan and Pakistan to create a more effective civilian strategy—with the goal of establishing sustainable economic opportunities for Afghans and strengthening the country's national and local governance structures. As the 9–11 Commission determined, extremist groups exploit the poor socioeconomic conditions, such as high unemployment, in the border areas to gain adherents to their cause. With this in mind, I introduced the Afghanistan-Pakistan Security and Prosperity Enhancement Act, which will allow the President to designate Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs) in Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan and allow qualified businesses duty-free access to U.S. markets for designated products. This legislation, which has passed the House and is pending in the Senate, would help create meaningful job opportunities for young people who are currently vulnerable to the lure of extremism.

The President's strategy contains a timeline which initiates a responsible redeployment of American troops in July of next year. He has established this timeline to send a clear message to the Afghan government that they must take seriously their role in creating a stable Afghanistan and to communicate to the people of Afghanistan that the U.S. has no interest in an open-ended engagement in their country.

During floor consideration of the bill, I supported the McGovern/Obey Amendment which would codify the president's plan to initiate a responsible drawdown of U.S. forces beginning a year from now. The amendment requires that by April 4, 2011, the president submit to Congress a redeployment plan that is consistent with the policy he announced in December 2009.

While I supported the McGovern/Obey Amendment, I opposed amendments that would lead to the immediate cutoff of funds to

support the president's strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan would have two negative consequences. First, it would immediately strengthen the hand of the most extremist Taliban leaders (those most closely tied to al Qaeda), undercutting any leverage behind ongoing efforts to get some Taliban fighters to lay down their arms and undermining Afghan President Hamid Karzai's new initiative to reach a political accommodation with those members of the Taliban open to national reconciliation. If such a political solution is undermined and the old Taliban regime retakes control of Afghanistan, they will again turn that country into a safe haven for expanded al Qaeda operations. It would also lead to the return of an extreme Taliban regime that encourages horrendous acts like pouring gasoline into the eyes of girls who attempt to go to school.

Second, an immediate withdrawal of NATO forces would weaken Pakistan's resolve to confront the Pakistani Taliban, the Afghan Taliban, and al Qaeda. The most promising development over the last year has been the Government of Pakistan's willingness to fight the growing menace of the Pakistani Taliban. In addition, very recently, the Pakistani government has also shown a willingness to confront elements of the Afghan Taliban. The capture of Mullah Bandar, the operational chief of the Afghan Taliban, and two Afghan Taliban shadow governors, demonstrates this progress. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan would sabotage those nascent efforts. Why should the Pakistani forces confront the Afghan Taliban if the U.S. walks away now?

There are no guarantees of success in Afghanistan and Pakistan. But, we do know that failure to confront al Qaeda would leave Americans constantly exposed to another attack like that perpetrated on September 11, 2001.

In addition to funding for our troops, the bill also includes \$10 billion to preserve teachers' jobs—a priority for many members of Congress as well as the Administration. While I share the Administration's concern about paying for this vital relief with unexpended "Race to the Top" funds, I am certain the Committee would have welcomed the Administration's input to identify other viable pay-fors.

To help families suffering as a result of the recession, the measure includes \$4.95 billion for Pell grants and \$50 million for emergency food assistance.

To strengthen homeland security, the bill includes \$701 million for enforcement along our southern border, including \$208 million for 1200 additional Border Patrol agents.

Finally, for those still suffering in the wake of the devastating earthquake in Haiti and the Deepwater Horizon disaster, the bill includes \$2.9 billion and \$162 million respectively.

Madam Speaker, I support adoption of the FY10 Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

SHAWN BRUCE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Shawn Bruce