

of 99 total counties presidentially declared disaster areas. This flooding particularly devastated the City of Cedar Rapids. In addition to having nearly all of their critical government and public facilities damaged, the flooding also severely damaged the city's main public library.

The Cedar Rapids Library was an 83,961 square foot facility, owned by the city which also housed city staff. The main Library contained 150,000 volumes in the Adult Collection and 100,000 volumes in the Children's Collections, all of which are currently displaced.

After two appeals from the city, FEMA continues to state that the city's library is not eligible for temporary relocation assistance despite the fact that the Stafford Act provides for "provision of temporary facilities for schools and other essential community services." The Stafford Act also includes libraries in the definition of private nonprofit facilities and states that they provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public.

As a former educator myself, I know the critical role libraries play in education. Since the floods of 2008, I have also seen the essential public services they provide to nearly all aspects of severely damaged communities.

In fact, FEMA itself directs disaster victims to their local library to use the internet to apply for federal disaster assistance. Public libraries also allow citizens to look for jobs, or seek other support services needed in the aftermath of disasters such as the flooding in Iowa. Libraries have certainly evolved to become more than collections of books and periodicals.

In modern-day communities, they are a vital communication hub, providing access to computers and the internet for individuals that may not be able to afford their own, and in a disaster, to those whose own property was damaged or destroyed. Further, the library is a partner with our school systems, providing research materials to students and supporting class instructional programs.

Many libraries also become a disaster recovery center for their community, and a point of distribution for meals and supplies needed during a disaster.

I urge FEMA to reconsider their internal policies and reexamine how libraries are defined in the Stafford Act in order to assist not only the Cedar Rapids Library, but other libraries that may be damaged and displaced by natural disasters in the future.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EUGENE C. GED

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the deeds of an outstanding American, Dr. Eugene C. Ged, who was recognized by the St. Joseph's Regional Medical Center Foundation with the 2009 William F. Johnson Award for his decades of service to his community.

Eugene was born in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, and has spent the majority of his life in the city and its surrounding areas. He attended grammar school at St. George's, and went on to high school at St. John's. He received his undergraduate degree at the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania and then earned his medical degree from Georgetown University School of Medicine. He served his internship and residency at St. Vincent's and a fellowship in cardiology at St. Michael's Medical Center. Soon, he was back to serve his hometown and the surrounding communities, joining St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center as an attending physician in cardiology. He also practiced at North Jersey Internal Medicine Associates.

Dr. Ged has worked hard to stay at the forefront of new practices in his field, and to help St. Joseph's to do the same. He performed the first-ever angiogram at St. Joseph's. He has served as a respected member, and later as vice president, of the medical board.

After his retirement from private practice, Dr. Ged sought to continue to give back to the Paterson community, his patients and his colleagues. Working with the late Don Alois, Dr. Ged spearheaded the creation of a non-profit entity for the hospital so that funds could be raised for crucial programs and facilities. In 1982, he worked with the other founding members to create the St. Joseph's Foundation, of which he would later serve as president. He was also the founder of the annual Charity Ball. Thirty-three years ago, the Charity Ball was held at Westmount Country Club and raised \$50,000. Now, the Charity Ball is still the most important benefit for St. Joseph's and raises more than one million dollars annually.

After his retirement from practicing medicine, Dr. Ged joined his brother George at Travel Forum, Inc., a full service travel business located in Totowa, New Jersey. He has since retired from the company. He now resides in Wyckoff, New Jersey and Naples, Florida with his wife, Erika. They have seven children and nine grandchildren.

The job of a United States congressman involves much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to working with and recognizing the efforts of dedicated community servants like Dr. Eugene Ged.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, everyone involved in the St. Joseph's Foundation, Eugene's family and friends and me in recognizing Dr. Eugene C. Ged's outstanding service to his community.

THE FISA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2009 SECTION-BY-SECTION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, the FISA Amendments Act of 2009 would amend FISA to protect the constitutional rights of Americans while ensuring that the government has the powers it needs to fight terrorism and collect intelligence.

SECTION 1—SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the FISA Amendments Act of 2009.

SECTION 2—TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMMUNITY

The bill would repeal the retroactive immunity provision in the FISA Amendments Act, leaving it to the courts to determine whether any telephone companies that complied with the illegal warrantless wiretapping program acted properly under the

laws in effect at the time and therefore deserve immunity. It would retain limitations on liability for acting in compliance with FISA, the criminal surveillance laws, the Protect America Act and the FISA Amendments Act.

SECTION 3—BULK COLLECTION

The bill retains the new authorities provided in the FISA Amendments Act but builds in additional safeguards to protect the rights of innocent Americans. The bill would prevent the government from using the warrantless collection authorities of the FISA Amendments Act to conduct "bulk collection," which could include the collection of the contents of all communications between the United States and the rest of the world. It would do so by requiring that the government have some foreign intelligence interest in the overseas party to the communications it is collecting. Bulk collection raises serious constitutional questions, and it could permit data mining of massive quantities of communications of Americans.

SECTION 4—REVERSE TARGETING

The bill would place additional limits on the warrantless collection authorities of the FISA Amendments Act to ensure that they are not used as a pretext when the government's real goal is to target the Americans with whom the ostensible foreign target is communicating. It would require a FISA Court order if the government is wiretapping a person overseas but "a significant purpose" of the surveillance is to collect the communications of the person in the United States with whom the person overseas is communicating.

SECTION 5—USE OF UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED INFORMATION

The bill would limit the government's use of information about U.S. persons that is obtained under FISA Amendments Act procedures that the FISA Court later determines to be unlawful, while still giving the FISA Court flexibility to allow such information to be used in appropriate cases. This provides a basic incentive for the government to target foreign agents overseas rather than innocent Americans here in the United States. It is similar to the existing law that limits the use of information collected pursuant to FISA's emergency authority if the FISA Court determines after the fact that the FISA standard was not met.

SECTION 6—PROTECTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS OF AMERICANS

The bill would permit unfettered acquisition of foreign-to-foreign communications and of communications of suspected terrorists into or out of the United States, while creating safeguards for communications not related to terrorism that the government knows have one end in the United States. Specifically:

When the government knows in advance that a foreign target is communicating with someone in the United States, it can acquire that communication if it involves terrorism, if someone's safety is at stake, or with a court order.

When the government does not know in advance with whom a foreign target is communicating, it can acquire all of that target's communications, without individualized court review. If the government later realizes that it has acquired a communication with one end in the U.S., it must segregate that communication in a separate database. It can then access, analyze and disseminate that communication if the communication involves terrorism, if someone's safety is at stake, or if the government has obtained a court order.

HONORING PAUL WILEY OF
TAYLOR MILL, KENTUCKY

HON. GEOFF DAVIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Paul Wiley of Taylor Mill, Kentucky. Mr. Wiley is a former U.S. Army aviator who now dedicates his time to organizing programs and events to benefit active-duty service members, veterans, and their families.

In 2007, Mr. Wiley joined forces with the Moose Riders Club of Moose Lodge #1469 in Covington to raise funds for the A/101 Aviation Association Memorial Scholarship Fund. With support from local military units and the Sikorsky Helicopter company, their first fundraiser raised more than \$16,000 for the scholarship fund.

Mr. Wiley and the Moose Riders also sponsor the members of the 4th Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, a unit that deployed to Afghanistan in 2008. Over the summer, Mr. Wiley and his friends worked with residents and local businesses throughout Northern Kentucky and the Cincinnati area to help the soldiers have a little extra fun with their families while home on their 2-week furlough from Afghanistan. Through fundraisers and generous donations, Mr. Wiley's initiative ensured six soldiers and their families enjoyed a "mini-vacation" complete with donated hotel rooms, dinners, and tickets to amusement parks and museums.

Currently, Mr. Wiley is busy spearheading plans for a January welcome home celebration to mark the return of the unit from Afghanistan.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Mr. Paul Wiley, the members of Moose Riders Club, and all the people in the Northern Kentucky region who have contributed to this local effort to support service members, veterans, and their families.

HONORING ROBERT ZWEIMAN,
JEWISH WAR VETERAN

HON. JOHN H. ADLER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. ADLER of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Zweiman for his dedicated and tireless service to the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

Mr. Zweiman selflessly and bravely served this country in the Philippines during World War II. Upon returning home, he took advantage of the Montgomery G.I. Bill and received a bachelor's degree and juris doctorate from New York University. With this educational foundation, Mr. Zweiman became an exceptional attorney-at-law, specializing in corporate and family law.

Even with his busy professional life, Mr. Zweiman always found the time to contribute his time and talents to the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America (JWV). He began with the organization as editor of his local JWV Post Newsletter and currently

serves as a member of the JWV Policy Committee as well as a member of the organization's Executive Committee. Mr. Zweiman has made numerous contributions throughout his prestigious 61-year career with the JWV, including developing the JWV's Allied Veterans Mission to Israel program, creating and developing a direct mail program to provide funding for JWV programs, and designing and coordinating renovations of the Jewish War Veterans Museum in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Zweiman's continued exemplary service to this nation is rightfully honored today. Thank you for all you have done and God bless the United States of America.

A TRIBUTE TO DEACON WILLIAM
DEWALT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Deacon William Dewalt.

Deacon William Dewalt was born in Galveston, Texas in 1930. He attended Dixon High School in Shepherd, Texas, where he played basketball. During his school days, he was voted "All-Around Boy" by his fellow basketball teammates. While in high school, he met Gloria Jean Mitchell, who later became his wife, and together they had seven children.

After school, William joined the United States Army and served for two years. He was stationed in Korea. William and Gloria settled in New York City in the mid 1950s. He secured employment with the United States Postal Service as a Letter Carrier. After thirty years of service, he retired in 1989.

In 1954, Deacon Dewalt joined the Union Baptist Church under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Aaron A. Wood and was ordained to the Deacon Ministry. He has served in this capacity for more than 50 years.

Deacon William Dewalt is a man of few words, however, when he gives his word one can truly count on him. One might say that he held on to his title given so many years ago by his teammates—"All-Around Boy", and became an "All-Around Man". He believes in helping in anyway that he can and he helps without thinking twice.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Deacon William Dewalt, a faithful servant and "All-Around Man".

HONORING THE SERVICE OF THE
GEM STATE YOUNG MARINES

HON. WALT MINNICK

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. MINNICK. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize and honor an extraordinary youth education program that serves boys and girls in Idaho. The Gem State Young Marines is celebrating its 50th anniversary and Red Ribbon Week on October 17, 2009.

This program serves youths from the age of 8 through high school in the Treasure Valley. It encourages young people to find strength within themselves by learning life-changing

skills. Important talents such as determination, discipline, strength and integrity are all taught through a variety of team building events and activities.

The Young Marines focus on community service, specifically reducing drug use in teens and young adults. The group strives to instill the core values of honor, courage and commitment, adopted by the Marine Corps, to each of their members. Each young marine is required to complete a minimum of 50 hours of community service each year to qualify for the Young Marine Community Service Ribbon. The Young Marines focus on character building through a combination of self-discipline, teamwork and leadership, as well as promoting a healthy, drug free lifestyle. Helping people in their formative years reduce the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs deserves our sincere admiration and respect.

It is important that we recognize the service of groups such as the Gem State Young Marines. The Gem State Young Marines should be extremely proud of all the work they have done for communities in Idaho. I applaud this group and their members for their efforts, their actions show that Americans of all ages can—and do—make a profound difference in communities across the country.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the month of October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Domestic violence, a widespread tragedy that indiscriminately affects families of all races and classes, is a serious crime that has no social barriers. From our own family members to medical professionals to educators to law enforcement officers to community/clergy leaders—we must all work together to ensure that we are trained to recognize the signs and symptoms of domestic violence and, in turn, prevent the crime from continuing throughout our communities.

I have seen firsthand the impact this issue has on individuals in urban and rural areas alike. Domestic violence crosses economic lines, geographic lines and ethnic lines. In 2008, Miami-Dade and Broward County had a total of 18,312 reported domestic violence cases varying from offenses such as aggravated assault to stalking to forcible rape. With so many of these unsettling offenses taking place in my District, I will continue to ensure that significant progress is being made on this issue during my tenure in Congress. It is vital that we direct attention to domestic violence and assure that there are available resources to assist victims and families in recovering from these abuses. We must combat this continuous plague that wreaks havoc on our increasingly-stressed health care network, our over-flowing criminal justice system, and our day-to-day life within our communities.

Florida's county and jurisdictional domestic violence offenses in 2008 totaled an unfortunate 113,123 cases. National Domestic Violence Awareness Month should remind us to continue ensuring that Federal grants made