the United States as soon as they find out they will be subject to foreign forfeiture proceedings, or even while the proceedings are ongoing. This leaves U.S. courts with no property to freeze once the foreign forfeiture judgment is entered.

Because of this hole in the law, foreign criminals have already been able to shield hundreds of millions of dollars worth of ill-gotten property, allowing them to continue their criminal enterprises and frustrating the efforts of law enforcement. In recent months alone, our government has been unable to restrain more than $550 million that had been identified for forfeiture by foreign governments in connection with criminal investigations and prosecutions. This money will remain a continuing resource for criminal organizations, allowing them to fund extensive additional criminal activity, some of which may well target Americans.

The U.S. Government's lack of authority to preserve criminal assets in advance of a foreign forfeiture judgment also threatens the cooperation we receive from foreign nations in our own criminal cases. The United States regularly seeks our allies' assistance in issuing prejudgment restraints to preserve the ill-gotten assets of U.S. criminals who have hidden their proceeds overseas. For example, in April of this year, Panama repatriated approximately $40 million in gold and jewelry from a drug money laundering case, which had been restrained there for years at our request. The forfeited assets will be liquidated, with the final proceeds from those sales placed into the Department of Justice's assets forfeiture fund, and used to enhance future domestic and international criminal investigations and law enforcement initiatives. As another example, in the major international fraud case involving Allen Stanford, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Canada have restrained a combined $400 million on behalf of the United States pursuant to our forfeiture proceedings.

Comparable future forfeitures could be in jeopardy because, before executing a request from the United States, most countries require assurances of reciprocity. In fact, a number of these reciprocity agreements are codified in treaties. If we fail to provide our government with authority to restrain assets pending foreign forfeiture judgments, we may ultimately enable criminal organizations in the United States to dissipate foreign assets that should be subject to U.S. forfeiture proceedings. That puts at risk hundreds of millions of dollars in criminal proceeds that may not be able to be returned to fraud victims or that criminals will reinvest in drug trafficking offenses or other crimes that affect our communities.

The bipartisan Preserving Criminal Assets for Forfeiture Act of 2010 will fix these problems by preventing criminals from removing illicit assets from the United States during the pendency of foreign forfeiture proceedings. The bill would amend 28 U.S.C. § 4267(d)(3) to clarify that U.S. courts have the power to issue restraining orders freezing the proceeds and instrumentalities of foreign criminals until foreign forfeiture proceedings have concluded. In doing so, the legislation brings the treatment of international criminals' assets in line with that of domestic criminals.

The bill includes due process protections analogous to those used for restraining orders in anticipation of domestic forfeiture judgments, to make sure that only criminal assets are targeted. It also requires the U.S. court to ensure that the relevant foreign tribunal observes due process protections, has subject matter jurisdiction, and is not acting as a result of fraud.

The bill is supported by the Department of Justice, and I thank the attorneys of the Department for their expert advice on this legislation. I also particularly thank Senator CORNYN for his leadership on this issue. It has been a great pleasure to work with him in introducing this legislation. I urge our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with us to enact this much needed bill into law.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING RICHARD GOLDMAN

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the memory of Richard Goldman, a visionary philanthropist and extraordinary civic leader. Richard was a successful businessman whose dedication to his global community improved the lives of millions. Richard passed away peacefully at his home in San Francisco on November 29, 2010. He was 90 years old.

Richard Goldman was born on April 16, 1920, in San Francisco, CA. He grew up just down the street from his future wife, Rhoda Haas. Richard attended the University of California at Berkeley before serving 4 years in the U.S. Armed Forces. In 1946, Richard returned to San Francisco and shortly thereafter reconnected with Rhoda, a descendant of Levi Strauss, who served on the board of directors of both the apparel company and the Levi Strauss Foundation. Richard and Rhoda were married within the year.

In 1949, Richard founded Goldman Insurance Services, a major San Francisco brokerage firm that was sold to Willis Insurance in 2001. In 1951, Goldman and his wife Rhoda Haas Goldman created the Goldman Fund, which has since then given more that half a billion dollars to a range of philanthropic causes in the bay area, nationally, and internationally. The Goldman Fund recently made a $10,000,000 grant to the San Francisco Symphony and a $3,600,000 grant to the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy for the restoration of Lands End, a 1.6-mile coastal hiking trail with views of the Golden Gate Bridge and the Marin Headlands. The Goldmans focused their philanthropic efforts on the arts, cultural institutions, Jewish affairs, and of course, the environment.

As an expression of their lifelong commitment to environmental protection, Richard and Rhoda launched the Goldman Prize in 1990. Each year, up to seven individuals from each of the six inhabited continental regions of the world are selected to receive the $150,000 prize. Goldman Environmental Prize winners are announced each year in April, to coincide with Earth Day. Recipients participate in a 10-day tour of San Francisco and Washington, DC; an award ceremony in each city; and many opportunities to meet with elected and environmental leaders, news media, and other dignitaries. In addition to financial support, the prize provides invaluable opportunities for prize winners to raise awareness about the issue they are combating, and attract worldwide visibility for the work they're doing to address it. The prize has always been intended to honor grassroots environmental heroes who are involved in local efforts to protect the world's precious natural resources.

Richard and Rhoda created an environmental legacy that has reached all corners of the globe. The Goldman Prize has been awarded to a range of activists around the world from Swaziland to Romania, working on issues from shark finning to uranium mining. It has become the world's largest prize program for grassroots environmental activists, attracting intense international media attention. The Goldman Environmental Prize has a lasting impact; recipients continue their work long after the award ceremonies have ended and the public spotlight has dimmed. Many have gone on to win election or appointment to public office or to expand the reach and impact of their work in other ways. The 1991 Goldman Prize winner from Africa, Wangari Maathai, became the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2004, Ms. Matthai won the Nobel for her dedication to the environment, human rights, and peace.•

TRIBUTE TO BAILEY JEAN CARLSEN

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Bailey Jean Carlsen, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several months.

Bailey is a graduate of Roncalli High School in Aberdeen, SD. Currently, she is attending Drake University, where she is majoring in sociology and law, and politics and society. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Bailey for