

University at Buffalo Foundation, American Cancer Society, Catholic Charities and the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society of America, just to name a few—Mr. Ciminelli has been a community leader as much as a business leader, a tremendous corporate citizen. With as much zeal and willpower with which he has led his business, he has given back for the good of his beloved Western New York community.

Through it all, Mr. Ciminelli has been a devoted family man, husband to wife Rosalie, father to six children and grandfather to eleven. Although guiding a first rate business to the very top, Mr. Ciminelli has always insisted that family means most to him and has led his life accordingly. The youngest of 12 children himself, he has always known that family comes first, and always will.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the indelible mark Mr. Ciminelli has left on Western New York, his remarkable business accomplishments, his charitable gifts and his spirit to make his community a better place, I ask that this Honorable Body join me in honoring Mr. Frank L. Ciminelli.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH MAULL
CAREY

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 15, 2006

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life and achievements of one of Wyoming and Delaware's great citizens, Joseph Maull Carey. I am honored to venerate a man who served his fellow citizens in the halls of local, State, and Federal Governments.

Joseph Maull Carey was born in 1845 to successful Delaware farmers in Milton, Delaware. After schooling in Delaware, Carey attended college in New York and law school in Pennsylvania. Joseph Carey moved to Wyoming following his graduation from law school, where many years later he would join the list of Governors hailing from Milton.

Governor Carey began his memorable career in public service to the people of Wyoming and the United States in 1869, serving as a U.S. district attorney while Wyoming was still a territory. In 1871 Joseph Carey moved to the bench and served the growing population of Wyoming as an associate justice to the Wyoming Supreme Court until 1876. Even though Carey went on to serve in many other capacities, he still kept the title of judge for the remainder of his life. Following his departure from the bench, Governor Carey and his brother went into business together, creating a thriving ranching business in the heart of Wyoming. Despite this successful business venture, Joseph Carey still had a longing desire to serve his fellow citizens.

Carey reentered public life in 1881 when he was elected Mayor of Cheyenne, Wyoming. He served only a single term as Mayor before moving on to represent the people of Wyoming at the federal level. Carey became the territorial representative to the United States Congress in 1885, and led the push for Wyoming to achieve statehood. Under his leadership, a bill was introduced that paved the way for Wyoming to become the 44th state in the

union. Following Wyoming's constitutional convention in September of 1889, Carey was on hand as President Benjamin Harrison signed the bill into law officially granting statehood to Wyoming. In 1890 Carey became Wyoming's first senator, serving as the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Carey returned to Cheyenne in 1895 and resumed his law practice while advancing educational opportunities for the people of our great state as a trustee for the University of Wyoming. Joseph Carey forayed once more into public service in 1911, becoming governor of Wyoming for one term. During his tenure, he was one of the founding members of the progressive party, which sought to re-elect Teddy Roosevelt.

Joseph Maull Carey was a devoted public servant for the people of Wyoming, Delaware, and the United States. He served the people admirably in many different roles throughout the course of his life, and has forever etched himself in the history of our Nation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPETITION IN CONTRACTING
ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill. (H.R. 2965) to amend title 18, United States Code, to require Federal Prison Industries to compete for its contracts minimizing its unfair competition with private sector firms and their non-inmate workers and empowering Federal agencies to get the best value for taxpayers' dollars, to provide a 5-year period during which Federal Prison Industries adjusts to obtaining inmate work opportunities through other than its mandatory source status, to enhance inmate access to remedial and vocational opportunities and other rehabilitative opportunities to better prepare inmates for a successful return to society, to authorize alternative inmate work opportunities in support of nonprofit organizations and other public service programs, and for other purposes:

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, although I agree with the central goal of H.R. 2965, I had some concerns with several provisions in the bill. I believe contracts should be awarded on a competitive basis, with private businesses having a fair chance to participate. And if H.R. 2965 merely ended the noncompetitive nature of Federal Prison Industries, FPI, contracts, I would have supported it. However, the legislation contained some other provisions that, in my view, undermined the effort to make Federal contracting more competitive. Specifically, the bill requires that the Federal Government scale back its total purchases from FPI, regardless of whether FPI's bids are competitive. It also mandates a substantial increase in the wages paid to inmates employed by FPI, apparently with an eye toward making FPI less competitive. I am concerned that this policy could increase costs to Government agencies by forcing them to agree to more expensive contracts. Furthermore, in order to make up for the potential loss of FPI employment, H.R. 2965 includes several expensive new

prison rehabilitation programs. Since FPI currently receives no taxpayer money, I am not convinced that this approach makes sense in our tight budget climate. Thus, while I support doing away with the current preferential treatment of FPI in Government contracting, I opposed H.R. 2965 for these reasons.

MILDRED L. DIXON: JUNE 26, 1923–
SEPTEMBER 8, 2006

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 15, 2006

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the city of Winter Garden, Florida's first female and first African-American elected to the city commission in 1985, Mildred L. Dixon, 83, dedicated her life to serving her community.

Commissioner Dixon first took office after filing a lawsuit denouncing Winter Garden's at-large elections as violating the 1965 Voting Rights Act. She was the first black commissioner elected in the city's 77-year history. In seven terms, she ran unopposed three times and soundly defeated her opponents in four races.

In 1983, 2 years before running for office, she was successful in initiating single member voting districts for commissioners in Winter Garden. Most recently, she initiated the city's current charter review. As an advocate for youth and senior programs, as well as affordable housing in the east Orange County community, she tirelessly pursued potential funding sources for area community centers, and possible joint ventures for low income and affordable housing developments.

A retired nurse, she was a member of the 9th Street Church of Christ in Winter Garden since 1939. As a testament to her tenacity, and tireless love for her community, in 1992 the city named a street in the Horizons Oaks neighborhood in her honor. In 1999, the Mildred Dixon Activities Center, home of the West Orange Boys and Girls Clubs on West Crown Point Road was renamed in her honor.

She was an officer in the West Orange Citizen Action Coalition; Orange County Community Development Corporation; and the West Orange Community Housing Development Corporation. In addition, she was a member of the Orange County Community Action Board; West Orange Neighborhood Center for Families; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National League of Cities Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials; and the Tri-County, Florida and National League of Cities organizations.

Mildred Dixon was a determined advocate for Winter Garden and its citizens. She will be missed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 15, 2006

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the RECORD to reflect that

on September 14, 2006, I was unavoidably detained. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for:

Rollcall vote 441 on the Scott amendment to H.R. 2965, the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act, I would have voted "nay";

Rollcall vote 442 on the Scott amendment to H.R. 2965, the Federal Prison Industries Com-

petition in Contracting Act, I would have voted "nay";

Rollcall vote 443 on final passage of H.R. 2965, the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act I would have voted "yea";

Rollcall vote 444 on the Thompson/Reyes Motion to Recommit H.R. 6061, the U.S./Mex-

ico Border Fence Bill, I would have voted "yea";

Rollcall vote 445, final passage of the U.S./Mexico Border Fence Bill, I would have voted "nay";

Rollcall vote 446, the Melancon Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 2864, the Water Resources Development Act, I would have voted "yea."