

commitment to law enforcement.” He was also honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Police Defense Foundation. On January 6, 2009, he retired after thirty years of public service and dedication as a police officer. His years of valuable service and commitment are greatly appreciated and will certainly be remembered.

I would also like to enter into the RECORD this poem that was given to me about Chief Trucillo and his service as it is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. The poem was written by Albert Caswell, a friend of Chief Trucillo.

TRUE

True . . .  
 To Be True!  
 In Life, and In Death . . . and In All You Do  
 . . .  
 Jersey's Best . . .  
 This, and no less . . .  
 All In That Moment of Truth . . .  
 When death lies so close . . . right before you  
 as the most . . .  
 A Father, A Husband . . . A Top Cop . . .  
 A Leader of Heroes, at the top . . .  
 Straight, as an arrow . . .  
 With a heart of girth . . .  
 Which, could not be stopped . . .  
 Kind and caring . . .  
 He's at the Top . . .  
 He's a Top Cop . . .  
 As on this night, for him . . . all of our tears  
 are sharing . . .  
 Sharing, knowing . . . such men so glowing  
 . . . are but few and far between . . .  
 Just Everything!  
 Who Are True!  
 As he touches all . . .  
 A Man, who in our hearts stand's so very tall  
 . . .  
 For All of his Men and Women in Blue . . .  
 As his heart goes out to them . . . so calls  
 . . .  
 All out there on That Thin Blue Line . . .  
 Quiet Heroes, living and reacting with death  
 . . . all in micro seconds in time . . .  
 Giving all, until none lies left . . .  
 For What is Real, For What Is Really True  
 . . .  
 For on this night, who will they save? Who  
 will they bless?  
 As a cop lies dying . . . as their precious  
 lives, they will give no less!  
 Being True!  
 As have all of those families who have lived  
 with death . . .  
 All for them, over the years . . . so many  
 sleepless nights, and the tears he's shed  
 . . .  
 For all those who have died . . .  
 Consoling, all those husbands and wives . . .  
 Looking, into their children's eyes . . .  
 Being True, to all those lives . . . for them  
 he cries . . .  
 Working his way up . . .  
 A Cop's Cop . . .  
 Walking out that door . . .  
 His family, not knowing for sure . . . if  
 they'd ever see him any more . . .  
 For his job, Chris must be True!  
 In our lives, and in our times . . . in all we  
 do . . .  
 The Greatest of all things . . . that a heart  
 can be!  
 Is True!  
 Yes Chris . . . that's you . . . True!  
 True!

## STOP AIDS IN PRISON ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 17, 2009*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1429, “Stop AIDS in Prison Act of 2009.” I want to thank my colleague Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS of California for introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 1429, which is designed to address the growing impact that HIV/AIDS is having on minority communities. According to the Black AIDS Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) statistics reveal that African Americans account for half of all new HIV/AIDS cases. Racial and ethnic minorities comprise 69 percent of new cases, according to the 2005 data released by the CDC. African-American women account for the majority of new AIDS cases among women (67% in 2004); whereas white women account for 17% and Latinas 15%. The CDC estimates that 73% percent of all children born to HIV infected mothers in 2004 were African American. HIV/AIDS is now the leading cause of death among African Americans ages 25 to 44—deadlier than heart disease, accidents, cancer, and homicide.

The CDC reported that Hispanics accounted for 18% of new diagnoses reported in the 35 areas with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting in the United States, and that most Hispanic men were exposed to HIV through sexual contact with other men, followed by injection drug use and heterosexual contact; and that most Hispanic women were exposed to HIV through heterosexual contact, followed by injection drug use.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, African Americans made up 41 percent of all inmates in the prison system at the end of 2004. Since African Americans are disproportionately represented in jails and prisons, the Stop AIDS in Prison Bill is one way to begin addressing this problem.

The Stop AIDS in Prison Act of 2009 directs the Bureau of Prisons to develop a comprehensive policy to provide HIV testing, treatment, and prevention for inmates in federal prisons and upon reentry into the community. The bill would require initial testing and counseling of inmates upon entry into the prison system and then ongoing testing available up to once a year upon the request of the inmate, or sooner if an inmate is exposed to the HIV/AIDS virus or becomes pregnant. Furthermore, the Bureau of Prisons will be required to make HIV/AIDS counseling and treatment available to prisoners, and give testing and treatment referrals to prisoners prior to reentering the community. The bill protects the confidentiality of prisoners, and allows prisoners to refuse routine HIV testing.

Finally, the bill contains a requirement that the Bureau of Prisons report to Congress, no later than one year after enactment, the number of inmates who tested positive for HIV upon intake; the number of inmates who tested positive prior to reentry; the number of inmates who were not tested prior to reentry because they were released without sufficient notice; the number of inmates who opted-out of taking the test; the number of inmates who

were tested following exposure incidents; and the number of inmates who were under treatment for HIV/AIDS.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1429 because we must reverse these costly trends. Currently, the only cure we have for HIV/AIDS is prevention.

Had the bill gone through regularly and been marked up, I was planning on offering an amendment that would permit those infected with HIV to elect, on their own volition, to be housed separately from the general population as long as the prison had the facilities. This way, those infected with HIV could be housed in safety.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is indeed a state of emergency in the African-American and Hispanic community. We must use all resources necessary to defeat this deadly enemy that continues to devastate the minority community. As Americans, we have a strong history, through science and innovation, of detecting, conquering and defeating many illnesses. We must and we will continue to fight HIV/AIDS until the battle is won.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 1429, “Stop AIDS in Prisons Act of 2009,” and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

A TRIBUTE TO MAYOR HARRY L.  
BALDWIN OF SAN GABRIEL

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 23, 2009*

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Harry L. Baldwin, retiring as Mayor of the City of San Gabriel. Mayor Baldwin served on the City Council for seventeen years and was selected Mayor by his colleagues on the council for three terms. Mayor Baldwin's legacy in the City of San Gabriel and surrounding communities will endure for generations to come.

During his tenure, Mayor Baldwin worked vigorously and enthusiastically to promote and secure funds for many important projects. One of Mayor Baldwin's greatest accomplishments has been his work to obtain federal funding for the construction of grade separations and safety mitigation for the Alameda Corridor East Project. Over a decade of effort, nearly five hundred million dollars was acquired for this endeavor. Mayor Baldwin's service as President of the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (COG) and Vice Chairman of the Alameda Corridor East Construction Authority (ACE) was crucial in securing this funding.

Promoting the interests of the region has been a high priority for Mayor Baldwin. While working on the City Council, he secured funds for park expansions and was essential to the formation of the San Gabriel Rivers and Mountains Conservancy. Additionally, public safety has always been a significant concern of Mayor Baldwin's. He was able to identify a pressing need in the city's Fire Department for expanded services and instituted a paramedic training program for the staff.

Mayor Baldwin and his wife Sally have lived in the Mission District for over forty-five years. The product of California public schools, he graduated from both Mark Keppel High School and UCLA. After graduating, Harry worked in the insurance business until just six years ago.