

system deployment configurations (vehicle geometry dependant) for overall vehicle protection using sensor/warhead components. The remaining \$1 million will be used for the preliminary incorporation of Insensitive Munition and development of proper Safe & Arm for the Fire Shield system and conducting preliminary interaction with the Army Fuse Board. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Army RDT&E account.

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Navy, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: City of Hope National Medical Center, located at 1500 E. Duarte Road, Duarte, CA 91010

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$1 million for the City of Hope National Medical Center's Advanced Molecular Medicine Initiative (AMMI), which furthers the mission and goals of the Navy's Division of Molecular Medicine program, performing a variety of basic and translational research programs investigating human disease mechanisms. The Navy's Medical Development Program is directed to develop biomedical equipment and related techniques to reduce morbidity and enhance medical care for combat casualties. The AMMI directly complements these efforts by improving therapeutic treatments for the Department of Defense and civilian populations. This research will also develop expertise and technologies directly applicable to defense against biological, chemical or radiological attacks. \$750,000 is for continued research and \$250,000 is for genotyping. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Navy RDT&E account.

Requesting Member: DAVID DREIER

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010

Account: Army, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Legal Name and Address of Entity Receiving Earmark: Tanner Research, Inc., located at 825 South Myrtle Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$2,500,000 to continue development of a Dual-Mode Micro Seeker (radio frequency/electro-optical (RF/EO)) for use in improving the accuracy of gun-launched and small missile interceptors used with current and emerging defensive weapons systems. The funding includes: \$300,000 for RF signal processing development; \$850,000 for Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuits and Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor integrated circuit development; \$600,000 for EO avalanche photodiode (APD) circuit development; \$450,000 for RF seeker integration; and \$300,000 for EO seeker integration. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Army RDT&E account.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECT AMERICA'S WILDLIFE ACT OF 2009

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 2009

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Protect America's Wildlife (PAW) Act. This legislation is a narrowly crafted amendment to the Airborne Hunting Act, which has been on the books for decades.

Simply put, the PAW Act will stop the unnecessary and unscientific air assault on wolves and other wildlife that is occurring in Alaska, and it will prevent other states from following Alaska's lead.

In 1971, as a response to public outcry over airborne wolf hunting in Alaska, Congress took decisive action by passing the Airborne Hunting Act. The law was a direct result of the national outcry over brutal and needless wolf hunting conducted by airplane in Alaska, brought to the public's attention by a television documentary.

At the time, Congress recognized that this sportsmanlike practice should only be used in extreme situations—as in the defense of humans, livestock, and wildlife—which is why the Airborne Hunting Act banned the practice and made narrow exceptions for those extreme situations.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflects that these exceptions, and in particular the wildlife exception, were not intended as a carte blanche to the states. In the 92nd Congress, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries prepared a report on "Shooting Animals From Aircraft" that clearly articulated that the states should not "utilize or permit the utilization of aircraft to achieve a balance in wildlife, which should be left to nature or to other more sportsmanlike hunting practices."

Unfortunately, the State of Alaska has spent the last several years defying congressional intent. The state is granting permits to individuals who are harassing and shooting wolves and other wildlife from planes to artificially boost game species, even though the state has no credible scientific evidence to show that the relevant prey populations are actually at risk.

Hundreds of scientists, the esteemed American Society of Mammalogists, and wildlife managers in Alaska have all spoken out against the State's airborne "predator control" programs as unnecessary, unscientific, and in violation of the clear objective of the Airborne Hunting Act. In addition, I recently received a letter, which I will enter into the record, from nine former Alaska Board of Game members that strongly supports the PAW Act and notes that "Alaska's current predator control programs . . . clearly circumvent the federal Airborne Hunting Act (AHA) of 1972."

Wolves are now being shot from airplanes on more than 60,000 square miles of Alaska, including federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and on lands adjacent to several national parks, preserves, and national wildlife refuges. This past spring, state employees targeted wolves that were known to den inside the Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve, and which were part of a long-term National Park Service study.

Let me be very clear: the exceptions that Congress provided in the Airborne Hunting Act

gave states the right to use an extreme measure in extreme circumstances. But instead, the state of Alaska has exploited that exception and violated the intent of the law. Since 2003, more than 1,000 wolves have been killed through these practices. The state's program of hunting predators from the air has spiraled out of control; it is unscientific and goes far beyond any recognizable form of legitimate wildlife management.

Proponents of these practices will say that the state's program is run for the benefit of those who rely upon moose and caribou for food. But the reality is that the state continues to allow moose and caribou hunting by out-of-state hunters and non-local resident hunters, in the same regions they claim airborne wolf hunting is needed to boost moose and caribou populations.

One final note on the pressing need for this legislation. Now that wolves in the Northern Rockies have been removed from the endangered species list, there is a threat that other states may attempt to misuse the same exception that Alaska has misused, to hunt wolves in the lower 48 states from airplanes in order to boost game populations.

The Protect America's Wildlife Act, which I am introducing today, is carefully and narrowly crafted. It specifically addresses the ongoing misuse of the wildlife management provision as I outlined above, while maintaining the ability of states to address legitimate biological emergencies in the wild, as Congress intended.

Specifically, this legislation:

Clarifies the conditions under which states can use airplanes and helicopters to kill wolves and other predators. For example, they may still be used to address legitimate biological emergencies in prey populations;

Requires states to provide a scientific foundation for their use of the wildlife management exception as part of the report to the Department of the Interior which they are already required to submit; and

Maintains the ability of states to use aerial gunning to protect land, water, wildlife, livestock, domesticated animals, human life, or crops.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to take a stand for wildlife and for proper use of our wildlife laws by supporting the Protect America's Wildlife Act.

JULY 14, 2009.

Re The Protect America's Wildlife Act

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MILLER: As former members of the Alaska Board of Game, we endorse the modest but crucial changes to the Federal Airborne Hunting Act (16 USC 742j1) contained in the Protect America's Wildlife Act, which you are sponsoring in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Alaska Board of Game (hereafter Board) is a seven member citizen board appointed by Alaska's governor and confirmed by the state legislature. The Board promulgates Alaska's hunting and trapping regulations and establishes wildlife policies including those for predator control.

The Protect America's Wildlife Act is largely a response to Alaska's current predator control programs, which clearly circumvent the federal Airborne Hunting Act (AHA) of 1972. The legislation would clarify the intent of the AHA so that the exception that allows a state to authorize the use of aircraft to shoot wildlife must be based on the finding of a biological emergency and not used to increase prey populations just to meet increasing hunter demand. It further

provides that when a state authorizes aircraft shooting under the exception, it must be supported by adequate scientific data and the shooting must be conducted by government personnel only.

The Protect America's Wildlife Act is in conformance with the laws that Alaskan voters passed by initiative in 1996 and 2000. The state legislature reversed the will of the people both times.

Extensive wolf control is being conducted in Alaska at present. Aerial predator control is now occurring on more than 60,000 square miles of Alaska—the largest predator control program since statehood. Since 2003, more than 1,000 wolves have been killed by private hunters through shooting directly from airplanes or from the land and shoot practice. This past spring, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game killed 84 wolves in 5 days in eastern Alaska. In March, the Board reauthorized aerial predator control for five more years and has eased the regulations further by allowing private aerial gunning teams to now use helicopters to kill wolves.

Many Alaskans object to using state personnel for ongoing airborne wolf control as a standard game management tool unless there is a serious biological problem. And even more strongly object to the use of private pilots for these activities because of the long, well documented history of abuses and violations of the AHA.

We also note that the long, detailed history of predator control in Alaska and elsewhere clearly demonstrates that control is often poorly supported by sound science, ignores other options, and often becomes institutionalized and perpetual. The Protect America's Wildlife Act would help curb these problems by restricting lethal control programs to those that are well justified and truly necessary. We are aware that other control options are available and effective including non-lethal control and habitat management.

In summary, we strongly support The Protect America's Wildlife Act and believe that it would improve the management of wildlife in Alaska as well as settle some longstanding, controversial issues related to predator control.

Sincerely,

*Former Alaska Board of Game Members*

Vic Van Ballenberghe, Joel Bennett, Leo Keeler, Tom Meacham, George Matz, R.T. Skip Wallen, Bruce Baker, Nicole Whittington-Evans, Jack Lentfer.

#### EARMARK DECLARATION

### HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 29, 2009*

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Representative ED ROYCE

Bill Number: H.R. 3326

Account: Operations & Maintenance—Defense Wide

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: California State University

Address of Requesting Entity: 401 Golden Shore, Long Beach, CA 90802-4210

Description of Request: To provide \$3,600,000 for the Strategic Language Initiative. Our nation's defense, diplomatic, and business employers need affordable, accessible strategic language instruction programs. The five California State University (CSU) campuses originally comprising the Strategic Language Initiative (SLI) Consortium worked collaboratively between 2005 and 2007 to create an effective model capitalizing on campus language expertise, student heritage language diversity, and local linguistic communities in Arabic, Mandarin, Korean, Persian, and Russian.

No single university has the resources to meet this rapidly changing need for global and regional expertise in a wide range of world languages. National efforts have concentrated on developing flagship programs in languages such as Chinese, Arabic, Russian, and Korean, and creating demonstration materials for offering languages online. These efforts have not adequately tapped into the diverse heritage language communities in California, home to the densest concentration of linguistic and cultural diversity in the nation. Collectively, through the establishment of the CSU Consortium for the Strategic Language Initiative, the southern California campuses of the CSU system have collaborated to provide an innovative approach to intensive language learning that can be a model for other metropolitan consortia. These universities serve the most linguistically diverse populations in the country, with large heritage communities near different campuses, and collectively enroll over 100,000 students each year. Initial participating campuses are CSU Long Beach, Fullerton, Los Angeles, Northridge and San Bernardino. Preliminary assessment data collected from SLI participants showed an average language development progress that significantly exceeds traditional classroom and course-based program in Arabic, Korean, Mandarin, and Persian. Compared to other models of critical language development, the SLI Model is very cost-efficient and effective in advancing a large group of undergraduate and graduate students through several language proficiency levels across multiple campuses in a relatively short time period, for a fraction of the funding available to other programs. The Consortium's success in southern California can be enhanced by developing a similar model in northern California. This request would build the programs within the current Consortium, and add CSU campuses in San Francisco and San Jose. Lessons learned from the current 5 programs will shape the 2 new programs. The legacy of this federal investment will be an instructional model sustained by the CSU system that effectively responds to the national challenge to graduate more professionals with language and cultural knowledge and skills for an increasingly interdependent global world.

Requesting Member: Representative ED ROYCE

Bill Number: H.R. 3326

Account: U.S. Army, Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) Legal Name of Requesting Entity: California State University, Fullerton

Address: 800 N. State College Boulevard, Fullerton, California 92831

Description of Request: Provide \$2,000,000 to continue the Prader-Willi Syndrome

(PWS) Research project being led by the California State University, Fullerton. This funding would allow for the continuation of vital research on Prader-Willi Syndrome, which will help the Department of Defense and its many military families, with children affected by this disorder. More importantly, the research will serve as a resource to the Department for the treatment and study of obesity in general. The strong manifestation of obesity in children with PWS makes it an excellent model for the study and control of obesity in general. Military health experts have characterized the growing problem of obesity amongst active duty and potential recruits as a national security issue because of its overall impact on the health, performance, and readiness of our armed forces. Furthermore, obesity places a significant cost burden on the military and veterans' health care systems. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Army, RDT&E Account and consistent with the DoD mission.

Funding will be used to provide better understanding of how individuals with PWS progress from an initial failure to thrive to morbid obesity. Improved understanding of the various nutritional phases of PWS will not only benefit the treatment and management of PWS, but also provide valuable insights into obesity in general. Researchers will also test the effectiveness of various intervention programs.

HONORING KARI DOMBROVSKI AT TALAHY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA FOR THE 2008 PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TEACHING

### HON. MICHELE BACHMANN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 29, 2009*

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Kari Dombrovski of Talahi Elementary School in St. Cloud, Minnesota. Kari was awarded the Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching this July for her work as a second grade teacher.

This award is the highest recognition that an elementary school teacher may receive. She was selected first by a statewide committee and then by a National Science Foundation Committee. Kari's dedication to instilling the building blocks of learning in students may have earned her the award, but the real winners are the kids. The young children that get to spend time with her in her classroom already know she is one of the nation's finest teachers.

I rise to congratulate and honor Kari Dombrovski's dedication to the children of Talahi Elementary School. The Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching is a public recognition of her passionate work in the second grade classroom. The faculty, parents and students that she works with know what a special teacher she is and it is my honor to highlight her accomplishments to this Congress.