

Steinbacher, Ph.D., for her life's work as a Professor of Urban Studies at the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University.

Dr. Steinbacher received her Ph.D. in Social Psychology from St. Louis University in 1967. She taught at Marillac College and St. John's College, as well as St. Louis before coming to Cleveland State University, where she was appointed to the Psychology Department and the Institute of Urban Studies. After becoming Director of the Institute, she was instrumental in establishing the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs. While she was the Chair of the Department of Urban Studies, she helped create the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. programs in Urban Studies at the College.

Dr. Steinbacher also served the people of Ohio as the Administrator of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services. After her tenure as administrator was over, she took the position of Director of Undergraduate Programs, where she established many new programs, including 4 new undergraduate majors, 20 degree completion programs with local community colleges, and a credit-for-life-experience program.

The benefits of Dr. Steinbacher's scholarship to the field of urban studies are undeniable; her research has been published in a number of scholarly journals, and she is the co-author of both *Introduction to Urban Studies and Man-made Women, An Analysis of New Reproductive Technologies*. As a result of her work and research, Dr. Steinbacher has been honored with awards from several local organizations, including the Greater Cleveland YMCA, the City Club of Cleveland, Northern Ohio Live magazine, and Cleveland Magazine.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Dr. Roberta Steinbacher for her dedication to the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs. She has touched the lives of countless students with her work in the classroom, and her continuing research and work as Director of Undergraduate Programs will allow future students to study in the important field of urban studies.

IN MEMORY OF DEPUTY SHERIFF
ODELL McDUFFIE, JR.

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 2010

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a veteran sheriff's deputy in Liberty County, Texas, with longstanding ties in the Cleveland Community, Deputy Odell McDuffie, Jr. Deputy McDuffie was tragically killed on October 25, 2010, in a single car accident. He was just 43 years of age. Deputy McDuffie was returning from transporting a juvenile to the Hardin County Detention Center when his patrol car left the roadway and struck a tree. There was a car fire and Deputy McDuffie was not able to escape.

Deputy McDuffie's family has a history of service. His brother, Cedric, currently works as an officer for Liberty Police Department. Cedric is also a City of Cleveland Councilman. His sister, Monique, is the former mayor of Cleveland.

Deputy McDuffie was a 17-year veteran with the Liberty County Sheriff's Department as-

signed to the Civil Division. He consistently performed as an outstanding officer serving in many different capacities. While working as a patrol deputy, mental health officer, correctional officer, court bailiff and jailer, he was always well respected throughout the community and amongst his peers. Deputy McDuffie will be remembered as a dedicated lawman, an active community leader, as well as a loving, devoted father and husband. According to his fellow officers, Deputy McDuffie served the citizens of Liberty County with pride, honor and commitment. He is described as a gentle giant who always managed to keep order even in the most difficult situations.

I express my sincere condolences to Deputy McDuffie's wife Emily, his three daughters as well as their friends and family throughout the great State of Texas. I commend them for persevering over the difficult job of their loved one serving as a law enforcement officer. Many of our dedicated successful officers have a significant family support system behind the scenes. The citizens of Liberty County have been touched by Deputy McDuffie's generosity, service, duty and commitment to his community.

On October 30, 2010, hundreds of citizens, friends, family and law enforcement officers filled Cleveland's Christian Life Center to pay tribute to Deputy McDuffie. For miles along the procession route, civilians and officers stood on the roadside to salute Deputy McDuffie. They came to honor a devoted public servant who touched the lives of all the citizens he served.

Police officers dedicate their lives to keeping our streets and communities secure. They selflessly venture into dangerous situations every day and put their lives on the line so that the rest of us can live in a safe environment. Deputy McDuffie was one of those officers who put his life on the line. He will be remembered as one of those elite individuals, who dedicated their entire career to protecting the people of Texas.

And that's just the way it is.

DEVELOPMENT, RELIEF, AND EDUCATION FOR ALIEN MINORS ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2010

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, thank you for bringing my bill to the floor today. The "Removal Clarification Act of 2010" will enable federal officials to remove cases filed against them to federal court in accordance with the spirit and intent of the federal officer removal statute.

Under the federal officer removal statute, federal officers should be able to remove a case out of State court and into federal court when it involves the federal officer's exercise of his or her official responsibilities.

However, some courts have found that federal officers cannot remove to federal court when pre-suit discovery motions are made.

This bill will clarify that a federal officer may remove any legally enforceable demand for his or her testimony or documents, if the basis for contesting the demand is related to the of-

ficer's exercise of his or her official responsibilities.

When I brought this bill to the House floor in July, I explained that the bill will not result in the removal of the entire case when a federal officer is served with a discovery request.

The language added by the Senate strengthens the premise on which we had been operating: that this new law will not create a vehicle to unnecessarily drag entire cases into federal court when the only hook is that a federal officer has been served with a discovery request.

I would be remiss if I did not also express my support for the DREAM Act.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan legislation addresses the tragedy our young undocumented people face when, through no fault of their own, their lack of status may prevent them from attending college, joining the military, or working legally in the only home they have known—the United States of America. This bill will give hard-working, English-speaking, young men and women a chance to fulfill their aspirations by contributing to America's economic prosperity and security.

The DREAM Act ensures that no child in America is denied his or her dream of having a better life if he or she is willing to work hard for one. Each year, about 65,000 undocumented students, raised in the United States, graduate from high school. These graduates are young people who have lived in the United States for most of their lives. They are honor roll students, athletes, aspiring teachers, doctors, business owners, and soldiers. Unfortunately, these graduates face a roadblock to their dreams—they cannot enroll in college, legally work to spur economic growth and pay taxes to contribute to our society, or join the military to defend our country. In some instances, these youth grow up here without even knowing they do not have legal status until they find out that they cannot attend college, work, or enlist in the military.

I am pleased that Congress is moving forward with this bill which is the solution to these problems. The DREAM Act is a narrowly tailored legislative remedy for a specific population—undocumented students who were brought to the United States as minors, and have attended and completed elementary and secondary education in the United States. It is a great first step towards the overall goal of comprehensive immigration reform.

It is important to understand that the DREAM Act offers no incentive for undocumented individuals to enter into the United States. It does not provide any benefit for undocumented individuals who are not already here at the time of its passage. It does not require states to provide any benefits to undocumented students, nor does it make these students eligible for federal financial aid. The bill gives states the option to offer in-state tuition to students registered under the Act, but it does not guarantee cheaper tuition. The DREAM Act allows undocumented students to access in-state tuition, but only if they would otherwise qualify for such tuition, and if state law permits undocumented students to receive in-state tuition. This bill would not require states to change their laws to permit undocumented students the right to receive in-state tuition.

Specifically, the DREAM Act would allow undocumented students a pathway to citizenship if they were brought to the United States