

President Millner brought with her a vision of the collaborative relationship the university would have with the surrounding northern Utah community. In 2008, Weber State received the Carnegie Foundation's Classification for Community Engagement, an award recognizing the collaboration "between educational institutions and local, state, regional, national and local communities for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources." Under her leadership, Weber State University also has taken part in the Utah Science, Technology and Research (USTAR) Initiative, which brings local businesses and industries together with educational institutions to "help commercialize high potential inventions, enhance the climate for innovation and entrepreneurship and stimulate the creation of local enterprises." The initiative provides students with the opportunity to gain first-hand business experience and has had a tremendous positive impact on the regional economy.

In the statement announcing her resignation, Ann quoted William James: "The best use of life is to invest it in something that will outlast it." She followed by saying "the work you are doing at this university will long outlast our time here. Our students, their families, and generations to come—all will be changed by what you are doing and what the university will continue to do in the future!" While Ann may have been addressing her remarks to the students, they are certainly just as applicable to her own efforts. Ann's tremendous vision and leadership has catapulted Weber State University to national recognition and a growing reputation for educational excellence. Sharon and I thank her for her service and for the charge she has led to increase the quality and reach of education within the great State of Utah.●

TRIBUTE TO GORDON LEDERMAN

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, included in the Department of Defense Authorization Act is bipartisan, bicameral legislation I co-sponsored titled "The Interagency Personnel Rotation Act," which seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal Government's national and homeland security operations by encouraging the temporary rotation of certain homeland and national security employees among the different agencies that have homeland security missions.

Like the Goldwater-Nichols Act, which established the principle of interagency rotation within our armed forces, this amendment will have the effect of building trust and better communications among these different agencies, thus enhancing their collective efforts to safeguard our nation from the terrorist threat.

Much of the credit for crafting this bipartisan legislation goes to Gordon Lederman, formerly Associate Staff Director and Chief Counsel for National

Security and Investigations on the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee.

Gordon left my Committee staff earlier this year due to illness. However, this legislation will add to his record of enhancing the security of our country, and especially of breaking down the barriers to greater cooperation and collaboration between agencies that must work together to keep our country safe.

Thomas Jefferson once asked the question: "What duty does a citizen owe to the government that secures the society in which he lives?" Answering his own question, Jefferson said: "A nation that rests on the will of the people must also depend on individuals to support its institutions if it is to flourish. Persons qualified for public service should feel an obligation to make that contribution."

Gordon has selflessly answered Jefferson's centuries old call and has had a distinguished career in public service dedicated to the security of our Nation.

Here are just a few highlights of Gordon's career.

In 2003, Gordon joined the 9/11 Commission staff and was responsible for assessing the Intelligence Community's senior-level management structure. His work included developing potential recommendations for intelligence reform modeled on the Goldwater-Nichols Act as well as examining Congressional oversight.

After the 9/11 Commission released its report in July 2004, Gordon moved to the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee as a special bipartisan staff member. He served as the lead drafter and negotiator of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which enacted the Commission's recommendations to create the Director of National Intelligence and National Counterterrorism Center.

Gordon also worked on the Committee's investigation into the flawed response to Hurricane Katrina at all levels of government.

In February 2006, Gordon joined the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center to assist the Executive Branch in implementing the legislation he helped author. His work included the Center's organizational strategy and internal allocation of roles and responsibilities.

Gordon later returned to the Committee and was the lead investigator of the Committee's inquiry into the murders at Fort Hood on Nov. 5, 2009, when Maj. Nidal Hasan—a psychiatrist trained by the U.S. Army at taxpayer expense—entered the Soldier Readiness Processing Center with two loaded pistols and opened fire, killing 13 and wounding 32.

Following a 14-month investigation, the Committee released its report—"A Ticking Time Bomb: Counterterrorism Lessons from the U.S. Government's Failure to Prevent the Fort Hood Attack," of which Gordon was the lead writer.

The report detailed flawed practices and communications, both within and between the FBI and Department of Defense, which allowed Hasan to remain in the military—and even be promoted—despite many warning signs that he was becoming dangerous. The report also contained a series of recommendations that, had they been in place, probably would have led to Hasan's dismissal from the Army and prodded the FBI, which was aware of Hasan's suspicious actions, into a more aggressive investigation of his growing violent Islamist radicalization.

My time in the Senate is drawing to a close. I have already given my farewell address. However, I just wanted to take these few minutes to thank Gordon Lederman for the Interagency Personnel Rotation Act into law, and for his career long dedication to making our homeland more secure.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHLEEN TURNER

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, this month marks the retirement of Ms. Kathleen Turner after nearly 32 years in government service, specifically working in various capacities in the intelligence community. I commend her for her service to the Nation and wish her the very best in her retirement.

Ms. Turner has had a varied and distinguished career, having worked in different positions and capacities within the intelligence community. For most of that time, Kathleen worked where efforts and successes are not always rewarded publicly. I am glad we can do so here today.

I have known Kathleen mostly in her capacity as the director of the Office of Legislative Affairs for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, a position she assumed in the summer of 2006. For the last 6 years, Ms. Turner has had the sometimes unenviable job of representing the intelligence community on Capitol Hill and representing Capitol Hill to the intelligence community.

Ms. Turner is the daughter of Robert and Beverly Turner, a television repair shop owner and homemaker respectively, and was born and raised in the small suburban town of Pacific Palisades, in my State of California.

Kathleen is the fifth of seven children and she went to UCLA and majored in political science and then came to the East Coast. I am willing to forgive her for this lapse in judgment. Kathleen received a master's degree in international relations from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. When she completed her master's, she went right into the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Ms. Turner started her professional career with DIA as an analyst of Soviet strategic forces. She served as the Intelligence Liaison Officer to the Strategic Defense Initiative Office, and later served as the Senior Analyst for