

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING THE PEACE CORPS ON THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Peace Corps on its 40th anniversary, and commend the agency and its volunteers on the invaluable contribution they have made in promoting America's interests and values around the world since its founding in 1961.

Forty years ago, President Kennedy challenged Americans to "ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country." His inspiring words launched the Peace Corps, which President Kennedy officially established by Executive Order on March 1, 1961. The response to the President's call for this bold experiment was swift and enthusiastic, with the first volunteers accepting the challenge and leaving for their overseas assignments less than six months later.

Each successive generation has answered President Kennedy's call, expanding the Peace Corps' ranks and extending its reach every year. This year, more than 7,000 Peace Corps volunteers live and work alongside people in 76 countries. Over the course of the last four decades, a total of 162,000 volunteers in 134 countries have participated in this bold experiment. President Kennedy would be proud—and so should we.

The Peace Corps has met with such extraordinary success because its mission resonates with Americans and with the millions of people across the globe whom it has served. By immersing themselves in local cultures and working side-by-side with everyday people in the countries they serve, Peace Corps volunteers have made a positive impact in a very personal way. They work with teachers and parents to improve access to education. They work with community groups and local governments to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. They work with entrepreneurs to develop better business practices; with farmers to develop better farming methods; with communities to protect their local environment. And they are harnessing the information revolution to train students in computer use and to establish local Internet resource centers around the globe.

The Peace Corps' work has made a critical contribution to America's national security. Born in the crucible of the Cold War as a means of preventing the false promise of Communism from taking hold in the developing world, it has adapted its mission for our global age to embrace all people struggling to survive and take advantage of the new opportunities of our times. Such work is critical to strengthen new democracies, encourage free markets, and promote human rights—all pillars of American foreign policy. Through the Peace

Corps, people of foreign nations learn that America is a force for peace, justice and prosperity in the world.

The Peace Corps has also come to symbolize for millions across the globe the boundless hope, practical ingenuity, and noble vision our Nation embodies. As such, it represents one of the most enduring legacies of President Kennedy, and one of the shining stars in the constellation of initiatives that constitute America's foreign policy.

The Peace Corps is celebrating its milestone anniversary throughout the year with events that commemorate the agency's forty-year history and that raise awareness of its good work. I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in celebrating the Peace Corps' success and wishing it success well into the future.

TRIBUTE TO SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT GEORGE C. FINCH, JR.

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 2001 Senior Master Sergeant George C. Finch, Jr. will retire as the Assistant Superintendent for the 174th Logistics Support Flight, New York Air National Guard in Syracuse, New York after 10 years at the position and 35 years of dedicated service in the United States Armed Forces.

A native of Central New York, Sergeant Finch's long and distinguished career in the United States Armed Forces began after graduating from Whitesboro High School when he entered the United States Air Force in June of 1966 as an Administrative Specialist. Since then, Sergeant Finch has honorably served in United States military operations around the world including Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia, where Sergeant Finch acted as the Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of Plans, Scheduling and Documentation. After his return from Saudi Arabia, Sergeant Finch was reassigned as the Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of Plans, Scheduling, and Documentation, of the 174th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, and subsequently the 174th Logistics Support Flight. Since then, Sergeant Finch has served in Operation Provide Comfort in Turkey and Operation Northern Watch, also in Turkey before finally being deployed to Prince Sultan Air Base, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in March of 2000.

Sergeant Finch's military decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal and the Air Force Achievement Medal. His military unit awards include the Joint Meritorious Service Award with one oak leaf cluster and the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device and five oak leaf clusters. He also holds the Air Force Good Conduct Medal, the Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal

with six oak leaf clusters, the National Defense Service Medal with one bronze service star, the Southwest Asia Service Medal with three campaign stars, and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal. Other service awards include the Air Force Overseas Service Long Tour Ribbon, the Air Force Longevity Service Award with seven oak leaf clusters, the Armed Forces Service Medal with Silver hourglass device, Mobilization "M" device and numeral four. His Foreign Service awards include the Kuwait Liberation Medal from Saudi Arabia and the Kuwait Liberation Medal from Kuwait.

On behalf of the 26th Congressional District, it is my honor to congratulate Sergeant Finch on his well deserved retirement and to thank him for 35 years of service to our Nation. We wish him and his family the very best.

INTRODUCTION OF ROCKY FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing a bill to designate Rocky Flats as a National Wildlife Refuge once that former nuclear-weapons site in Colorado is cleaned up and closed.

This bill, the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act of 2001, is essentially identical to one I introduced last year on which action was not completed before the end of the 106th Congress.

It will convert Rocky Flats into a National Wildlife Refuge, but only AFTER the site has been cleaned up and closed and a final Onsite Record of Decision has been submitted by EPA under the Superfund rules. And it includes specific provisions to make sure that the bill will not result in a less thorough clean-up.

The bill has been developed through a process of collaboration with Senator WAYNE ALLARD, who is introducing corresponding legislation in the Senate, and is cosponsored by Representatives DEGETTE, TANCREDO, SCHAFER, and HEFLEY.

In shaping this legislation, Senator ALLARD and I have worked closely with local communities, State and Federal agencies, and interested members of the public. We received a great deal of very helpful input, including many detailed reactions to and comments on related legislation that I introduced in 1999 and discussion drafts that Senator ALLARD and I circulated earlier last year.

Both Senator ALLARD and I recognize that introduction of legislation is only the initial step in the formal legislative process. We welcome and will consider any further comments that anyone may have regarding the bills we are introducing today. However, we believe that these bills address the points raised by the many parties in Colorado who are interested in this important matter.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Here is a brief outline of the main provisions of the bills Senator ALLARD and I are introducing today, and the few points on which it differs from the earlier version of last year:

Here's what the bill would do, with changes from last year's bill noted in italics:

Maintain federal ownership of the property
Preserve the Lindsay Ranch Homestead facilities

Prohibit annexation of the site by any local government

Prohibit through roads

Allows up to *300 feet of land along Indiana Street* to be used in the future for transportation improvements (conditional on support of local communities, conformance with DRCOG's Regional Transportation Plan, and *minimization of any adverse impacts to the refuge*)

Require DOE to continue to cleanup and close the site

Continue the federal government's long-term obligation for cleanup

Require the DOE and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop an agreement document on how the land and natural resources will be managed during cleanup

Requires the DOE to retain ownership of any long-term cleanup and pollution control facility (with consultation with federal and state agencies)

Require DOE to cleanup the site under the levels established by the regulators, the public and interested state and federal agencies based on science, law and agreements reached with the public on appropriate cleanup levels (directs that the National Wildlife Refuge cannot be used to affect the level of cleanup)

Direct that the refuge's management will be consistent with refuge-system laws, while allowing *wildlife-dependent* public use where appropriate and consistent with wildlife protection

Create a public involvement process to advise the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on how the refuge should be managed and to address other issues such as use of the site for wind power research, perimeter fencing, and a visitor center

Protect existing property rights, such as existing mineral rights, water rights and rights-of-way for utilities—subject to reasonable conditions to protect cleanup actions and refuge resources

Require the DOE to attempt to purchase mineral rights at Rocky Flats

Allow the owners of any water-related easements on the site to do any needed surveys.

Authorize the creation of a Rocky Flats Museum to commemorate the work done at this site in helping to win the cold war and its challenging cleanup legacy

Require DOE and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to identify funding needs

The bill will not:

Affect ongoing cleanup activities

Allow for the reduction of the extent of cleanup based on the creation of a refuge

Reduce the levels of funds allocated for cleanup work (cleanup and closure are to remain priorities)

Transfer any existing land from the site for other purposes (except for the possibility of some land along the eastern boundary for transportation improvements along Indiana Street, possible leasing on the site for wind power research, and utility rights-of-way)

Direct that a practice shooting range now on site remain when the site is converted to a wildlife refuge

Let me take a moment to address a few of the more important issues that were raised by the local communities and other parties and how they are addressed in this bill.

First, transportation issues. Rocky Flats is located in the midst of a growing area of the Denver metropolitan region. As this area continues to grow, pressure is being put on the existing transportation facilities just outside the borders of the site. In addition, the Denver-metropolitan region has been constructing a beltway around the city. The last segment of this beltway yet to be completed or approved for construction is to be in the northwest section of Denver, the same general areas where Rocky Flats is located. The communities that surround the site have been considering transportation improvements in this area for a number of years—including the potential completion of the beltway. However, we are willing to continue to listen and to work with the local governments and the public on this issue.

So, one of the questions on which Senator ALLARD and I sought comments was whether our bills should allow some use of Rocky Flats land to assist in addressing the transportation needs and future demands. We asked for and received the views of the public and the local communities. That input, along with the recent decision by the local communities to forego for now the construction of the beltway in the northwest region of Denver, overwhelmingly indicated that the bill should allow for possible availability of some land along Indiana Street along the eastern boundary of Rocky Flats for this purpose, but that the bills should not specifically provide for a more far-reaching availability of Rocky Flats land for a beltway. So the bills we are introducing reflect that position.

Second, the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum. This section of the bill authorizes the establishment of a museum to commemorate the cold-war history of the work done at Rocky Flats. Rocky Flats has been a major facility of interest to the Denver area and the communities that surround it. Even though this facility will be cleaned up and closed down, we should not forget the hard work done here, what role it played in our national security and the mixed record of its economic, environmental and social impacts. The city of Arvada has been particularly interested in this idea, and took the lead in proposing inclusion of such a provision in the bill. However, a number of other communities have expressed interest in also being considered as a possible site for the museum. Accordingly, the bills being introduced today provide that Arvada will be the location for the museum unless the Secretary of Energy, after consultation with relevant communities, decides to select a different location after consideration of all appropriate factors such as cost, potential visitorship, and proximity to the Rocky Flats site.

Third, private property rights. Most of the land at Rocky Flats is owned by the federal government, but within its boundaries there are a number of pre-existing private property rights, including mineral rights, water rights, and utility rights-of-way. In response to comments from many of their owners, the bills acknowledge the existence of these rights, preserve the rights of their owners, including rights of access, and allow the Secretaries of Energy and Interior to address access issues to continue necessary activities related to

cleanup and closure of the site and proper management of its resources.

With regard to water rights, the bills protect existing easements and allow water rights holders access to perfect and maintain their rights. With regard to mineral rights, the bills urge the Secretaries of Energy and Interior to seek to acquire these rights from existing owners—but ensure that no funds from cleanup and closure can be used to accomplish this goal. Finally, with regard to power lines and the proposal to extend a line from a high-tension line that currently crosses the site, the bills preserve the existing rights-of-way for these lines and allows the construction of one power line from an existing line to serve the growing region northeast of Rocky Flats.

Fourth, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) National Wind Technology Center. This research facility, which is located northwest of the site, has been conducting important research on wind energy technology. As many in the region know, this area of the Front Range is subjected to strong winds that spill out over the mountains and onto the plains. This creates ideal wind conditions to test new wind power turbines. I support this research and believe that the work done at this facility can help us be more energy secure as we find ways to make wind power more productive and economical. The bills we are introducing today preserve this facility. It is outside the boundaries of the new wildlife refuge that the bill would create and thus would be allowed to continue at its present location. In addition, NREL has been considering expanding this facility onto the open lands of Rocky Flats. The bill allows NREL to pursue this proposal through the public involvement process.

Fifth, the bill does not include language to retain the existing shooting range on the site. This range—constructed by the DOE to train the site's security forces—has been used for local law enforcement training, and some have suggested that the bill should require it to remain available. However, under current cleanup plans the range is to be eliminated, and we are aware that both the public and local governments have concerns about the desirability of having such a range in a wildlife refuge. So, given the fact that the local governments are willing to work to locate an alternative facility, we have not included language in the bill to require that it remain.

Finally, cleanup levels. As this legislation has been developed, some concerns have been expressed that the establishment of Rocky Flats as a wildlife refuge could result in a less extensive or thorough cleanup of contamination that has resulted from its prior mission. Of course, that was not the intention of the bill I introduced in 1999 and it is definitely not the intention of the bills being introduced today. The language in these bills has been drafted to ensure that the cleanup is based on sound science, compliance with federal and state environmental laws and regulations, and public acceptability. The bills now tie the cleanup levels to the levels that will be established in the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA) for soil, water and other media following a public process to review and reconsider the cleanup levels in the RFCA. In this way, the public will be involved in establishing cleanup levels and the Secretary of Energy will be required to conduct a thorough cleanup based on that input. In addition, the bills require that the establishment of the site as a

wildlife refuge cannot be used to affect the cleanup levels—removing any possibility of arriving at a lesser cleanup due to this ultimate land use.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my thanks to Senator ALLARD for his outstanding cooperation in drafting this important legislation. I am very appreciative of his contributions and look forward to continuing to work closely with him and the other members of the Colorado delegation in both the House and Senate to achieve enactment of this legislation.

In the past, Rocky Flats has been off-limits to development because it was a weapons plant. That era is over—and its legacy at Rocky Flats has been very mixed, to say the least. But it has left us with the opportunity to protect and maintain the outstanding natural, cultural, and open-space resources and value of this key part of Colorado's Front Range area. This bill would accomplish that end, would provide for appropriate future management of the lands, and would benefit not just the immediate area but all of Colorado and the nation as well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on February 27 and 28, I was unable to cast my votes on rollcall votes: No. 16 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Con. Res. 39; No. 17 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 256; No. 18 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 558; No. 19 on motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 621; No. 20 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Con. Res. 27; and No. 21 on motion to suspend the rules and agree on H. Res. 54. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

HONORING STEVE CASELDINE 2000 RECIPIENT OF THE YMCA DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district in Riverside, California is extremely fortunate to have a dynamic and dedicated group of community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give of their time and talents to ensure the well-being of our city and county. These individuals work tirelessly to develop voluntary community action to improve the community's economy, its education, its environment and its overall quality of life. One individual, who is a member of this group, is Steve Caseldine.

On the 3rd of March, Mr. Caseldine will be honored with the Ira. D. "Cal" Calvert Distinguished Service Award by the Corona-Norco Family YMCA. The award is given in memory of my father, "Cal" Calvert, and his enumerable philanthropic gifts to the community and his efforts to encourage others to serve their

community in a similar fashion. The award recognizes Steve for his exceptional devotion to developing community volunteerism.

A senior vice president and manager of the Corona office of Citizens Business Bank, Steve credits his employer's emphasis on community service for his own history of volunteerism. However, it is his love for fishing and membership with the Inland Empire Bassmasters, not employer, that has motivated Steve for the past three years to help area youth experience the traditional American hobby of fishing. To date, the Inland Empire Bassmasters have introduced more than 250 boys and girls to the joys of fishing. Many of these youth have come from the Corona Boys and Girls Club, Alternatives in Domestic Violence and the YMCA.

Since Joining Citizens Business Bank (then Chino Valley Bank) in 1981, Steve has also been an active participant in the community through the Corona Chamber of Commerce and Corona Rotary Club.

Mr. Caseldine met his wife Docia, while attending a small Christian college. In 1974, he earned a Business Administration degree and began his career in banking at Wells Fargo, in Orange County, before Joining Citizens. Steve and Docia have one son and daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank Steve Caseldine for his dedication, influence and involvement in our community. He has aided in developing and maintaining community volunteerism in the Corona-Norco area and the Inland Empire. I know that we will continue to benefit from his experience in the 43rd Congressional District and deep commitment to the region. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Steve on his outstanding career and lifelong devotion to community volunteerism.

HONORING THE PEACE CORPS ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, when John F. Kennedy challenged Americans to put aside self-interest and go out and make the world a better place, he launched a crusade of service that continues today. Over the last four decades, thousands of Peace Corps volunteers have built bridges as well as friendships.

Peace Corps volunteers have helped children learn to read, helped villages obtain clean water, helped educate people about HIV/AIDS and other health threats, and helped farmers grow more food. In the process of these and countless other undertakings, what is most striking for many returned volunteers is not how much they taught, but rather how much they learned.

The Peace Corps embodies the highest principles of international and intercultural exchange. Peace Corps volunteers truly do think globally by acting locally. This grassroots program has made many lasting contributions to the world. John F. Kennedy called on Americans to ask what they could do for their country, but in fact, the Peace Corps mandate is much broader: it asks volunteers what they can do for their planet and its people.

I am proud to join my colleagues in congratulating the Peace Corps on its forty years

of achievement and in reaffirming our national commitment to international service.

HONORING LUTHER F. (GUS) BLIVEN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, the people of Central New York lost their personal reporter last Sunday in Syracuse. Let me emphasize the word *their* because Luther F. (Gus) Bliven was that person for every day of his 71 year career with the Syracuse Post Standard.

For someone to work for the same employer over a 71 year span is remarkable in itself. But to have earned both the respect and trust of the people who read your work over that same time frame is the trademark of greatness. Gus Bliven covered the state legislature in Albany for almost 50 years. During that time frame he reported on seven governors, hundreds of state legislators, countless hearings and more all night sessions than he ever wished. He was a "reporters reporter" as he developed the earned reputation of a no-nonsense but fair writer. He expected honest answers to his questions and when he got them the story reflected it. If he felt the response was less than truthful the story reflected that as well. You didn't want to ever be in that category.

Gus covered my father when he was mayor of Syracuse. They didn't always agree but they respected one another as strait-shooters. My father paid him a high compliment when he said that Gus Bliven was the best but toughest reporter he had ever known.

On Wednesday, February 28, 2001, this fine newspaperman was laid to rest. I won't be at his funeral because the House is in session requiring me to be here in Washington, but many people will join to say farewell to this news legend from Central New York. It almost seems fitting that as Christians begin the season of Lent, known as a time of getting closer to the Lord, Gus Bliven starts his journey home to God. He would have enjoyed this parallel.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2001

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 1, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join as an original cosponsor of this legislation being introduced today by my colleague, Representative DEGETTE.

Representative DEGETTE has been a leader in the Colorado delegation in connection with the issue of wilderness designations of lands in our State managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and I am hopeful that the bill will serve to advance the debate on that issue. Conclusion of that debate is long overdue, and I am hopeful that we can get on with it.

I am sure some will object to this bill and find reasons, both philosophical and technical, to oppose it. I am also sure others will argue