

Assessment Update conducted by the Forest Service in 2001.

(10) WORK GROUP.—The term “Work Group” means the Highlands Stewardship Area Work Group established under section 6(c).

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Highlands Stewardship Area in the Highlands region.

(b) CONSULTATION AND RESOURCE ANALYSES.—In establishing the Stewardship Area, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) consult with appropriate officials of the Federal Government, Highlands States, regional entities, and units of local government; and

(2) utilize the study, the update, and relevant State resource analyses.

(c) MAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a map depicting the Stewardship Area.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection at the appropriate offices of the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. OFFICE OF HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Under Secretary for Rural Development, shall establish within the Department of Agriculture the Office of Highlands Stewardship.

(b) DUTIES.—The Office shall implement in the Stewardship Area—

(1) the strategies of the study and update, and

(2) in consultation with the Highlands States, other studies consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(c) HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP AREA WORK GROUP.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the “Highlands Stewardship Area Work Group” to assist the Office in implementing the strategies of the studies and update referred to in subsection (b).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Work Group shall be comprised of members that represent various public and private interests throughout the Stewardship Area, including private landowners and representatives of private conservation groups, academic institutions, local governments, and economic interests, to be appointed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Governors of the Highlands States.

(3) DUTIES.—The Work Group shall advise the Office, the Secretary, and the Secretary of the Interior on priorities for—

(A) projects carried out with financial or technical assistance under this section;

(B) land conservation partnership projects carried out under section 7;

(C) research relating to the Highlands region; and

(D) policy and educational initiatives necessary to implement the findings of the study and update.

(d) FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office may provide financial and technical assistance to an eligible entity to carry out a project to protect, restore, preserve, promote, or interpret the natural, agricultural, historical, cultural, recreational, or economic resources of the Stewardship Area.

(2) PRIORITY.—In determining the priority for financial and technical assistance under paragraph (1), the Office shall consider the recommendations of the study and update.

(3) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The provision of financial assistance under this subsection shall be subject to the condition that the eligible entity enter into an agreement with the Office that provides that if the eligible entity converts, uses, or disposes of the project for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the financial assistance was provided, as determined by the Office, the United States shall be entitled to reimbursement from the eligible entity in an amount that is, as determined at the time of conversion, use, or disposal, the greater of—

(i) the total amount of the financial assistance provided for the project by the Federal Government under this section; or,

(ii) the amount by which the financial assistance has increased the value of the land on which the project is carried out.

(B) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out a project under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2010, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7. LAND CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary, the Office, and the Governors of the Highlands States, shall annually designate land conservation partnership projects that are eligible to receive financial assistance under this section.

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for financial assistance under subsection (a), a non-Federal entity shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior that—

(A) identifies—

(i) the non-Federal entity that will own or hold the land or interest in land; and

(ii) the source of funds to provide the non-Federal share under paragraph (2);

(B) provides that if the non-Federal entity converts, uses, or disposes of the project for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the assistance was provided, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, the United States shall be entitled to reimbursement from the non-Federal entity in an amount that is, as determined at the time of conversion, use, or disposal, the greater of—

(i) the total amount of the financial assistance provided for the project by the Federal Government under this section; or

(ii) the amount by which the financial assistance increased the value of the land or interest in land; and

(C) provides that use of the financial assistance will be consistent with—

(i) the open space plan or other plan of the Highlands State in which the land conservation partnership project is being carried out; and

(ii) the findings and recommendations of the study and update.

(2) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out a land conservation partnership project under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the land conservation partnership project.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior from the Treasury or the Land and Water Conservation Fund to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004

through 2013, to remain available until expended.

(2) USE OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—Appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund under paragraph (1) shall be considered to be for Federal purposes under section 5 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–7).

NAMES OF THOSE WHO ARE MISSING OF HAVE PERISHED AS A RESULT OF SEPTEMBER 11, ATTACKS

HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, for the past few months, I have submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of those who are missing or who have perished as a result of the September 11 attacks. Today, I would like to complete the list of names that are available to date. This will be an ongoing effort as more names are released. The fallen deserve our recognition, our remembrance, and our respect.

Paula Morales, Martin Morales, Abner Morales, Carlos Morales, John Moran, Gerard Moran, Lindsay S. Morehouse, George Morell, Vincent Morello, Steven P. Morello, Roy Wallace Moreno, Yvette Nichole Moreno, Arturo Alva Moreno, Richard J. Morgan, Dorothy Morgan, Nancy Morgenstern, Sanae Mori, Blanca Morochó, Leonel Morochó, Dennis G. Moroney, and Odessa V. Morris.

TO DESIGNATE THE NEW POST OFFICE IN THE TOWN OF EMERSON, NEW JERSEY AS THE GARY ALBERO POST OFFICE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to designate the new post office in the town of Emerson, New Jersey in the name of a man who exemplified our American ideals, Gary Albero. On September 11, Gary was killed while conducting the nation's economic business in the World Trade Center. A dedicated husband, proud father, and intelligent insurance broker, Gary Albero lived his life with a unique perspective. As his family explained, “he could find the extraordinary in the very ordinary.” And although he may have been taken early from this life, we have the opportunity today to extend his spirit and legacy beyond his friends and family by naming the Emerson Post Office after this man.

Mr. Speaker, when Congress names particular facilities in honor of someone, we do it to recognize their outstanding contributions to society. Gary's wife, family and friends can best describe the contributions he made to their lives, and the community can best explain the character and friendliness he brought to the town. I will tell of the contribution Gary Albero made to our nation, as a proud American.

That Tuesday in September, Gary went to a meeting in Tower Two as an employee of

Swett & Crawford. As a newly named Vice President, he worked hard to provide for his family and create a good life in Emerson, New Jersey. Like so many Americans that morning, Gary was dutifully doing his job, however what happened next changed the community of Emerson.

Thousands were killed that day, leaving tremendous voids in their communities. Gary was the only individual killed from the tight-knit community of Emerson. The terrorists attacked these towers because the World Trade Center represented America's democracy, economic prosperity, diversity and freedom. Gary embodied these ideals in his work and his life.

Out of this tragedy, our nation has emerged with strength and pride. Our spirit is inspired by these stories of brave men and women from that day—true American heroes such as Gary Albero. In the naming of this post office in Emerson after Gary, we will have his memory and inspiration with us for generations. The Gary Albero Post Office will represent his spirit, as well as "the warm courage of national unity" of which Franklin Delano Roosevelt once spoke. We are a nation united, now more than ever. And for this we are all tremendously grateful to Gary Albero. For a man who loved his family, community and country, his death brought his country closer together.

Emerson, New Jersey is a small family town of just over 7,200 people. The council of the Borough of Emerson has requested that I introduce legislation to rename their new post office for Gary Albero. I am proud to honor Gary and his family with the naming of this postal facility with a man who embodied our American values.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating the life of Gary Albero by naming the new facility of the United States Postal Service located on Kinderkamack Road in Emerson, New Jersey, as the "Gary Albero Post Office Building."

RECOGNIZING DON SCOTT

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge Don Scott, an American hero and pioneer in the sport of bowling, whose outstanding achievements will be recognized on Friday, July 19, 2002, as the Hall of Fame inductee at the Greater Cleveland Bowling Association's Annual Awards banquet. Since 1981, Don and his wife, Vel have been my personal friends and I am proud to join the Greater Cleveland Bowling Association to honor Don Scott.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Scott was introduced to the game as a teenage pin boy at the Cleveland and Akron lanes. In 1959, he was allowed membership in the Professional Bowlers Association and then became the first African-American bowler to appear on national television competing with national champions for major monetary awards.

In 1961, Mr. Scott led the qualifying round of the Professional Bowling Association Open.

He was the only African American competing against many of the giants in bowling including Dick Webber, Don Carter and other long-time stars. Throughout his career, Mr. Scott competed against top bowlers in Canada, Japan, China, the Ivory Coast, the Philippines and major cities in the United States. Continuing to pave the way for others, Mr. Scott organized the first Negro team to ever compete in the American Bowling Congress Classic Division.

In 1964, Don Scott was sponsored in the Firestone Championship Bowling at Copley Lanes in Akron, Ohio. He averaged 202 during three match plays against Carmen Salvino, Bill Allen and George Allen. Mr. Scott, a certified bowling instructor and co-author of *How to Bowl*, was inducted into the Cleveland Bowling Senate Hall of Fame in April 1991. Through his travel, Mr. Scott truly became a goodwill ambassador for the game of bowling as he earned the love and respect of many.

In 2000, Don Scott received the Congressional Black Caucus "Unsung Hero" award to honor his lifetime achievements for excellence in sports. Our colleague from the great State of South Carolina Representative JIM CLYBURN joined me in this tribute. As a former bowling instructor and coach, Representative CLYBURN became good friends with Don Scott after losing to him 39 years ago in South Carolina and presented the award to Don Scott on my behalf.

I ask that other Members in the U.S. Congress join me and the people of greater Cleveland in saluting the outstanding efforts of Mr. Don Scott, a great American trailblazer who paved the way for others in the sport of bowling.

INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE RESOLUTION URGING THE GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE FAIR TRADE CERTIFIED COFFEE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a group of my colleagues to introduce a resolution recommending the use of fair trade coffee by the Congress, the Judicial Branch, and the Executive Branch. This resolution requires very little effort from us and yet would promote efforts to assure a decent standard of living to poor coffee farmers around the world.

Small Coffee farmers in Latin America, Africa and Asia consistently do not receive a living wage for their coffee. In fact, many farmers receive an amount that is less than the cost of production. Millions of small farmers earn only 5–10 percent of the final retail price of their coffee due to the interference of coffee middlemen who take a huge cut from the sales. This creates a cycle of debt and poverty in the lives of the farmers. These farmers must constantly borrow money from the coffee middlemen to stay afloat, and yet they can never make enough money to support their families, let alone get out of debt.

As a major purchaser of coffee, the U.S. has a responsibility to ensure that the producers of that coffee are adequately com-

pensated for their work. And as the Congress, we can do our part to ensure that we pay a fair price for the coffee that is purchased for our own use. Starbucks has successfully brought fair trade coffee to their shops. In addition, Starbucks currently brews it for retail sale and makes the beans available for purchase. The use of fair trade coffee is already being implemented in some of the House of Representatives cafeterias, but we need to do more.

Transfair USA is a non-profit U.S. based organization that certifies coffee is "fair trade" by placing a seal upon all the bags that qualify. In order to determine if the coffee is fair trade, representatives visit the farms in the countries in which the coffee is grown in addition to monitoring the sale and distribution within the U.S. The criteria for fair trade coffee are as follows: (1) Coffee importers agree to purchase from the small farmers included on the international trade register; (2) farmers are guaranteed a minimum "fair trade price" of \$1.26 per pound for their coffee; (3) coffee importers provide a certain amount of credit to farmers against future sales to help the farmers stay out of debt to coffee middlemen; (4) importers and roasters agree to develop longterm relationships with producer groups that cut out the coffee middlemen.

Fair trade coffee has been sold since 1988 in Europe, which has imported 30 million pounds this year, as compared to the 7 million pounds imported by the U.S. Fair trade coffee currently represents 5 percent of the Swiss and Dutch markets. It is time for the U.S. to show that we are interested in supporting the 800,000 small coffee farmers that currently benefit from the fair trade relationship.

The story of Blanca Rosa Molina provides testament to the benefits of fair trade coffee. She has been working in the Nicaraguan coffee industry since she was a little girl. The money she received from fair trade coffee allowed her to receive an education and provide for her family. In her own words, "I always give thanks to fair trade coffee because if it hadn't been for fair trade, I wouldn't have sold my coffee. I wouldn't have been able to pay for my studies." Blanca now holds an undergraduate degree in engineering and a graduate degree in rural development and sustainable agriculture. With stories like this, the choice as to purchase fair trade coffee is an obvious one.

Fair trade coffee is no more expensive than gourmet coffee, but provides so many benefits to the producers that it is hard to justify not buying it. There is also still plenty of coffee to go around. 165–170 million pounds of fair trade coffee are being produced each year, but only 35 million pounds have been sold worldwide. There is a strong supply of fair trade coffee; all that is currently needed are purchasers like the House of Representatives.

The Resolution we are introducing today recommends that Congress, the Judicial Branch and the Executive Branch exclusively purchase fair trade coffee for all of their offices and events. It sends an important message about the willingness of our Federal Government to aid farmers in other countries by supporting family farms and in turn promoting better labor practices world-wide.