

past board chairman and current board member of the Federal Los Angeles High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, a past president and current member of the Riverside County Law Enforcement Administrators Association and past chairman of the local and regional CAL-ID boards. In addition, Larry Smith served as President of the California State Sheriff's Association until June 2002.

Sheriff Smith has been recognized statewide with numerous awards and commendations including: the Special Recognition Award in 1996 from the California Narcotics Officer's Association, the Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer Award in 1996 from Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of California, the 1997 Director's Award for Partnership from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the 1998 Professional of The Year Award from the California Peace Officers Association.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the celebration of Sheriff Smith's career, I would like to personally thank him for his thirty-six years of service to the people of Riverside County and wish him good fortune in the future.

GERMANY REFUSES EVIDENCE OF
9/11 TERRORIST

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express indignation at Germany's refusal to provide evidence in the trial of would-be 9/11 terrorist, Zacharias Moussaoui. This past weekend, the German Justice Minister Herta Daeubler-Gmelin said that Germany would not release any evidence against Moussaoui unless they were assured that it would not be used to obtain a death sentence. He said that German documents "cannot be used for the death penalty or for an execution." The United States would either have to accept their terms or walk away empty-handed.

In the face of this continuing terrorist threat to our country, the Germans are trying to meddle in our justice system—giving us instructions for how we should try a suspected terrorist conspirator and mass murderer. What an outrage!

The last time I checked, Germany was supposedly an ally—a NATO ally, to be more specific. In fact, right after denying us this critical evidence, Daeubler-Gmelin labeled U.S.-German relations "good and trustful." Yet the Germans apparently have no qualms about using life and death information to make a disparaging comment on our justice system. My message to the Germans is simple: let us decide what we do with our mass-murderers and terrorists. If you are a true friend and ally, give us the tools to provide security for our own people.

What really bothers me about this is that the very existence of modern Germany is due to our unwavering support for them during the Cold War. In the face of a mounting Soviet threat against Germany, we provided them with military protection, food supplies, and development assistance. Under the Marshall

Plan, we gave them the billions of dollars necessary to get their economy back on its feet following the Second World War. If not for our leadership in the NATO alliance, Germany would have suffered the same fate as the other Warsaw Pact countries—a harsh and cruel life under a Communist dictatorship. We have always supported Germany, throughout all the difficulties of the Cold War and other challenges they have faced.

Germany's refusal to help us is really quite unique. The vast majority of our true friends have been overwhelmingly supportive in the war on terror. Over the past year, we have worked hand-in-hand with the intelligence services of our moderate Arab allies to get the information we need to shut down terrorist threats around the world. Much of the intelligence we used in our successful Afghanistan campaign came from our Arab friends and allies. There has not been one incident where our real friends have even suggested the idea of not sharing intelligence with us.

The fact that Germany is now only willing to provide information with strings attached is cause for alarm. Would we put up with this behavior from any of our other allies? It is time to bring some real pressure to bear on the Germans. Germany needs to stop playing games and choose sides.

THE GREAT LAKES LEGACY ACT

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1070, the Great Lakes Legacy Act introduced by Representative VERNON EHLERS. Years of contamination due to industrialization on the shores of the Great Lakes severely damaged these environmental treasures. The Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2001 is important to the region because it commits federal resources to remediate contamination of lake bed sediments that plague the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes are under assault: under assault from industrial pollution, under assault from alien species being introduced into the lake, such as the Fish Hook Flea, the round goby, and the Zebra Mussel. The Great Lakes shores are also burdened by nuclear waste stored at scores of sites around the region: in my district nuclear waste sits less than a hundred yards from the shore of Lake Michigan.

Currently, there are 43 AOCs, or Areas of Concern, in the U.S. and Canada surrounding the Great Lakes that require sediment remediation according to the U.S./Canadian International Joint Commission. It is important to note that, to date, NO AOC in the U.S. has been cleaned up sufficiently to be de-listed.

The Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2001 authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Great Lakes National Program Office to carry out projects to remediate contaminated sediment or prevent further contamination in the Great Lakes region. This bill authorizes \$50 million a year in fiscal 2003–2007 for remediation plans and \$2 million an-

nually for research and development of innovative technologies for sediment clean up.

I am here, more specifically, to speak on behalf of the city of Waukegan in my district, which was home to what many have called the worst PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) contaminated site in the U.S. The city of Waukegan lies fifty miles directly north of Chicago on the west shore of Lake Michigan. In the 1980's Waukegan Harbor was designated an Area of Concern by the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes.

Most of the contamination of Waukegan Harbor took place over a 13-year period from 1959 to 1973 at the Outboard Marine Corporation (OMC) shoreline headquarters. OMC was a recreational marine products manufacturer that used a fluid in their dye-casting machines that contained PCBs. The PCBs were discharged from two locations in the plant: one directly into Lake Michigan and another into Waukegan Harbor. By the time the pumps were shut down in 1976, the United States EPA approximated that 300,000 pounds of PCBs were discharged directly into the water of Lake Michigan and an additional 700,000 were discharged on the OMC property. An average 9 to 10 pounds of PCBs were discharged into Lake Michigan daily.

Many different entities have taken part in the clean up of Waukegan Harbor, including: the US EPA, the Illinois EPA, the Waukegan Harbor Citizens Advisory Group and OMC, who set up a trust to help facilitate their portion of the harbor clean up. The clean up has been successful to this point. The US EPA recently stated in a new remediation study "that the remediation at Waukegan Harbor successfully lowered concentrations of PCBs at the site." However, more corrective action is needed in Waukegan to remove the remaining harbor contamination.

The efforts thus far in Waukegan Harbor illustrate one of the first Areas of Concern to actually demonstrate environmental and economic benefits resulting from a cleanup. We cannot stop the momentum now and leave the job unfinished.

Potentially, the Great Lakes Legacy Act will enable the federal government to help remove the remaining impaired sediments from Waukegan Harbor, and delist the harbor within 18–24 months.

This bill would enable sites like Waukegan Harbor, in the process of cleaning up, the chance to continue their efforts to complete the job and for others to begin cleaning up contaminated sites. This act would empower communities, such as Waukegan, to redevelop areas that before had little hope of an economic rebirth. A revitalized Waukegan Harbor offers the city a chance to reach its economic potential that was never before possible.

I would like to thank the many groups, private and governmental, which have helped in this effort to clean the contaminated sediments in Waukegan Harbor. Also, I would like to thank Rep. EHLERS for his leadership on this important issue. I urge my colleagues to support The Great Lakes Legacy Act, because it offers a healthy environmental and economic future to communities such as Waukegan.