

Community Housing Works helps the homeless and also helps people achieve stable rental housing and homeownership by providing personal finance education, homeownership classes and counseling, and low-income and first-time homebuyers with down payment and closing costs. This organization has acquired and refurbished more than 70 homes and helped more than 400 low and moderate income people buy homes in San Diego County. They have also rehabilitated nearly 800 apartments in well maintained rental complexes. Their award winning designs have received national recognition, from TIME magazine to the American Institute of Architects.

The Fannie Mae Foundation is recognizing Community Housing Works today for their dedication to the refurbishment of the Bandar Salaam apartment complex. Due to the efforts of CHWorks, the Bandar Salaam apartment complex is now a safe, renovated home for 340 residents, and it will remain affordable for the next 55 years. This complex is primarily occupied by Somali refugees with large families. Prior to the acquisition by CHWorks, many of the Somali residents found the living conditions no better than at the refugee camps that they had fled. Bandar Salaam has evolved into a place where people are creating a land of peace in the community.

The success of this project is due to the creativity and flexibility of CHWorks, and the commitment of a number of private financing sources, including the San Diego Housing Commission, the Bank of America, the California Equity Fund, and the San Francisco Federal Home Loan Bank. I would also like to recognize the incredible efforts of the dedicated and organized community of the Bandar Salaam complex. These residents were willing to accept many challenges in order to make their community vibrant and healthy.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Community Housing Works, the residents of the Bandar Salaam complex, and all those who assisted in making this project a success.

HONORING DOYLE ELAM CARLTON

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Doyle Elam Carlton, Jr., a sixth-generation Floridian whose love of our state, its people and its land made him one of Florida's finest public servants.

Although Doyle was raised in Tampa, his heart was in Florida's countryside. A successful cattleman, Doyle held a deep respect for the land and was all cowboy through and through.

However, most Floridians remember Doyle for his years in public service and the integrity with which he served. Doyle was a state senator for 10 years, and during that time he was repeatedly recognized for his leadership. His work in the Senate to secure funding for the eradication of the screwworm, which was devastating Florida's cattle, earned him his 1991 induction into the Florida Agriculture Hall of Fame.

In 1957, he fought an attempt by the Legislature to close Florida's public schools rather

than comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's order to integrate. In recognition of his efforts, the Florida Democratic party gave him the first LeRoy Collins Award for Political Courage.

During Doyle's 1960 run for governor, he narrowly lost the Democratic runoff to Farris Bryant because he chose to face down segregationists rather than give into political pressures. Shortly before the runoff, Doyle publicly stated that he would not remove his children from a public school if it was integrated.

Every Floridian who enjoys our annual Florida State Fair also owes a debt of gratitude to Doyle. In 1976, Doyle became a charter member of the Florida State Fair authority and served as chairman for more than a decade. Doyle and his wife helped create the Cracker Country exhibit at the Fair, a preserved collection of Florida's pioneer buildings. For his efforts the Tampa Historical Society presented him with the D.B. McKay Award for significant contributions to the cause of Florida's history.

Doyle will also be remembered for his generosity to a host of charitable causes including the Hardee Memorial Hospital, Pioneer Park in Zolfo Springs and Tampa's Joshua House for unwed mothers. Doyle served on the Southern Baptist Convention's brotherhood Commission from 1956 to 1963 and as Vice President of the Florida Baptist Convention in 1960. He was an active member of Wauchula Baptist Church, where he was memorialized this week.

Most of all, Doyle was a family man. A dedicated husband to his wife, Mildred, and father of three, Doyle always made time for family. On behalf of the Tampa Bay community, I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to Doyle's family and friends. Doyle's selfless, lifelong devotion to Florida and all its citizens made him a man for all seasons and a shining example for every Floridian he touched. Doyle encouraged and guided countless leaders throughout Florida and his example will continue to inspire the best in future generations of Floridians.

MINING LAW REFORM
LEGISLATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 2003

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, nearly 131 years to the day after President Ulysses S. Grant signed the 1872 General Mining Law, today I am introducing legislation to provide much needed environmental and fiscal oversight for the hardrock mining industry, the nation's largest toxic polluter. Joining me in sponsoring this bill are CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, JAY INSLEE, EARL BLUMENAUER, BRIAN BAIRD, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, DALE KILDEE, GEORGE MILLER, BILL LIPINSKI, MARK UDALL, RON KIND, BARNEY FRANK, GRACE NAPOLITANO, ENI FALEOMVAEGA, RAUL GRIJALVA, HILDA SOLIS, BETTY MCCOLLUM, ADAM SCHIFF, and JIM MCDERMOTT. I would add that our bill is endorsed by 43 organizations representing affected citizens and taxpayers across the Nation.

This bipartisan legislation would overhaul an antiquated statute signed into law by President Grant on May 10, 1872—a law that contains no environmental protection provisions gov-

erning the mining of hardrock minerals such as platinum, gold, silver, and copper on public domain lands in the western States; prevents the federal government from stopping ill-advised proposed mines on federal lands; and has left the headwaters of 40 percent of western waterways polluted by mining. The 1872 Mining Law also allows extraction of these minerals from the public domain without the payment of a royalty to the American taxpayers and allows a mining company to purchase mineral rich public lands for no more than \$5 an acre irrespective of its true value.

Our legislation would bring hardrock mining law into the 21st century. It would protect precious water resources from toxic mine waste with much needed environmental standards, and prevent mining industry ripoffs by requiring the industry to pay a royalty on the extraction of publicly owned minerals. It would also prevent mining operations from endangering federally designated wilderness areas and other special places by requiring land managers to weigh mine proposals against other potential land uses when making permitting decisions.

The lack of a royalty in the 1872 Mining Law and the absence of deterrents or penalties for irresponsible mining have caused enormous taxpayer giveaways and liabilities. Under the Mining Law the federal government has given away over \$245 billion in mineral rich public lands. And, in return, the mining industry has left taxpayers with a cleanup bill estimated to be in the range of \$32 to \$72 billion for hundreds of thousands of abandoned mines that pollute the western landscape.

To be sure, Congress has attempted to reform the Mining Law at various times over its history—each time to be thwarted by powerful mining interests. Former Congressman Mo Udall came close to achieving reform of the mining law in the 1970's. During the 102d Congress in 1991, I introduced mining reform legislation and we came close to enacting legislation that would have reformed this archaic law in 1994. But, at the last moment, after both the House and the Senate had passed separate bills, the Conference failed to reach a compromise and the rest, as they say, is history. Since then, I have re-introduced reform legislation in each succeeding Congress.

Many Americans support reform and question why Congress does not address this issue. These people believe that American taxpayers are being robbed every time a multinational conglomerate breaks U.S. ground and mines our valuable minerals for free. These people also wish to be protected from the poisoned streams and pockmarked vistas that are the historic legacy of the mining industry. Attached to my remarks is a letter signed by 43 organizations representing many of these affected citizens and taxpayers, all of whom endorse mining law reform.

The Rock Creek Alliance, one of the endorsers of our bill, is an example of the growing grassroots support for mining reform. This Idaho-based organization is battling a proposed silver and copper mine on the Idaho-Montana border.

If the plan is approved, as expected, the mining operator will bore two three mile tunnels underneath the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area, one of the first areas protected under the Wilderness Act of 1964. This mine will threaten one of the last remaining grizzly bear populations in the Lower 48 states, negatively impact populations of threatened native

bull trout, and pollute rivers, lakes, and drinking water supplies including the famed Clark Fork River and Lake Pend Oreille. Mining is a legitimate use of the public domain. However, due to the pro-mining provisions of the 1872 mining law, the mine proposal outweighs any other consideration: proximity to a wilderness area, endangered species habitat, or degradation of regional water quality.

The Great Basin Mine Watch, a Nevada-based organization, provides another example of local support for mining law reform. This group, along with local officials, is fighting a proposed clay mine that will produce kitty litter. In 2002, the Bush administration intervened in a dispute in Nevada involving a Chicago-based kitty litter company, which was attempting to use the Mining Law of 1872 to circumvent the county's denial of a permit for a mine. The Bush Department of Justice asserted that the county did not have the right to deny the permit because of the 1872 mining law. And, according to the Court, they were right—no Federal statute requires that an operator procure a state or local permit for such operations. In other words, kitty litter rules.

It is time, well past time, that the Congress replace this archaic law with one that reflects our values and goals. Insuring a fair return to the public in exchange for the disposition of public resources, and properly managing our public lands are neither Republican nor Democratic issues. They are simply ones that make sense if we are to be good stewards of America's lands and meet our responsibilities to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, during the years I have labored to reform the Mining Law of 1872 those who defend its privileges—and it is indeed a privilege to be deemed the highest and best use of our public domain lands—have often alleged that reform legislation fails to take into account the contribution of hardrock mining to area economies. They claim that reform would have dire consequences on the industry, that if we did not provide the industry with unfettered access to public lands and public minerals, the industry could no longer survive.

Let me just say at the outset that there is no member in the House of Representatives whose Congressional District is more dependent upon mining for employment and its economic benefits than this gentleman from West Virginia. And when we are talking about the effects of mining, I would suggest that there is little difference between coal mining, or gold mining. The effects, whether measured in terms of employment, or in terms of the environment, are the same.

With that noted, I have engaged in the effort to reform the Mining Law of 1872 these past many years not just for the apparent reasons—valuable minerals mined for free, federal lands available almost for free and no comprehensive federal mining and reclamation standards. But also because I am pro-mining, because I no longer believe that we can expect a viable hardrock mining industry to exist on public domain lands in the future if we do not make corrections to the law today. I do so because there are provisions of the existing law which impede efficient and serious mineral exploration and development. And I do so because of the unsettled political climate governing this activity, with reform if not coming in a comprehensive fashion, certainly continuing to come on a piecemeal basis.

So I say to my colleagues from the western states who resist reform, I understand your

concerns. I have been in your situation. In 1977 I served on what is now called the Resources Committee as a young freshman. I was confronted by legislation being advanced by my chairman, Mo Udall. And I will recall that the coal industry was dragged kicking and screaming into the debate that led to the enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

I voted for that legislation. It was not an easy thing for me to do. But I voted for that bill because in my region of the country we were grappling with a legacy of acidified streams, highwalls, refuse piles, open mine shafts and other hazards associated with coal mining practices. A legacy, I would submit, that we are faced with on lands administered by the Forest Service and the BLM in the western states due to hardrock mining practices.

The fact of the matter is that the gloom and doom predictions made by industry against the federal strip mining act all those years ago did not materialize. Predictions, I would note, that are almost to the word identical to those which industry has leveled at times against this Mining Law of 1872 reform legislation.

Yet, today, the coalfields of this Nation are a much better place in which to live. And today, we are producing more coal than ever before.

Certainly, coal continues to have its controversies, whether they involve mountaintop removal coal mining or the problems we are having with coal waste impoundments. But at least there are laws on the books to deal with those situations.

At least there are in place basic federal mining and reclamation performance standards. At least when one mines coal on federal lands a royalty is paid to the federal government. And at least we are making provision for the restoration of lands left abandoned by past coal mining practices.

None of this exists with respect to hardrock mining under the Mining Law of 1872.

I believe that with enough courage, and fortitude, we can continue to address the problems facing mining, and dovetail our need for energy and minerals with the necessity of protecting our environment.

For at stake here in this debate over the Mining Law of 1872 is the health, welfare and environmental integrity of our people and our federal lands. At stake is the public interest of all Americans. And at stake is the ability of the hardrock mining industry to continue to operate on public domain lands in the future, to produce those minerals that are necessary to maintain our standard of living.

Mr. Speaker, earlier in these remarks I mentioned that this bill is endorsed by 43 organizations. In an April 11th letter to me, they noted: "The real challenge will be to ensure that any mining on public lands takes place in a manner that protects crucial drinking water supplies and other natural resources, special places, taxpayers, fish and wildlife habitat, and the health and well being of our communities. These organizations are as follows:

Alaska Wilderness League; American Rivers; Amigos Bravos; Bear Creek Council; Clark Fork Coalition; Citizens for Victor; Colorado Environmental Coalition; Colorado Wild; Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund; Endangered Species Coalition; Environmental Working Group; Friends of Pinto Creek; Great Basin Mine Watch; Greater Yellowstone Coalition;

Gila Resources Information Project; High Country Citizens' Alliance; Idaho Conservation League; The Lands Council; Maricopa Audubon Society; Mineral Policy Center; Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin; Montana Environmental Information Center; Montana Wilderness Association; National Environmental Trust; National Parks Conservation Association; Natural Resources Defense Council; National Wildlife Federation; New Mexico Environmental Law Center; Northern Alaska Environmental Center; Northern Plains Resource Council; Okanogan Highlands Alliance; Rock Creek Alliance; Scenic America; Sierra Club; San Juan Citizens' Alliance; Siskiyou Regional Education Project; Spearfish Canyon Preservation Trust; Taxpayers for Common Sense; Washington Public Interest Research Group; Western Organization of Resource Councils; The Wilderness Society; Women's Voices for the Earth; and U.S. Public Interest Research Group.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JACK L. HOWARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 2003

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and distinguished career in the field of education is coming to an end. Dr. Jack L. Howard, of Lebanon, MO, will retire his position as Superintendent of the Lebanon School District on May 30, 2003.

Dr. Howard graduated from Southwest Missouri State College in 1966 with a Bachelor of Science in Education degree. In 1972, he earned his Master of Science in Education from Southwest Missouri State College and his Education Specialist degree from Central Missouri State University. Dr. Howard earned his Educational Doctorate in December 1982 from the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Dr. Howard has had an exceptional career in education for many years. In 1966, Dr. Howard started his educational career at Macks Creek High School as a teacher of Biology, Social Studies, and Physical Education. In August, 1968, he became Macks Creek High School Principal. From 1969–1971, Dr. Howard left the public schools for a position as Personnel Specialist for the United States Army. He returned to the public school sector in 1972 as the Superintendent of Hermitage Public School. In 1974, he became Dallas County Schools' Assistant Superintendent and was promoted to Superintendent in 1976. He served there until 1984, when he became the Superintendent for Marshfield Reorganized School District. From July 1993 until the present, he has served as Superintendent of Lebanon R–3 Schools.

In addition to his dedication to education, Dr. Howard is a member of Lebanon First Baptist Church and the Lebanon Rotary Club. He also is a member of the Southwest Missouri Administrators Association, the Missouri Association of School Administrators, and the American Association of School Administrators.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Howard has served the field of education for over 37 years. As he prepares for the next stage in his life, I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing him all the best.