

the ministry. In 1954, he graduated from the Western Baptist Seminary. The Baileys are the proud parents of Charles, Nozella, Timothy, and Gelaine.

In 1955, Rev. Bailey became pastor of the Salem Baptist Church, which was founded by a small group on congregants in 1953. The fledgling church began by meeting for services in the Economy Dance Hall on Fifth Street of Kansas City, Kansas. Rev. Bailey's reputation grew as a fiery and dynamic preacher. A year later, the church moved to 1820 N. 11th Street, in Kansas City, Kansas, which became the permanent home of the congregation.

After serving her community as a public school teacher for 14 years, Mrs. Bailey became Director of Christian Education of Salem Baptist Church in 1970. In 1987, she earned her Master's in education from Kansas State University.

The Salem Baptist Church grew in numbers and reputation under the Baileys' stewardship. When Rev. and Mrs. Bailey retired, Rev. Tony Carter, Jr., became pastor of the congregation, and Rev. Bailey became Pastor Emeritus of the church.

Today, on behalf of the hundreds of lives that have been touched by their work and ministry, I would like to thank Rev. and Mrs. Bailey for their years of commitment to the church and the community. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Salem Baptist Church on this wonderful anniversary!

FRWA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Farmington River Watershed Association (FRWA) on its 50th anniversary of actively protecting one of our state's crown jewels, the Farmington River. The Farmington River is the most fished river in Connecticut, provides drinking water to over 600,000 residents of the Farmington Valley and Greater Hartford region, and was the first river in Connecticut and one of the first in New England to have a section designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. While the river's outstanding value to fish, wildlife, and people speaks for itself, it would not be so today without the Farmington River Watershed Association.

Since its founding, the FRWA has always focused on substance over style, plugged away effectively behind the scenes rather than basked in the limelight, and worked locally to arrive at solutions to regional conservation issues. FRWA lives by the credo "Eighty percent of success is showing up," and show up they do with compelling facts, figures, and enthusiasm. FRWA shows up at public hearings, provides their Congressional Representatives with great information, presents educational programs to the public, initiates research on key issues, shares its findings broadly, and unwaveringly focuses on its mission of river protection.

Fifty years ago, John Ellsworth and John Leonard discovered that the Farmington River was receiving over 3.4 million gallons of untreated industrial wastewater every day. They and other community leaders decided to do

something about this and together, they founded the FRWA. As a result of dedicated, local leadership over many years, and the benefits of the Clean Water Act and designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Farmington River is today a healthy, vibrant river, beloved and protected by its people. Now the challenge for FRWA and for all of us is to continue to solve the parade of problems that threaten river life and preserve the outstanding quality of life enjoyed throughout the watershed.

On the occasion of this 50th anniversary, let me add a personal note. When I was elected 21 years ago, the FRWA had sought recognition of the river under our Wild and Scenic River program but had failed to be designated for study, the first step. Working together, we introduced a new bill and I maneuvered for a hearing. I can attest to the simple, plain fact that FRWA at that hearing won our case. Their testimony simply mowed down the opposition with solid facts and documentation of the river's problems and potential. Their answers to all questions were calm, in depth, and substantive. The committee was won over.

But that was just one battle. Over the next three years there were many, many challenges and it was always the steady, knowledgeable leadership of the FRWA board members and executive directors that got the needed volunteers to serve on the study committee, that helped all to lay aside their suspicions and differences and focus on the facts, and that helped me win additional funding for the national study when the need became clear. I am proud that together, the federal, state, and local team developed the best base data and analysis of any river in our state.

It has also been the FRWA that has helped towns learn how to implement the Wild and Scenic designation protections and round up funds when needed. Rivers run through many towns and river health depends on there being a strong river voice, focused, informed, dedicated and steady. That voice has been the Farmington River Water Association in the form of skilled executive directors and very active board members and volunteers.

I congratulate you all on your fine work over 50 years! We and our children are the richer in environment and spirit because you were there to fight like heck to reclaim the Farmington River and then to husband this outstanding natural resource. May you have many more anniversaries and continue to keep our Farmington River the beautiful, vital part of our lives it is today.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter a timeline of 50 Years of Accomplishment by FRWA into the RECORD in recognition of their outstanding efforts, and wish them well on the next 50 years of protecting the Farmington River.

50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT: FRWA TIMELINE

1952: Chief Engineer for the State Water Resources Commission informs John Leonard that over 3.4 million gallons of untreated industrial waste is entering the Farmington River daily.

1953: 70 business leaders, farmers, sportsmen and teachers meet at the Ensign-Bickford Toy Building and form the Farmington River Watershed Association. John Leonard becomes President.

1957: John E. Ellsworth reactivates FRWA (after John Leonard's death in '55).

1958: FRWA hires its first Executive Director, Sydney Howe, who begins the newsletter, educational lecture series, and ecological demonstration site.

1960: FRWA expresses concern over Colebrook Dam design. Army Corps incorporates FRWA comments in final design (1964).

1962: FRWA convinces Governor of CT to investigate effects of DDT use. DDT banned nationally in 1972.

1964: FRWA helps secure Talcott Mountain as a State Reservation.

1967: With the Appalachian Mountain Club, FRWA sponsors the first white-water slalom races at Tariffville Gorge.

1970: FRWA publishes the first 'Farmington River Guide.'

1970: FRWA initiates negotiations between the Stanley Works and the State for a shad fishway at Rainbow Dam. Fishway is completed in 1976 and shad pass dam for first time in 50 years.

1972: FRWA holds a public meeting to explain the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Bill.

1975: FRWA and the Granby Conservation Commission sponsor an educational meeting on cluster housing.

1980: FRWA becomes first CT conservation organization to receive U.S. Interior Department's highest award.

1981: FRWA launches a campaign to educate the public about Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) plans to divert the West Branch of the Farmington. Referendum is defeated.

1983: The FRWA Hazardous Materials Spill Plan is published and over 120 copies distributed to watershed towns.

1985: Congresswoman Nancy Johnson introduces legislation for Wild and Scenic feasibility study.

1987: FRWA receives the prestigious "Outstanding River Advocate" award from American Rivers.

1989: FRWA sponsors 1st "Annual River Clean-up."

1990: FRWA hosts 1st "RiverSplash" river festival.

1990: FRWA builds public awareness and support for Wild and Scenic designation.

1991: FRWA implements land protection program.

1992: All CT watershed towns show support for Wild and Scenic designation.

1993: FRWA adopts Watershed Ecosystem approach, expanding mission to include all watershed lands.

1994: Wild and Scenic legislation passes on August 26, 1994 creating protection for the 14 mile segment from Hogback Dam in Hartland to Canton.

1996: FRWA incorporates GIS mapping technology as a conservation tool.

1998: FRWA negotiates agreement with the MDC to establish a Farmington River watershed withdrawal limit which would require MDC to develop groundwater resources outside the watershed for additional water.

1999: Farmington River Resource Center is established to collect, analyze and disseminate scientific information and encourage stakeholders to develop a long-term sustainable watershed management plan.

2001: FRWA launches the Farmington Valley Biodiversity Project with towns of Avon, Canton, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Simsbury, and Suffield.

2002: 'State of the Farmington River Watershed' is studied. Report published in 2003.

2003: FRWA publishes the Farmington Valley BioMap.

2003: FRWA launches Farmington Watershed Education Project.

2003: FRWA celebrates 50 years of protecting and preserving the Farmington River and its watershed at Peoples State Forest in Barkhamsted.

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS CUTRONE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to stand before you today and pay tribute to a truly heroic individual from my district. Colorado State Patrol K9 Technician Chris Cutrone of Cortez, Colorado was shot three times while on an otherwise routine traffic stop, nearly ending his life. It is my privilege to pay tribute to Chris in recognition of his inspirational service to the State of Colorado.

Chris was shot after pulling over a car with stolen license plates on a rural highway near the Ute Indian reservation. After being shot, Chris made his way to a nearby casino, where an employee was able to call for help. His most critical wound was a shot to the chest just above his bulletproof vest. After several weeks in critical condition, Chris was released from the hospital and is making a steady recovery.

During his five years with the Colorado State Patrol, Chris has been rapidly promoted and just last spring achieved the rank of technician. He has been described by his peers as a zealous officer who is very dedicated to his profession. Most importantly, Chris is a loving husband and father to two young children.

Chris Cutrone displayed signs of bravery long before he was shot. State patrolmen risk their lives each and everyday to protect the citizens of our state. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chris for his dedication to the protection of Colorado's citizens and wish him the best for a full and speedy recovery. It is truly an honor to recognize his bravery and dedication before my colleagues in this distinguished body here today.

TRIBUTE TO MOTE MARINE LABORATORY'S 25-YEAR PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CITY OF SARASOTA

HON. KATHERINE HARRIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable partnership between the City of Sarasota, Florida and Mote Marine Laboratory that continues to thrive in its third decade. On October 27, 2003, this extraordinary institution will celebrate its 25th anniversary at its current site on Sarasota's City Island. I am proud to have served as a volunteer and advisory council member for this remarkable organization for the last seventeen years.

Founded in 1955 as the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory, Mote Marine Laboratory began as a two-room field station located in Placida, Florida. Under the direction of Dr. Eugenie Clark, the Laboratory developed a strong reputation in shark research over its first decade, during which it moved to Sarasota's Siesta Key. In 1967, the Laboratory assumed its current name to honor the major contributions of William R. Mote and his sister Elizabeth Mote Rose.

Despite its growing prominence as a center for marine research, the emerging inadequacy

of Mote Marine Laboratory's Siesta Key location brought its future in Sarasota into doubt. The vision and determination of Sarasota's leaders, however, forged a dynamic public-private relationship that enabled the laboratory to remain in Sarasota, while fueling its dramatic evolution into the powerhouse of education and exploration that we celebrate today.

Today, as one of the preeminent marine research facilities in the world, Mote Marine Laboratory encompasses seven research centers that conduct a diverse variety of studies, which range from sharks and marine mammal behavior to biomedicine and aquaculture, as well as from manatee and dolphin conservation to coral reefs, red tide, fisheries, and coastal ecology. Moreover, the laboratory has expanded its scope to include year-round marine science educational programs. Through its traditional on-campus offerings and student internships as well as through its interactive teleconferencing SeaTrek program and its participation as a Primary Interactive Network Site for National Geographic Explorer-in-residence Dr. Robert Ballard's JASON Project, Mote Marine Laboratory reaches more than 30,000 students in 22 Florida school districts. SeaTrek and JASON have enabled students to climb Hawaiian volcanoes, explore the wilds of Alaska, walk on rainforest treetop canopies in rainforests, and encounter underwater marine sanctuaries—often without leaving their classroom or the laboratory's campus.

Mote Marine Laboratory has also become a resource of discovery and imagination for persons of all ages from Southwest Florida and around the globe. In 1980, the laboratory opened the Mote Marine Science Center. Now known as the Mote Aquarium, the original one-room visitor center has evolved into a world-class facility that has received accreditation from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association and the American Association of Museums. Now hosting 400,000 visitors every year, Mote Aquarium has become the top tourist attraction in Sarasota.

Mr. Speaker, this amazing institution could not have developed without the commitment and foresight of several outstanding public servants, businesses, and private individuals, including the local officials who saved the laboratory for Sarasota: Mayor Elmer Berkel, Vice-Mayor Tony Saprito, and Commissioners Ron Norman, Fred Soto, and Ted Spurling, who in 1976 provided 4.5 acres of land on City Island for the laboratory's new location; the Arvida Corporation, which generously donated 2.2 acres of waterfront property for that facility; William R. Mote, the Honorable Bob Johnson, Dr. Perry Gilbert, then City Manager Ken Thompson, and then Arvida Vice-President John Siegel, who spurred the creation of the unique public-private partnership between the City of Sarasota and Mote Marine Laboratory; the members of the 1992 City Commission (Mayor Jack Gurney, Vice-Mayor Gene Pillot, Commissioners Fredd Atkins, David Merrill, Nora Patterson, and then City Manager David Sollenberger) who arranged for the addition of 3.5 acres of land to the laboratory's complex for the construction of the Ann and Alfred Goldstein Marine Mammal Center for Research and Rehabilitation; and the current leaders of Sarasota's city government (Mayor Lou Ann Palmer, Vice Mayor Richard Martin, Commissioners Fredd Atkins, Danny Bilyeu, Mary Anne Servian, and City Manager Michael McNeese).

We venerate their indispensable contributions, together with the incredible leadership that Mote Marine Laboratory continues to receive from the Chairman of its Board of Trustees, Monfort Runyan, and its Executive Director, Dr. Kumar Mahadevan. We also honor the sterling scientists and other professionals who comprise the laboratory's staff, as well as the dedicated corps of 8,000 members and 1,600 volunteers who serve as aquarium guides, turtle patrols, dolphin and whale hospital volunteers.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RIGHT TO KNOW SCHOOL NUTRITION ACT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an issue that has the potential to affect the lives of 27 million of our children across the nation, who are participants in the National School Lunch Program or the National School Breakfast Program.

The issue is the inclusion of irradiated food in federally-funded programs that are designed to help our disadvantaged children. Last year's Farm Bill opened the door for school districts to purchase irradiated food for use in our school feeding programs.

There are many questions that remain about the scientific validity of serving irradiated products to our growing kids, particularly in regards to nutritious content and the long term-effects of regular consumption of irradiated food.

In anticipation of issuing regulations on serving irradiated food, the U.S. Department of Agriculture opened a comment period for the public to express its opinion on irradiated food. An overwhelming number of the comments received by USDA opposed serving irradiated food in the national school lunch program, over 90% in fact.

Four school boards in California have already moved to ban irradiated food products in their schools, including the city of Berkeley in my district, Point Arena, Ukiah, and Los Angeles Unified. And based on a recent survey conducted by the public interest group Public Citizen, many more school districts and states have indicated that they will not purchase or serve irradiated food during this school year.

But for those school districts and states that may decide to serve irradiated food, under current regulations, there is no requirement for irradiated food to be clearly labeled at lunch areas where it is served. In addition, parents and children who rely on our school nutrition programs are not given the option to refuse irradiated products, and they will have no choice but to eat whatever type of food is served that day.

I am seeking to correct this current deficiency in law by introducing the Right to Know School Nutrition Act. My bill would require the USDA to ensure that: Balanced information on irradiation is given to parents and children before such products are served; that a standard option of non-irradiated food products be served at every meal; that irradiated food be properly labeled and appropriate signage be displayed in the lunch room; and finally, that irradiated and non-irradiated food products are not commingled.