

Park. The bill is cosponsored by my Colorado colleague, Representative TANCREDO. I greatly appreciate his support.

The purpose is to allow an 82-year-old Grand County grandmother to continue to live in this house for the rest of her life, as she has done for 25 years under a legal agreement between her late husband and the National Park Service. That agreement ends on July 16 of this year. Without this bill or a new agreement with the National Park Service, at that time Ms. Dick, who has been a good neighbor with the National Park and who has opened her home for community events, will be evicted from this property.

Such an eviction is neither necessary nor desirable. Ms. Dick has been a good neighbor, has taken good care of the property and has not created management or administrative problems for the National Park Service in the years she has lived on this property. She should be allowed to continue to live on this property and continue to contribute to the National Park and the surrounding community.

I had hoped that Ms. Dick and the Interior Department could work out a resolution to this issue so that she could remain on her property.

Last year I asked Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton to help make that happen. But the response—from the Director of the National Park Service's Intermountain Region—was that the Interior Department is “legally bound to honor the provisions of the [1980] settlement agreement” and that the furthest the Department would go would be to offer Ms. Dick “the opportunity to remain on the property for the entire summer of 2005,” an offer that evidently she has declined.

Ms. Dick needs to have a resolution to this issue as soon as possible—she needs to know by this spring whether she has to start packing her things and move out, or arrange to do some maintenance on the property if she is allowed to stay. I am not convinced that the Interior Department lacks the authority to resolve this matter by entering into a new agreement with Ms. Dick. But in any event, my bill would settle that question.

Since I first raised this matter with the Interior Department, I have been impressed with the outpouring of support from the nearby communities of Grand Lake and Granby, Colorado. The people in these communities have expressed a strong desire to have Ms. Dick remain on this property and be a part of their community. That is the purpose of this bill. For the information of our colleagues, I am attaching background information and an outline of the bill:

#### BACKGROUND

Prior to their divorce, a married couple, Fred Dick and Marilyn Dick, owned as tenants in common a tract of land within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park that included the property covered by the bill.

When Fred and Marilyn Dick were divorced, Marilyn Dick became the sole owner of the tract, but Fred Dick retained the right of first refusal to acquire it if Marilyn Dick ever chose to sell it.

In 1977, Marilyn Dick sold the tract to the United States for addition to Rocky Mountain National Park, but Fred Dick, asserting his right of first refusal, sued to cancel the transaction.

In 1980, that lawsuit was settled through an agreement between the National Park Service

and Mr. Dick and his heirs, successors and assigns. Under the settlement agreement, Mr. Dick and his new wife, Ms. Betty Dick, were allowed to lease and occupy the 23 acres comprising the property identified in section 2(b) for 25 years. Mr. Dick died in 1992, but Betty Dick has continued to lease and occupy the property identified in section 2(b) under the terms of the settlement agreement.

Betty Dick's right to lease and occupy the property will expire on July 16, 2005, at which time Ms. Dick will have attained the age of 83 years. She wishes to continue to occupy the property for the remainder of her life, and has sought to conclude a new agreement with the National Park Service that would permit her to do so. However, the Park Service has not been willing to agree to such an arrangement and is demanding that she vacate the property by July 16, 2005.

Since 1980, Betty Dick has consistently occupied the property as a summer residence and has made it available for community events. During that period, she has been a good steward of the property. Her occupancy has not been detrimental to the resources and values of Rocky Mountain National Park and has not created problems for the National Park Service or the public.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The legislation reflects the fact that it is appropriate for Betty Dick to be permitted to continue her occupancy of the property covered by the bill or the remainder of her natural life under the terms and conditions applicable to such occupancy since 1980. The purpose of the bill is to require the Secretary of the Interior to permit this.

#### OUTLINE OF THE BILL

Section 1 provides a short title, sets forth findings regarding background information and states the purpose of the legislation.

Section 2 has four subsections—

Subsection 2(a) would require the Secretary of the Interior to permit continued use and occupancy of property described in subsection (b) by Betty Dick for the remainder of her natural life, subject to the requirements of the bill.

Subsection 2(b) identifies the property covered by the bill through an appropriate map reference.

Subsection 2(c) provides that Ms. Dick's occupancy and use of the property covered by the bill is to be subject to the same terms and conditions as have applied to such use and occupancy under the 1980 agreement between the National Park Service and Ms. Dick's late husband, except that Ms. Dick is to make annual rental payments equivalent to 1/25th of the up-front amount that the agreement required to be paid to the National Park Service in 1980.

Subsection (d) states that nothing in the bill is to be construed as permitting construction of any new structure on the property covered by the bill and that nothing in the bill would apply to occupancy or use of the property by anyone except Betty Dick.

H.R. XXXX, EXTENSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL HIRE VETERANS COMMITTEE

**HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2005

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, fundamentally, hiring former servicemembers is a good business decision. They are a competitive business asset and a unique national resource. They represent the very best of commitment, reliability, and resolve.

In the 107th Congress, President Bush signed into law the Jobs for Veterans Act (Public Law 107-288), which I authored with my friend SILVESTRE REYES. It established the President's National Hire Veterans Committee (NHVC) with a mission to reach out to employers and make them fully aware of the skills and attributes veterans offer to the civilian workforce. As we fight the war on terrorism, America's sons and daughters continue selflessly to volunteer for military service and then join the civilian workforce better prepared to make a significant contribution to our private economy. The NHVC expires on December 31, 2005.

Since its genesis in 2003, the President's National Hire Veterans Committee has initiated a nationwide marketing campaign which has brought more employers seeking veterans to the Department of Labor's One-Stop Career Centers.

NHVC launched a sophisticated website, [www.hirevetsfirst.gov](http://www.hirevetsfirst.gov) that helps employers and veterans while embracing the existing workforce development systems. Prior to this website there was no single national location of which I am aware for the either the employer or the veteran to find relevant information about each other.

NHVC initiated a unique advertising campaign to attract human resource specialists, business executives, and public sector employers. These are highly effective ads conveying a message of the value that veterans bring to the workplace. To guide employers to the website, a wrap-around cover “outsert” program, mailed to selected executive readers of Business Week, contains interviews with four business leaders including Robert Lutz, Vice Chairman of General Motors; Jackson Moore, CEO-designate of Regions Financial Corporation; and Bob Nardelli CEO of Home Depot.

NHVC has also been a catalyst for local and statewide initiatives to support jobs for veterans. NHVC worked with the governors of many states, including my home state of Idaho, to declare Hire Vets First month. The Committee is working directly with employers throughout America, and in a cooperative venture with NHVC, Home Depot hired over 13,000 veterans in 2004.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to convey the message of the competitive value and bottom-line results that veterans add to our economy. We must ensure that we as a nation properly leverage in our domestic economy the investment of over \$17 billion a year in training our military. But more importantly, we must continue to commend the virtues of our veterans who have the ability to learn new skills, and a propensity for teamwork, self discipline, loyalty and many other characteristics

that translate into productivity, innovation, and leadership.

Hiring former servicemembers is good for business, it's good for veterans, and it's good for America. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. XXXX, providing for a 3-year extension of the President's National Hire Veterans Committee.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF  
THOMAS C. SHORT, INTER-  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF IATSE

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute and recognition of Thomas C. Short, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Moving Picture Technicians, Artists, and Allied Crafts of the United States, its Territories and Canada (IATSE), as he was recently awarded the "The Actors' Fund Medal of Honor" by the Actors' Fund of America.

Mr. Short's commitment to the rights and welfare of workers in the entertainment and broadcasting industries spans more than thirty years. In 1968, Mr. Short first became a member of the Stagehands Local No. 27, located in Cleveland, Ohio. Ten years later, Mr. Short was elected to the office of President of Local No. 27.

In 1988, Mr. Short was elected by IATSE members to the position of Eleventh International Vice President, following the path of his father, who served as International Vice President for many years. Since 1994, Mr. Short has served as International President of IATSE. Because of his vision, leadership, and ability to energize others, every facet of the union has been fortified and enhanced. During his tenure, membership has increased from 65,000 to 103,000, with more than 75 national term agreements. Mr. Short also restructured IATSE into five departments: Stage Craft, Motion Picture and TV Production, Organizing, Trade Show, and Canadian Affairs.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Thomas C. Short, for his outstanding service as member, leader and International President of IATSE. Mr. Short's dedicated focus and tireless efforts on behalf of all members of IATSE serves as an agent of strength and shield of protection for the heart of this nation—the American worker.

INDIAN SCHOOL BUS ROUTE SAFE-  
TY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF  
2003

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. UDALL of Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise to introduce companion legislation to a bill being introduced by Senator JEFF BINGAMAN in the Senate today. I am extremely pleased to be joined in introducing this legislation, the Indian School Bus Route Safety Reauthorization Act of 2005, by Congressman JIM MATHESON of Utah and

Congressman RICK RENZI of Arizona, both of whom represent portions of the Navajo Nation in their Congressional districts.

This bill is very similar to legislation Senator BINGAMAN and I introduced during the 108th Congress, also joined then by Mr. MATHESON and Mr. RENZI, to benefit the children and residents of the Navajo Nation, and the counties into which the Navajo Nation's boundaries extend. In New Mexico these counties are McKinley and San Juan Counties, and prior to 1998 they were responsible for maintaining the roads used by county school buses that stretch into the reservation to transport the children of the Navajo Nation to and from the county schools. Although there is nothing unique about counties funding and maintaining the roads in their jurisdiction, this particular case of the counties being responsible for the upkeep of the roads that ran into the Navajo Nation was extremely rare, and seems to be the only situation of this kind throughout the United States. This put an enormous burden on McKinley and San Juan County officials, and oftentimes resulted in impassable roads, which, in turn, resulted in children missing school because the buses were unable to pick them up.

In 1998, however, Senator BINGAMAN was successful in acquiring funds through the Indian School Bus Route Safety Act for the counties in New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona to assist them in facing this particularly burdensome responsibility. Today, we are proud to introduce the reauthorization of this legislation to provide further assistance to the counties and children of the Navajo Nation. This bill authorizes funds totaling \$10.8 million for fiscal years 2005 through 2010—\$1.8 million for each of the fiscal years—to be divided equally among New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.

These critical funds will provide much-needed assistance to the counties, and will help put an end to the shameful situation of children missing school simply because of impassable roads due to lack of maintenance. I am extremely hopeful that we can either pass this measure, or include it as part of any transportation reauthorization bill Congress considers this session, to provide further assistance to the children of the Navajo Nation and our respective states. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING CAROL HOTALING

**HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and honor an extraordinary citizen. Carol Hotaling of Saratoga County, New York, along with help from friends and family, has devoted an immeasurable amount of time and effort to support our troops and has strove to promote unity in our great Nation.

Ms. Hotaling has shown her ability to bring together communities in support of our troops. She has worked tirelessly to distribute hundreds of yellow ribbons to citizens around the state in recognition of our service men and women. These ribbons help foster a spirit of unity and help convey respect and support for those who protect our freedom.

In recognition of Ms. Hotaling's continued work and support, the State of New York designated September 2004 "Tie a Yellow Ribbon Month". To help encourage all citizens to follow the example of Ms. Hotaling and to express their appreciation for the nation's armed forces, New York State has shown its encouragement for the continued display and distribution of yellow ribbons.

At this time, it is important that we honor individuals for fostering support and practices in tribute to the nation's armed forces. The actions of those, such as Ms. Hotaling, serve as examples to the citizenry of the United States.

I ask that the House of Representatives send its gratitude to Carol Hotaling for her praiseworthy work.

HONORING THE ROTARY CLUB OF  
PAOLI-MALVERN-BERWYN

**HON. JIM GERLACH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Rotary Club of Paoli-Malvern-Berwyn, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

The Rotary Club is unique in that it is the world's first service-oriented club. The very first Rotary Club was formed in Chicago, Illinois on February 23, 1905 by Paul P. Harris. Mr. Harris was an attorney who wished to recapture, in a professional organization, the friendly spirit he had felt in the small towns and communities of his youth. Mr. Harris' forward-thinking concept of community and service has gone on to become one of the world's foremost and most respected civic and humanitarian organizations.

Rotary became extremely popular in the coming decade as clubs were chartered across the country from San Francisco to New York City. In 1921, the Rotary took their ideals of service and community to the international community. The Rotary Club was given its first opportunity to expand abroad and, in doing so, spread to six different continents around the world. Today, the Rotary Club has 31,000 international chapters in 166 different countries.

As Rotary grew in popularity and membership, its mission expanded beyond serving the professional and social interests of its members. Rotarians, such as the members of the Rotary Club of Paoli-Malvern-Berwyn, began pooling their personal resources and contributing their talents to help serve area communities in need. It was during this great time of exemplary community service that the Rotary Club adopted its singular motto, "Service Above Self," and each of its members throughout the world strives to implement that motto today.

In the following years, Rotarians became deeply involved in many different important causes. Rotary has made many significant contributions to the international community through working with the United Nations and was a leading advocate of the establishment of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. In 1985, Rotary made a historic commitment to immunize the world's children against polio, further proving their extraordinary commitment to public service and