

COMMEMORATING THE ANAHEIM
ANGELS, AMERICAN LEAGUE
WESTERN DIVISION CHAMPIONS

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today not only as a Representative, but also as a longtime fan, to congratulate the American League Western Division Champions, the Anaheim Angels.

The Angels' victory was far from predicted and it all came down to game 5, where in a 5 to 3 victory, the Anaheim Angels beat the New York Yankees to become the American League Western Division Champions.

The Angels labored in the beginning, losing their star pitcher Bartolo Colon in the top of the second inning, but the Angels were not out. They rallied behind their relief pitching staff to win game 5, and the Division Championship.

This victory is a testament to the teamwork and abilities of the Anaheim players and I would like to congratulate them.

I must also congratulate and thank Angels' manager Mike Scioscia, coaches Bud Black, Orlando Mercado, Mickey Hatcher, Alfredo Griffin, Ron Roenicke, Joe Maddon and Steve Soliz and the entire Angels' staff.

A very special thanks goes to the Orange County fans who came out to cheer the Anaheim Angels to victory. They were instrumental in bringing the Western Division Championship to Anaheim.

Mr. Speaker, the Anaheim Angels had a great season and I join the residents of Anaheim looking forward to the next.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, along with all the constituents of the 11th Congressional District I mourn the death of Rosa Parks on October 24, 2005. From that band of anonymous great angels who always come forward to rescue America in times of great stress and decline Rosa Parks marched forth. She sat down in order to stand up for the basic rights of millions of oppressed African Americans. Outwardly she appeared to be a plain ordinary citizen but inside the small lady was a magnificent giant with great courage and tenacity. She was a spark plug who set the soul of Martin Luther King on fire. A blazing powerful movement was born from this union in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa Parks became the mother of the Civil Rights Movement which changed America to make our Nation more like God and the constitution meant for it to be.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, civil disobedience is the foundation of our democracy. Rosa Parks showed us that it was our duty, not just our right, to demand equal treatment and equal opportunity.

When this Montgomery resident decided to remain seated and actively resist, she catapulted the civil rights movement into a new kind of decisive action.

Ms. Parks, working as a seamstress, initially became involved with the civil rights movement through her work as a secretary for the Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons (NAACP). Her involvement heightened when she declined to give up her seat on a bus for a white man. In Ms. Parks' autobiography, *My Story*, she says that she was "tired of giving in" that day she decided not to give up her seat.

I am thankful that Ms. Parks was tired. She was tired of being treated as a second class citizen; tired of seeing her friends, family and fellow brothers and sisters being put upon by dogs and hoses; and most importantly, tired of being silenced in her own country.

It was due to her desire for social justice and her longing for equality that she chose to make a statement by refusing to rise. Her actions, along with those of many, awakened this Nation. It is because of their unwavering commitment to fighting against injustice and to realize the dream and vision of this nation's forefathers—that this country was forced to look at itself in the mirror and change what it saw.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly aware of the contribution Ms. Parks' made by this act of civil disobedience. Rosa Park's actions were the spark. The spark that allowed the civil rights movement to progress and move forward under the leadership of a relatively unknown minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Up until that point, litigation was the primary method the civil rights movement employed, but Rosa Parks marked the beginning of a new strategy, one of civil disobedience. Bus boycotts, sit-ins, and freedom rides were just some of the tactics. While the Montgomery Bus Boycott was not the first boycott, it was the first to last as long as it did, over one year, resulting in a monumental court ruling and setting the civil rights movement on a new course.

Ms. Parks' landmark Supreme Court case resulted in the ruling that segregated bus service was unconstitutional, unconstitutional not just because segregation on transportation affected interstate commerce, but segregation was unconstitutional in itself.

After the boycott, non-violence became the central tenet of the movement as civil rights leaders organized at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with the goal of providing local leaders with the necessary tools to mount successful campaigns for justice.

It is because of the many sacrifices of people like Ms. Parks, the personal risks they took, that I, as an African American, can stand

before my fellow Americans as a United States Congressman. While we have made great strides in the past 50 years, yet there is still progress to be made. I want to thank all of those that are continuing the fight for justice and equality as they honor the legacy of Rosa Parks.

CONGRATULATING DICK EFLIN ON
BEING INDUCTED INTO THE COL-
ORADO SKI AND SNOWBOARD
HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Dick Eflin on his induction into the Colorado Ski & Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Eflin's accomplishments have greatly impacted the lives of Coloradans in Crested Butte for many years, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made to this community.

After serving in Germany with the U.S. Air Force, Eflin visited Crested Butte, Colorado with the dream of creating a ski area that could rival the Alps both in beauty and skiing terrain. In 1960, he moved his family to Crested Butte and formed Crested Butte, Ltd. After applying for Forest Service permits and buying land, Eflin's dream of opening his own ski area became reality when Crested Butte Mountain opened on Thanksgiving Day 1961. Although the ski area started with a T-bar and a rope-tow, the next year it grew considerably with the installation of a 7,800-foot long gondola and a terminal building. Due to Mr. Eflin's unwavering determination and vision, Crested Butte was on the map as an up-and-coming ski area.

In addition to his work with Crested Butte, Mr. Eflin worked tirelessly in the local community where he served as President of the Mt. Crested Butte Water & Sanitation District, as well as participating in the Town Council. He started the first regional museum and also ran the Princess Movie Theater and the Eflin Steak House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Eflin for contributing to his community in far-reaching ways. We recognize his accomplishments in making Crested Butte a great ski resort and a wonderful place to live. I'm proud to offer warm congratulations to Mr. Eflin on his well deserved honor in entering the Colorado Ski Museum's Hall of Fame and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF KENNETH W. ALLEN II

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a former Boy Scout to honor Kenneth W. Allen II, as he retires from 31 years as a professional with the Boy Scouts of America.

Ken served the Scouting effort in six Scout councils throughout California, including San

Francisco Bay Area Council, Forty-Niner Council, Santa Clara County Council, Orange County Council, and Great Western Council. For the last four years he led the Monterey Bay Area Council as the Scout Executive, serving Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey Counties. I have had the particular pleasure of working with Ken on enhancing and preserving the Pico Blanco Boy Scout Camp in Big Sur that I enjoyed in my youth.

Under his leadership the Boy Scouts of America was enriched with growth in the organization and its outreach to boys. Some of his accomplishments include leading the San Francisco Bay Area Council to expand membership in youth outreach programs by 37.5 percent, and the annual youth membership there increased by 41 percent, more than any other council in the United States. He wrote the original national Scouting curriculum for In-School Scouting, developed and implemented the first In-School Scouting program for Latino youth in Orange County and East San Jose, and prepared public relations strategies for the Boy Scouts of America both at the local level and the national level.

Mr. Speaker, Ken Allen's career has been one of exemplary service to every community he lived in, and even more to the greater community of Scouting. His innovative programs and achievements are an inspiration to all who build our youth and strive to make the world a better place.

IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the leaders and members of Immanuel Lutheran Church of Cleveland, Ohio, as they gather in celebration of 125 years of faith, guidance and hope for parishioners, and for the greater good of the community.

The Church has not moved from its original location. Built more than a century ago, Immanuel Lutheran Church was the center of faith and support for hundreds of immigrant families who journey to America from Germany. Today, Immanuel Lutheran Church continues its mission and remains one of the few churches to conduct weekly services in German. The Reverend Horst Hoyer has faithfully served the congregation for 50 years, and remarkably, he is only the third pastor to serve in the 125-year history of the church.

The warm and inclusive atmosphere of Immanuel Lutheran Church, located in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood, has remained constant through the years. This spirit of cooperation and unity has served to strengthen the spirit of the church and has also served to strengthen and uplift the surrounding neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of every leader and member, past and present, of Immanuel Lutheran Church, as they celebrate 125 years of offering spiritual guidance for countless families and individuals throughout the Tremont neighborhood and beyond. Since 1880, the

parish has evolved in scope and membership, yet the mission and location has remained an unwavering source of faith, hope and light, embracing the spiritual needs and everyday struggles of all members.

DISAPPROVING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the joint resolution (H.R. Res. 65) disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission:

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, first and foremost, the implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommendations will provide badly needed cost savings to our Nation. With the current state of our Federal budget, the enormous estimated spending reductions of over \$35 billion achieved through this new BRAC round are necessary to help put our fiscal house in order. These recommendations will also better enable our military services to confront the new threats our Nation faces today—increasing efficiency and effectiveness, and improving our national security.

That said, I still firmly disagree with some of the specific BRAC recommendations, such as the closure of the 440th Airlift Wing at General Mitchell Field in Milwaukee. The closure of the 440th is the wrong decision, and I have done everything in my power to try and convince the BRAC Commission that keeping the 440th up and running is an important priority. The 1,100 brave men and women of this unit have proven themselves often in recent missions to Honduras, Haiti, Somalia, Rwanda, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Kuwait, and several trips to Iraq. I believe their continued operations would have enhanced the security of our country.

Today, however, we were faced with an up-or-down vote on the BRAC Commission recommendations as a whole. On balance, I found the recommendations to be worthy of approval, and voted—with some reservations—against the motion to disapprove the final BRAC report.

INTRODUCTION OF ROCKY FLATS MINERALS ACQUISITION ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a new bill to facilitate the acquisition by the United States of certain mineral rights associated with the Rocky Flats site, in Colorado.

This bill combines the key features of a bill that I introduced earlier this year, cosponsored by Representative BEAUPREZ, and legislation more recently proposed by Colorado's two Senators.

Thus, it combines elements that have bipartisan support and that, together, can lay the basis for answering one of the final questions about the future management of the lands at Rocky Flats.

BACKGROUND

In the 1950s, the Federal Government bought land at Rocky Flats, near Denver, Colorado, for use as a production facility for nuclear-weapon components. However, the purchase did not include all the mineral rights, some of which remained in private ownership.

Production at Rocky Flats ended more than a decade ago. Since then, the Department of Energy, DOE, through its contractors, has been working to have the site cleaned up and closed. As recently as this month, the contractor has indicated that it has completed the cleanup of the site. The regulatory certification of cleanup and closure is now imminent, and when that happens, most of the site will be transferred to the Interior Department for management as a national wildlife refuge pursuant to the Rocky Flats Wildlife Refuge Act.

ROCKY FLATS WILDLIFE REFUGE ACT

In 2001, Congress passed legislation I sponsored with Senator WAYNE ALLARD to guide the future of Rocky Flats. Under that legislation—the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act of 2001—once the cleanup and closure are accomplished, most of the land at Rocky Flats will be transferred from the Department of Energy to the Department of the Interior and will be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The refuge act includes some provisions related to the non-Federal minerals—primarily sand and gravel—at Rocky Flats. It says “nothing in this [law] limits any valid, existing . . . mineral right” except for “such reasonable conditions on access . . . as are appropriate for the cleanup and closure of Rocky Flats and for the management of the refuge.” And it says that a Memorandum of Understanding, MOU, between DOE and Interior is to “address the impacts” mineral rights “may have on the management of the refuge, and provide strategies for resolving or mitigating these impacts.”

These provisions were included in the refuge act in order to make clear that while these mineral rights are to be respected as private property, future development of the minerals could have adverse effects on the land, wildlife habitat, and other values of the future wildlife refuge. That is why Congress directed the agencies to consider these potential future effects and work to find ways to mitigate those impacts. So far, however, the Energy and Interior Departments have not been able to agree on what to do about the minerals.

I think the best way to resolve this situation would be for the Federal Government to acquire the minerals. This bill is intended to facilitate that result.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO

The bill would—

(1) Authorize DOE to expend funds to acquire some or all of the minerals, including \$10 million from its appropriation for fiscal year 2006.

(2) Provide that DOE's expenditure of \$10 million for that purpose (or, under certain circumstances, an appropriate payment to specified Federal and State officials for acquisition of Rocky Flats minerals or for habitat restoration at Rocky Flats) will satisfy certain claims