

continuing to set aside private lands for the general welfare of today's youth and future generations.

Dan K. Nelson of St. Paul, a neighbor of mine back home, was recently awarded the Boy Scouts of America's "William T. Hornaday Gold Medal" award. The award is surely a positive recognition, but I know that Dan Nelson's real joy is the knowledge that this special landscape along the St. Croix River will be a legacy for future generations.

Thanks Dan and congratulations on your good work. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an article from the May 17, 1999 East Side Review outlining Dan Nelson's life long vocation and profession which has been inspired by experiences and lessons learned as a Boy Scout.

[From the East Side Review, May 17, 1999]
EAST SIDE BOY SCOUT LEADER WINS
NATIONAL AWARD
(By Scott Nichols)

The developer in possession of the 1,100 acres adjacent to the St. Croix River wanted to turn the property into a golf course community boasting more than 200 homes.

Through the persistence of East Side trial lawyer, resident and assistant Scoutmaster Dan Nelson, the developer never got his chance.

Nelson joined in the neighborhood push for the sale of the property. Together the group was successful, eventually, in coming up with the developer's price tag of \$1.1 million, through private donations and appeals for funds to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

It's for continued effort like that that the Boy Scouts of America Indianhead Council announced April 12 that Nelson has been awarded what is perhaps the most prestigious award in all of scouting, the William T. Hornaday Gold Medal.

"Rare is not an appropriate term (for the award). They are very, very extremely rare," says Ron Phillippo, chief executive of the Indianhead Council.

The award is given out to adult Scouters who render a distinctive and unusual service to natural resources conservation over an extended period.

According to Phillippo, less than 100 of these awards have been given out nationally since 1910, the birth of scouting.

"I've been in this business for 41 plus years, and I only recall in my entire career three or four ever given out," says Phillippo, noting that he's served the Boy Scouts organization in various locations all over the country. "It's a very prestigious award. It takes a good deal of character in terms of project."

Nelson's project saved the 1,100 acres just 34 miles northeast of the Twin Cities from being developed. Much of the reason he was greatly interested in maintaining the land in an undeveloped state was that the property was adjacent to the nonprofit Beaver Valley Camp used largely by scouting groups.

Nelson, 51, attended the camp as a child, and was part of the troop whose previous members had formed the camp years before. "That's where they implanted the curiosity."

The curiosity that Nelson talks about is what helped to drive him both into adult scouting and the legal profession. When he was a political science and international undergraduate at the University of Minnesota, the camp had legal problems associated with the land. Those legal problems were severe

enough that Nelson says his camp bought one piece of land three times (and, he says, "under my watch the third and final time.")

Boundary disputes and bogus deeds were par for the course, for years, according to Nelson, noting that the legal disputes over the land helped to push his interests into the legal arena, which led to his attending Hamline Law School for his law degree.

All through that time, he never got tired of spending time at Beaver Valley Camp. For the last 23 years, Nelson has spent anywhere from five to 20 hours a week volunteering at the camp, teaching inner-city kids activities such as soil conservation, trout pond repair and tree planting, the same things that he learned about when he went to the camp as an East Side youth.

Nelson, as he says, was "born, raised, and baptized on the East Side." He grew up on Stillwater Avenue, and since then has moved only three miles, to his current home close to Lake Phalen, which he shares with his wife Sandy and three of his four children.

"He's had many people recognized with our top award, the Eagle Scout award," says Phillippo. For the kids to progress that far, he says, Scout leaders such as Nelson need to provide a "huge number of opportunities" for them to work through the roughly 800 requirements necessary to get the badge.

Nelson's love of teaching doesn't stop at conservation practices. He's a Big Brother, a Sunday school teacher, and a meet director for the local YMCA swim team. He's also taught trial advocacy and been a Moot Court judge for Hamline and the Minnesota Bar Association.

While Nelson's past accomplishments include being listed in the Hamline Law School's Hall of Fame and four different Who's Who books, and winning roughly a dozen scouting awards since 1990, he's quite elated at having won the Hornaday Gold Medal.

"The Hornaday Gold Medal is awarded because of the regional or national impact," he says. "I never thought I would get it, and I'm really delighted and surprised that I did get it."

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE SAFE DEPOSIT BOX ACT OF 1999

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 1259, the Social Security and Medicare Safe Deposit Box Act of 1999. Saving and strengthening Social Security is one of the highest priorities for me. After people work hard their entire life they should feel confident that they will receive their Social Security benefits.

The way I see it, we have to get Washington's hands out of Social Security once and for all. We need legislation that will permanently prevent Washington from raiding the Social Security surpluses for wasteful spending programs. The simple truth is that the Social Security Trust Fund will go into the red in 14 years unless we act now to strengthen it. Under H.R. 1259, Washington would never be able to touch Social Security dollars again, as 100 percent will be saved for Social Security.

The Social Security and Medicare Safe Deposit Box Act of 1999 will help us guard

against attempts to raid the Social Security surpluses for more government spending by toughening budget procedures. This legislation will change the way the budget is presented so Social Security funds cannot be used for other purposes, including how we measure our Federal surplus.

Mr. Speaker, having paid into Social Security myself for over 40 years, I will never support hasty reforms that threaten the financial futures of those who have committed a lifetime of earnings to the system. As a father and a grandfather, I strongly believe it is time we take action to ensure Social Security will be available for generations to come.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1259 and protect Social Security.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1999

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, on May 20th, I missed rollcall vote No. 144 due to my daughter's graduation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on agreeing to the Senate amendments to H.R. 4.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PESTICIDE REGISTRATION HARMONIZATION ACT OF 1999

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Pesticide Registration Harmonization Act of 1999. I am pleased to have Representative RICK HILL of Montana and Representative JOHN BALDACCIO of Maine as original cosponsors on this very important legislation for American farmers and ranchers.

The premise of this legislation is quite simple. As a Member of Congress representing a border-state with Canada, I believe that it is essential for American farmers to be on the same level "playing field" as their international counterparts. I am hopeful that the Pesticide Harmonization Act of 1999 will begin a much needed dialogue between the United States and Canada on chemical harmonization as we head into the 21st Century.

The Pesticide Harmonization Act of 1999 is designed to establish a process under which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) could be requested to review registration requests for certain pesticide products. The types of pesticides that would be reviewed are registered for use on a specific crop in Canada and are also registered in the United States but not for use on that specific crop. In addition, the chemical must be needed to respond to critical pest control needs of United States growers which are not otherwise being met, and supported for registration by their manufacturers. If the chemical meets these criteria then the EPA review process would be expedited. The EPA would have 180 days