

of brothers Albert and Gene Bishop preserve this New England treasure while expanding the business to meet the needs of today's consumers. With three hundred acres lined with apply, peach, and pear trees, the Bishops continue to work hard to ensure the success of the orchards.

Located on the shores of the Long Island Sound, Bishop Orchards captures the spirit of New England. The Bishop family, recognizing the importance of preserving its natural beauty, were one of the first of our local farmers to initiate an integrated pest management program, significantly reducing the pesticides and chemicals used in the orchards. Integrated pest management programs utilize alternative means of pest control to ensure successful crops while protecting the surrounding ecosystem from harm. While more labor intensive, setting traps for bugs and pest will ensure that the orchards and the surrounding environment will be enjoyed for generations to come.

There is more to the Bishop family than their business—they are an integral part of the Guilford community. They have long been involved in the Town of Guilford, holding a variety of positions on local town boards and demonstrating a unique commitment and dedication. Many members of the Bishop family have also participated in statewide civic and agricultural organizations. In fact, Jonathan Bishop was recently appointed to the USDA Farm Service Agency State Committee, where I am sure he will work hard to ensure the continued stability and protection of Connecticut farmers.

The Bishop family has left an indelible mark on our local community and I am proud to join the Center for Family Business and their many friends and family in congratulating the Bishop family as the 2001 Family Business of the Year.

RECOGNIZING BOB HAYES

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the spirit of America. Perhaps at no time before has the determination, drive and perseverance that make up the American spirit been more evident. All of us should take a moment to recognize the contributions that many Americans make to ensure that our country represents the highest standard of excellence.

One such American is Mr. Bob Hayes. I want to recognize him on the occasion of his induction into the Ring of Honor, sponsored by St. Phillips School and Community Center in Dallas. Bob Hayes is an American of extreme accomplishment. During the course of his remarkable life, he has helped knock down color barriers all around the world.

Mr. Hayes was an All-American track star at Florida A&M University, an Olympic gold medalist, and an indispensable part of the Dallas Cowboys football team. Just as importantly, he has mentored thousands of track athletes through the Bob Hayes Invitational Track Meet, which has been in existence since 1964.

Bob Hayes is the only person to ever win both an Olympic gold medal and a Super Bowl ring. He was billed as "The World's Fastest Human" as he sprinted to world records in the 100 and 200 yard races. He still holds the Cowboys record for career touchdown receptions.

I would also like to salute the St. Phillip's School and Community Center. Among other things, the school and center promote cultural awareness and self-esteem. They serve more than 700 young people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Mr. Speaker, the St. Phillip's School and Mr. Bob Hayes represent the focus on excellence that sets America apart from the rest of the world. I join the residents of the Thirtieth Congressional District in saluting an American who has shown us all how to excel.

TRIBUTE TO MOUNT NEBO ELEMENTARY

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mount Nebo Elementary in recognition of their achievement as an "exemplary" school.

Mount Nebo Elementary has been selected as one of the top 50 schools of West Virginia. "Exemplary" status is based on Stanford Achievement Test results, attendance, drop out rates, and writing exam scores.

I commend the leadership and faculty on their dedication to the children that walk through their doors each day. They have set an incredible example for the other 817 schools in West Virginia.

I equally commend the students and parents of Mount Nebo Elementary for their commitment to a quality education and a bright future.

Efforts to bring superior education to all of West Virginia and America are among our top priorities. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mount Nebo Elementary.

JAMES PEAK WILDERNESS AND PROTECTION AREA ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the House passed this bill earlier this week. While it was discussed at some length on the floor, and is further explained in the report of the Resources Committee, for the benefit of all with an interest in it here is an outline of the main provisions of the bill.

In this outline, I am including the latest acreage numbers by the Forest Service, based on more precise estimates they have made while developing the official map of the lands affected by the bill. I am including these be-

cause, of course, where the acreage estimates in the bill text are different, it is the map that will control and will show exactly what the bill would do.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SHORT TITLE

Section 1: provides a short title, namely James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act.

WILDERNESS

Section 2 amends two previous wilderness Acts; the effect is to (1) designate about 17,000 acres in Boulder, Clear Creek, and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, as the "James Peak Wilderness"; and (2) enlarge the Indian Peaks Wilderness by addition of three tracts that in total amount to about 3,350 acres.

PROTECTION AREA

Section 3 designates about 19,000 acres of national forest land as the "James Peak Protection Area". Except as provided in this section, the protection area is to be managed in accordance with the relevant management prescriptions identified in the 1997 revision of the forest plan for the Arapaho/Roosevelt National Forest. The principal exceptions specified in the section include—

(1) WITHDRAWAL.—The entire protection area is withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws as well as from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws;

(2) TIMBER HARVEST.—The entire protection area is closed to timber harvesting except to the extent needed for insect or disease control projects, hazardous fuel reduction or other measures for control of fire, or protection of the public health and safety;

(3) RETENTION.—The United States must retain all its right, title, and interest in lands within the boundaries of the protection area, including both those held as of the date of enactment and those acquired thereafter.

(4) SPECIAL INTEREST MANAGEMENT.—The "special interest area" management prescriptions identified in the forest plan as applicable to certain lands are also made applicable to additional contiguous lands, as indicated on a referenced map of the protection area. Together, these lands add up to about 7,000 acres.

ROADS, TRAILS, AND VEHICLES

Section 3 also includes provisions specifically related to use of lands within the protection area by motorized and mechanized vehicles, including—

(1) INVENTORY.—Subsection 3(d)(1)(C) provides for a review and inventory of existing roads and trails in a portion of the protection area where use was officially allowed by the Forest Service on September 10, 2001. Lands subject to the "special interest area" management prescriptions are excluded from this process. The intention is that in conducting this review and inventory the Forest Service involve the public so that all interested groups and individuals are consulted and included in this process. The review and inventory are to be completed within two years after enactment of the bill, and during that period the Forest Service is authorized to connect existing roads and trails in the area subject to the review and inventory to other existing roads and trails in that area, so long as there is no net gain in the mileage of either roads or trails open to public use in that area. The purpose of this authorization is to enable the Forest Service to provide a