

JAMES PEAK WILDERNESS, JAMES PEAK PROTECTION AREA AND WILDERNESS STUDY AREA ACT

Summary—The bill would designate the James Peak Wilderness Area, add to the existing Indian Peaks Wilderness Area, designate a James Peak Protection Area and a James Peak wilderness study area, all within the Arapaho Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado.

Background: In 1999, Congressman Mark Udall introduced the James Peak Wilderness Act (H.R. 2177) which would have designated about 22,000 acres of land in the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest as wilderness north of Berthoud Pass and south of the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area. Since then, there have been further discussions with county governments, the Forest Service, and the public. On January 31, 2000, the Grand County Commissioners proposed the alternative of designating lands in that county as a "protection area" instead of wilderness. On February 12, 2001, Congressman Udall released a proposal that was similar to the Grand County "protection area" proposal. This bill is a refined version of that proposal resulting from discussions with the Grand County Commissioners and other interested parties.

The Lands: The 13,294-foot James Peak is the predominant feature in a 26,000-acre roadless area within the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest just north and east of Berthoud Pass. The James Peak roadless area straddles the Continental Divide within 4 counties (Gilpin, Clear Creek, Grand and Boulder). It is the largest unprotected roadless area on the Northern Front Range. The area offers outstanding recreational opportunities for hiking, skiing, fishing, and backpacking, including the popular South Boulder Creek trail and along the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. It also includes the historic Rollins Pass road which provides access for mechanized and motorized recreation in the area.

James Peak is one of the highest rated areas for biological diversity on the entire Arapaho National Forest, including unique habitat for wildlife, miles of riparian corridors, stands of old growth forests, and threatened and endangered species. The area includes a dozen spectacularly situated alpine lakes, including Forest Lakes, Arapaho Lakes, and Heart Lake. Many sensitive species such as wolverine, lynx, and pine marten only thrive in wilderness settings. Adding James Peak to the chain of protected lands from Berthoud Pass to the Wyoming boundary will promote movement of these species and improve their chances for survival.

What the bill does: James Peak Wilderness: The bill would designate over 14,000 acres of the James Peak area in Clear Creek, Gilpin and Boulder Counties as the James Peak Wilderness Area; Indian Peaks Wilderness Area Addition: The bill would add about 2,000 acres in Grand County to the existing Indian Peaks Wilderness area (these acres were recommended for wilderness in the Forest Service's 1997 revised plan); James Peak Protection Area: The bill would designate about 18,000 acres in Grand County as the James Peak Protection Area and provide the following: Forest Service to manage the area consistent with the management directions for this area under the 1997 Forest Plan for the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest; No transfer of federal lands by exchange or otherwise; Forest Service required to designate appropriate roads, trails and areas for motorized and mechanized recreation.

James Peak Wilderness Study Area: The bill would designate about 8,000 acres in the

part of the Protection Area generally south of the Rollins Pass Road as a wilderness study area. For these lands, the bill would direct the Forest Service to do the following—study this area and report in three years as to the suitability of these lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness System; meanwhile, manage the study area to preserve its wilderness characteristics, and evaluate whether and, if so, to what extent mechanized recreation (mountain bikes and snowmobiles) should be allowed in the wilderness study area, especially along the Rogers Pass trail.

Fall River Trailhead: The bill would establish a new trailhead and Forest Service facilities in the Fall River basin east of the proposed wilderness area—to be done in collaboration with Clear Creek County and the nearby communities of St. Mary's Glacier and Alice Township

General provisions: The bill also would: encourage but not require the Forest Service to acquire two non-federal inholdings within the wilderness study area; prohibit the creation of a restrictive buffer zone around the wilderness area, the Protection Area or wilderness study area; direct the Forest Service to work with the respective counties if the Rollins Pass road is reopened to two-wheel drive traffic.

What the bill does not do: Designate any portion of the James Peak Roadless Area in Grand County as wilderness: The bill would not create wilderness in the James Peak roadless area in Grand County. Instead, it would designate a James Peak Protection Area, subject to use and management restrictions, as proposed by the County Commissioners and within that would designate a wilderness study area.

Restrict Off-Road Vehicle Use Throughout the Area: The bill would prohibit motorized and mountain bike recreation use in the wilderness and wilderness study areas, but would allow this use, consistent with the Forest Service's management directives, in the Protection Area. Furthermore, the bill would require the Forest Service to identify appropriate roads, trails and areas for such use within three years. Such identifications can be revised by appropriate Forest Service processes.

Affect Water Rights: The bill would not affect any existing water rights. In addition, all lands designated by the bill are headwaters areas.

Affect the Berthoud Pass Ski Area: The bill would exclude this Ski Area's existing permitted boundary.

Affect Search and Rescue Activities: The bill would not affect the activities related to the health and safety of persons within the area. Such necessary activities will be allowed, including the need to use mechanized equipment to perform search and rescue activities.

HONORING DR. THOMAS E. STARZL

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Thomas E. Starzl arrived in Pittsburgh some 20 years ago, and began his legendary work at the University of Pittsburgh. It wasn't long after that the city became a world renowned Mecca for organ transplantation. Since his arrival, more

than 11,300 organ transplants have been performed at the University—an accomplishment unmatched by any other program in the world. These transplants represent the thousands of lives that Dr. Starzl touched, and the true magnitude of his contribution to medicine. Like Dr. Starzl himself, many of these patients are heroes—who even in their death taught invaluable lessons that have advanced the field of organ transplantation for the betterment of all mankind. Today, we think nothing of replacing organs that have failed. But if it weren't for the trailblazing efforts of Dr. Starzl, which have spanned more than four decades ago, we would not be standing here in celebration of life—indeed thousands and thousands of lives.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of Dr. Starzl's first liver transplant in Pittsburgh, a milestone that spawned two decades of major advances by Dr. Starzl and University of Pittsburgh faculty. Their work sparked clinical and research activity of immense importance to the medical community. Countless numbers of surgeons and researchers have come to Pittsburgh from around the world to learn from the work of Dr. Starzl. Surgeons returned to their home institutions with newly forged skills to offer patients life-saving services. Research scientists went back into the laboratories, challenged by Dr. Starzl's own quest to answer some of medicine's most challenging questions.

On April 27, Dr. Starzl's former students and colleagues will pay tribute to him as he enters emeritus status at the University of Pittsburgh. It will be a celebration much to Dr. Starzl's liking—an academic gathering in order to share important scientific information.

Dr. Starzl is a true pioneer who has transformed the world of medicine. Since that day in 1963 when he performed the world's first liver transplant at the University of Colorado, he has been at the forefront of the heroic and life-saving advancements that are continually being made in the medical community. His work will have a lasting influence on the field of organ transplantation, and the world of medicine as a whole. Dr. Starzl continues to inspire a new generation of medical pioneers, and serves as an example of what determination and passion and for one's work can achieve. So we honor you today, Dr. Starzl, for your life's work. We thank you for your passion, which has touched so many lives, and surely will touch many, many more.

HONORING O.D. MCKEE

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, Many folks would have turned a little faint at the thought of trying to start a business during the depths of the Great Depression in the 1930s.

But not O.D. McKee.

"O.D.," as he was known to his many friends and admirers, believed that he could be successful in the baking business. And he and his wife, Ruth, were not afraid to work hard.

Together they built a small bakery into a giant business with 5,000 employees and

plants in three states. I am proud that O.D. and Ruth McKee, who died in 1995 and 1989, were citizens of the 3rd District of Tennessee. And I am very thankful that their company, McKee Foods Corporation, headquartered in Collegedale, TN, near Chattanooga, continues to be an important and vibrant corporate citizen of the 3rd District.

It is entirely fitting that the company has dedicated the O.D. McKee Conference Room at the company's plant in Collegedale.

The McKees and their family typify the values of people who are successful as business leaders—and human beings—in America. They had dreams, drive and determination as they built McKee Foods and its “Little Debbie” Snack cakes and other products into internationally recognized symbols of quality.

In the early years, the company operated out of a plant on Main Street in Chattanooga. But later, the McKees sold out and moved to Charlotte, N.C., and began another operation there. “O.D.” personally designed that plant, which contained many innovations that put it well ahead of its time. In the 1950s, the McKees repurchased the Chattanooga business from Ruth's brother. In 1960, they introduced the “Little Debbie” brand.

Their operations were—and are—a model for what a good company should be. O.D. and Ruth were true partners in the business. He supplied the vision and sales skills that helped to build the company. She contributed down-to-earth, practical business sense, managing many aspects of the bakery's operations, particularly in the early years. At a time when this kind of arrangement was not very common in American business, they drew equal salaries. Today, their company continues to be based on trust and mutual respect among all employees. It is a major part of the economy in Southeast Tennessee. In addition to the facility in Collegedale, it has plants in Apison, Tenn.; Gentry, Ark., and Stuarts Draft, Va., and markets its products in all 50 states, Canada, Puerto Rico and U.S. military bases worldwide.

Truly, it is fitting that we pause to honor O.D. McKee and the wonderful legacy he and his wife, Ruth, built.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH J. JACOBS: ENTREPRENEUR, HUMANITARIAN, AND NOMINEE TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Joseph J. Jacobs, an renowned entrepreneur who created the Joseph J. Jacobs Engineering Group many years ago. Dr. Jacobs is a chemical engineer by profession, who has over the years become an outstanding humanitarian, an economist, an educator, a philanthropist, and an author who wrote a book in 1995 entitled: *The Compassionate Conservative* which became the by-word of President George W. Bush's Administration. Above all, this proud Lebanese-American became a great good friend of mine.

I have recently written to President George W. Bush asking him to award Joseph Jacobs the Presidential Citizens Medal, an award that recognizes citizens who have performed exemplary deeds of service for their country or their fellow citizens and one that is awarded at the sole discretion of the President.

Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that my letter to President George W. Bush recommending that he award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Dr. Joseph Jacobs, be printed hereafter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On reading this letter, a tribute to Joseph J. Jacobs, my colleagues will be reminded of the numerous citizens in the United States who are sons and daughters of immigrants, who have worked hard to create businesses that in turn create jobs and good fortune for themselves and others.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, son of immigrants from Lebanon, has used his fortune to establish the Jacobs Family Foundation in order to perpetually give back to the citizens of the United States through education, through humanitarian services for underrepresented groups, and through love for his fellow human beings.

APRIL 17, 2001.

HON. GEORGE W. BUSH,
President, *The White House,*
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: For many years it has been my distinct privilege to have as a good friend, Dr. Joseph J. Jacobs, Chairman of the Board, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., in Pasadena, California, who is a great humanitarian who has contributed an abundance to society during his lifetime.

I am writing to highly recommend a Presidential Citizens Medal for Dr. Jacobs which, in your discretion, you can award at any time during this year should you decide to do so (in accordance with Executive Order No. 11494 issued by then President Nixon).

The Presidential Citizens Medal is awarded in recognition of citizens of the United States who have performed exemplary deeds of service for their country or their fellow citizens and is issued at your sole discretion.

Dr. Joseph J. Jacobs is the founder and chair of the Jacobs Engineering Group of international renown with numerous worldwide divisions, is more than 50 years old. He built his company from a one-man chemical process consultancy to its present status as the leading engineering-construction company in the United States if not the world.

For many years Dr. Jacobs served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Polytechnic University of New York (1974–1984 and 1992 to 1994). The University has named the Administration building for Dr. Jacobs and a chair in the Chemical Engineering Department has been established in his and Mrs. Jacob's names. On April 29, 2001 Dr. Jacobs will be honored for his contributions to the St. Nicholas Home, a non-sectarian, non-profit nongovernmental support residence for the elderly in Brooklyn, New York. His contributions to the education system and humanitarian efforts in the area of his birth, marks Dr. Jacobs as a remarkable leader who gives back to society in recognition of the support he received over the years in making Jacobs Engineering Group one of the finest in the United States.

The recipient of many awards in the Chemical Engineering world, Dr. Jacobs has established the Jacobs Family Foundation, which targets its philanthropy on the issues of community based economic development, youth and families at risk, Arab-American

cultural awareness and access to educational and training opportunities for under represented groups. In addition to grant support, the Foundation provides technical assistance to non-profits in the areas of strategic planning, leadership development and fund raising.

Dr. Jacobs is the author of numerous articles on Chemical Engineering and economics, and was a contributing author to the *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*. Having made substantial contributions to the study of a number of serious social issues, one resulted in a highly praised PBS program aired in 1986 on “The Problems of Aging Parents of Adult Children.”

In 1991, Dr. Jacobs completed his autobiography “The Anatomy of an Entrepreneur: Family, Culture and Ethics” from which we learn that he traces his high standards of morality and ethics back to the ethnic background of his family and the Lebanese American community in Brooklyn, NY where he was born and raised.

Dr. Jacob's second book reflecting these values was entitled, “The Compassionate Conservative” published by Huntington House in 1995, and a second edition was published in December 1999; a book whose title you have made the by-word of your Administration.

It is my profound hope that you will award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Dr. Joseph Jacobs in the coming year, an award that is made solely at your discretion. From the foregoing, and from the attached biography on Dr. Jacobs, I believe that you will agree that he is an exemplary man who deserves your recognition.

I will look forward to your response to this sincere request on behalf of a wonderful man who has given much to the citizens of the United States throughout a lifetime of hard work and achievement.

With warm regard, I am

Sincerely,

NICK J. RAHALL II,
Member of Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM IN PHILADELPHIA

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the African American Museum in Philadelphia (AAMP) upon its selection by the Smithsonian Institution as a new Smithsonian Affiliate. Thus, AAMP becomes the only museum in Philadelphia, the fourth in Pennsylvania and one of 67 cultural institutions across the nation with such a designation.

The Smithsonian affiliate outreach program brings the institution closer to all Americans by creating exhibition opportunities throughout the nation by the sharing of its collections and resources. And, the affiliation provides AAMP with opportunities to display objects from its collections in the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries building on the national Mall in Washington, DC.

Founded in 1976, in celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial, the AAMP is dedicated to collecting, preserving and interpreting material and intellectual culture of African Americans.