

employees, Department of Energy contractor employees, or atomic weapons employees—who all terms defined by the current law—who have worked at the Rocky Flats site, in Colorado, for at least 250 days or will have worked there that long by January 1, 2006.

The result would be to help provide the Act's benefits to any of those workers who contracted a radiation-linked cancer specified in the Act after beginning employment at Rocky Flats.

As the law now stands, before a Rocky Flats worker suffering from a covered cancer can receive benefits, it must be established that the cancer is as likely as not to have resulted from on-the-job exposure to radiation.

That sounds like a reasonable requirement—and it would be appropriate for Rocky Flats if we had adequate documentation of radiation exposures for the years when it was producing nuclear-weapons components as well as for the more recent time when DOE and its contractors have been working to clean it up and prepare it for closure.

However, in fact there were serious shortcomings in the monitoring of Rocky Flats workers' radiation exposures and in the necessary recordkeeping—to say nothing of the slowness of the current administrative process for making the required determinations concerning links between exposure and employment.

This means there is a real risk that a significant number of Rocky Flats workers who should be able to benefit from the Act will not obtain its benefits in a timely manner or will be denied them entirely.

The bill would prevent this miscarriage of justice, by recognizing that Rocky Flats workers have been plagued by the same kinds of administrative problems that entangled workers at some other locations—administrative problems that were addressed through inclusion in the Act of the provisions related to the "Special Exposure Cohort."

My understanding of the need for this bill came from meeting with Rocky Flats workers and their representatives and from consulting experts.

I have particularly benefited from the great experience and expertise of Dr. Robert Bistline. Dr. Bistline has served as Program Manager of the Energy Department's Oversight of Radiation Protection Program at the Rocky Flats field office and has few if any peers in terms of his understanding of the problems addressed by the bill.

In particular, the bill reflects these aspects of Rocky Flats history—

Many worker exposures were unmonitored over the lifetime of the plant. Even within the past month a former worker from the 1950's was monitored under the Former Radiation Worker Program and found to have a significant internal deposition that had been undetected and unrecorded for more than 50 years.

No lung counter for detecting and measuring plutonium and americium in the lungs existed at Rocky Flats until the late 1960's. Without this equipment the very insoluble oxide forms of plutonium cannot be detected and a large number of workers had inhalation exposures that went undetected and unmeasured.

Exposure to neutron radiation was not monitored until the late 1950's and most of those

measurements through 1970 have been found to be in error. In some areas of the plant the neutron doses were as much as 2 to 10 times as great as the gamma doses received by workers but only gamma doses were recorded. The old neutron films are being re-read but those doses have not yet been added to the workers records or been used in NIOSH's dose reconstructions for Rocky Flats workers.

Radiation exposures for many workers were not measured or were missing, therefore, the records are incomplete or estimated doses were assigned. There are many inaccuracies in the exposure records that NIOSH is using to determine whether Rocky Flats workers qualify for compensation under the Act.

The model that has been used for dose reconstruction by NIOSH in determining whether Rocky Flats workers qualify for compensation under the Act is in error. The default values used for particle size and solubility of the internally deposited plutonium in workers are in error. Use of these erroneous values reduces the actual internal doses for claimants by as much as 3 to 10 times less than the Rocky Flats records and autopsy data indicate.

Some Rocky Flats workers, despite having worked with tons of plutonium and having known exposures leading to serious health effects, have been denied compensation under the Act as a result of potentially flawed calculations based on records that are incomplete or in error as well as the use of incorrect models.

Mr. Speaker, since early in my tenure in Congress I have worked to make good on promises of a fairer deal for the nuclear-weapons workers who helped America win the Cold War. That was why enactment and improvement of the compensation Act has been one of my top priorities. I saw this as a very important matter for our country—and especially for many Coloradans because our state is home to the Rocky Flats site, which for decades was a key part of the nuclear-weapons complex.

Now the site's military mission has ended, and the Rocky Flats workers are pressing to complete the job of cleaning it up and preparing it for closure. But while they are taking care of the site, we in Congress need to take care of them and the others who worked there in the past.

That was the purpose of the compensation act. I am very proud that I was able to help achieve its enactment, but I am also aware that it is not perfect. Last year Congress made important changes that will remedy some of its shortcomings. This bill will make it better yet.

For the benefit of our colleagues, I am attaching an outline of the bill's provisions:

#### SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, AND PURPOSE

Subsection (a) provides a short title, "Rocky Flats Special Cohort Act."

Subsection (b) sets forth several findings regarding the need for the legislation.

Subsection (c) states the bill's purpose: "to revise the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act so as to include certain past and present Rocky Flats workers as members of the special exposure cohort."

#### SECTION 2: DEFINITION OF MEMBER OF SPECIAL EXPOSURE COHORT

Subsection (a) amends section 3621(14) of the Energy Employees Occupational Injury

Compensation Act (EEOICPA). The effect of the amendment is to provide that a person employed by the Department of Energy or any of its contractors for an aggregate of at least 250 work days at Rocky Flats before January 1, 2006 would be a "member of the Special Exposure Cohort." Under EEOICPA, a member of the special exposure cohort suffering from one of the cancers specified in the Act is covered by the Act if the cancer was contracted after the person began employment at a covered facility.

Subsection (b) provides that someone employed by the Energy Department or any of its contractors for an aggregate of at least 250 work days at Rocky Flats before January 1, 2006 may apply for compensation or benefits under EEOICPA even if the person had previously been denied compensation or benefits under the Act. This is to make clear that the subsection (a)'s change in the law will apply to people who had applied previously.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF PAUL KEARNS TO THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

#### HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Dr. Paul Kearns of Idaho Falls for his service as Laboratory Director of the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL).

On February 1, Paul's tenure as Laboratory Director will come to an end and I want to thank Paul and his wife Lynn for their contribution to Idaho. Paul has guided the INEEL through a time of great change and challenge and he has been a true friend and champion of the lab and its employees.

When Paul took over as INEEL Laboratory Director, he reached out to employees, DOE and the Idaho congressional delegation to improve communication and understanding. That effort has helped the INEEL grow and prosper under Paul's leadership.

Under Dr. Kearns' guidance, the research and development programs of the INEEL have experienced significant growth and so has the recognition of the lab's accomplishments. The growth in R&D programs coupled with a sterling safety and performance record give the new Idaho National Laboratory a strong foundation for future growth and success.

Paul has been a respected leader in Idaho serving as a member of Governor Kempthorne's Science and Technology Advisory Council and a board member of the Idaho Nature Conservancy.

Paul and the Bechtel team have been very good for Idaho and the INEEL and while their association with the lab will soon end, we want to thank them for their efforts and support. I want to wish Paul and Lynn all the best as they embark on new challenges and opportunities.

REGARDING THE INTRODUCTON  
OF SPIRIT CORRIDOR LEGISLA-  
TION**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to introduce companion legislation to a bill being introduced by Senator BINGAMAN of New Mexico in the Senate. The Senator and I also introduced this legislation during the 108th Congress and I am hopeful that we will make further progress on this issue during this session.

I am also very pleased to be joined once again by my colleagues Mr. JERRY MORAN of Kansas, Mr. FRANK LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MAC THORNBERRY, Mr. SILVESTRE REYES and Mr. RANDY NEUGEBAUER of Texas, and Mr. STEVE PEARCE, one of my colleagues in the New Mexico delegation, in introducing this legislation. Each of these Members were cosponsors last Congress and are demonstrating their commitment to achieving this corridor designation by joining me again.

This bill seeks to designate U.S. Highway 54 as a high priority corridor on the National Highway System. The corridor would be known as the Southwest Passage Initiative for Regional and Interstate Transportation Corridor, or the SPIRIT Corridor. U.S. 54 runs from the border with Mexico at El Paso, Texas, through New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma, to Wichita, Kansas. This legislation will help improve transportation infrastructure and stimulate economic development in the communities and states through which U.S. Highway 54 passes.

Mr. Speaker, those who live in the eastern United States know that communities are more compact and the commutes much shorter. For the intermountain west, on the other hand, it is not unheard of for people to have to commute 80 miles to work and 80 miles back home. That is just one of the reasons designating U.S. 54 as a high priority corridor is so important to improving the transportation infrastructure and promoting economic development. Safe and efficient highways are critical to all types of traffic, whether it be tourists visiting or goods being shipped from point to point. Designating U.S. 54 as a High Priority Corridor will make it eligible for additional federal grants and transportation funds, which will, in turn, help upgrade the highway and improve its safety and efficiency.

I was pleased that the SPIRIT Corridor designation was included in H.R. 3550 during the 108th Congress, and will again seek inclusion of the designation in any transportation reauthorization legislation we consider this session. I urge my colleagues in the House to support the addition of the SPIRIT Corridor to the list of high priority corridors in our National Highway System.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING PARSONS CHILD AND  
FAMILY CENTER**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 organization that has provided compassionate and dedicated service to children and families in New York for over 175 years. The Parsons Child and Family Center and their hardworking staff currently serve more than 7,000 children and their families, by providing residential and foster care services and by specializing in special education prevention and mental health services.

The mission of the Parsons Child and Family Center has evolved over time. Starting as a foster home for destitute children, this organization's primary goal today is the preservation of families. It has become a treatment-oriented institution offering intensive, therapeutic services to emotionally disturbed children. The Parsons Child and Family Center recognizes the vital role that a family plays in the upbringing of our children, and it does all it can to prevent the need for foster care placement. After a period of rehabilitation, the Parsons Child and Family Center endeavors to return these children to their families and communities as soon as possible.

The Parsons Center provides invaluable services to countless children and families across New York State, children in dire need of special care and assistance. The tireless and selfless work of organizations like the Parsons Child and Family Center constitutes the foundation of our nation's communities and embodies the true spirit of the United States. America's greatness is found in ordinary citizens performing extraordinary acts of kindness.

The Parsons Child and Family Center is due recognition for their work with the American family. We should honor the devoted staff of this organization, not only for the lives they touch and the families they heal, but for the example they set for us all.

I ask my fellow members of the House of Representatives to send our gratitude to the Parsons Child and Family Center for its most praiseworthy work.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY  
COLEMAN GILMER**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Mary Coleman Gilmer on the celebration of her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Gilmer was born January 24, 1905 in Monroe County, Alabama, and is the oldest of eleven siblings. In 1926 she married Gaddie Gilmer, and moved to Montgomery where the couple first lived. Mrs. Gilmer graduated from Alabama State Teacher's College in the 1940s.

*January 26, 2005*

Mary Gilmer has been a servant of the Lord all her life, Mr. Speaker, having shared her love with family, friends and associates. She is known as a generous person, having given money and shelter to those in need over the years, all without want of recognition or thanks for her deeds.

Mary Gilmer is an active Christian, and has served as Minister of Music for the Shiloh Baptist Church Choir, the Branch Grove Missionary Baptist Church Choir, the St. James Missionary Baptist Church Choir in Deatsville, and the Revelation Missionary Baptist Church Choir. She is also a former member of the Old Ship of the Eastern Star Lodge #343.

To this day, Mrs. Gilmer still walks to St. James Baptist Church and frequently appears on many community programs such as the Nat King Cole Society program and the Montgomery Tuskegee Times Black History Awards Banquet. She also loves playing the piano.

Let us all pause to honor Mrs. Mary Coleman Gilmer today, Mr. Speaker, and join in the celebration of this blessed milestone in her long and fruitful life.

HONORING JACK B. REESE, DEL  
NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 26, 2005*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jack B. Reese, member and Chairman of the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors, who is being honored on the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Reese was first elected to serve the citizens of Del Norte County in 1993. He has been an exceptional public servant throughout his long and prestigious career.

Jack Burt Reese received an Associate of Arts Degree in Police Science from Butte College, a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from California State University, Sacramento and holds a Lifetime Teaching Credential. He served the people of California as a Law Enforcement Officer for 30 years.

In twelve years of service as a member of the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors, Jack Reese championed many issues to improve the lives of his constituents and to bring prosperity to the community. He provided leadership for Del Norte County as Chairman of the Northern Rural Training & Employment Consortium, as Chairman of the Solid Waste Management Authority, as a member of the Regional Air Quality Control Board and as Chairman of the Local Transportation Commission. In addition, he served on the Del Norte Senior Center Board of Directors and the Local Agency Formation Commission.

Jack was a Command Sergeant Major in the U.S. Army and was a highly regarded member of the Crescent City Police Department and the Del Norte County Sheriff's Department. He attained management and executive certificates from the Commission on Peace Officer Standards as well as specialized certification from the State Department of Education and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.