

their "Executive of the Year Award" in 1991. The American Public Power Association named him their recipient of the "Alex Radin Distinguished Service Award for Individual Achievement." Roundtree is a past president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and is a past president of the American Public Power Association. He has also given his time and energy to Junior Achievement, the Safety Council of the Ozarks and serves on the boards of several organizations. His favorite non-profit organization is "Project SHARE," a program through City Utilities to pay utility bills for those in need.

Bob Roundtree's big smile and deep voice are reassuring and project his confidence and vision. Bob says he is ready to retire to enjoy more time with his wife Alice Ruth, his three children, and four grandchildren.

The community he adopted 18 years ago is a better place because of his vision, work and diligence. The people of Springfield, Missouri and the customers of City Utilities offer Bob their best wishes for a bountiful retirement.

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HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF  
MANAGEMENT ANALYST LYNNE  
MATTOS FROM THE UNION CITY  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 9, 2002*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on September 26, 2002, the Union City Police Department will celebrate the retirement of one of its finest officers, Management Analyst II Lynne Mattos.

In her 22-year career, Lynne has served the Union City Police Department in many capacities, working as a Crime Prevention Specialist, Community Relations Manager, and Management Analyst II.

Lynne Shelton was instrumental in developing Union City's Neighborhood and Business Watch Programs, the Police Department's False Alarm Program, and Crime Prevention's National Night Out. Lynne was involved in organizing almost all of the special events sponsored through city/police department collaborations, including the Gladiola Festivals in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the prestigious awarding of "All-America City" in 1999, and "WinterFest," an annual event to raise funding for many of the city's community-based service groups.

The recipient of countless accolades and letters of appreciation from citizens, businesses, Boy Scout troops, Lions Clubs, homeowners associations, and the school district, Lynne Mattos has made a lasting impression on the entire community. Lynne is also active on the city's Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and has been a member of the city's Planning Commission since February 1990.

I am honored to join the colleagues of Lynne Mattos in commending her for her many years of dedicated service. Her commitment to excellence has left its irreplaceable mark on the entire Union City community.

SPEECH BY DR. LESLIE  
LENKOWSKY

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 9, 2002*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on August 27, 2002, Dr. Leslie Lenkowsky, the CEO of the Corporation for National Community Service, and a constituent of mine, addressed the National Press Club on the subject of "Protecting the Homeland: What Volunteers Can Do." His words are particularly meaningful in light of the fact that he was appointed by President Bush and confirmed by the Senate in October of 2001, at a time when many thousands of Americans were volunteering in the recovery from the September 11th attacks. I commend the speech to my colleagues.

PROTECTING THE HOMELAND: WHAT  
VOLUNTEERS CAN DO

On September 11, as smoke poured from the ruins of the World Trade Center, along with New Yorkers, hundreds, if not thousands, of New Jerseyites headed toward Ground Zero to help. Many went right to work, assisting the hard-pressed "first responders": police, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, among others. But many also found themselves without clear guidance about what was needed or where they could best serve. Of New Jersey's 21 counties, only three had networks called "VOADS"—Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters—which are the principal channel through which public agencies responsible for dealing with emergencies can call on the resources of the nation's nonprofit groups. As a result, many people who wanted to be helpful had difficulty finding ways of doing so.

What happened in New Jersey occurred elsewhere in the United States as well. Americans stepped forward in record numbers to give blood, make donations, even travel long distances to help the searchers and console the survivors. No one who knows our country's history should have been surprised; we have long been unique among the nations in our willingness to give and volunteer, especially in the face of local and national emergencies. But this outpouring of generosity stretched the abilities of our charities. Blood banks wound up with more supplies than they could keep; for all the exceptionally great work they did, the Red Cross and other groups encountered big challenges in distributing the contributions they received; so many people showed up to search the rubble of the World Trade Center, William Langewiesche's extraordinary series in *The Atlantic Monthly* reports, that the site became even more dangerous than it already was.

Moreover, this particular national emergency is not one which is likely to end soon. As the cache of videos uncovered recently by CNN so clearly illustrates, these perpetrators of evil are determined to strike again, and to strike in ways that heretofore had been considered unthinkable. To prevent what we can prevent, and to prepare ourselves for what we cannot, will take a concerted effort that involves not just our intelligence and security agencies, and our trained "first responders," whose efforts were critical in helping New York deal with the terrorist attacks, but also an unprecedented level of commitment by everyday people—by volunteers—to support those first responders and ensure that homes and families, schools and places of business, houses of

worship and other public spaces are prepared to face any crisis.

No one should doubt that Americans are prepared to make this commitment. But what we must strengthen is our capacity to make this commitment effectively. We often think of volunteering as something we do spontaneously, as when we are moved by an appeal to help or the images of a needy group of people on our televisions. As we saw on September 11, there is a lot of truth to this, but as we also saw on that day, volunteering requires more to be useful in dealing with the threats we now face. It requires not just the will (of which Americans have always had plenty), but also careful and creative thought about the ways.

That is part of what President Bush is trying to do with the USA Freedom Corps. Last November, in a speech in Atlanta, the President responded to those asking what they could do to help by calling on Americans to "get directly involved in this war effort, by making our homes and neighborhoods and schools and workplaces safer." A few weeks later, in his State of the Union address, he created the USA Freedom Corps, a major Presidential initiative aimed at fostering a new culture of "citizenship, service, and responsibility" and helping the nation's voluntary groups build the kind of capacity they need to better assist not only in the war effort, but also in the many other vital tasks they perform in our communities.

As part of that sweeping initiative, the President called for the creation of a new set of Citizen Corps programs to deal specifically with the issue of homeland security. Today, FEMA and the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services are working together to create and expand these programs.

At the Corporation for National and Community Service, we have long utilized Senior Corps volunteers and AmeriCorps members in public health, public safety, and disaster relief and preparedness. These programs were not designed specifically to deal with terror attacks, of course, but our members were well trained and fully able to take on the task. And like other Americans, they were glad to have the opportunity. Many, for example, have long worked with the American Red Cross and FEMA, responding to disasters and ensuring public safety. Currently, twenty American Red Cross Chapters sponsor National Readiness and Response Corps teams staffed by AmeriCorps members. These teams have assisted more than 430,000 victims of natural disasters since 1994.

Members of our National Civilian Community Corps, an AmeriCorps program, responded to the September 11 attacks, helping to process requests for aid, distributing relief checks to victims' families, and assisting them with paperwork and other kinds of support, both in New York and Washington. While the rescue workers combed through the site, our Corps members were helping out with the little things that truly made a difference in people's lives. They worked at Pier 94 in New York, at a Red Cross phone bank in Northern Virginia, and elsewhere. As one AmeriCorps member put it in an e-mail: "The hours are long, the cases are stressful, the food is fattening, but all in all we wouldn't want to be anywhere else right now."

AmeriCorps and Senior Corps participants are also working around the nation to free up police and other "first responders" by taking on basic tasks that divert them from focusing on public safety. Volunteers with special skills, such as our veterans, provide backup assistance to fire and medical personnel, while ordinary citizens can and do provide basic administrative assistance to police stations, hospitals, and fire stations

so that those with highly technical skills can focus their time and energies on the tasks they are trained to perform.

In Daytona Beach, for example, nearly two hundred members of our Senior Corps participate in the local Citizens on Patrol program, helping police with traffic management and neighborhood watch. They wear uniforms, look for suspicious activity, remove disabled vehicles, watch vacant homes, and search for missing persons. They have fingerprinted thousands of children in an effort to keep them safe in the community. Last year alone, they served more than 51,000 hours and logged more than 360,000 miles in their patrol cars, allowing trained law enforcement officials in the county to focus on crime prevention and real emergencies.

And there's more to come. Just a few weeks ago, we became one of the first federal agencies to direct grant money to community groups working in homeland security. The \$10.3 million in grants we gave to 43 private groups and public agencies in 26 states and the District of Columbia will support more than 37,000 homeland security volunteers across the nation. The grantees included: the venerable American Radio Relay League, based in Connecticut, which will create a national communications network of amateur radio enthusiasts prepared to respond in disasters when those new-fangled cell phones and pda's become inoperative; Mercy Medical Airlift, a charitable organization based in Virginia that usually flies critically ill patients to receive treatment around the country, but will also now prepare its network of pilots to fly at a moment's notice, transporting emergency blood shipments to hospitals, key relief agency officials to disaster sites, and needed materials to rescue and response crews; and the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, which will train an intergenerational group of 2000 public housing residents in emergency preparedness, crime prevention, basic responder skills, and the use of two-way radios. In several communities, the American Red Cross will be working with local organizations to develop response plans and in New York City, the AmeriCorps Public Safety Program will place members in firehouses to relieve some of the administrative burdens on the "bravest of the brave," who sacrificed so much for all of us on September 11. Last, but not least, one of our grants will establish the New Jersey Secure Corps, whose main objective will be to ensure that every county in that state has a fully functioning VOAD.

These programs, I believe, represent some of the most appropriate and effective ways that citizens can help prepare for or respond to any future attack. They build on our strengths—the vast array of voluntary groups that are spread throughout our nation and the credibility they enjoy with so many Americans—to create an organized network that is ready, willing, and able to tackle emergencies whenever and wherever they arise. They do not ask ordinary citizens to take on the often difficult and dangerous tasks that the "first responders" and other specialists are qualified to do. But by coordinating their efforts with those trained professionals, these programs enable ordinary Americans—such as Senior Corps member Roseann Schneider, who is here today, but would otherwise be helping the Montgomery County police—to make extraordinary contributions to our nation's safety and security when the occasion requires them to do so.

Most importantly, by enlisting Americans in serving their country, these programs—and the broader efforts of the USA Freedom Corps—help to perpetuate our country's greatest source of strength, both in war and in peace: a citizenry that is actively engaged in public life.

When he announced the creation of USA Freedom Corps, the President also asked Americans to devote at least two years of their lives—or 4,000 hours—in service to their

Congress also needs to pass the Citizen Service Act, the legislation pending in the House right now would bring much needed improvements and reforms to our programs—as well as more resources. It has been almost a decade since the laws that authorize our programs were last debated and authorized—and while we have done much to expand and improve our programs with lapsed authorization, we think that debate and discussion will take us much further—and will ultimately help enhance the availability of quality volunteer opportunities for individuals and improve the quality of service that volunteers provide in response to many of our greatest national needs, including homeland security. A clear Congressional endorsement of this work would be a fitting way to recognize the efforts volunteers made on September 11—and are still making—to guard against the evils of terrorism.

Here with us today is one of those people: AmeriCorps member Mark Lindquist, who is a team leader at the DC campus of our National Civilian Community Corps. Right after September 11, he helped run shuttles between the Pentagon and Red Cross headquarters in Arlington, set up Red Cross centers for rescue and relief workers, as well as for survivors and their families, and a phone bank which people could call for more information. And during the rest of his AmeriCorps year, he took the training he received in helping victims of catastrophes to La Plata, Maryland, as well as states that had been ravaged by floods and forest fires.

All of us at the Corporation for National and Community Service, including our chairman, former Mayor Stephen Goldsmith and distinguished board of directors, are privileged to work with people like Mark and on issues such as volunteerism, philanthropy, and national service for many years now. For the first time in a long time, the values that we seek to inculcate and perpetuate through programs such as AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Learn and Serve America—patriotism, democratic citizenship, a concern for the national purpose, the desire to give back—are on the front burner of our nation's politics.

But they won't stay there forever. Dr. Robert Putnam, author of the book *Bowling Alone*, recently noted that: "in the aftermath of [last] September's tragedy, a window of opportunity has opened for a sort of civic renewal that occurs only once or twice a century. But though the crisis revealed and replenished the wells of solidarity in American communities, so far those wells remain untapped."

We should not lose the momentum toward civic connectedness and service to others that came out of the terrible event whose anniversary we will mark in just two weeks. Our Nation still has a great need for volunteers, in homeland security and in many other areas. And public service itself is a responsibility that attends the privilege of life in a free society. Among all that we will be called upon to remember in the next two weeks, let us not forget that the ideals embodied by our country are not only worth defending. They are also worth serving.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JIM  
OLTERMAN

**SCOTT McINNIS**  
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 9, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow as I rise to pay tribute to the memory and passing of Colorado Division of Wildlife biologist, Jim Olterman of Dolores, Colorado. Jim Olterman had an exemplary career in his time at the agency and embodied the prin-

ciples of honesty, hardwork, and courage that Coloradans and all Americans should strive to exemplify. As his family mourns his loss, we should pay tribute to a man who has contributed so much not only to the vitality of the region's wildlife, but also to the State of Colorado.

Mr. Olterman tragically lost his life Wednesday when his plane crashed while he was carrying out aerial fish-stocking duties high in the lakes of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. As the most experienced pilot in the CDOW, Jim understood the danger that was involved in flying these high risk operations, but he chose the assignment because he believed in the division's mission to ensure the vitality of animal species in the wild.

Mr. Olterman served a very distinguished career in 27 years at the division. After attending Oregon State graduate school, Mr. Olterman entered into Division of Wildlife training classes and, in 1972, began to work for the Colorado Division of Wildlife's Ridgeway District. In 1979, Jim was promoted to the position of senior terrestrial biologist for the district, followed by a promotion in 1994 to senior terrestrial biologist for the entire Western Slope of Colorado.

Jim was involved in the reintroduction of many wildlife species in Western Colorado such as moose, lynx, and the black foot ferret. He was also the lead biologist of big game species in his district and played a crucial role in the expansion of big game herds throughout the region. Well-liked and widely respected throughout the agency, Jim Olterman was known as the "go to guy" who could always provide assistance and a thoughtful opinion on a broad range of subjects. It has been widely expressed throughout the CDOW that his pleasant company will be deeply missed and the proficiency and expertise that he brought to his work will be irreplaceable.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep respect and great sadness that I recognize Mr. Jim Olterman before this body of Congress and this nation for the definitive contributions he made to his profession, to Colorado, and this nation. He devoted his life to the protection and management of Colorado's wildlife, and I commend him for the diligence and commitment he displayed in his professional endeavors. He will be missed by the many souls he touched in his life and I express my sincere condolences to his wife Robin and his family.

REFLECTIONS ON AMERICA

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 9, 2002*

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, recently, as the one-year anniversary of September 11 approached, I looked back over the statement I released the day after the attacks occurred. As I read the statement that was issued even as the smoke and dust still billowed over Lower Manhattan, the Pentagon and a field in rural Pennsylvania, I was struck by how easy it was to write some of the words and how difficult it was to write others.

It was tremendously difficult to put into words my feelings of disbelief and anger over the insane acts of 19 individuals and their supporters. It still is. It was heart rending to try to voice the sorrow and sympathy I felt for the victims and their families. And that, too, is still difficult.