

Service with accurate information. She was known to snowshoe into the mountains to get her readings, a difficult task at well over 9,000 feet. For her dedication and many years of hard work, she was recently honored with a certificate of achievement from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this Congress and this nation to recognize the accomplishments of Millie Harmon. Her hard work and dedication provided the Weather Service with important, accurate information. Volunteering is a noble calling, and Millie's 30 years with the Weather Service is truly a very impressive accomplishment. Thank you, Millie, for the service you have provided our community.

JUNETEENTH, 2003

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1865, Major General Gordon Granger of the United States Army rode into Galveston, Texas and issued General Order 3, informing the state of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Thus, more than two months after the surrender at Appomattox, the last slaves in the Confederacy were granted their freedom. The Civil War was over, America was one nation again, and Lincoln's rebirth of freedom was realized.

Every year since, Americans of all races have celebrated the events of that date, a holiday that has come to be known as Juneteenth.

Though more than 200 cities across the nation commemorate Juneteenth, the largest celebration is in Galveston, where festivities have been going on all week.

Texas is the only state in the Union that recognizes Juneteenth as an official holiday, so our citizens and students are better informed about its history and legacy.

But that legacy warrants greater appreciation because of its relevance today.

For despite generations of progress, the dark scourges of oppression, hatred, and human cruelty survive . . . but they will not win.

Juneteenth teaches us one thing above all else: mankind will live in freedom.

The people of the United States—of all races, religions, and ethnicities—have sacrificed too much and won too many victories to turn our backs now on the universal hopes of man: peace, justice, and freedom.

Just as the oppressed now are powerless and voiceless, so too were one in eight Americans not so long ago.

Yet now African Americans thrive. They contribute daily to the American experiment, and to the cause of freedom around the world, fulfilling the promise of Paul Laurence Dunbar, one of the first prominent African American poets:

Never again shall the manacles galling you
Never again shall the whip stroke defame!
Nobles and Freemen, your destinies call you
Onward to honor, to glory and fame.

That is the legacy of Juneteenth: a universal commitment to human freedom.

It's a legacy Americans should honor all year around, and I offer my best wishes to

those in Galveston—and across the country—celebrating that legacy today.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF OFFICER TONY ZEPPELELLA OF THE OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to remember the life and service of Officer Tony Zeppetella of the Oceanside Police Department. Tony was killed in the line of duty this past Friday, June 13, just two days before he would have celebrated his first Father's Day with his six-month-old son. My heart goes out to Tony's wife, Jamie, and his young son, Jakob, who will never have the opportunity to play catch or go fishing, or learn to ride a bike with his father. Jakob will only know of his father as a hero, who died in service to his community and his country. This is a tragedy.

It is unfair that such a good young man like Tony should have his life taken by a violent gang member with a long history of criminal behavior. Tony was a well-respected and promising young member of the Oceanside police force. Friends and relatives of Tony say that he was a terrific father, a man deeply committed to raising his son well, and looking forward to his first Father's Day.

After graduating from high school, Tony enlisted in the Navy for six years, serving as a Fire Controlman 2nd class. Tony also attended college while serving in the Navy, and then graduated from the Police Academy in October, 2002. Tony's friends describe him as a man deeply committed to community service, with a strong passion for police service. Capt. David Heering of the Oceanside Police Department said of Tony: "[He] had said it was his lifelong dream to become an officer—it's unfortunate his dream was cut short and ended so tragically."

This murder has not only split apart a family—it has terrorized a community. Tony Zeppetella was the first police officer to be killed in the line of duty in Oceanside since 1916. This Friday, June 20, Tony's friends and family, the Oceanside Police Department, and the community of Oceanside, will come together for a memorial service to honor the life of Tony Zeppetella. I join with them in remembering this fine young man. Tony's murder has hurt all of us. He gave the ultimate sacrifice as a public servant and protector of our freedoms.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPACT IMPACT RECONCILIATION ACT

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reduce, release, or waive amounts owed by the Government of Guam to the United States Government to offset unreimbursed Compact

impact expenses. This bill is cosponsored by my colleagues, Mr. GALLEGLY, the Republican Co-Chairman of the newly established House Caucus on Insular and International Affairs, Mr. RAHALL, the Ranking Democratic Member of the House Committee on Resources, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, the Ranking Democratic Member of the House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and the Democratic Co-Chairman of the House Caucus on Insular and International Affairs, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. CASE. I am also pleased to have the support of the Governor of Guam, The Honorable Felix P. Camacho, for this legislation.

Guam is the closest neighbor to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau, two former trust territories of the United States, who as a result of the Compacts of Free Association with the United States established independence and became sovereign states.

One of the major concerns for Guam is the reimbursement of costs incurred by Guam due to the Compacts, which were entered into force in 1986. In enacting the Compact of Free Association Act (Public Law 99-239), Congress authorized unrestricted migration from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau to the United States, including its territories. This law states that if any adverse consequences to Guam resulted from implementation of the Compacts of Free Association, the Congress would act sympathetically and expeditiously to redress those adverse consequences.

The Government of Guam has incurred significant costs over the past 17 years due to this migration and the Government of Guam has been inadequately reimbursed by the United States Government. The General Accounting Office has reported that such migration permitted under the Compacts of Free Association has had a significant impact on Guam. But placing demands on local government for health, educational, and other social services, migration under the Compacts of Free Association has adversely affected the budgetary resources of the Government of Guam. The Government of Guam has provided health, educational, and other social services to the citizens of these Freely Associated States in good faith with the expectation that such incurred costs would be reimbursed by the United States Government.

Guam has experienced a severe economic crisis in recent years which has been exacerbated by Compact impact expenses. During this time, the Government of Guam has accrued significant obligations to the United States Government, including \$9 million to the Department of the Navy for water consumption, \$3 million to the Department of Education for the construction of a student housing facility at the Guam Community College, \$40 million in local matching funds to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for disaster assistance in the aftermath of Typhoon Chata'an and Supertyphoon Pongsona, and \$105 million to the Department of Agriculture for telephone infrastructure improvements. These are some of the few obligations that the Government of Guam has been unable to meet in part because of budgetary commitments it has fulfilled in providing health, educational, and other social services to citizens of the Freely Associated States.

The Compact Impact Reconciliation Act would grant the Secretary of the Interior some flexibility to address the unreimbursed Compact impact expenses of Guam. The legislation would allow the Secretary of the Interior to forgive Guam of some of its debt owed to the United States Government in exchange for the United States Government reimbursing Guam for expenses incurred as a result of the Com-

act's immigration provisions. Reconciliation of amounts owed by the Government of Guam with the Compact impact expenses is in the national interest and would promote good will in the future renewal of the Compacts of Free Association and the economic recovery of Guam, which hosts some of our Nation's most strategically important military bases.

I am hopeful that as Congress reauthorizes the Compacts of Free Association this year that this legislation will be merited serious consideration. I look forward to working with Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL of the House Committee on Resources to secure a hearing for this bill and to move this legislation to eventual passage.