

time between the USS *Chosin*, the USS *O'Brien*, the USS *Elliot*, the USS *Curtis*, the USS *Bunker Hill*, the USS *Mobile Bay* and the USS *Carl Vinson*.

Capt. Lumme then went back to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in June of 1994 for 3 years with the National Military Command Center. In 1997, he was chosen for squadron command, and he returned to Pensacola for a tour as Executive Officer and then Commanding Officer of Training Squadron SIX. After 3 years, he joined CINCLANTFLEET as Admiral Clark's Executive Assistant and Flag Secretary, followed by the role of Commanding Officer for CLF Shore Activities Staff.

In July of 2000, he became Deputy EA for the Chief of Naval Operations. Capt. Lumme's career culminated with his assignment to the prestigious and rewarding role of the Director of the Navy Liaison Office to the House of Representatives, where his exceptional leadership and skills were invaluable to the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Legislative Affairs.

His steadfast leadership and superb performance have won him numerous awards, including the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, three Joint Service Commendation Medals, the Joint Service Achievement Medal, three Navy Commendation Medals and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Capt. Lumme completes his distinguished and honorable career leaving an impression of his inspiring leadership, a mastery of national defense issues and all-encompassing support for the Navy's combat readiness, programs, and quality of life.

I am pleased to recognize and thank Dale Lumme for his long and dedicated service to this country and join with his friends and colleagues in wishing him "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he, his wife Roxanne and their two daughters, Reagan and Lauren leave the Navy after 24 years of remarkable contribution and service.

MAHONING VALLEY SCRAPPERS WIN NY-PENN LEAGUE TITLE

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2004

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend special recognition to the Mahoning Valley Scrappers, a Division I-A minor league baseball team located in Niles, Ohio, which won the 2004 New York-Penn League Championship for the first time in its 6-year history.

On Monday September 13, the Scrappers claimed the title after defeating the Tri-City Valley Cats 4-2 in a two-game sweep. The Scrappers finished the year with a 42-34 record, with new manager Mike Sarbaugh at the helm.

The Scrappers, an affiliate of the Cleveland Indians major league baseball franchise, averaged more than 4,100 spectators per game this year, placing the team near the top third in its league for attendance.

I commend the team for its extraordinary achievements and join with my community to thank the players and the organization for bringing America's favorite pastime home to the Mahoning Valley.

INTRODUCING RESOLUTION AFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT TO INCREASE WORLDWIDE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2004

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, two years ago this month, over 18 nations came together at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and made a commitment to increase worldwide access to clean water and sanitation.

Today, I introduced a bipartisan resolution to affirm the commitments made by the United States in Johannesburg, recognize efforts made to meet this commitment, and call for a greater effort by the U.S. and all developed nations towards meeting this public health, economic development, and environmental challenge. Original cosponsors of this resolution are CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, GEORGE MILLER, JAMES GREENWOOD, TOM ALLEN and MARK UDALL.

In 2002, 17 percent of the world's population lacked access to safe drinking water and 42 percent had no access to basic sanitation. Between 2 million and 5 million people die each year because of this lack of clean water and sanitation, including 4,000-10,000 children every day.

The resolution is supported by CARE, the Natural Resources Defense Council, MercyCorps, the National Wildlife Federation, Living Water International, and WaterPartners International.

HONORING OLYMPIC ATHLETE RYAN LOCHTE

HON. TOM FEENEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2004

Mr. FEENEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I note the Olympic accomplishments of Ryan Lochte, a constituent of mine from Port Orange, Florida.

For swimmers, the Olympics represent the ultimate contest. No other swimming meet rises to that level of competition. In his first Olympic event, 20-year-old Ryan Lochte earned the gold.

That event was the Men's 4 x 200 meter Freestyle Relay—one of the most exciting finishes in the 2004 Summer Olympics. Here, the underdog American team of Ryan Lochte, Michael Phelps, Peter Vanderkaay, and Klete Keller faced an Australian team that dominated this event for several years.

After Michael Phelps gave the Americans a one-second lead in the first leg, Ryan Lochte and Peter Vanderkaay extended that lead to 1.5 seconds. But Klete Keller faced the Australian legend Ian Thorpe who proceeded to cut into that lead. However, Klete Keller rose to that challenge. As a capacity crowd rose to its feet for the finish, Klete Keller touched the wall 0.13 seconds ahead of the Australian. And Ryan Lochte and his teammates won the gold.

Two days later, Ryan Lochte competed in the Men's 200 meter Individual Medley. He

came out of the final turn fifth in a field of eight. But in those last 50 meters, Ryan—swimming the freestyle, his best stroke—passed three swimmers to capture the silver and turn in his career-best time of 1:58.78.

Two proud and sacrificing parents contributed to Ryan's success. His father—Steven Lochte—is a nationally-recognized swimming coach and coaches the Spruce Creek High School team and the Daytona Beach Speed club team. Mr. Lochte pursues an untraditional coaching style that develops young swimmers at a gradual pace. Thus, his protégés blossom at the critical age of late teens and early 20s and avoid the burnout experienced by many young athletes. Mr. Lochte personally witnessed his son's feats in Athens.

Ryan's mother—Ileana Lochte—taught Ryan how to swim. She's a typical swim team mother who has traveled to hundreds of meets and been her son's biggest cheerleader. Ms. Lochte stayed home when Ryan went to Athens because school had started for Ryan's younger siblings. But she was standing by the pool at the Port Orange YMCA when her cell phone rang with the news of Ryan's gold medal win.

Ryan adds to the Gator legacy while attending the University of Florida and is an 11 time All American swimmer. He has brought much pride to his family, teammates, and his community.

ON RELEASE OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, five months ago yesterday, the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy released a Preliminary Report outlining the imperiled state of our oceans. Yesterday, the U.S. Commission moved our country one step closer to being better stewards of our oceans by submitting to the President and to Congress a Final Report on "everything oceans." This comprehensive document makes recommendations on a wide range of topics, from improving governance of ocean resources to promoting greater marine stewardship and education, from recognizing the need to manage the oceans on an ecosystem basis to suggesting greater exploration of unknown areas of the sea, from discussing reform of fisheries management to arguing for increases in our marine science research budget, and from speaking to the connections between coastal land uses and the oceans to implementing an integrated ocean observation system.

Submission of the Final Report of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy is truly an historic event. It has been more than 30 years since we, as a nation, have evaluated our relationship with the sea. I sincerely hope that our evaluation does not get ignored, but instead serves as a springboard for increased protection of this country's largest public trust resource.

The U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy was mandated by the Oceans Act of 2000, legislation on which I am an original cosponsor and which is based on bills that I initially introduced in 1997 and 1999. In the Oceans Act,

we gave the Commissioners an enormous task and today I want to recognize the efforts of the 16 Commissioners, 26 Advisors, and countless staff who helped to create such a comprehensive report. All of these people have spent a large portion of the past five months reading comments on the Preliminary Report provided by Governors, tribal interests, non-governmental organizations, and members of the public—not a small task. I am sure that the Commission's excitement over the release of the Final Report, an endeavor embarked upon roughly three years ago, approximates the thrill felt by those of us who love, care deeply about, and want to protect the oceans.

The Final Report of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy details the crises facing our oceans. Building on the Preliminary Report, the Final Report includes refinements in a few areas: the funding mechanism is provided in detail, marine cultural heritage is included, more attention is given to how climate change will affect the oceans, the intent to include all coastal areas such as the Great Lakes and Territories is clarified, and the important role that states should play in protecting ocean resources is emphasized.

While we have many crises—at home and abroad—that require our immediate attention, we cannot overlook the fact that our oceans are in a state of crisis, too. It is my sincere hope that both Members of Congress and the Bush Administration will read the U.S. Commission's Report and realize that our oceans need attention—now—and that the country is looking to us—their leaders—to act. I look forward to analyzing the President's response to the Final Report, a response that, under law, must be submitted within 90 days of today.

We all depend on our oceans and coasts, from the person who lives off the water to the person who visits once in a lifetime. The oceans provide food, jobs, vacation spots, scientific knowledge, and opportunities for reflection. Despite our inability to measure the many non-market values associated with our oceans and coasts, we are able to quantify some of the benefits they provide. For example, over a trillion dollars is added to our economy each year by ocean and coastal economies. I trust that we can all agree that this is a huge contribution; a contribution that must be protected so the returns keep coming.

Protection of our oceans will require a change of course. Unfortunately, all too often we take our oceans for granted: we underestimate their value and we ignore the negative consequences human-related activities can have on them. Our oceans represent the largest public trust resource in the U.S. and cover an area nearly one and a half times the size of the continental United States. Americans expect the Government to safeguard this vast resource and I hope that the Final Report will be the impetus for us to actually begin to do so.

Simply put, our current ocean and coastal management system, created over thirty years ago, is archaic and incompatible with new knowledge about how the oceans and coastal waters function as a whole. Our policies are fragmented, both institutionally and geographically. For example, Mr. Speaker, today we find ourselves with over ten federal departments involved in the implementation of more than 130 ocean-related statutes. It is time to reconsider this incoherent and oftentimes incom-

patible management situation and bring order to our ocean governance structure. The U.S. Commission's Report offers some guidance on how to do just this.

One of the biggest advances in our understanding of oceans to occur since our last national review of ocean policy is that the natural world functions as ecosystems, with each species intricately connected to the other parts that make up the whole. The U.S. Commission's Final Report, as well as the independent Pew Oceans Commission Report released in June of 2003, clearly states that we must adopt a new policy framework that is based on the concept of "the whole," an ecosystem-based approach rather than one based on political boundaries. This approach will not be as easy or straightforward as our previous approaches, but we must dedicate ourselves to making it a reality. With a comprehensive national ocean policy explicitly written to maintain healthy ocean ecosystems, our oceans will be a bountiful resource in which we can all take pride.

The Final Report released yesterday also stresses the importance of instilling a new ecosystem-based stewardship ethic. Involved in instilling this ethic is increasing ocean-related education for all Americans at all levels, from first-graders learning how to read to graduate students investigating intricate scientific processes. The U.S. Commission details suggestions on how we can instill a new stewardship ethic by emphasizing and investing in greater marine science education. I see this recommendation—that of committing ourselves to teaching people about all aspects of the oceans and how our activities can have negative consequences for ocean ecosystems—as being fundamental to ensuring a better future for our oceans.

It is up to each of us to not let this unprecedented opportunity pass us by—we cannot wait any longer to clean up this mess we have created for our oceans. On this point both the Pew and U.S. Commission reports are adamant: we must rethink the way we look at the oceans. We are at a turning point in oceans management and we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to take the momentum created by the two ocean reports and make long lasting changes to protect our seas.

Within the Legislative Branch, I have been working to bring attention to oceans issues. I worked with my fellow co-chairs of the bi-partisan House Oceans Caucus, Mr. JIM GREENWOOD (R-PA), Mr. TOM ALLEN (D-ME), and Mr. CURT WELDON (R-PA), to introduce a comprehensive oceans bill, H.R. 4900 (informally known as OCEANS-21). OCEANS-21 answers the calls of the Pew and U.S. Commissions by establishing a clear national oceans policy and by providing a framework for addressing the many problems outlined in the reports. I hope that those in the majority party will recognize the bi-partisan nature of OCEANS-21 and give it consideration during this session of Congress. In addition to my efforts on H.R. 4900, I am working closely with Mr. RAHALL, Ranking Member of the House Resources Committee, on his efforts to implement those recommendations from the Pew and U.S. Commissions that address management of our nation's fishery resources (H.R. 4706). The specific elements of this bill include separating the biological science from the allocation decisions, implementing conflict of interest requirements for members of the

fishery councils, and broadening representation on the councils. I am also the lead sponsor on H.R. 4100, a bill that addresses the problem of pollution from cruise ships, and am a cosponsor of both H.R. 4897, a bill to protect deep sea corals, and H.R. 5001, a bill to establish an ocean observation pilot project that will move us closer to having an integrated ocean observation system. Individual members of the House of Representatives have been working hard to introduce legislation that implements the changes needed to ensure that the oceans we pass to the next generations are oceans that we can be proud of. We are now looking to the House leadership to consider our bills and to make good on the collective responsibility we have to future generations.

Within the Executive Branch, the Bush Administration has a prime opportunity to take the steps necessary to instill a new ocean ethic in our government. In fact, Pew and U.S. Commission recommendation-based action by this Administration could very well save our largest public trust. The time for leadership is now. I am dedicated to providing it in Congress, with the help of my fellow Oceans Caucus co-chairs and other colleagues concerned about ocean issues, and I hope the President will provide it in the White House.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close with a quote from the Final Report that encapsulates my thoughts on the importance of yesterday's historic occasion:

The responsibility of our generation is to reclaim and renew the oceans for ourselves, for our children, and—if we do the job right—for those whose footprints will mark the sands of beaches from Maine to Hawaii long after ours have washed away.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to dedicate themselves to shaping a better future for our oceans.

HONORING THE ACADEMY OF TEJANO ARTISTS AND MUSICIANS

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2004

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, I wish to recognize the Academy of Tejano Artists and Musicians, also known as the "Tejano Academy," for mobilizing a unified effort and creating this organization headquartered in San Antonio, Texas. The Tejano Academy is a unique musician-led organization that is committed to ensuring that artists and musicians have a voice of advocacy in the entertainment industry.

The Tejano Academy is the first organization of its kind in the Tejano Music Industry to encourage its membership to recognize and honor talent without relying on record sales, airplay, or any other type of monetary gain in an effort to diversify and elevate music standards. By diversifying categories, they are able to bring due recognition to artists and musicians who have been continuously overlooked and subsequently, educate the public about Tejano music.

The success of the Tejano Academy is due to the great leadership of the following Board Members: Donald Garza, President; Zeke Martinez, 1st Vice President; David Lee