

Northern Arizona University at the Rose Garden in Portland. PSU finished their regular season with a 29–2 record, and were undefeated in the Big Sky Conference Tournament. On Sunday, the Vikings will learn who they will play in the first round of the “Big Dance.”

The NCAA Tournament is one of the great institutions in all of collegiate sports. It brings together the best college teams from across our Nation to compete for basketball’s greatest prize. Oregon is proud of every one of these outstanding young men and their coaches.

It is also fitting that we should take this opportunity to recognize the entire Portland State community. As Oregon’s largest university, PSU is a source of pride for our state. The Viking’s athletic achievements reflect the spirit and work ethic of their university, and I am proud to honor their achievement today.

Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize each member of the PSU men’s basketball team individually, beginning with Head Coach Ken Bone, Assistant Head Coach Tyler Geving, Assistant Coaches Curtis Allen and Eric Harper, and Director of Basketball Operations Tyler Coston. Furthermore, I congratulate the 2007–2008 PSU Viking’s: Brian Curtis, Jeremiah Dominguez, Justynn Hammond, Deonte Huff, Jaime Jones, Lucas Dupree, Tyrell Mara, J.R. Moore, Scott Morison, Andre Murray, Phil Nelson, Mickey Polis, Julius Thomas, Alex Tiefenthaler and Dominic Walters.

Madam Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating these outstanding young men. On behalf of the entire state of Oregon, congratulations and good luck. Go Vikings!

SEATTLE TIMES EDITORIAL: A  
CHANCE TO STAND UP

**HON. DAVID G. REICHERT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 14, 2008*

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I would like to submit the following article from Monday, March 10, 2008 into the RECORD:

A CHANCE TO STAND UP

Congress has a chance to do what the Federal Communications Commission did not. Protect democracy and serve the public.

The Senate can start by adopting North Dakota Democrat Sen. Byron Dorgan’s “resolution of disapproval.” The grumpy-sounding legislation would scrap a new FCC rule that lifts the cross-ownership ban, which forbade a company from owning a newspaper, television station and radio station in the same market. The FCC adopted a sneaky new rule change in December. Commission Chairman Kevin Martin portrayed the new rule as restrained because it would only apply to the nation’s top 20 media markets. A closer reading reveals that it is far-reaching, allowing for exceptions.

Not encouraging, considering the FCC’s demonstrated willingness to hand out exemptions to its rules.

The FCC’s troubling rush to appease big media conglomerates must be checked. The public was overwhelmingly against media concentration at every FCC hearing in the past couple of years. The commission not only ignored its public-interest charge, but also disregarded its own studies that showed the damage done to local news by consolidation.

This is not the first time the Senate has pushed back against the FCC. A resolution was broadly supported in 2003 to block an earlier FCC attempt to abolish the cross-ownership ban. Republican opposition was led by Sen. John McCain. The vote ended up being symbolic because the Republican-held House refused to enact its own resolution.

Washington has changed since 2003. Expect the Senate to get this resolution through, and for the House to follow.

More media consolidation will further gut the news outlets that are essential to maintaining a vigorous, informed democracy. Congress has a chance to slap the FCC back into line, while protecting the public at the same time.

HONORING U.S. SENATOR HOWARD  
METZENBAUM

**HON. STEVEN C. LaTOURETTE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 14, 2008*

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Howard Metzenbaum, the tenacious and scrapping Senator from the State of Ohio who died this week at the age of 90.

I never had the privilege of serving in the Congress with Senator Metzenbaum, as he retired the same year I was elected. Nevertheless, I followed his career closely from the sidelines and admired him because he was so truly authentic and larger than life. Agree with him or not, he was one of the most important political figures in our State in the last century. I respected Senator Metzenbaum because he was so true to himself and his core beliefs and values, even when they were immensely unpopular. He was unflinchingly liberal and made no apologies for it. The Buckeye State—long before we’d been tagged red or blue—consistently rewarded him at the polls for his fighting spirit and his “don’t mess with me” attitude.

In Metzenbaum, Ohioans had a tenacious, extraordinarily hard-working and committed Senator who helped elevate so many issues of importance to Ohioans to the national stage. One of his most remarkable accomplishments, in my estimation, was giving workers 60 days notice of plant closings, a scenario that has become all too familiar in our State. He is best known for championing workers’ rights and the middle class, challenging and aggravating corporate America, and ferreting out wasteful spending. Yet, he had a soft and compassionate side as well, and led the effort to change the law to make it easier to adopt a child of a different race. That one legislative victory made adoption a reality for countless families, and gave so many children a loving home.

Howard Metzenbaum was a man of remarkable wealth, yet he chose to devote so much of his life to public service. He brought to Washington the same work ethic that he’d bestowed on his business affairs, and never seemed to slow down or coast as his years in the Senate stretched on. He left the institution just as feisty and combative as he’d arrived.

Today, far too many politicians’ choices are guided by polling data, focus groups and the ramblings of pundits and talk show hosts. Senator Metzenbaum left public life before the Internet took hold and the media feeding frenzies crested, yet I have to believe that the Jun-

ior Senator from Ohio wouldn’t have been tamed or tempered by talk radio, 24-hour news cycles or the blogosphere. To the contrary, I think it would have emboldened the unapologetic, unabashed and ferocious liberal who, against many odds, earned the respect and support of so many Ohioans.

This week, Ohio and the Cleveland area lost a political giant. My thoughts and prayers are with the Metzenbaum family.

REAUTHORIZING THE COASTAL  
ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

**HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 14, 2008*

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, nearly half of the population of the United States lives along our country’s 95,331 miles of ocean and Great Lakes coastline. The 153 million people who live and work in the coastal zone—roughly 11 percent of the total U.S. land area—contribute tens of billions of dollars to our national economy. For example, roughly \$700 billion in cargo and merchandise moves through our country’s ports on an annual basis.

While the country’s coastal zone remains intrinsically linked to our entire economy, coastal regions are also home to a variety of incredibly valuable natural resources, such as commercial fisheries, coral reefs, coastal estuaries and wetlands, mineral resources, and vital fish and wildlife habitat. Moreover, at a time when our economy and the environment are both in need of attention, and when cooperation between the Federal government and the States and territories has never been more essential to address future challenges created by a changing climate, it is important for the Congress to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). Reauthorization of this Act re-emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balanced management approach in this critical geographic area.

The initial passage in 1972 of the Coastal Zone Management Act championed an innovative and forward-thinking strategy to address the complexity of issues, the needs of individual States and territories, and the national interest to ensure the long-term, sensible management of the country’s entire coastal zone. The Act was designed as a voluntary federal-state partnership. States and territories receive cost sharing grants to develop and subsequently implement State management programs that comply with broad Federal policies. For example, State and territorial coastal zone management programs encourage comprehensive planning to enable both the protection and development of coastal lands where possible. State and territorial coastal programs also strive to restore and enhance coastal resources, perpetuate water-dependent uses and preserve coastal public access.

States and territories also gained an equal authority, known generally as “Federal Consistency” to review all Federal agency activities or Federally-permitted activities for the

coastal zone to ensure compatibility with Federally-approved State or territory coastal programs and policies. While at times controversial, consistency reviews emerged as a remarkably successful tool in facilitating cooperation between the coastal states and territories and the Federal agencies. Although participation in the Coastal Zone Management program is voluntary, 34 out of 35 eligible coastal States and territories are now fully participating in the program, and collectively, 99 percent of U.S. coastlines fall under the Act's authority.

The territory I represent, Guam, proudly participates in the coastal zone management program. Because Guam is an island, our entire land area is considered a coastal zone. Important and unique management issues regarding development frequently arise for our community, including impacts on cultural and historic resource preservation, water quality, and the integrity of coral reef ecosystems and our watershed habitat. For example, under the Guam Coastal Management Program, analysis of damages from coastal hazards led to the development of an Environmental Emergency Response Plan that our community relies upon in preparing for and responding to typhoons. This Plan allowed our community to successfully respond to coastal and environmental challenges arising from recent typhoons that struck our island, including Typhoon Chata'an in July 2002 and Super Typhoon Pongsona in December 2002. This plan is but one example from many that demonstrate the practical and positive impact of the Coastal Zone Management Act for Guam.

Since the Act's enactment in 1972, Congress has amended it on various occasions in order to address changing circumstances and needs. Among such refinements was the establishment of a system of National Estuarine Research Reserves, authorization of the Enhancement Grant Program to help States and the territories address new and emerging issues, and the establishment of the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program to address the present and growing threat to coastal waters caused by polluted run-off.

Today, our country is presented with coastal zone challenges that were unforeseen and not addressed in previous reauthorizations of the Coastal Zone Management Act. These challenges include climate change, aquatic nuisance species, increased risk exposure to catastrophic storms and natural hazards, and the preservation of open space in the midst of an expanding human footprint. Many of these challenges were identified by the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy in 2004 and the Pew Oceans Commission in 2003. In addition, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Coastal States Organization (CSO) initiated in 2007 a joint comprehen-

sive analysis of the Act to see if and how it might be amended to better address the challenges of the future. I believe it is important to reauthorize this Act with input from the States and territories, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and scientists and coastal community stakeholders. Any reauthorization of the Act should be oriented toward improving our ability to better prepare for and respond to future challenges impacting the health and integrity of the ecosystems within our country's coastal zones.

It is for these reasons that I introduced H.R. 5451, the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act of 2008, to reauthorize and increase appropriations to implement the Coastal Zone Management Act. I was joined in doing so by other members of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans. Together we are committed to addressing this reauthorization opportunity and objective in a bipartisan fashion. On February 28, 2008, the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans convened for a hearing on H.R. 5451 and received testimony from the Administration and stakeholders. I fully recognize that this bill is a placeholder and a starting point for a much more substantive dialogue as we begin to address the new realities facing our country's coastal zone. I hope my colleagues will join us in this effort to reauthorize this landmark environmental law, and to ensure that we leave for our children and grandchildren a coastal zone that is vibrant, healthy and welcoming to all.

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HONORING THE LIFE OF SENATOR  
HOWARD METZENBAUM

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 14, 2008*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to an extraordinary person, former Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

The Honorable Howard Metzenbaum was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He came from humble beginnings, "his father scrapped to make a living, buying and selling second hand goods." He graduated from Glenville High School in Cleveland and later matriculated to Ohio State University where he earned both his bachelor degree and a Juris Doctor degree in 1939 and 1941 respectively.

Metzenbaum served in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1943 to 1947. He was subsequently elected to the Ohio Senate from 1947 to 1951. In addition to his dedication to public service, he also was a savvy astute businessman who would later become one of

the Senate's wealthiest members. It has been noted that if he had not chosen a life of committed public service he would have easily become one of America's wealthiest businessmen. Metzenbaum said, "I was born knowing how to make money," however he was guided by the saying, "Is it more important to have \$10 million than \$9 million?"

In 1974, when Senator William B. Saxbe from Ohio resigned from his seat to accept the nomination as U.S. attorney general, Governor Jack Gilligan appointed Metzenbaum to fill out the remainder of Saxbe's term. It was not until 1994 that Senator Metzenbaum retired after 19 years of service in the United States Senate.

While in the United States Senate Howard Metzenbaum was an instrumental member of the Senate Judiciary committee where he was well known as a powerful advocate of antitrust and consumer protection issues, as well as a staunch proponent of pro-choice abortion rights. He was often referenced as "Senator No," because many of his colleagues knew that if he was opposed to a particular measure his opposition created a great hindrance to its chances of passing.

In the Senate, Metzenbaum devised a different method of filibustering by introducing multiple amendments to bills in place of terminating a piece of legislation by long periods of debate. Senator Metzenbaum championed several important pieces of legislation, most notably the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, which required warning periods for large factory closures; the Brady Law, which established a waiting period for handgun purchases; and the Howard M. Metzenbaum Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (MEPA) (U.S. Public Law 103-82), which prohibits federally subsidized adoption agencies from delaying or denying child placement on grounds of race or ethnicity. Upon his retirement in 1994 the Cleveland Plain Dealer referred to him as, "The last of the ferocious New Deal liberals."

After leaving the Senate, the Honorable Howard Metzenbaum served as the Chairman of the Consumer Federation of America. In 2005, The United States Bankruptcy Court-house was named in his Honor in Cleveland, Ohio.

We are all blessed to have known and served our Country with former Senator Howard Metzenbaum. It is with great respect and admiration that I ask this esteemed body to keep his wife, and four daughters: Barbara Sherwood, Susan Hyatt, Shelley Kelman, and Amy Yanowitz in our hearts and prayers. May we all rejoice in having known such a great man and cherish both his memory and his legacy.