

**H.R. 282, H.R. 3747, H.R. 4692
and H.R. 5318**

LEGISLATIVE HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, RECREATION,
AND PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

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LEGISLATIVE HEARING ON H.R. 282, TO AUTHORIZE THE PYRAMID OF REMEMBRANCE FOUNDATION TO ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS ENVIRONS TO SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES DURING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS, TRAINING, TERRORIST ATTACKS, OR COVERT OPERATIONS; H.R. 3747, TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE SITE COMMONLY KNOWN AS EAGLEDALE FERRY DOCK AT TAYLOR AVENUE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR POTENTIAL INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM; H.R. 4692, TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES', TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN DONATED LANDS TO THE ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE; AND H.R. 5318, TO PROVIDE FOR AN EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN PRIVATE PROPERTY IN COLORADO AND CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY IN UTAH;

**Thursday, September 5, 2002
U.S. House of Representatives
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands
Committee on Resources
Washington, DC**

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:03 a.m., in room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. George Radanovich [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. RADANOVICH. Good morning. The Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands will come to order. I want to thank everyone for being here today. We are considering three bills, or four bills.

Our first bill as introduced is H.R. 282, which was introduced by Representative Steve LaTourette of Ohio. This would authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to soldiers who have lost their lives during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, or covert operations.

The second bill is H.R. 3747, introduced by our Committee colleague Jay Inslee of Washington State, which would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion into the National Park System.

The third one is H.R. 4692, introduced by Representative Sanford Bishop of Georgia, which would amend the Act establishing the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia to provide for the addition of certain donated lands to the national historic site.

And the final bill that we will hear is H.R. 5318, introduced by our Subcommittee colleague John Duncan of Tennessee, which would provide for an exchange of certain private property in Colorado and certain Federal property in Utah.

I think that what we are going to do is go ahead and start with the first panel. Before that, though, I would ask unanimous consent that Mr. LaTourette, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Inslee be permitted to sit on the dias following the statements. Without objection, so ordered.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Radanovich follows:]

Statement of George P. Radanovich, a Representative in Congress from the State of California

Good morning. The hearing will come to order.

This morning the Subcommittee will hear testimony on four bills, H.R. 282, H.R. 3747, H.R. 4692, and H.R. 5318.

Our first bill, H.R. 282, introduced by Representative Steve LaTourette of Ohio, would authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to soldiers who have lost their lives during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, or covert operations.

Our second bill, H.R. 3747, introduced by our Committee Colleague Jay Inslee of Washington State, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

Our third bill, H.R. 4692, introduced by Representative Sanford Bishop of Georgia, would amend the Act establishing Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, to provide for the addition of certain donated lands to the National Historic Site.

The final bill we will hear, H.R. 5318, introduced by our Subcommittee colleague John Duncan of Tennessee, would provide for an exchange of certain private property in Colorado and certain Federal property in Utah.

Before turning the time over to Mrs. Christensen, I would ask unanimous consent that Mr. LaTourette, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Inslee be permitted to sit on the dais following their statements. Without objection, so ordered.

I now turn to the Ranking Member, Mrs. Christensen for any opening statement she may have.

Mr. RADANOVICH. I am informed that Mrs. Christensen will be here shortly, and when she arrives, we will turn time over to her for any statement that she may have.

With that, I think that, Mr. Bishop, I would like to welcome you to the Committee and appreciate your being here. If you would like to begin testimony on your bill, that would be terrific. Thank you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. SANFORD BISHOP, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA**

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much, Chairman Radanovich, Ranking Member Dr. Christensen, distinguished witnesses, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to thank you for convening this meeting to discuss this legislation, which is so important to those people who live in the Second District of Georgia, those people who travel in and around the Macon County, Georgia, area, and those who have served in our armed forces and the POWs and members of their families all across our country.

I come before the Committee today to ask for your support for H.R. 4692, a bill which I sponsored that would amend the 1970 Act that established Andersonville as a National Historic Site. This legislation simply amends the original bill by allowing for an increase in the acreage ceiling in order to move a section of County Road 49, thereby providing direct access without using the interests of the park as a thoroughfare.

Andersonville is a tribute to all of those who have served in our armed forces. After the National Park Service was authorized to create the National Prisoner of War Museum in 1998, Andersonville became the only national park that serves as a memorial to all of America's prisoners of war throughout the history of our country. These are the men and women who served our country with the realization that the fate of becoming a POW is always a possibility during times of war. The Andersonville POW museum that exists today is truly a heart-wrenching example of the great sacrifice that these men and women have performed for their country.

Prior to 1998, three families living near the site on County Road 49 used an intersecting road known as 191 to access their homes. This was a dangerous road that was unpaved and had blind curves. In 1998, after the National Park Service was authorized to create the National Prisoners of War Museum on the grounds of Andersonville, the residents spoken of were allowed for safety purposes to use the new park entrance as a road courtesy of the Park Service. As a result of this use, the Park Service decided to leave the road open at night. It has since been determined, for obvious reasons, that leaving this entrance open during the night creates a security risk for the park.

This legislation would allow a nonprofit group called the Friends of Andersonville to donate all their purchased land to the park. The additional 20 acres would allow a new road to be built giving these residents safe access to their homes while allowing the main entrance to the park to be closed at night. The Macon County Commission fully supports this project, as does the Park Service and, obviously, the residents of the homes that are in need of access. There is no known opposition to the plan.

Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Dr. Christensen, I would like to add that last week, my entire staff, my Washington staff as well as my district staff, had an opportunity to visit the Andersonville National Prisoner of War Museum while we were having a staff retreat down in the Second District. To see this museum in its finished form, a project of which I am very proud to have been a part, was truly moving. From the architecture design to symbolize a POW camp, to the bronze statute of the POW cradling the precious water from the very same stream that provided hope to the Union prisoners of war 138 years ago, the site is simply captivating.

To see the look on my staffers' faces as we walked out into the main field where Union prisoners were kept so long ago, bordered by the manmade earthen barriers, was equally moving. We visited Andersonville on a very hot Georgia day. Our time out in the main prisoner area exposed to the elements was only temporary, but I could tell by the look on my staffers' faces that they were imagining being confined there and what it must have been like when it was, in fact, a prisoner of war camp.

Inside the museum, the displays have been designed to chronologically take the visitor through the history of the wars in which the United States has participated. The conditions experienced by American POWs in each different war are present at the museum and are presented. In some instances, actual shackles from foreign prisons have been installed. Among the truly moving exhibits are personal accounts of POW experiences. Hundreds of these have been videotaped and archived and will remain as an historical record that is virtually unmatched.

Mr. Chairman, am I to understand that that is a red light and that my time is expired?

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you. I would like to welcome also one of the witnesses, Mr. Langdon Sheffield, who will be on the third panel but who represents the Friends of Andersonville, which is a nonprofit group that supports the Andersonville museum, the memorial site, and I would certainly ask consideration for him and I appreciate the Committee's indulgence in allowing me to join you on the rostrum.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Bishop, and indeed, you are all very welcome to join us on the dias as we hear from other members regarding some other bills and then move on to our next panel. Again, thank you for your testimony.

Next, I want to introduce Congressman Jimmy Duncan of Tennessee to speak on H.R. 5318. Jimmy, welcome to your Committee.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. DUNCAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for holding this hearing today. The legislation I have introduced, which you just mentioned, involves a small land exchange in Colorado and Utah between a private property owner and the Bureau of Land Management. The reason that we have to do this through legislation is that the Federal Land and Policy Management Act, FLPMA, does not provide for cross-State exchanges and this property sits right on the State line. The property my constituent will be getting is in Utah. The property he is giving up is in Colorado, and he has a home right on the State line. I have introduced this, as I said, because this private property owner happens to be one of my constituents in Tennessee.

This exchange is in the public interest for several reasons. One, the BLM will obtain property that will provide the public access to other BLM property that the public does not currently have access to without crossing private property.

Secondly, my constituent has agreed to convey a conservation easement on the property that he will obtain to the Utah Division of Wildlife for the purposes of improving wildlife management in this area.

Thirdly, my constituent is obtaining basically a rugged mountaintop area in Utah and giving up a portion of a beautiful valley in Colorado that has some water on it, and apparently, in his opinion, at any rate, will appraise for a greater value than the property that he is obtaining.

The Utah Division of Wildlife supports this bill and it has agreed to accept the offer of this conservation easement. The Colorado Division of Wildlife supports the transfer. The legislation is supported by the Moffat County Commission, and this is the county that will obtain more public land. There are grazing rights on the BLM land that my constituent has met with the permit holders and they also support this bill. And I am pleased that Congressman Scott McInnis and Congressman Chris Cannon have signed onto this bill as original cosponsors. These are the two members whose districts contain the land involved in this transfer.

Finally, we have included provisions in the bill to ensure that this is an exchange of equal value, perhaps even weighted more toward the government. Once the property has been appraised, any difference in value can be made up in either land or through cash payments.

Just this morning, we have received a letter from the Southern Utah Wilderness Coalition—a phone call from the Southern Utah Wilderness Coalition, so you have environmental groups, you have the government, you have just about everybody who has taken a look at this supporting this. The BLM has not been able to analyze it fully as of yet, so they cannot come out and endorse it because they have had other exchanges that are bigger that they have had to spend time and money on, but I know that my constituent has been talking to the BLM for almost a year now and I think that anyone who looks at this in any detail is going to see that this is a good thing for the government, as well as my constituent.

So I appreciate your holding this hearing and for allowing me to make this statement at this time. Thank you very much.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Jim.

The third bill that we are here to be considering is H.R. 3747, introduced by our Committee colleague Jay Inslee of Washington State. Jay, I see you in the back there. If you would like to come up and give us your testimony, we would greatly appreciate it.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JAY INSLEE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

Mr. INSLEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. I appreciate an opportunity to talk about a pretty exciting bill for my neck of the woods and, I think, for the country. Let me preface my comments that this bill, when I was thinking about it, is sort of evidence of the fact that we have the greatest country that the world has ever known because when I was thinking about this bill, it made me realize that we are a country that learns from its history and learns from its mistakes and we improve as a result of that. And this bill to establish the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study Act, would, in fact, help Americans learn from its history and help our continued march of progress on freedom and civil liberty.

As you know, March 30, 1942, 227 people from Bainbridge Island, Washington, as a result of an Executive Order signed by the President of the United States, were marched at gunpoint by the U.S. Army to the Eagledale Ferry Dock at the end of Taylor Avenue in Bainbridge Island, Washington, where they were shipped to camps where they were kept in captivity with absolutely no legal redress or cause individually to themselves presenting any threat to the United States of America.

And it is that event that we seek to memorialize and to begin that process with this study act. At the site, with this, one of the greatest violations of civil liberties in American history took place, and we do so for a couple of reasons. One, we do it out of pride in America, that we are a country that does not hide from our failures. We do not hide from misjudgments. We do not hide from instances where we have succumbed to fear, as we did in 1942. and the reason we do not is because we realize that if we know about what happened in our history, hopefully, we learn from it. And certainly following September 11, we understand fear and we understand the difficulties in working through the thick of the civil liberties and securities interests. I am happy that we have not followed what happened in 1942 since September 11, by and large.

But we would seek to memorialize for the entire country the very beginning of this sad chapter in American history because we are proud of this country and we are proud of the fact that we want to share the lessons of the past so we do not repeat them.

Secondly, this memorial is a tribute to the individuals involved, and I know quite a number of these individuals involved, many of whom still live on Bainbridge Island. We had a very, very successful and viable Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island, and happily, still do. There is a lot of courage and success in talking about the individuals who are involved in this sad tale, and the reason is that these folks came back and remained patriotic,

good, solid, American citizens who are dedicated to their country, where many of their sons and daughters served for their country during World War II and came back and were welcomed in the arms of their neighbors on Bainbridge Island.

And it is a tale of their individual courage, as well. It is not just a monument to what America needs to think about at the times it is in fear and crisis, but it is an individual monument to themselves, as well.

And in part, it is also a monument to some individuals who supported those people. Bainbridge Island has a real interesting history. One of the reason this started on Bainbridge Island, this was the very first internment in America, and one of the reasons that was given is it was close to Fort Warden, which is a radio listening post, and we actually dedicated a part of Bainbridge Island to that radio listening post where we actually intercepted the Japanese radio transmission on December 7.

Two weeks ago when I was there dedicating that park, I talked to a fellow who said that he had a day's liberty so that he could go down and work at Fort Warden and so that he could go down and protect the washing machine and pickup truck of one of the families that was interned. We have some happy and courageous individual stories that we should celebrate as well as have a position as close to the population center. This is the only place that is close to real Americans, where they live. It is a short ferry ride from downtown Seattle.

We need on the West Coast of the United States a national monument, a national warhead to a site where people have access to, where they can tell their story for their children of what happens when we succumb to fear. This is a perfect spot for doing it. I hope that the Committee will pass this unanimously as quickly as possible.

I stand for questions. Thank you very much.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Inslee, and again, please feel free to join us on the dias for the discussion by the next two panels.

Mr. INSLEE. Thank you very much.

Mr. RADANOVICH. You are very welcome.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Next up is H.R. 282, introduced by Steve LaTourette, which would authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to establish a memorial that is in the District of Columbia. Steve is managing a bill on the floor and will not be here to testify. If he can make it at a later date, we will give him the opportunity, but that completes our first panel, so that what we will do is just move on to panel two, which consists of Mr. John Parsons, Associate Regional Director of the National Capital Region of the National Park Service, and Mr. Jim Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Gentlemen, welcome. You are here to speak on all four bills. Mr. Parsons, if you would want to begin on behalf of the National Park Service, we would appreciate that, and if you could keep your comments under 5 minutes, that would be even more appreciated.

STATEMENT OF JOHN PARSONS, ASSOCIATE REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR LANDS, RESOURCES, AND PLANNING, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. PARSONS. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, and others. I will be testifying on all three bills and try to do this in 5 minutes.

Let me start with H.R. 282, which is the bill introduced by Mr. LaTourette to authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to erect a memorial here in the District of Columbia or its environs to soldiers who have lost their lives during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, or covert operation.

The Department commends the idea of establishing such a memorial, which is particularly timely in light of the approach of the 1-year anniversary of September 11. Lives lost by members of our armed services in events that are not formally declared wars are very much in the minds of people today. However, we recommend that the Committee and sponsor work with the Department of Defense to develop an appropriate amendment that would authorize such a memorial to be established on military land rather than park land.

The National Capital Memorial Commission, which is responsible for advising Congress on legislation authorizing memorials within the District of Columbia or its environs under the Commemorative Works Act of 1986 considered the proposal contained in H.R. 282 in April of last year. Section 3(b) of the Commemorative Works Act provides that a military commemorative work may only be authorized on park land to commemorate a war or a similar major military conflict or to commemorate a branch of the United States armed services. The Commission, therefore, advised the most appropriate placement for this memorial would be on military property and the Department concurs with the Commission in that regard.

For that reason, we recommend that H.R. 282 be amended to authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance to be established on military property and to eliminate the bill's references to the Commemorative Works Act, which applies only to land in the nation's capital under our jurisdiction under the General Services Administration. We also recommend the bill's title be amended to use the same term for those who would be honored that is used in the text of the bill, that is, they refer to soldiers in one location and members of the armed services in the other. We feel that should be clarified.

The administration would be pleased to work with the Committee and Representative LaTourette, as we have in the past, to address our technical concerns.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parsons on H.R. 282 follows:]

Statement of John Parsons, Associate Regional Director for Lands, Resources, and Planning, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior on H.R. 282

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 282, a bill sponsored by Representative LaTourette to authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to soldiers who have lost their lives during

peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, or covert operations.

The Department commends the idea of establishing such a memorial, which is particularly timely in light of the approach of the one-year anniversary of September 11. Lives lost by members of our Armed Services in events that are not formally declared wars are very much on the minds of all Americans these days. However, we recommend that the committee and sponsor work with the Department of Defense to develop an appropriate amendment that would authorize such a memorial to be established on military land rather than park land.

The National Capital Memorial Commission, which is responsible for advising Congress on legislation authorizing memorials within the District of Columbia and its environs under the Commemorative Works Act of 1986, considered the proposal contained in H.R. 282 in April, 2001. Section 3(b) of the Commemorative Works Act provides that a military commemorative work may only be authorized on park land to commemorate a war or similar major military conflict or to commemorate a branch of the Armed Services. The Commission therefore advised that the most appropriate placement for this memorial would be on a military property. The Department concurs with the Commission about this matter.

For that reason, we recommend that H.R. 282 be amended to authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance to be established on military property and to eliminate the bill's references to the Commemorative Works Act, which applies only to land in the Nation's Capital under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and the General Services Administration. We also recommend that the bill's title be amended to use the same term for those who would be honored that is used in the text of the bill. The Administration would be pleased to work with the committee and Representative LaTourette to address our technical concerns.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks. I will be happy to answer any questions you or the other committee members have.

Mr. PARSONS. We move then to the next bill, which is H.R. 3747, a bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to conduct a study of the site we have just heard described by Mr. Bishop known as Eagledale Ferry Dock on Bainbridge Island in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

Mr. RADANOVICH. That was Mr. Inslee, I think. Did you mention somebody else?

Mr. PARSONS. I am sorry. Of course, it was. Thank you very much.

The Department does not oppose this bill. Presently, there are 34 similar studies pending which have been authorized by Congress which we expect to transmit forward those back to the Congress by the end of this year.

To meet the President's initiative to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog in the National Park Service, we must continue to focus our resources on caring for existing areas. Thus, we have concerns about adding new funding requirements for new park units, national trails, wild and scenic rivers, or heritage areas at the same time we are trying to reduce our maintenance backlog. As such, we would identify all acquisition, one-time and operational costs of the proposed site as part of this study. At this time, none of these costs are known.

Because of their proximity to Fort Warden, a key Pacific theater listening post, the Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island were the first group to be interned under the Civilian Exclusion Order Number 1. On March 30, 1942, 6 days after the order was initiated, 227 men, women, and children were forcibly removed from their homes, boarded the ferry at Eagledale, bound for Manzanar and Minidoka relocation centers. Members of an exceptionally integrated community on the small island, their intern-

ment was strongly protested by the local newspaper editor and many members of the community. Powerful historic photographs record the passage of the internees as they were marched down Taylor Avenue to the ferry dock. Many of the internees returned to their Bainbridge Island home after the war to rebuild their lives. Survivors and their children and grandchildren, together with the larger Bainbridge community, are today committed to creating an enduring memorial to honor the internees and tell the story of the internment.

The National Park Service manages Manzanar National Historic Site and the Minidoka Internment National Monument, to which many of these internees were taken. We have recently begun developing a general management plan for Minidoka Internment National Monument, which was established in 2001. This plan will consider the relationships of sites such as Eagledale Ferry Dock to the Minidoka Internment National Monument. The National Park Service is also working with citizens' groups and the city of Bainbridge Island to document the significance of the Eagledale Ferry Dock site as it relates to the story of the internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II.

The National Park Service is sponsoring National Historic Landmark theme studies related to the history of Japanese Americans and to the home front during World War II. Both studies should provide significant information on the history of the Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, including those who settled on Bainbridge Island.

That concludes my testimony on that matter.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parsons on H.R. 3747 follows:]

Statement of John Parsons, Associate Regional Director for Lands, Resources, and Planning, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior on H.R. 3747

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department's views on H.R. 3747, a bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry dock at Taylor Avenue in the state of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

The Department does not oppose this bill. Presently, there are 34 studies pending, of which we expect to transmit 4 to Congress by the end of 2002. We have also testified this Congress on 15 proposals that would authorize studies of new sites. To meet the President's Initiative to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog, we must continue to focus our resources on caring for existing areas in the National Park System. Thus, we have concerns about adding new funding requirements for new park units, national trails, wild and scenic rivers or heritage areas at the same time that we are trying to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. As such, the Department will identify all acquisition, one time and operational costs of the proposed site. At this time, those costs are unknown.

Because of their proximity to Fort Warden, a key Pacific theater listening post, the Japanese-Americans from Bainbridge Island were the first group to be interned under Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1. On March 30, 1942 only six days after the order was issued, 227 men, women, and children were forcibly removed from their homes, boarded the ferry at Eagledale, bound for Manzanar, and later Minidoka Relocation Centers. Members of an exceptionally integrated community on the small island, their internment was strongly protested by the local newspaper editor and many members of the community; powerful historic photographs record the passage of the internees as they were marched down Taylor Avenue to the ferry dock. Many of the internees returned to their Bainbridge Island home after the war to rebuild their lives. Survivors and their children and grandchildren, together with the larger Bainbridge community, are today committed to creating an enduring memorial to honor the internees and tell the story of internment.

The National Park Service has begun developing a General Management Plan for the Minidoka Internment National Monument established in 2001. Inasmuch as the Eagledale Ferry dock was used as the embarkation point for Japanese and Japanese-Americans forced to move to internment camps, the General Management Plan will consider the relationship of sites such as the Eagledale Ferry Dock to the Minidoka Internment National Monument. The National Park Service has also been working with citizen groups and the City of Bainbridge Island to document the significance of the Eagledale Ferry Dock site as it relates to the story of the internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II.

At the national level, the National Park Service is sponsoring National Historic Landmark theme studies related to the history of Japanese Americans and to the home front during World War II. Both studies should provide significant information on the history of the Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, including those who settled on Bainbridge Island. In addition, we serve as the stewards of two of the camps to which the Bainbridge internees were sent—Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument.

This concludes my testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss this issue and I would be willing to answer any questions you may have on this issue.

Mr. PARSONS. Now we will move to Mr. Bishop's proposal. This bill, of course, would authorize the increase in acreage ceiling of the Andersonville National Historic Site from 500 to 520 acres.

The Department enthusiastically supports H.R. 4692. The bill would facilitate the conclusion of the scenic and appropriately respectful approach to this historic park while enhancing the safety of our visitor and park neighbors. Inclusion of this land in the historic site would not entail additional expenses for the National Park Service because the management and operation of the land added to the boundary would not result in any additional facilities, operating costs, or staffing.

The story of Andersonville National Historic Site revolves around Camp Sumter, the largest prisoner of war camp in the Civil War. The camp held 45,000 Union prisoners, of which 12,920 died of starvation or disease. The park's 1970 enabling legislation requires the park to share the larger story of the Civil War POWs held in Northern and Southern camps along with all POWs in American history. The park also operates the only active national cemetery in Georgia.

In 1998, during dedication ceremonies for the National Prisoner of War Museum, a new park entrance road was opened. In 2001, the Friends of Andersonville acquired a 20-acre parcel of land contiguous to that entrance road with the specific intent of assisting the park in the creation of a more visually appealing and appropriate approach into the park. However, the Friends have been prevented from donating the land to the National Park Service as they wish to do because the park's land base is held at 496 acres and it has nearly reached, of course, the 500-acre limitation. So H.R. 4692 would increase the allowable size of the park to 520 acres, thereby enabling the Park Service to accept this generous donation.

The Friends of Andersonville started locally in 1985. It has become a valued partner in the management of Andersonville National Historic Site, and membership from throughout the country includes descendants of prisoners of Andersonville, as well as former POWs from several of America's recent conflicts. This Friends group is active with local youth groups, participates in edu-

cational outreach programs, and is integral to the management of the National Prisoner of War Museum.

The park's general management plan and land protection plan recognize the need for a safer and statelier entrance to the park. Until recently, County Road 191, used by three land owners to access their residences, bisected the park entrance road in a manner that created a safety hazard for visitors and park neighbors. Macon County has corrected this safety issue by closing the county road and developing an improved alternative access for these three residences to Georgia Highway 49. The completion of the county's actions, coupled with this acquisition, sets the stage for establishing a landscaped entrance to the prisonsite, the museum, and the cemetery that is in keeping with the reverential and historical nature of the site.

Providing for the Park Service management of the additional 20 acres will also allow for improved security at the park. Repositioning the park entrance road gate to this location will enhance the ability of the park to prevent vandalism and inappropriate use of the park and national cemetery lands during the night.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I stand ready to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Parsons.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parsons on H.R. 4692 follows:]

Statement of John Parsons, Associate Regional Director for Lands, Resources, and Planning, National Capital Region, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior on H.R. 4692

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of the Interior's views on H.R. 4692. This bill would authorize an increase in the acreage ceiling of the Andersonville National Historic Site from 500 to 520 acres, thus allowing the National Park Service to accept the donation of a twenty-acre parcel of land contiguous to the Historic Site.

The Department supports H.R. 4692. The acquisition would allow the National Park Service to create a scenic and appropriate approach to this historic park, while enhancing the safety of our visitors and park neighbors. The inclusion of this land into the Historic Site would not entail additional expenses for the National Park Service because the management and operation of the land added to the boundary would not result in any additional facilities, increased operating costs, or additional staffing.

The story of Andersonville National Historic Site revolves around Camp Sumter, the largest Prisoner of War camp in the Civil War. The camp held 45,000 Union prisoners, of which 12,920 died from starvation or disease. The park's 1970 enabling legislation requires the park to share the larger story of Civil War POWs held in northern and southern camps, along with all POWs in American history. The park also operates the only active national cemetery in Georgia.

In 1998, during dedication ceremonies for the National Prisoner of War Museum, which is included within the park, a new park entrance road was opened. In 2001, the Friends of Andersonville acquired a 20-acre parcel of land contiguous to the entrance road, with the specific intent of assisting the park in creating a more visually appealing and appropriate approach into Andersonville National Historic Site.

However, the Friends have been prevented from donating the land to the National Park Service, as they wish to do, because the park's land base, at 496 acres, has nearly reached its maximum authorized size of 500 acres. H.R. 4692 would increase the allowable size of the park to 520 acres, thereby enabling the National Park Service to accept this donation.

The Friends of Andersonville, started locally in 1985, has become a valued partner in the management of Andersonville National Historic Site. Their membership, from throughout this country, includes descendants of prisoners of Andersonville as well as former POWs from several of America's recent conflicts. This Friends group is active with local youth groups, participates in educational outreach programs and is integral to the management of the National Prisoner of War Museum.

The park's General Management Plan and Land Protection Plan recognize the need for a safer and statelier entrance to the park. Until recently, County Road 191, used by three land owners to access their residences, bisected the park entrance road in a manner that created a safety hazard for visitors and park neighbors. Macon County has corrected this safety issue by closing the county road and developing an improved alternative access for these three residences to Georgia Highway 49. The completion of the County's actions, coupled with this acquisition, sets the stage for establishing a landscaped entrance to the prison site, the museum, and the cemetery that is in keeping with the reverential and historical nature of the site.

Providing for National Park Service management of the additional 20 acres will also allow for improved security at the park. Repositioning the park entrance road gate will enhance the ability of the park to prevent vandalism and inappropriate use of the park and national cemetery lands during the night.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions you or other members of the subcommittee may have.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Hughes, welcome to the Committee, and if you want to begin your testimony on H.R. 5318, we would appreciate it.

STATEMENT OF JIM HUGHES, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear here today to discuss H.R. 5318, a bill to provide for the exchange of certain private property in Colorado and certain Federal property in Utah.

The Bureau of Land Management has some concerns about the exchange, which I will briefly discuss. Based on these discussions, the Department of Interior does not support the legislation at this time. I will summarize my written remarks that we have submitted for the record.

H.R. 5318 provides for an exchange of approximately 2,048 acres of private property in Colorado and approximately 3,888 acres of Federal property in Utah and in Colorado. The bill requires an appraisal to be done of the properties, that any difference in the value of the properties be equalized, and that a conservation easement to the State of Utah be placed on the Federal lands to be exchanged under the bill.

The private land has not been identified as necessary or desirable for Federal acquisition in the existing BLM land use management plan for the area. The land abuts the BLM's Diamond Breaks Wilderness Study Area, WSA, but it does not exhibit wilderness characteristics nor would its acquisition by the Federal Government significantly improve access to the Diamond Breaks WSA. Other private lands would continue to block access routes to public lands in the general area, we believe at this time.

There are other elements that should be considered by Congress in directing the BLM to implement this exchange. First, there have been no assessments to determine whether hazardous materials or noxious weed infestations might exist on the property. Such review would help avoid potential liability for the public.

Second, the private lands encompass several small reservoirs. Acquiring these might obligate the government to conduct inspections and, if necessary, to bring dams into compliance with dam safety regulations.

Third, there are some old buildings on the private land that could potentially create a liability for the Federal Government and might need to be removed prior to conveyance.

Fourth, an inventory of archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources should be conducted and boundary surveys will need to be completed in order to determine the accuracy of the boundaries with other adjacent private lands.

The Federal land consists of two parcels located within a large consolidated block of public lands located to the northwest of the Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah. The land has not been identified for transfer from Federal ownership in the BLM land use management plan for this area. The BLM manages these lands currently for multiple-use resources that include grazing and outdoor recreation. Four-wheel-drive trails cross these public lands and provide access to the mountaintop for hunting and general outdoor recreation. The area is considered crucial summer range for deer and elk, as well as habitat for sage grouse. Finally, the public lands include archaeological and paleontological sites.

The bill requires immediate conveyance without limitation of the public land involved in the exchange. This would not apparently be conditioned on whether or not the land owner can convey acceptable title to the United States, nor does the legislation make provisions for title insurance to protect against defects in the title. These are important elements to protect the public interest in any land exchange.

No provision is made for sharing any of the costs, other than appraisal costs, associated with this exchange, which should include compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, cultural resource assessments, hazardous material clearances, and administrative and title transfer costs. The legislation would impose a disproportionate share of the costs for implementing this exchange on the Federal taxpayer.

Finally, it is important to note that conservation easements can represent a significant portion of the property's appraised value. The proposed legislation requires the transfer of a conservation easement as part of the land exchange, but does not specify whether the conservation easement must be considered in establishing the appraised value of the public land. Typically, the conveyance of such a conservation easement is a condition precedent to completion of the exchange, rather than being included as a reversion requirement as is currently provided by the bill.

H.R. 5318 presents a number of issues that would need to be worked out before the Department could view this exchange to be in the public interest and offer support for it. The Department is prepared to work with the Committee and the bill's sponsor in a cooperative manner to determine if we can reach this point. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you or other members of the Subcommittee may have.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Hughes.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hughes follows:]

**Statement of Jim Hughes, Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management,
U.S. Department of the Interior**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear here today to discuss H.R. 5318, a bill "to provide for an exchange of cer-

tain private property in Colorado and certain Federal property in Utah.” The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has some concerns about the exchange, which are discussed more fully below. Based upon those concerns the Department does not support the legislation at this time.

Overview

H.R. 5318 provides for an exchange of approximately 2,048 acres of private property in Colorado and approximately 3,888 acres of Federal property in Utah and in Colorado. The bill requires appraisals of both the Federal and private lands sought to be exchanged, and provides the appraisal costs be shared equally between the private property owner and the Federal Government. H.R. 5318 also requires that any difference in the value of the properties to be exchanged be equalized through a monetary payment or a reduction in the amount of land conveyed. Finally, the bill mandates the conveyance of a conservation easement to the State of Utah on the Federal lands to be exchanged within two years of the date of conveyance in order to protect the cultural and natural resources located on the land to be transferred under the bill.

Private Land to be Exchanged

The private lands proposed for exchange represent an aggregation of five parcels which originated as homestead lands that were settled in the 1920s and 1930s. This land has not been evaluated for its livestock grazing, habitat or recreation potential and it has not been identified as necessary or desirable for Federal acquisition in the existing BLM land use management plan for the area. The land abuts the BLM’s Diamond Breaks Wilderness Study Area (WSA), but it does not exhibit wilderness characteristics nor would its acquisition by the Federal Government significantly improve physical or legal access to the Diamond Breaks WSA because other private lands would continue to block access routes to public lands in the general area.

There are other elements that should be considered by Congress in directing the BLM to implement such an exchange. First, there have been no assessments to determine whether hazardous materials or noxious weed infestations might exist on the property. Such review would help us to avoid potential liability for the public. Second, the private lands encompass the Miles Reservoir and other small reservoirs. Acquiring these will obligate the government to conduct inspections and if necessary, to bring such dams into compliance with dam safety regulations. This can be a significant expense. Third, existing improvements on the private land (such as old buildings and fences) may create liability for the Federal Government and might need to be removed prior to conveyance. Fourth, an inventory of archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources should be conducted and boundary surveys will need to be completed in order to determine the location and accuracy of the boundaries with other adjacent private lands.

Federal Land to be Exchanged

The Federal land identified in H.R. 5318 consists of two parcels located within a large, consolidated block of public lands located to the northwest of the Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah. The land has not been identified for transfer from Federal ownership in the BLM land use management plan for this area. The BLM manages these lands for multiple resource uses that include grazing and outdoor recreation. They are within the Ruple Cabin Grazing Allotment permitted to the Uintah Basin Grazing Association, and we understand that the Uintah Basin Grazing Association has entered into a grazing lease with the land exchange proponent. Four-wheel drive trails also cross these public lands and provide access to the mountain top for hunting and general outdoor recreation. The area is considered crucial summer range for deer and elk as well as habitat for sage grouse. Finally, the public lands do include archaeological and paleontological sites, one of which is called the Hatch Cove Site.

Other Issues

The bill requires immediate conveyance, without limitation, of the public land involved in the exchange, if the owners of the private land convey title to the private land to the United States. This would not apparently be conditioned on whether or not the landowner can convey acceptable title to the United States, nor does the legislation make provision for title insurance to protect against defects in the title. These are important elements to protect the public interest.

Additionally, the bill requires that appraisal costs be shared equally between the government and the private landowner. No provision is made, however, for sharing any of the other costs associated with this land exchange, which should include compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), cultural resource as-

assessments, hazardous material clearances, and administrative and title transfer costs. As written, the legislation would impose a disproportionate share of the costs for implementing this exchange on the Federal taxpayers, with no demonstrated proportionate benefits.

Finally, it is important to note that conservation easements can represent a significant portion of a property's appraised value. The proposed legislation requires the transfer of a conservation easement as part of the land exchange, but it does not specify whether the conservation easement must be considered in establishing the appraised value of the public land. Typically, the conveyances of a conservation easement are a condition precedent to completion of the exchange, rather than being included as a reversionary requirement, as is currently provided by the bill. To be properly considered, the conservation easement must be executed, recorded, and placed in escrow before titles are transferred in the land exchange.

Conclusion

As stated above, H.R. 5318 presents a number of issues that would need to be worked out before the Department could view this exchange to be in the public interest and offer support for it. The Department is prepared to work with the Committee and the bill's sponsor in a cooperative manner to determine if we can reach that point.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you or the other members of the Subcommittee may have.

[An attachment to Mr. Hughes' statement follows:]

Mr. RADANOVICH. I now recognize the ranking member, Mrs. Christensen, for any opening statements or any questions.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for arriving a bit late. I would like to welcome my colleagues here this morning and the other members of the panel from the Department of Interior.

The first measure, H.R. 282, which authorizes a private organization, the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation, to establish a memorial on Federal land to honor members of the armed forces of the United States who have lost their lives during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, or covert operations, would be funded privately, as I understand.

I certainly share Representative LaTourette's desire to honor the commitment and sacrifice of soldiers lost in such peacekeeping or humanitarian efforts. However, as you know, Mr. Chairman, the issues surrounding the addition of new memorials on land in and around Washington are complicated and so I support the National Park Service position that it is better placed on military property and we look forward to working with you on that.

Our second bill, H.R. 3747, introduced by our colleague on the Resources Committee, Jay Inslee, would provide for a special resource study of the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Bainbridge Island in Washington State. It is our hope that the study provided by this bill would help in the interpretation and appropriate remembrance of the social injustice and hardships that were inflicted upon numerous Japanese Americans during World War II and we are pleased to support that bill, as well.

Our third bill, sponsored by my good friend and colleague Sanford Bishop, is quite straightforward in that it simply expands the authorized size of the Andersonville National Historic Site by 20 acres. Once enacted, this increase would allow the local Friends group to donate property they recently acquired to the National Park Service so that it could be added to this site. As we heard in Congressman Bishop's testimony, there is no controversy, no opposition regarding this proposal and so we are pleased to support that, as well.

Our final bill, which was introduced by Representative Duncan, our colleague on the Committee, provides for a land exchange in Colorado and Utah. It is our understanding that this new bill is a successor to H.R. 4996 that Representative Duncan introduced in June. I share many of the questions associated with this land exchange proposal and I look forward to hearing other testimony on some of those issues, such as the valuation, the resources involved, the current and proposed uses, and the apparent waiver of many of the normal procedures found in law for accessing land exchanges.

I do not have any specific questions at this time, Mr. Chairman, so I will yield back the balance.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mrs. Christensen.

I now recognize the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Duncan.

Mr. DUNCAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me tell you that, first of all, I think that most of the concerns that the BLM has raised about this legislation are things that can easily be addressed and worked out, because every group that has looked at this, and the only ones that have looked at it have been the environmental and government groups because there are no development proposals, there are no business groups involved, everyone who has looked at it has come out in favor of it.

I have many things that I can say, but I will be very brief. The Director of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources says, in part, in his letter, the proposed easement would preclude development and would facilitate range improvements beneficial to several species of wildlife, i.e., big game, sage grass, et cetera. This exchange would open opportunities for our agency and Mr. Rogers to work cooperatively on habitat projects on his private lands in Utah and would improve public access to BLM lands in Colorado.

Then the Director of the Division of Wildlife in Colorado has written this exchange. It would benefit sportsmen in Colorado by opening up thousands of acres of Federal land that in the past was blocked to public access. In addition, the private land in Utah would have a conservation easement placed on the property to protect habitat in perpetuity.

Have you seen those letters, Mr. Hughes?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes, we have. The two from the two States? Yes, sir.

Mr. DUNCAN. So I think that when everybody looks at this, I just hope that we do not delay this thing indefinitely since this is a smaller exchange and not a huge one in the overall picture because I do think it is justified. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Bishop, did you have any questions of the panel?

Mr. BISHOP. No, I did not.

Mr. RADANOVICH. OK, great. Any other questions of this panel? If not, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Hughes, thank you for being here and that completes your testimony.

I would like to introduce Mr. Steve LaTourette, our colleague, regarding H.R. 282, a bill that would authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to soldiers who have lost their lives during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, and covert operations.

Mr. LaTourette, thanks for being available to the Committee and you are certainly welcome to begin your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF HON. STEVE LaTOURETTE, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. LaTOURETTE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and the other members of the Subcommittee for making time for this piece of legislation. I know that the Subcommittee has a lot of important work to do, but I did want to, first of all, ask unanimous consent that my entire statement appear in your record.

Mr. RADANOVICH. There being no objection, so ordered.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you. I will be joined today on this legislation by Ms. Tracey Ash, who will speak specifically to the foundation that has been established under 501(c)(3) permission for the construction, hopefully, of the Pyramid of Remembrance. I wanted to come by this morning and just talk a little personally about why I feel committed to this project.

When I was first sworn in in the 104th Congress, I was approached by a group of high school students at Riverside High School and they were in an arts concept class. During the course of that class, they had seen what now most of America has seen if they watched the movie "Black Hawk Down." They saw the horrifying site of an American serviceman being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu. They began looking around to determine where a person who died in an undeclared war would be remembered and honored in our nation's capital, and they, like I, after they came to see me, were surprised that there was no such thing.

Each and every year, people die in training accidents, men and women who have put on the uniform of the United States armed forces. Every year, it seems that the United States is engaged in some peacekeeping operation in Somalia or in Bosnia and now in Afghanistan, the war on terrorism. All are undeclared wars and all of the casualties in those wars will have no memorial separate and apart from any other memorial in Washington, D.C.

The wonderful thing about this proposal, not only is it appropriate, is that it is being led by Generation X, that generation of people that are not supposed to care about much of anything. And as I indicated, I first introduced this legislation in 1995 and have every Congress since then. It passed the 106th Congress under suspension, thanks to the work of the Committee at the time. But the students obviously in the last 8 years have graduated from high school. They are now in college. Some have graduated from college. They continue to come back and back and back in support of this project.

So if for no other reason than that, I am committed to making sure that this legislation passes and that they have the opportunity to have the foundation authorized and they can begin raising money for planning, construction, and let us get this thing done.

I know that in conversations that my staff has had with the Subcommittee staff, there are some concerns about the ability of this foundation, comprised of high school students, college students, business leaders, and community leaders, to get the job done in terms of raising the money. I think when you hear from Ms. Ash, you are going to find that this is as dedicated a group as you will find anywhere in the country and I have absolute faith that they will do it.

We have submitted to you, I think, articles that have appeared in the American Legion magazines and we have already gotten the eye of some national organizations. We have letters of support that we have sent to you from former Secretary of Defense Cohen, former Chief of Staff to the Army Chiefs of Staff Shelton, and former President Bush 41. They all thought it was a good idea. I do, too. I hope you do, too, and I hope you will help us move this legislation and I yield back my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Steve.

[The prepared statement of Mr. LaTourette follows:]

Statement of Hon. Steven C. LaTourette, a Representative in Congress from the State of Oklahoma

Mr. Chairman, when I first came to Congress in 1995, a group of students from Riverside High School in Painesville, OH, asked to meet with me and presented an idea for a military memorial in our nation's capital to honor the men and women of our Armed Forces who've died in training exercises, peacekeeping missions, humanitarian efforts and terrorist attacks. The students vowed to honor this sacrifice with a memorial called the "Pyramid of Remembrance.

While I was immediately convinced of the worthiness of the students' proposal, in all honesty I feared these students had stumbled onto a great idea that was already taken. Surely, I thought, there must be a memorial in Washington to honor those who die in peacekeeping accidents, training exercises, humanitarian efforts and terrorist attacks. I was wrong.

No such memorial exists. One should. Today, we have an opportunity to make this worthy military memorial one step closer to reality.

H.R. 282 will authorize a foundation to create the Pyramid of Remembrance. The memorial will be built on Department of Defense land here in the Washington area, and without the use of taxpayer funds. It is important to note, Mr. Chairman, that no one has suggested this memorial be placed on the Mall, and that is not under consideration. Instead, the Pyramid of Remembrance will be erected on DoD land. Fort McNair is one location that's been suggested, but site selection is many steps down the road.

The Pyramid of Remembrance has attracted some high-level endorsements—from former Secretary of Defense William Cohen, Gen. Hugh Shelton, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and former President Bush.

Mr. Chairman, our nation has been reeling since the terrorist attacks of September 11th, and here in Washington we are especially mindful of the loss of life at the Pentagon. In the last Congress, we mourned the loss of life of 17 sailors who were killed when a bomb ripped a 40-by-40 foot hole in the hull of the great USS Cole in the Yemeni port of Aden. Nearly 40 other sailors were injured in that terrorist attack, including a young man from Lorain County in my home state of Ohio.

Today, there is no memorial in Washington to specifically honor these men and women of courage, largely because their heroism and sacrifice occurred in a time other than a declared conflict. Their sacrifice doesn't fall into one tidy category, but it is just as worthy of those who died fighting in our greatest wars. What's more, the sacrifice of the men and women of the USS Cole and the Pentagon surely reflects the changing role of our Armed Forces as we enter this new century and a host of new challenges, including terrorism directed specifically at the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, the idea for the Pyramid of Remembrance originated in a classroom in Painesville, OH, and was sparked by the sight of a U.S. soldier being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu, Somalia. That horrible image was seared into our nation's consciousness, and it spurred discussion of other worthy sacrifice that is regrettably overlooked. The National Capital Memorial Commission has already heard about our proposal for the Pyramid of Remembrance, and made it quite clear that they believe it will fill a void in our nation's military memorials.

Not only will the Pyramid of Remembrance honor those who died in terrorist attacks on the Pentagon and the USS Cole, but also those who lost their lives in Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo and Panama; during the bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut; during the failed rescue attempt of American hostages in Iran; and in the far too many deadly training accidents that occur on land, in air and at sea so our forces can be ready for combat.

Mr. Chairman, September 11th has caused Americans to pause and ponder the true cost of our freedom. In all corners of the world, members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard lay their lives on the line every single day so our freedom remains secure. That has never been more true than in our current War on Terror.

Such heroism, courage and dedication to our country is to be commended, and deserves permanent recognition here in Washington. The Pyramid of Remembrance will be an enduring memorial spawned by the youth of America and pledged to all other generations as well. It will honor those who died defending our country in our nation's earliest days and for centuries to come. It will provide great comfort to the loved ones of those whose courageous sacrifice often fades from the public's memory after memorial services conclude and "Taps" has been played.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the students of Riverside High School for coming up with this wonderful idea, and for not giving up on their dream. I also thank the fine folks at STERIS Corp. and Lubrizol Corp. who have devoted their time to this worthy cause and the establishment of the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation. I hope you will join me in supporting this worthy legislation, and am happy to address any questions you might have.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Any questions? Again, thank you, Mr. LaTourette. If you want to join us on the dais to speak to the next panel, you are very welcome to.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Thank you very much.

Mr. RADANOVICH. With that, I will introduce our next panel, which consists of Ms. Tracey Ash, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation, Mentor, Ohio; the Honorable Darlene Kordonowy, the Mayor of Bainbridge Island, Washington; Mr. Clarence Moriwaki, who is the Chair of the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee from Bainbridge Island, Washington; and Mr. Langdon Sheffield, President of the Friends of Andersonville, Americus, Georgia.

We have got four bills here to talk about and I hope that everybody will stay within the 5-minute limit. Otherwise, you will hear from me when it goes red.

Before we begin, though, I want to recognize the gentleman from Utah, Mr. Cannon, to speak briefly on H.R. 5318, the land transfer bill.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHRIS CANNON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for being late. We had a markup in Judiciary that we just finished and I needed to be there to vote.

First of all, let me say that I am excited to see that one of Mr. Duncan's constituents has realized how beautiful parts of my district are, and if he knows any others who would like to exchange Federal lands for lands in Utah, we would be happy to work with them on that issue.

The reason I cosponsored H.R. 5318 is because I believe it would be significantly beneficial to all the parties involved. It has the support of the Uintah Basin Grazing Association, the Utah Division of Wildlife, Moffat County, and others. With over 64 percent of Utah's land being owned by the Federal Government, I think it is a good thing when the amount of Federal land in the State of Utah is reduced and this bill does that. It also means revenues from private lands and taxes for the county of Daggett in Utah.

I realize that there are some concerns and BLM has raised some good points and there are some people out West who also have some concerns. I can guarantee you that we will work with these concerned parties and resolve all these concerns before the bill proceeds further.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cannon follows:]

**Statement of the Hon. Chris Cannon, a Representative in Congress from
the State of Utah**

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

First of all, let me say that I am excited to see that one of Mr. Duncan's constituents has realized how beautiful parts of my district and state are. If he knows of any others that would like to exchange federal lands in Utah for some private lands, please, let me know.

The reason I cosponsored H.R. 5318 is because I believe it will be beneficial to all parties involved.

It has the support of the Uintah Basin Grazing Association, the Utah Division of Wildlife, Moffat County, and others.

With over 64% of Utah's land being owned by the federal government, I think it's a good thing when the amount of federal land in the state of Utah is reduced. This bill does that.

I realize there may be some concerns. The BLM has raised some good points in their testimony and some people out West also have some concerns.

I can guarantee you that we will work with these parties and resolve all of these concerns before the bill proceeds further.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Cannon.

With that, we will begin with the testimonies of each. I am going to move from my left to right. Ms. Ash, welcome to the Committee and if you would begin your testimony, that would be great.

**STATEMENT OF TRACEY ASH, SECRETARY-TREASURER,
PYRAMID OF REMEMBRANCE FOUNDATION, MENTOR, OHIO**

Ms. ASH. Good morning. Good morning and thank you, Mr. Chairman and Committee. This morning, I was flying into Washington and I looked down upon your beautiful city and I saw from the sky the monuments and the landmarks that dot your landscape and I felt proud. I reflected upon this view and knew that I was in a special place, that I was looking at the heart and soul and power of the United States.

But in this single snapshot, I knew this was a place that lets everyone from every nation know that we are serious about sustaining the rights of democracy. We show that we honor and appreciate those people who fought to protect this right, and it is important that we remember.

What we have come here to realize since September 11 is that when life is good, we take a lot for granted. We took for granted the policemen and the firemen and our military personnel who have chosen a career that puts their lives in inherent danger on a daily basis. They chose this job to protect our country, our freedoms, our rights, and our citizens. They do such a good job that for us, life is good. But the catch is, we soon forget.

This monument should be built here so everyone will remember and know that we honor and appreciate every man and woman who protects our rights and the rights of others. We are here before you this morning to tell you that our Committee, that we are committed to this effort, that we have put the foundation in place to see that the Pyramid of Remembrance is built. We have secured our 501(c)(3) nonprofit status. We have put together a team of business leaders to take this to a national effort. We have the support of nationally recognized New York Stock Exchange corporations with more to follow. And we are doing the due diligence to learn and know the best way to proceed.

We are committed to the military, their families, our veterans, and the youth who conceived this idea to see that this monument is built and built properly. Once this bill is passed, we are prepared to hit the ground running.

Chairman, Committee, I ask you, what is it that you need to know from us to help you make your decision and what can you tell us that we need to know to understand so that we can proceed? Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Ms. Ash.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Ash follows:]

Statement of Tracey Ash, Trustee, Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation

I appreciate the opportunity to testify in support of HR 282. My name is Tracey Ash and I am a trustee with the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation. Our organization seeks to establish a national memorial to honor members of our armed forces who have lost their lives during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training accidents, terrorist attacks or covert operations.

I want to speak of our resolve and ability to raise the funds and lead this project to a successful completion.

The idea to honor military personnel killed during undeclared wars was first conceived in 1993 by Riverside High School students in Painesville Township, Ohio during the Somalian conflict in Mogadishu. The photo that appeared on our televisions and newspapers of Staff Sgt. William Cleveland being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu has forever been galvanized in their minds and consciousness. The event that most Americans have seen re-enacted in the recent movie, "BlackHawk Down" was the catalyst for these students to recognize the need for a monument honoring these forgotten soldiers and all military persons who have died in the line of duty. Events of the ensuing decade, including the bombing of the USS Cole and the tragedy of September 11 underscore the importance of their vision. Weekly we read in our papers of soldiers killed in military accidents. As one student remarked, "just because soldiers are killed during peacekeeping missions and training accidents doesn't mean they shouldn't be remembered with a memorial—their sacrifices are the same as those who perished in WWII and Vietnam." What we have learned and must recognize is that our military personnel have chosen a career that is filled with inherent danger and that their lives are at risk everyday in order to allow us, as Americans the freedoms we enjoy today. We must "Remember" those who have died protecting them.

The National Capital Memorial Commission has said the Pyramid of Remembrance would fill a void in our nation's military monuments. The idea has received endorsements from former President George Bush, former Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen and General Henry Shelton, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We have attached copies of their letters for your review.

We are dedicated to building this memorial because it is the right thing to do.

An undertaking of this scope will require a coordinated, nation-wide campaign. We have researched the efforts and chronology of other groups who are pursuing national monuments. These include the WWII Memorial on the Mall, the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial on the Tidal Basin and the Air Force Memorial at the Navy Annex site overlooking the Pentagon. We are factoring their experiences into our plans. There is a challenging and complex road ahead of us.

Our organizational capabilities, board governance and fund-raising strategies are being developed in anticipation of legislation being passed by Congress in 2002. When President Bush signs Congressman LaTourette's bill into law, support will escalate rapidly across the country. We are positioning ourselves to "hit the ground running" when this occurs.

The Foundation achieved 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status earlier this year. A strategic plan was created using input from business professionals, community leaders, educators, students, veterans and other stakeholders. It includes our mission, values and objectives. Partnerships among businesses, civic organizations, government officials and community leaders at the local and national level will make this memorial a reality.

Management expertise has been secured from local and national organizations. Our Board of Advisors and Trustees are leaders in the community. They are professionals in business, legal, finance and marketing. They include educators and students. Some serve on the boards of other foundations and non-profit organizations.

Our goal is to broaden our leadership base as the project moves forward to the national level.

Support for this memorial continues to expand well beyond the classroom walls where it began. It has grown locally to include our chamber of commerce and other community - based organizations. They have helped us take important first steps in this journey across America. It is now becoming a national undertaking. This is compelling testimony to the power of perseverance and collaboration—how a community can help a small group of civic-minded students make a lasting difference for an admirable cause.

Even at this early stage - without a bill being passed, executives from two national corporations with global operations are serving on our Board of Trustees. The Lubrizol Corporation and the STERIS Corporation are both listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Their headquarters are in Lake County, Ohio—close to where Riverside High School is located. One of those executives, David Enzerra, Lubrizol General Manager has joined me today to help answer questions. We have letters of support from the Chief Executive Officers of both of these organizations. They advocate the type of corporate involvement in community projects we need to be successful.

This enthusiasm is being extrapolated to the national level. We are confident as word of this project spreads, additional support, expertise and infrastructure will be secured to raise the funds to construct this memorial. We have contacted the offices of Senator DeWine and Senator Voinovich in this regard. Both indicate strong interest in sponsoring a companion bill to expedite passage in the Senate. We look forward to working with the appropriate committees in the Senate as we are doing in the House.

Once the bill is signed into law our fund-raising, site selection and monument design activities can proceed in earnest.

Regarding site selection and design - we will work responsively with the appropriate Federal agencies such as the National Park Service and the National Capital Memorial Commission. We intend to comply fully with the Commemorative Works Act.

Regarding financing - we will incorporate the best practices others have used to build memorials. We will seek endorsements from nationally known and respected individuals and organizations. These include military personnel, veterans groups and celebrities. We will utilize professional fund-raising expertise and proven strategies such as tiered giving from national corporations, foundations, individuals and stakeholders. Students across America will be involved because of the unique educational aspects of this endeavor.

In summary, please be assured the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation is prepared to take full responsibility for managing this project and raising the required funds once legislation is passed. We appreciate any advice and assistance you can provide. You can be confident supporting HR 282 knowing that our Foundation has both the passion and the wherewithal to turn the dream of our students into a reality for America.

Mr. RADANOVICH. We are going to allow everybody to testify before we open up the panel for questions.

Next, we will begin with Mr. Langdon Sheffield. Welcome to the Committee, Mr. Sheffield. The buzzers mean we do have votes coming up. It allows us some time. If you could stay within your 5-minute limit, we will hear from perhaps you and Mr. Moriwaki and then we will have to break briefly for a vote, so feel free to begin.

STATEMENT OF LANGDON SHEFFIELD, PRESIDENT, FRIENDS OF ANDERSONVILLE, AMERICUS, GEORGIA

Mr. SHEFFIELD. Very good. Mr. Chairman and members of the House National Parks Committee, it is indeed an honor to represent the Friends of Andersonville and offer testimony today on behalf of H.R. 4692.

This is not my first trip to Washington to ask for Congressional support regarding the Andersonville National Historic Site. In the 1960's, I came to Washington with a number of individuals, including our local State Senator, Jimmy Carter, to ask Congress to pass

legislation that would create the Andersonville National Historic Site. Part of this has just been a national cemetery, very active with that, but not attentive at all to tourism, which we are so interested in now.

Our delegation met with Senators Russell and Talmedge and Secretary of the Interior Udall. That bill was passed and now that legislation designated the Andersonville to be the memorial for all prisoners of war in American history.

My second trip to Washington on behalf of Andersonville was in the mid-1990's. I then asked for Congressional support to build a visitors' center and a museum to honor all prisoners of war in American history that would tell their story to this and future generations.

My organization, the Friends of Andersonville, along with the American Ex-Prisoners of War, raised a substantial share of the construction funds for that museum. The Friends of Andersonville is made up of 210 members across the country. The museum was opened in 1998 and Senator John McCain of Arizona came and dedicated this wonderful facility. Since that time, over a million visitors have come to this powerful place to learn its remarkable story.

In 1996, our organization, under the leadership of my good friend Carl Runge, created an endowment fund that would support in perpetuity the Andersonville National Historic Site and the National Prisoner of War Museum. We call this fund the Andersonville Trust. Since 1996, we have raised over \$800,000 in the coffers of this fund. We have conservatively invested these funds, using only the interest and not the corpus to benefit the park.

Shortly after the National Prisoner of War Museum opened, the National Park Service approached the Friends of Andersonville for help on a specific issue. A county road bisected the new park's entrance, presenting a security and safety value that was unacceptable. The only way this problem could be solved would be by acquiring a parcel of land that would allow the road to be rerouted, thus providing access to Georgia Highway 49 for the residents living near the park's boundary. The Friends of Andersonville purchased 20 acres of land for \$50,000 from the land owner. This was a lengthy and complex process.

The Friends have owned the land for approximately 1 year. Through the Macon County Board of Commissioners, the Friends requested that the county road be rerouted so that it would not bisect the park entrance road. This was accomplished less than a month ago. Also, we asked Boy Scouts to help landscape this new land so that it would match with other adjacent park land. Through a local Eagle Scout project, 100 trees were planted, which were all designated by former prisoners of war.

Mr. Chairman, the Friends of Andersonville and the people of Sumter and Macon County, Georgia, are extremely proud of our relationship with the National Park Service at Andersonville National Historic Site. Also, we are proud of the wonderful story that is told on how captive Americans serving our nation's military have persevered for the sake of freedom despite the most horrible conditions and circumstances. For this reason, our organization continues to support the efforts of the National Park Service and urges

the speedy passage of the legislation to allow the Friends of Andersonville to donate this land to the government for the purpose of the National Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, again, I thank you for the opportunity to speak and to represent our organization in sharing our unwavering support for Congressman Bishop's important legislation.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Sheffield.
[The prepared statement of Mr. Sheffield follows:]

Statement of Lang Sheffield, President, Friends of Andersonville

Mr. Chairman and members of the House of National Parks Subcommittee ".It is indeed an honor to represent the Friends of Andersonville and offer testimony today on behalf of House Bill 4692. This is not my first trip to Washington to ask for congressional support regarding the Andersonville National Historic Site. In the 1960s, I came to Washington with a number of other distinguished individuals including our local State Senator, Jimmy Carter, to ask for Congress to pass legislation that would create the Andersonville National Historic Site. We met with Senators Russell and Talmadge along with Secretary of the Interior Udall to press for the site's inclusion in the National Park Service. That bill was passed and that legislation designated Andersonville to be the memorial for all prisoners of war in American history. My second trip to Washington on behalf of Andersonville was in the mid 1990s. I then asked for congressional support to build a Visitor Center and Museum to honor all prisoners of war in American history that would tell their story to this and future generations. My organization, the Friends of Andersonville along with the American Ex-Prisoners of War, raised a substantial share of the construction funds for that museum. The Friends of Andersonville is made up of 210 members across the country. The museum was opened in 1998 and Senator John McCain of Arizona came and dedicated this wonderful facility. Since that time, over a million visitors have come to this powerful place to learn its remarkable story. In 1996, our organization under the leadership of my good friend, Carl Runge, created an endowment fund that would support in perpetuity Andersonville National Historic Site and the National Prisoner of War Museum. We called this fund the Andersonville Trust. Since 1996, we have raised over \$800,000 in the corpus of this fund. We have conservatively invested those funds and used only the interest and not the corpus in benefiting the park. Shortly after the National Prisoner of War Museum opened, the National Park Service approached the Friends of Andersonville for help on a specific issue. A county road bisected the new park's entrance road presenting a security and safety issue that was unacceptable. The only way that this problem could be solved would be through acquiring a parcel of land that would allow the road to be re-routed; thus, providing access to Georgia Highway 49 for the residents living near the park's boundary. The Friends of Andersonville purchased 20-acres of land for \$50,000 from the landowner. This was a lengthy and complex process. The Friends have owned the land for approximately one-year. Through the Macon County Board of Commissioners, the Friends requested that the county road be re-routed so that it would not bisect the park entrance road. This was accomplished less than a month ago. Also, we asked area Boy Scouts to help landscape this new land so that it would match with other adjacent park land. Through a local Eagle Scout project, 100 trees were planted all of which were donated by former-POWs.

Mr. Chairman, the Friends of Andersonville and the people of Sumter and Macon County, Georgia are extremely proud of our relationship with the National Park Service at Andersonville National Historic Site. Also, we are proud of the wonderful story that is told of how captive Americans serving in our nations military have persevered for the sake of freedom despite the most horrible conditions and circumstances. For this reason, our organization continues to support the efforts of the National Park Service and urge the speedy passage of this legislation to allow the Friends of Andersonville to donate this land to the government for the purposes of the National Park Service.

Mr. Chairman...Again, I thank you for the opportunity to speak and to represent our organization in sharing our unwavering support for Congressman Bishop's important legislation. Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Moriwaki, if you would like to begin your testimony and keep it as brief as possible, you will allow us 5 min-

utes to get over and make our vote, so if you would like to begin, that would be great.

**STATEMENT OF CLARENCE MORIWAKI, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND
WWII NIKKEI INTERNMENT AND EXCLUSION MEMORIAL
COMMITTEE,**

Mr. MORIWAKI. If you would like, I could continue after your vote.

Mr. RADANOVICH. It is better to do it now, if you could.

Mr. MORIWAKI. Certainly.

Mr. RADANOVICH. That would be great.

Mr. MORIWAKI. Thank you, Chairman Radanovich and Ranking Member Christensen and other members of the Committee. American history always remembers, and rightfully so, the first places, and the mere mention of those places, you already know what that moment in history is, like Kitty Hawk or Plymouth Rock. We believe that Eagledale Ferry Landing at Taylor Avenue on Bainbridge Island, Washington, is definitely one of those first places.

It is the very first place where the first Japanese Americans were forcibly removed from their homes and taken to concentration camps with only 6 days' notice to take care of their belongings. They had friends on the island that would do that, but most places did not. Most people lost a lot of things. And they were the first people that went to Manzanar concentration camp.

The beauty about what happens on Bainbridge Island, should this become a national memorial, is we already have those national monuments at Manzanar and Minidoka where the Bainbridge Island people went to, but they are, by design, in far remote locations. The government wanted them far away and it is a hard place for people to learn about this period in our nation's history.

Bainbridge Island, as Jay Inslee will probably tell you, is this beautiful place six miles just west of Seattle. It is a 30-minute ferry ride and it is going to be in the reach of a lot more people to learn about this period in our country's history.

The important thing that we should remember is that this was a huge violation of constitutional rights that the 14th Amendment and these citizens were denied all their privileges. One-third of the Bainbridge Island people were already going to serve in the U.S. military, an irony, since they were taken away to concentration camps and they were given weapons to fight for this country.

Clearly, the historical significance of this site is beyond recognition. I have distributed a packet to you that contains background material, including a study that I think will help the Park Service do this study in record time. This is probably one of the most documented moments in our nation's history. We have also done preliminary work to try to get National Landmark status and that work is within your packet and we hope you will have a chance to look at that.

What we also have, March 30, 1942, with the 60th anniversary of that event, we have commemorative tags that are in that packet. This is marked to remember the tags that the people were forced to wear. They were the tags that were exactly like the luggage tags. They were only allowed to take what they could carry or wear, and some layered up in clothing because they were not know-

ing where they were going or how long they would be there and if they would ever even come back. These tags, everybody wore at that ceremony. There were 500 people who came on that Easter Saturday.

I just want to share two things that happened there. We had—probably the most moving ceremony was the reading of all 272 names of the people who were forced to leave. As the Mayor will testify and Jay Inslee and others who were there, it was pretty quiet, and the names started being read and these crows started to caw, you know, caw, caw. As the list got longer and longer, they got louder and louder to where my friends in the back of the road could not even hear the last final names. Then at the end of the last name, and I was emceeding this event, I said, oh, gosh, we are going to have a moment of silence. These damn birds had better shut up. The last name was read, there was one caw, and complete silence and we had 30 seconds of silence and I came up and thanked the crowd and you could see all the birds fly away.

What was odd was I did not know this, but a Native American friend of mine came up afterwards and said, you know, he was in tears, and a lot of people were, and he said, “Do you understand what happened at that moment?” I said, well, these birds came and they were making too much noise and I was hoping they would shut up. And he said, “No. In our Native American culture, the shamens say that crows and ravens and blackbirds are the spirits of your ancestors and that apparently your ancestors came back, because of those 272 names, only about 50 of them remain,” and that is my final point.

For far too often, our society makes monuments and memorials to honor or to represent the events and people way long after they have gone. It has been 60 years, and as you can figure by your math, the youngest of those people are old. The sooner we have this to memorialize in their memory and to honor and to recognize and cherish the friends and the community and welcome them home, the more appropriate this memorial will mean to all of us. Thank you very much.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Moriwaki, very good testimony. I appreciate your contribution here.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moriwaki follows:]

Statement of Clarence Moriwaki, Chair, Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee

On March 30, 1942, American history was made in Washington state when 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them U.S. citizens - were escorted by armed U.S. Army soldiers and solemnly walked down Taylor Avenue to the old Eagledale ferry landing.

With only six days notice and only allowed to bring what they could carry or wear, they boarded the ferry Kehloken and said goodbye to Bainbridge Island, starting on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate.

They were the first of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans to be forcibly removed from their homes on the West Coast and experience three years of unconstitutional imprisonment.

Not all were imprisoned. Some were unjustly arrested, some moved away and others served in the U.S. military, but all were forbidden to remain.

Their only crime—being Nikkei, persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, has been working to establish a memorial

that will honor the people and families who experienced this tragic moment in American history tell a lasting story for future generations.

We have entitled this proposed memorial Nidoto Nai Yoni (Knee-doe-toe Nigh Yoe-knee), or "Let it not happen again."

Currently there are national monuments at the Minidoka and Manzanar concentration camps in the distant deserts of Idaho and California. While these two sites can clearly tell the story of a time in our nation's history when constitutional rights were ignored, these camps by design were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible.

That's not the case here. Bainbridge Island is a short and pleasant ferry ride just six miles west of Seattle in Puget Sound, and this important story can be told at the Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial within easy reach of many more people.

Indeed, for those discovering or wanting to learn about this period in our nation's history, since the first steps away from freedom began at the old Eagledale ferry landing, the Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial is the literal and symbolic starting point for the existing national monuments at Minidoka and Manzanar.

Our vision is non-controversial and has received statewide, bipartisan support including the governor and unanimous resolutions from the state legislature, county commissioners and city council, and it is the top legislative issue for the National Japanese American Citizens League.

Clearly, the historic significance of the site is beyond question. History always recognizes "first places" and the mere mention of them tells the story—Kitty Hawk, Plymouth Rock—and we are confident that a study by the Department of the Interior would clearly show that Bainbridge Island's Eagledale Ferry landing is one of those important first places in American history.

We believe the study could be done in record time. Most—if not all—of information that the Department of the Interior will need is already well documented and readily available. Indeed, a comprehensive study of the site was completed a few years ago by a team of University of Washington researchers as part of an effort to designate the site as a National Landmark. However, since little of the original site integrity remains today it would likely not qualify for landmark status.

Our committee has also developed some dream conceptual designs of what we hope this national memorial could someday be, with the help of nationally recognized architect and fellow Bainbridge Island resident John Paul Jones,

A final point. Far too often, society creates monuments and memorials long after the people who experienced that moment in history are no longer with us to be honored.

We have a unique opportunity on Bainbridge Island to create a national memorial that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and to inspire all Americans to safeguard constitutional rights for all by embracing the spirit of our proposed memorial, Nidoto Nai Yoni, or "Let it not happen again"

Mr. RADANOVICH. Ms. Kordonowy, we will hear from you when we get back. We have two votes, and we will be in recess until then.

[Recess.]

Mr. RADANOVICH. We are back in session. I want to thank you for indulging us while we get our votes out of the way.

I want to introduce the Honorable Darlene Kordonowy, who is the Mayor of Bainbridge Island in Washington. Darlene, welcome to the Committee and you may begin your testimony.

STATEMENT OF DARLENE KORDONOWY, MAYOR, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASHINGTON

Ms. KORDONOWY. Thank you, Chair Radanovich and all the rest of the council members. I will take just a few minutes to add to Mr. Moriwaki's testimony.

Particularly, I want to emphasize that this is a non-controversial subject back in the State of Washington, and at least around the Seattle and the Kitsap County area, where I am from. The Kitsap County commissioners have unanimously resolved to support this

effort. The City Council of Bainbridge Island has resolved to do the same. The State legislature unanimously passed a resolution in support of the effort that we are undertaking, and Governor Locke was at a memorial service on March 30 of this year.

We have been working at this since about 1995, looking at the 55-acre site where the Wyckoff creosote plant was, and where the Japanese American Memorial site will be. We are concerned that the area could go into development at some point in time if we do not take action quickly. Your support of H.R. 3747 will be the first step of a study that would allow us to examine the opportunities that we have to look at the Japanese American Memorial, which is about 14 acres. The remainder of the site is of significance, as well, since it is a Superfund site. We believe the entire acreage of 55 acres has for us the significance of both the historical and cultural interest as well as environmental interest.

So we look forward to your support for the study and the people of Bainbridge Island want to convey to you that we are willing to do our part to limit the amount of tax dollars that would be required to both maintain this site and to raise funds to help purchase the site, if necessary. But again, the study is the first step. Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. You are very welcome. Thank you very much. [The prepared statement of Ms. Kordonowy follows:]

**Statement of Darlene Kordonowy, Mayor, City of Bainbridge Island,
Washington State**

The City of Bainbridge Island strongly supports H. R. 3747, the study by the National Park Service of the Eagledale Ferry Dock for a national memorial. The City has been actively working with the WW II Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee to create a national memorial at the Eagledale Ferry Dock site.

The events that occurred there 60 years ago are part of the American story of the 1942 Exclusion Order that affected thousands of people. It is a story of social injustice, dealing with our fragile constitutional rights. An American story that needs to be told. And it should be told through interpretation and in context of the historical events of the time.

Sixty years ago we were a country at war, and because Bainbridge Island had two military installations and was an island easily contained, our community was selected as the first to be affected by the Exclusion Order. While most people throughout America applauded the government's action, most of the Bainbridge community was opposed. These were our neighbors and friends being excluded. None were more visibly opposed than the late Walt and Milly Woodward, publishers of the Bainbridge Review newspaper. This small newspaper was the first and only paper on the West Coast that opposed the internment and bravely urged its readers to do likewise. Throughout the war, the Woodwards continued to maintain contact with those interned, reporting events and activities of the camp in the Island paper.

After the war and the release from the internment camps, more than half of the Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island came back home. Our community welcomed them, primarily because of the continued and vocal support of the Woodwards.

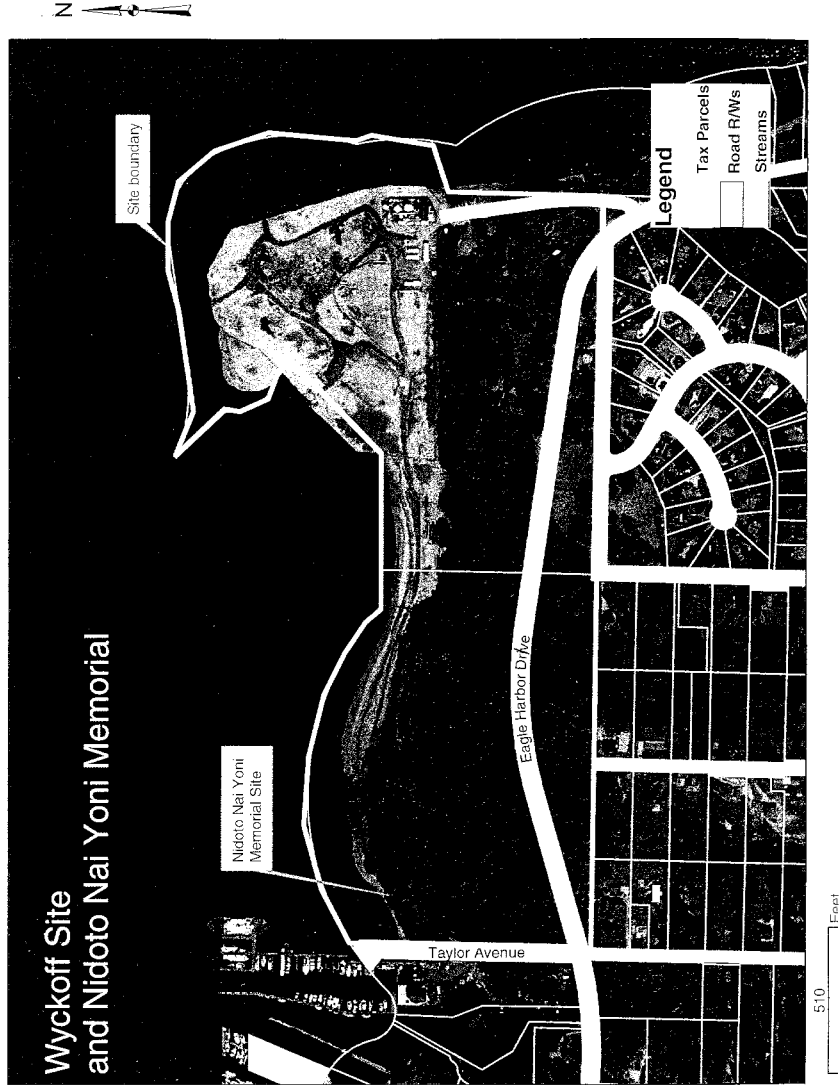
The Eagledale Ferry Dock is gone now, but the remnants of the pilings are still visible, located in Eagle Harbor, across from Winslow. The proposed memorial site is at the western end of a 55-acre Superfund site, that for more than 80 years was the home of one of the West Coast's most productive creosote wood treatment plants. Currently under clean up, the Wyckoff Superfund site is linked both geographically and historically to the old Eagledale Ferry landing.

Our community is working toward establishing both these sites, the Eagledale Ferry Dock and the Wyckoff Superfund site, as a place for education, interpretation and healing. One area as a memorial, restoring human dignity; and the other as a park, restoring nature. Both sites are linked, telling stories of our national history and recognizing mistakes of our past actions.

The story that Walt and Milly Woodward kept alive on their newspaper pages needs to be told to every generation. I am confident that a study of Eagledale Ferry landing by the National Park Service will clearly establish the importance of this little piece of Bainbridge Island, not just as the place where we first said good-bye to our neighbors, but as the beginning of the American story of the 1942 Exclusion Order.

The proposed memorial has strong support, receiving statewide endorsement, including Governor Locke, the Washington State legislature, Kitsap County Commissioners, and the Bainbridge Island City Council. Thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of my community in support of this National Parks study for the Eagledale Ferry Dock.

[Attachments to Mayor Kordonowy's statement follow:]



Mr. RADANOVICH. I do not have anybody to recognize for questions.

[Laughter.]

Mr. RADANOVICH. I am kind of at a loss here, so hang on just a second. I want to make sure I get a question out of each one of you.

These are going to be questions for the record. Ms. Ash, can you tell me, has the foundation developed a financial and management plan for this memorial that you want to place in D.C. and what kind of money is raised, because there was a question of being able to raise money, and how do you expect to raise money for the design and construction of the memorial?

Ms. ASH. Mr. Chairman, we received our 501(c)(3) nonprofit status earlier this year, in March. We were waiting to get that before we could start to raise significant dollars. We have put together a management team that can start to develop our financial plan, our business plan, and we anticipate using best practices that we have seen from other monuments that have been built and learn from those and use corporate sponsorship, private funding, and other similar fundraising activities.

Mr. RADANOVICH. OK, thank you.

Mr. Sheffield, regarding Andersonville, has the local government been involved and supportive in the process of this effort?

Mr. SHEFFIELD. Yes, very much so. The State of Georgia, primarily through providing transportation facilities, widening of the highway, and the entranceway was paid for by the State of Georgia. Local government supplied help all along. Macon County has grade and based the access road for the people who live adjacent to our park, so they have been most helpful in that way. The other little towns around are helpful mainly in providing volunteers to work with the help of the park.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Sheffield.

For Mr. Moriwaki or Ms. Kordonowy, there was mention in the testimony regarding the Wyckoff Superfund site. What effect, if any, would this have on the development of the Eagledale Ferry Dock as a unit of the National Park System? For example, would there be any cost associated with the cleanup or potential cleanup of a site like that?

Mr. MORIWAKI. The 55-acre site, which is the south side of Eagle Harbor, almost all of it is clean. Only the point where the actual creosote operations took place. In the blue packets I passed around, there is an overlay map. The Eagledale Ferry Landing was on the very west end of the Wyckoff property. Actually, Taylor Road is a territorial road with a right-of-way which is not even part of the Wyckoff property. However, our envisioned plan needs an interpretive center, parking, and all of that, so it is part of the West end of the Wyckoff property, which is clean and has been clean for quite some time. None of the creosote operations took place on that very west end or upper end of the property.

Mr. RADANOVICH. All right, thank you.

Ms. KORDONOWY. May I add to that, sir?

Mr. RADANOVICH. Sure.

Ms. KORDONOWY. We received a letter in August, August 2nd of this year, from the Department of Ecology with the State saying

that once the cleanup occurs, the State will fulfill its obligations for any maintenance costs that might occur as a result of the cleanup.

Mr. RADANOVICH. OK, good. Can we get a copy of that letter for the record?

Ms. KORDONOWY. Certainly, we will be sure to get you a copy.

Mr. RADANOVICH. That will be supportive in your effort there.

Ms. KORDONOWY. Thank you.

[The letter from the Washington State Department of Ecology follows:]



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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August 2, 2002

The Honorable Darlene Kordonowy, Mayor
City of Bainbridge Island
280 Madison Avenue North
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1812.

RE: Proposed Wyckoff-Nikkei WWII Memorial Site

Dear Mayor Kordonowy:

I was recently briefed by Libby Hudson of your staff on the City of Bainbridge Island's proposal to turn the Wyckoff Superfund site into a public park. This briefing included a request that the Department of Ecology outline the state's obligations under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly referred to as Superfund.

Under CERCLA and its implementing regulation, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the State of Washington is required to pay for 10% of the remedial action costs and 100% of the operation and maintenance costs at sites in which parties responsible for the pollution are unable to pay for the cleanup. Such is the case at the Wyckoff site. The State of Washington fully intends to fulfill its statutory obligation at the Wyckoff site.

I support and wish you success in your efforts on the park. Should you or your staff need additional information, please feel free to contact me at (360) 407-7226.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Nord".

Tim Nord
Headquarters Section Manager
Toxics Cleanup Program

TN:cp

cc: Steve Thiele, AAG
Hanh Gold, EPA

Mr. RADANOVICH. Are there any other questions? Jay, do you have anything?

Mr. INSLEE. No.

Mr. RADANOVICH. OK, great. Thank you very much for coming to Washington to testify for your projects. We appreciate it very much.

With that, this hearing is closed. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 11:36 a.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

