

F-16 wing braces believing the fracture criterion was too strict for minor nicks. Coordinating with engineers at depot, they approved our ideas, saving \$19,000 and 780 man-hours on the spot. This is already having a major impact on repairing F-16s across the Air Force. We are now ordering all vehicle parts, directly cutting out the middleman and saving a projected \$28,000 this year. Our Base Service Store on Shaw has now been contracted out to LC Industries, expanding service, equipment, and including hazardous materials.

"We are leading the Air Force in reengineering our processes in Transportation and Supply by combining similar functions and eliminating others. We will cut about 30 positions equating to about \$1 million in annual personnel savings. To improve our processes, we are consolidating similar technologies into a Center of Technology concept. Consolidating maintenance, supply, and transportation processes will reduce the number of facilities used and relocate them closer to the customer on the flightline. In maintenance alone, we will reduce operating locations by five, decreasing supervisors' span of control, facility maintenance, and increasing productivity.

"All of the hard work, great ideas, and process improvements led to a number of awards. We won the ACC Supply Daedalian Award and placed second in the Air Force Oust behind Air Mobility Command's entry, Charles-town AFB. Transportation Squadron took command honors by winning the National Defense Transportation Award. The 78th Fighter Squadron won the ACC and Air Force maintenance effectiveness Award (Small Aircraft Category), while the Component Repair Squadron won the ACC Maintenance Effectiveness Award."

#### DEDICATION OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR MEMORIAL AT RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY

##### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make Members aware of an important event taking place in my district during the end of next year.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Society will host a convention on November 3-7, 1999 in Riverside, California. The convention will consist of two parts. The first will be an actual gathering of Medal of Honor recipients, their spouses, and other interested participants. The second will be a dedication of a memorial at Riverside National Cemetery, the second largest national cemetery next to Arlington, for all Medal of Honor recipients past and present.

Of the 3,417 Medals of Honor which have been presented since 1863, only 162 recipients are still with us. During the course of the convention, the members of the Society will hold a memorial service at Riverside National Cemetery. Attendees will commemorate and remember those who have died since the last convention. Shortly thereafter, dedication ceremonies for the newly-built Medal of Honor Memorial will take place.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the hard work of those planning the convention, as well

as those who are organizing the construction and dedication of the memorial site. They are at this moment trying to raise the necessary funding through private donations. Even for worthwhile projects such as the convention and memorial dedication, which all freedom loving Americans support, both organizing committees have decided to forego taxpayer funds. By this, I am truly impressed.

I am honored and proud to have the Riverside National Cemetery located in my district. Those who are interred come from every State of the Union. The Riverside National Cemetery is the most active cemetery in the system, averaging more than 29 burials per day. This rate will increase with the passage of time. When the cemetery is fully utilized, there will be approximately 1,400,000 honored dead interred at Riverside National Cemetery. It may soon dwarf Arlington National Cemetery and virtually every other cemetery in the national system.

Riverside National Cemetery, at present, is the final resting place for two Medal of Honor recipients—Staff Sgt. Ysmael Villegas, United States Army, awarded posthumously for actions in the Philippines, and Commander John Henry Balch, United States Navy, awarded for actions in France. Among the many other veterans buried at RNC is one of the last Buffalo Soldiers, Woody Strode. Mr. Strode was an African-American actor who performed in several western movies.

In my state of California, 102 individuals have been awarded the Medal of Honor. One was Lt. John Finn, USN (ret.) the most senior living recipient. He was decorated for his action of December 7, 1941. Just as noteworthy, he was already nearing retirement at that time. Another was Brigadier General John Doolittle who was decorated for his actions in leading what everyone believed would be a one-way trip in the raid on Tokyo barely six months after Pearl Harbor. Finally, there was Private First Class Sadao Munemori, United States Army. He was decorated posthumously for his actions as a member of the most decorated unit in World War II, the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team. With their cry of "Go For Broke," this unit was composed entirely of Nisei, or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry. They helped turn the tide against Germany in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, the Medal of Honor memorial will contain all 3,417 names. At present, there is no publicly accessible place in which all of the nation's Medal of Honor recipients are honored at one location. This will truly be a one-of-a-kind memorial.

For each Medal of Honor recipient, an Italian Cypress tree will be placed throughout Riverside National Cemetery. Within the immediate vicinity of the monument, 300 of these trees will be planted. These trees live in excess of 100 years, reach heights of over 100 feet, grow well in southern California, and require minimal maintenance. The monument itself will include a walled area which will surround a pool and a miniature waterfall.

An area has already been identified for the location of the memorial. It will not, in any way, interfere with the burial capabilities of the cemetery. It will be located in an easily accessible area for guests and visitors to the cemetery. Across time, it will draw this country's citizens to this national shrine to heroism and patriotism.

In closing, I wish to quote the mission of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society be-

cause I believe it best reflects what this convention and memorial is all about . . . "To serve our country in peace as we did in war . . . To inspire and stimulate our youth to become worthy citizens of our country . . . To foster and perpetuate Americanism."

I look forward to the Congressional Medal of Honor convention and to the dedication of the memorial. This is something that has long been overdue. We must honor those who were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for our great country.

#### MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY DISORDERS

##### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the issue of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity as it relates to both our civilian population and our Gulf War veterans. I continue the submission for the RECORD the latest "Recognition of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" newsletter which lists the U.S. federal, state and local government authorities, U.S. federal and state courts, U.S. workers' compensation boards, and independent organizations that have adopted policies, made statements, and/or published documents recognizing Multiple Chemical Sensitivity disorders for the benefit of my colleagues.

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT, MISSOURI, NEW MEXICO, NORTH CAROLINA AND WASHINGTON

In (independently) adopting resolutions declaring May 11-17 (July 13-17 in Washington) as MCS Awareness Week. In Washington, the governor issued a second proclamation after rescinding the first on the advice of his General Counsel, just 8 days after it was adopted with approval of the state toxicologist [1998, 7 pages including both Washington versions, R-178].

MARYLAND STATE LEGISLATURE

In Senate Joint Resolution No. 32 directing the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to carry out a study of Chemical Hypersensitivity Syndrome [1988, 3 pages, R-40]. The MDE commissioned a state-of-the-art review from Rebecca Bascom, M.D., entitled "Chemical Hypersensitivity Syndrome Study" [1989, 132 pages, R-41].

MASSACHUSETTS OPERATIONAL SERVICES DIVISION, ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCT PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

In its final bid document for the procurement of Environmentally Preferable Cleaning Products by state agencies for use in state facilities, which "will not replace the cleaning products already on contract; they will be offered as alternatives." The product specifications developed by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Office of Technical Assistance, include "desirable" (as distinct from "mandatory") criteria that products contain as few volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as possible and not contain any added dyes or fragrances. These are justified in Appendix N of the bid document on the grounds that "A lower VOC content . . . is especially important for sensitive individuals" and "The Commonwealth recognizes that many sensitive individuals prefer cleaning products without added dyes and fragrances." [1998, 30 page excerpt including Appendix N, R-181]

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES,  
DIVISION OF AGING

In a detailed response to a request from Dr. Grace Ziem for workplace accommodation of an employee with MCS, the agency agreed to (among other things): make changes in the work schedule; provide a private work area with floor to ceiling walls; provide multiple carbon-fiber air filtration machines; conduct staff education on MCS; adopt and post voluntary fragrance free policy governing all employees; request maintenance staff use cleaning products only from an approved list; and clean the carpet. [3 pages, 1 April 1996, plus 1 of follow-up, R-98]

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

In a comprehensive review of chemical sensitivity with recommendations for state action commissioned from Nicholas Ashford, Ph.D., J.D., and Claudia Miller, M.D., entitled "Chemical sensitivity: a report to the New Jersey Department of Health" [1989, 176 pages, R-45].

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,  
SCHOOL HEALTH UNIT

In a brochure on "Multiple Chemical Sensitivities" describing the illness and nine "steps schools can take to promote environmental safety." Also lists resource persons and materials [1997 (undated), 2 pages, R-139].

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES, STATE PARK & RECREATION DIVISION

In a letter from the director outlining steps the division is taking to reduce barriers to access for individuals with EI/MCS [10 January 1994, 1 page, R-46]. These include prohibiting smoking in restrooms, temporarily discontinuing the use of certain cleaning and disinfectant chemicals upon special request of EI/MCS individuals, and switching to least toxic/allergenic cleaning and pesticide products.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY HEALTH SYSTEMS DIVISION, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BUREAU

In an editorial from Barak Wolff, MHP, chief of the EMS Bureau, entitled "'Scared to Death' of Having to call 911" and an accompanying article by Dr. Ann McCampbell entitled "First . . . Do No Harm: The Challenge of Patients with Multiple Chemical Sensitivities," both published in the state's Focus on Emergency Medical Services newsletter [Vol. 15, No. 3, October 1996, 4 pages, R-117]. The editorial and article discuss the need for emergency service personnel to accommodate people with MCS and they make several specific recommendations for 911 operators, emergency responders and hospital staff.

NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CONCERNS OF THE HANDICAPPED

In sponsoring and financing a day-long "Town Hall Meeting on Multiple Chemical Sensitivities" on 24 June 1996 with the full support of the governor, despite his earlier veto of a legislative proposal for additional funding (see next entry). Described as "A public forum to discuss the problems faced by chemically sensitive New Mexicans and to propose state level solutions," this was the first state-wide effort to bring together a panel of representatives from state agencies to "hear from persons with MCS and other interested parties on the issues of Housing, Employment, Health Care, Pesticides, Schools, and Access to State Facilities and Services." [Brochure, program and detailed fragrance free policy, 24 June 1996, 3 pages, R-96]. Based on the testimony received at the Town Meeting, the Governor's Committee then issued a "Report to the Legislature on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity," including

a "Suggested Public Meeting Policy on Accessibility for Persons with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity [27 August 1996, 8 pages, R-104]. The report recommends six actions "be taken now," including funding the state Office of Epidemiology to study the prevalence of MCS within the general population"; directing all hospitals to "establish written protocols for providing barrier free environments for the use of persons with MCS admitted for any reason"; directing all ADA coordinators of public facilities in New Mexico to adopt public meeting policies "to allow attendance by persons affected by MCS"; creating an "MCS information and assistance" program within State government to "provide ADA coordinators, housing officials, hospitals and other decision makers with the most complete and up-to-date information on MCS as well as . . . providing individual assistance to affected persons via an "800" telephone number"; and "conducting a study of the housing needs of persons affected with MCS."

NEW MEXICO STATE LEGISLATURE

In a "Joint Memorial Requesting the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped to Study Issues Related to Multiple Chemical Sensitivities." The resolution specifies that the study focus on "issues of health care, insurance, public benefits and services, access to government, legal services and environmental regulation" [Senate Joint Memorial 10-House Memorial 6, Second Session, 1996, 3 pages, R-91]. A follow-up amendment to the General Appropriation Act of 1996 requesting \$50,000 in funding for this "Memorial" also was passed by the legislature (House Bill 2 on 15 February 1996) but then vetoed by the governor on 4 March 1996.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

In a \$100,000 grant given to the Mt. Sinai Occupational Health Clinic for MCS research, part of a larger annual grant to the clinic in 1993 [4 page excerpt, R-47]. The report, including a review of MCS cases seen at eight occupational clinics in New York State, originally was supposed to be completed in late 1994 but is now expected in 1997.

PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

In a decision (upheld on appeal to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania) finding that a landlord must make reasonable accommodation for a tenant who suffers from MCS, including giving tenant prior notification of painting and pest treatments (see Recognition of MCS by State Courts, below, for reference).

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

In its 1994 Washington State Public Health Report, which says "Several hundred Washington residents have reported a condition diagnosed by some physicians as Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" and goes on to discuss common MCS symptoms and sensitivities. [December 1993, 3 page excerpt, R-55].

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND LABOR & INDUSTRIES

In the joint "Final Inter-Agency Report on Chemically Related Illness" issued by the Secretary of the Department of Health and the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries, which acknowledges that "MCS has become a focus of increasing public health concern in Washington state and elsewhere," cites the 1987 Cullen definition, and says "Public agencies are increasingly recognizing a need to address the public health aspects of the MCS syndrome, without necessarily waiting for conclusive answers from scientific research" [June 1995, 5 page excerpt including table of contents, R-54].

WASHINGTON STATE CHEMICALLY RELATED ILLNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In its final report, in an appendix devoted to MCS, the committee says MCS is "characterized as a condition in which individuals experience symptoms following exposures at low levels to multiple chemical substances. It is a chronic condition that is reproducible with challenge, and which resolves when incitants are removed" [June 1995, 3 page excerpt, R-95]. The committee included representatives of state government, affected business and labor organizations, the medical community, and MCS patients. Its final report also is included as an appendix in the Washington State Final Inter-agency Report on Chemically Related Illness (see entry above).

WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON DISABILITY ISSUES AND EMPLOYMENT

In a booklet entitled "Reasonable Accommodation: A Guide for Employers, Businesses and Persons with Disabilities," signed by the governor and the commissioner of the State's Employment Security Department, which discusses MCS/EI in detail in a section on "Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Hidden Disabilities" [March 1992, 34 pages, R-53].

RECOGNITION OF MCS BY 14 U.S. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

BERKELEY (CA) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSION ON DISABILITY

In voting on 30 April 1996 to require a statement about "odor sensitivity" in all City-sponsored event and meeting notices, followed by a memo from the City Manager on 8 August 1996 urging "staff who attend meetings to assist the City in accommodating the needs of persons with sensitivities and to respect those needs in their own use of personal products," and finalized on 13 November 1996 with the adoption of detailed "Procedures to Implement Clean Air Practices for Meetings" for use by city and commission staff [6-page memo from Commission on Disability to the Mayor and City Council, 14 January 1996, R-111].

CHICAGO (IL) TRANSIT AUTHORITY

In its Paratransit Operations Newsletter, people with disabilities who use the Chicago Transit Authority's Special Services and Chicago Taxi Access Program are asked to "assist people with EI by practicing the following suggestions: Keep scented personal care products to a minimum; Never smoke in a Special Services vehicle and refrain from smoking near the vehicle; [and] If possible, please accommodate an EI person's request to sit by an open window in a Special Services vehicle if it doesn't inconvenience other customers who may be sensitive to hot or cold air." [6th edition, Winter 1995, 2 page excerpt, R-36].

CONTRA COSTA (CA) MEDICAL ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

In all public meeting announcements, which include the following notice: "Please help us accommodate individuals with EI/MCS and refrain from wearing scented products to this hearing" [1994, 1 page excerpt, R-37].

FAIRFAX COUNTY (VA) PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In a detailed 7-page report from the Director of the Office of Human Relations to Dr. Grace Ziem documenting the accommodations that the school system was willing to provide for a teacher with MCS, including changes in her school assignment and the elimination or control of a wide variety of aggravating exposures, from the art clay used in her classroom to custodial use of cleaning fluids, pesticides, carpets, air fresheners, paints, glues, adhesives & other remodeling materials. They even offered to

provide a special parking space to limit her exposure to vehicle exhaust. [26 April 1996, 7 pages, R-97]

## JEFFERSON CITY (MO) PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In an accommodation plan provided under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, adopted for a 6th grade student with MCS asthma and allergies, specifying that (a) "classmates will be solicited for cooperation in providing a scent-free environment," (b) student "will be allowed to self-limit activities that involve running or other strenuous exercise," and (c) if student misses more than two days in a row, "she can request after school help from her teachers to review missing work" [1996, 1 page, R-138]. List of reasonable accommodations upheld upon review in 1997 [15 August 1997, 1 page, R-153]. On 19 November 1997, the school basketball supervisor wrote the Central Missouri Officials Association asking coaches, players and officials to refrain from wearing perfumes and colognes to games at which this student would be playing [1 page, R-171]

## MINNEAPOLIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In a letter to the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority (see below) about the "expressed need for proper living conditions for people with Environmental Sensitivities" [1994, 2 pages, R-42]

## MINNEAPOLIS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

In awarding a \$6,500 grant from its Capacity Building Grant Program to Twin Cities HEAL to establish an office to better serve the needs of those seeking MCS-accessible housing in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metro Area [1993, 2 pages, R-43]

## MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

In letters to Twin Cities HEAL and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development expressing "an interest in working with HEAL to assist in the development of suitable housing for persons with chemical sensitivity disabilities" [1994, 3 pages, R-44].

NORTHWEST AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY  
(ISLAND, SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES, WA)

In a "Dear Resident" letter from Terry Nyman, Air Pollution Control Officer, to neighbors of "an individual with a disabling condition related to chemical sensitivities [who] has moved into your area. This individual is extremely sensitive to smoke and a health care provider has requested that we send you information about outdoor burning, heating with wood and the health impacts of breathing wood smoke." [21 September 1996, 1 page, R-105]. The letter notes that the NWAPA is empowered to enforce under the WA State Clean Air Act "to secure and maintain levels of air quality that protect human health and safety, including the most sensitive members of the population" (RCW 70.94.011, italics in the original) and says "We want you to be aware of this situation and ask that you read the enclosed literature to see if you can minimize potential smoke impacts caused by these activities."

## OAKLAND (CA) CITY COUNCIL

In the City's "Access Policy for People with Environmental Illness/Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" which requires city departments to "make reasonable efforts to accommodate persons with EI/MCS" in city programs, activities and services. [Administrative Instruction #138, 1995, 9 pages, R-48].

## SANTA FE (NM) CITY COUNCIL

In resolution E#1998-35 "Adopting a moratorium on the use of herbicides, rodenticides and insecticides on City of Santa Fe property until such time that an ordinance is adopted to regulate the use of such chemical pesticides." The resolution notes that exposure to pesticides "can cause very severe

symptoms and prolonged relapses in chemical or pesticide sensitive people, which the New Mexico Department of Health estimates to be seventeen percent of all New Mexicans" [27 May 1998, 4 pages, R-176].

## SAN FRANCISCO (CA) BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

In a resolution requesting citizens attending public meetings "to refrain from wearing perfume or other scented products to allow individuals with environmental illness and MCS to attend" [1993]. Although the formal resolution was subsequently rescinded under pressure from industry opponents, the following notice is still included in all published announcements of public meetings as required by Chapter 66 of the City's Sunshine Ordinance: "In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, MCS or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City to accommodate these individuals" [Section 66.15(d), as amended 2 August 1993, 2 pages, R-49].

## SANTA CLARA (CA) CITY COUNCIL

In the city's "Public Services Self-Evaluation/Transition Plan" (required by the Americans with Disabilities Act), which includes several provisions for accommodating individuals with "MCS, also known as environmental illness, resulting from acute or chronic chemical exposure" [1993, 6 pages, R-50]. The comprehensive plan requires "whenever possible, purchase and use of less toxic, hypoallergenic and non-fragrance materials"; reasonable accommodations for "employees and persons doing business with the City [who] may have this illness"; and the posting of notices at entrances to public buildings warning of "construction, remodeling or toxic cleaning activities." The City also includes a notice in all City Council agendas and other public program notices, stating that "Individuals with severe allergies, environmental illness, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should contact the City's DA office at (408) 984-3000 to discuss meeting accessibility. In order to allow participation by such individuals, please do not wear scented products to meetings at City facilities" as revised by the Santa Clara's ADA Committee [March 1994, 6 pages, R-51].

## SANTA CRUZ (CA) CITY COUNCIL

In a resolution of the City Council (#NS21,285) establishing a Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act). The comprehensive plan includes provisions requiring "smoke and fragrance-free environments for public meetings, the elimination of chemical air fresheners/fragrance emission devices" in all city-owned and managed restrooms and workstations, the use wherever possible of the least toxic maintenance products and application methods in public buildings, and signage warning of the use of hazardous materials in public areas [1993, 6 pages, R-52].

HONORING PHIL AND MARGE  
ODEEN

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives my colleagues, Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr.

WOLF of Virginia, and I great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Phil and Marge Odeen, who are outstanding members of the Northern Virginia community. The Odeens are this year's recipients of the Northern Virginia Community Foundation Founders Award. The award is presented annually to an individual or individuals who have demonstrated extraordinary civic and humanitarian responsibility and have contributed to improving the quality of life in Northern Virginia through leadership in one or more of the following areas: The Arts, Education, Health, Youth and Community improvement.

The Odeens have given generously of their time and resources and have made a positive impact on Northern Virginia. Since moving to the area in 1960, the Odeens have actively engaged in Philanthropy and civic activities. They have made Northern Virginia their home and contributed to the quality of life for their neighbors and colleagues and have encouraged the spirit of volunteering by actively supporting programs that make a difference in the community.

Originally from South Dakota, the Odeens have brought to Northern Virginia that indomitable small town spirit so prevalent in tight knit communities. They have demonstrated what a difference one or two people can make and have brought energy and leadership to the programs they have supported. Through their personal efforts the at risk children and their families of Northern Virginia have received services that have increased their odds of living successful and productive lives.

Phil and Marge Odeen have been effective in both their individual and joint endeavors. Until December 1997, Phil served as CEO of BDM; when BDM was acquired by TRW, Inc., he became Executive Vice President and General Manager of the new Systems & Information Technology Group (which includes the former BDM). He served as chairman of the National Defense Panel which examined national security needs and challenges for the future. He is a leader in addressing national defense issues affecting both the contracting community and the military and has also been active in the World Affairs Council and other international organizations.

Marge Odeen created the innovative Potomac Parties for the Women's Center and helped build strong corporate support for the organization. She has chaired and spearheaded many successful functions and initiatives for organizations including the Northern Virginia Community College, and has always done them with a special style and spirit. She believes passionately in "giving something back" to the community, and Northern Virginia has benefited as a result.

Their combined efforts on behalf of Childhelp have had a significant impact on the lives of many severely abused children. In addition to mobilizing BDM employees for several work projects (including the Odeen Cottage named in their honor) at this unique residential treatment center, they have been generous both with personal gifts and by encouraging other individuals and corporations to support this worthy cause. The results have been immediate and major.

We wish to formally recognize the Odeens' contributions to the Northern Virginia community and to the world. They are an inspiration to all of us.