

the occasion of his retirement on June 30 after 44 years of commendable public service. Prior to his appointment as Colorado Springs City Manager in 2002, Mr. Kramer had served 28 years with the Los Angeles Police Department and more recently for 11 years as the Chief of Police for Colorado Springs.

A capable leader, Mr. Kramer has been a guiding force behind several projects in my hometown including the TOPS renewal, the renovation of Prospect Lake, the improvement of METRO and highway transportation systems, and the establishment of both Stormwater Enterprise and Airport Business Park. In addition to his commendable public service, Mr. Kramer volunteers in his private life with many organizations and serves on the Board of Directors for the Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Springs Leadership Institute, the Pikes Peak United Way, and the Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Mr. Kramer's list of accolades is impressive. He has received the 2003 Alumni and Friends Award from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs and the Graduate School of Public Affairs, the Public Administrator of the Year from the Graduate School of Public Administration at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, and was appointed by the Governor of Colorado to the Colorado Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission and the Drug Control Systems Improvement Committee.

Colorado's Fifth District is fortunate to count among its citizens a man of Mr. Kramer's accomplishments. I am certain that though he is retiring from public service, Mr. Kramer will continue to have a positive impact on the Colorado Springs Community.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SANTA CRUZ BEACH BOARDWALK

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2007

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the 100th Anniversary of the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, a storied tourist destination on California's central coast. The Boardwalk, with its 35 rides and other attractions, has provided a lifetime of memories for millions of people, establishing itself as a national landmark and as a vital component of our community. Situated on a sandy mile-long beach, it is the only remaining major seaside amusement park on the West Coast.

When the Boardwalk first opened on June 15, 1907 it immediately attracted national attention and received a telegram from President Theodore Roosevelt himself. Since then, tens of millions have visited the Boardwalk for fun and entertainment. Its rich history includes Miss California pageants, premier big bands, and daring performers.

I myself have spent many fun-filled days at the Boardwalk with friends and family, both when I was growing up and when I was raising my own child. Those are memories that I will never forget, and I am sure that millions of other families would say the same thing.

The Boardwalk is also unique in that two of its rides have been designated National Historic Landmarks, both built by members of the

Looft family of Danish woodcarvers: the Giant Dipper, a wooden roller coaster built in 1924, and the Looft Carousel, built in 1911. In fact, sometime this year the Giant Dipper will carry its 55 millionth rider on an adventure they won't forget. It is the 6th oldest roller coaster in the U.S., and has been in several major motion pictures.

As the primary asset of a locally owned corporation, the Santa Cruz Seaside Company, the Boardwalk has been an important driving force for our community, employing nearly 1,600 people at the Boardwalk, hotels, and other tourist destinations operated by the Seaside Company. Its active charitable contribution program results in yearly donations of approximately \$100,000 in cash and tickets to local organizations, and it has been repeatedly recognized for its support of ecotourism and its environmental efforts and policies, winning the California State Ecotourism Award in 2002.

As a steward of the environment and the local community, the Boardwalk has made itself indispensable to everyone involved with it. And although it has undergone many changes in the last hundred years, one thing remains the same: the Boardwalk has been, and will continue to be, one of California's premier tourist destinations.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to present the congratulations of my House colleagues to this community icon on this joyous and historic occasion.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIVE ENTREPRENEURS LEGISLATION

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2007

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide business developmental assistance to Native American entrepreneurs across the country. I am pleased to be joined in doing so by Representatives ABERCROMBIE, RENZI, MORAN, MICHAUD, GRIJALVA, HERSETH SANDLIN, HONDA, MCCOLLUM, WU, and MOORE.

While our nation has experienced a steady economic expansion over the course of its history, the vast majority of tribal communities have not benefited or experienced similar growth. The unemployment and poverty rates for Native American and Alaska Natives are nearly double those rates for all Americans. Additionally, many tribal communities lack sufficient physical and technological infrastructure, and are hindered by low income levels.

Despite these shocking facts, there are reasons to be optimistic. Many Native American owned businesses are flourishing, while the number of Native American and Alaska Native owned businesses continues to increase. In fact, Indian tribe members and Alaska Natives own more than 201,000 businesses. These businesses employ over 190,000 employees and generate almost \$27 billion in revenues.

My bill works to expand on these entrepreneurial efforts by ensuring that small business owners and budding entrepreneurs can grow their businesses by accessing counseling and technical assistance available through our nation's Small Business Development Centers. The bill does this by authorizing grants that

SBDCs can apply for to provide assistance with outreach, development, and enhancement on Indian lands of small business startups and expansions that are owned by Indian tribe members, Alaska Natives, or Native Hawaiians. The business development tools offered by the SBDCs can assist Native Americans with the information and opportunity to build sustainable businesses in their communities.

This legislation also requires SBDCs receiving grants to help with these services to request the advice of the governing bodies of Native American tribes, Alaska Native Entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations on how to best provide services to their tribal members. This ensures assistance from the SBDC that is culturally sensitive and appropriate.

It is clear we must do more to assist Native American entrepreneurs in building their businesses, which will, in turn, benefit their communities. With Congress's support, this initiative can play an important role in bringing economic growth to our nation's Native American lands. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this bill and help foster entrepreneurial opportunities on areas of this nation that have thus far been left behind.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH B. SUMMERS

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2007

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, earlier, California lost one of its great water experts with the death of Joseph B. Summers.

Joe was once deemed "Watermaster" for several water entities in central and southern California. His knowledge, skill and a lifetime of experience brought many people seeking his advice on a multitude of water issues. His wise counsel is greatly missed.

Joe was born in Iowa and served in World War II as a B-24 Bombardier in Europe. He obtained a degree in civil engineering and began his career with the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior in Denver where he met his wife, Rose. Moving to California in the 1950s, he worked for the Modesto Irrigation District and then was principal engineer for Stoddard and Karrer Engineers in Los Banos.

After establishing his own firm in Kings County, California in 1962, he was an engineering consultant for the Tulare Lake Drainage District to determine the drainage needs of the area and designing a drainage system for the Tulare Lake Bed near the town of Corcoran. At the same time, he negotiated contracts with the California Department of Water Resources for water supplies from the California Aqueduct, then under construction, for water supplies from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to southern California. In addition to those duties, he was principal engineer for the Solano Irrigation District in Solano County, California.

During the 1990s Joe undertook one of the most difficult tasks in U.S. water history: chairing the oversight committee which crafted a \$100 million agreement between the Southern California Metropolitan Water District, the supplier of water to much of the Los Angeles area, and the Imperial Irrigation District. It was one of the most complex water negotiations