the Latin community, the concept of celebrating Latin culture became a unifying factor for members who had diverse interests. The fraternity believes ''En La Union Esta La Fuerza'' (In Unity There is Strength). Membership is open to all college males who wish to work together to reach the organization's goals.

The diverse membership has a social conscience and a commitment to the community. By working in neighborhoods, the fraternity hopes not only to provide service, but also to enhance the image of Latin culture and provide positive role models for the Latin community. Brothers have gone on to become accountants, attorneys, engineers, entrepreneurs, politicians, recording artists, scientists and leaders in various areas.

A few of the fraternity's activities include voter registration programs, citizenship drives, disaster relief, anti-drug rallies, and Hispanic college days, which introduce thousands of high school students to college.

Please join me today in honoring Lambda Theta Phi fraternity on its 20th anniversary as it continues to provide service to the community and guarantees the strongest in brotherhood while upholding the best in Latin culture.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 440, NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, November 18, 1995

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, and specifically the provision within this legislation addressing the Environmental Protection Agency's [EPA] implementation of the enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance program [I&M] under sections 182, 184, and 187 of the Clean Air Act.

The 1990 Clean Air Act amendments required certain ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas—as well as certain areas within ozone transport regions—to adopt enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs. The act was intended to afford States maximum flexibility in designing their I&M programs. However, in several hearings conducted by the Commerce Committee's Oversight Subcommittee it has become apparent that EPA has taken the enhanced I&M program and attempted to force States into a one-size-fits-all approach. That approach, a centralized or test-only program that favors testing with IM240 equipment, has been resisted, and in some cases rejected, by States and by our constituents as too costly and too inconvenient. In addition, many States and outside experts question whether EPA's centralized approach is indeed more effective than a decentralized approach.

The amendments to the Clean Air Act contained in this bill are designed to require EPA to allow for more flexibility in the implementation of the enhanced I&M program. First, the provision prevents EPA from automatically assuming that decentralized or test-and-repair programs are approximately 50 percent less effective than centralized or test-only programs. Second, it would allow States an 18-month period in which States could configure their own I&M program, experimenting with various network and equipment types. Because it will be difficult to determine a priori exact emissions reductions achieved by such a program, requirements that States propose credits in good faith should be construed loosely. EPA would then be required to base emission reduction credits on the actual data from the I&M program, rather than basing credits on assumptions within a computer model. In developing this credit, the burden should be upon EPA to demonstrate that provisional credits proposed by the States are inappropriate. EPA is then required to adjust credits as appropriate as demonstrated by the program data, which could include actual emission tests results, remote sensing, or other relevant data.

The message of this legislation to EPA regarding the enhanced inspection and maintenance program is clear. Congress is not happy with the present course EPA has taken. This legislation should be viewed as a response to EPA's statements that it will continue to discount decentralized or test-and-repair I&M programs up to 50 percent based on model assumptions. Such statements run counter to the statutory language and intent of this provision which are to allow States, such as Virginia, an opportunity to demonstrate to EPA what credits for decentralized programs should be from actual program data.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2525 AND H.R. 2519

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my support for both H.R. 2525, the Charitable Gift Annuity Relief Act, and H.R. 2519, the Philanthropy Protection Act. These bills offer much-needed clarity to our securities and antitrust laws and will encourage continued charitable giving by our Nation's non-profit organizations.

Charitable gift annuities and charitable trusts make it possible for donors to make contributions while still retaining some income from the gift. This legislation encourages this flexible arrangement and should be supported.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States are the most generous in the world. In 1995 alone, contributions to charity totaled $120 billion. These bills will ensure that this level of generosity continues. Vote ''Yes'' on H.R. 2519 and H.R. 2525.

FRAUD IN LOBBYING

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 30, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Mr. DINGELL today as an original cosponsor of legislation to make it a Federal crime to misappropriate a person's name in connection with lobbying Congress. I want to commend Mr. DINGELL for bringing this important legislation to the floor.

During the recent debate on the telecommunications bill, Members of Congress were deluged by thousands of telegrams in opposition to the measure.

It turns out that most of the telegrams were sent without the knowledge or consent of our constituents. Their names and addresses were wrongfully expropriated by opponents of the telecommunications bill as part of a massive lobbying scam.

Before the extent of this fraud was uncovered, my office responded to 650 telegrams. I subsequently wrote these constituents a second letter, informing them that their names may have been used without their knowledge.

I received dozens of replies from constituents who were outraged that a lobbying group would use their names without permission. I would like to read just one of them to you:

SEPTEMBER 29, 1995.

Hon. SANDER LEVIN,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEVIN: I found the attached letter at my father's home while sorting through his things following his recent death. He had written my name on the envelope, so I assume he wanted me to handle this matter for him.

The letter you sent was not addressed to my father, but to my brother. My brother died 13 years ago. I don't know where the list firm would have gotten his name. I personally had his name withdrawn from the voters rolls many years ago to avoid the somewhat painful mail being delivered to my parent's home.

I believe I can guarantee you that [my brother] did not authorize a telegram to be sent to you in support or opposition to any legislation

Good luck in your investigation.

Sincerely,

THOMAS H. SHIELDS.

Mr. Speaker, this telegram lobbying campaign was a blatant attempt to mislead the House of Representatives. Congress should take whatever steps are necessary to prevent this abuse from happening ever again.

That's why we're here today. This legislation makes this type of misrepresentation a Federal offense punishable by up to 1 year in prison, fines, or both.

Another one of my constituents hit the nail on the head. Referring to lobbying firms such as the one that orchestrated the telegram scam on the telecommunications bill, she wrote, ''I hope ya get the stinkers.'' This legislation is a good start.

HAYMARKET HOUSE'S CSAT GRANT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, Nov. 30, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that Haymarket House in my congressional district has recently been selected to receive a grant to provide residential substance abuse treatment to more than 20 women and their children by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment [CSAT] Residential Women and Children [RWC] grant program.

Haymarket House currently provides comprehensive and integrated treatment services to approximately 13,000 clients each year, making it the largest drug abuse treatment