

being pursued in urban areas across this country to do just that. This legislation would boost these efforts through critical financial and structured technical assistance.

Funding under the ECP Program would be available for the expansion of primary care sites, development of information, billing and reporting systems, planning and needs assessment, and health promotion outreach to underserved populations in the service area. Facilities eligible to participate in the ECP networks—those designated as “essential community providers”—include Medicare disproportionate share hospitals, rural primary care hospitals, essential access community hospitals, and federally qualified health centers [FQHC] or those clinics which otherwise fulfill the requirements for FQHC status except for board membership requirements.

In order to facilitate the integration of hospitals and clinics into these community health networks, physicians at network clinic sites would be provided admitting privileges at network hospitals. In addition, the placement of residents at network-affiliated FQHC's would be counted in the total number of residency positions when determining the indirect medical education [IME] reimbursement to hospitals under Medicare. The authorized funding level for rural EACH and urban ECP would be increased tenfold, from the current level of \$25 to \$250 million annually.

I am introducing the Essential Health Facilities Investment Act of 1996 because I believe this legislation is an important and necessary component of the effort to reform our Nations' health care delivery system. The initiatives in this bill are essential to ensuring access to high-quality and efficient services for everyone in our communities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 404, I was unavoidably detained at a meeting off the Hill. I regret that I was absent for this vote.

COMMENDING THE WORK OF FORT GUIJARROS MUSEUM FOUNDATION

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the work of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and the U.S. Navy Submarine Base, San Diego. The foundation and the submarine base have brought history alive to the people of California.

This effort began in 1980 when the U.S. Navy Commander, submarine force, U.S. Pacific Fleet invited a civilian volunteer committee to work with the submarine support facility to research the history of a 1796 Spanish fort on Ballast Point. Since that time the committee has conducted scientific investigation, analysis, reports, and public exhibits on their findings.

The foundation has established public education programs for our elderly and retired citizens. Through traveling exhibits to high schools, banks, and government buildings the foundation has brought hands-on history to our citizens. One particular exhibit in Old Town San Diego reaches 11,000 children each year. Further walking tours of the historical buildings, slide lectures, and education programs maximize use of the ruins of Fort Guijarros.

In addition, the foundation has been analyzing the thousands of artifacts in former U.S. Army World War II buildings assigned by the U.S. Navy. Recently, congressional legacy grant funding enable adaptive reuse of the former Army morgue to a refrigerated repository to ensure preservation of the artifacts and field notes well beyond the year 2000.

Each year, the submarine force hosts the annual battle of San Diego Bay fiesta at Monument Circle near the Fort Guijarros site. This year the event will be held on September 21 and I would like to take this opportunity to commend the work of both the submarine force and the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation. Many people have given their time and effort to this important project. In particular I would like to recognize Capt. Bruce Scott for his support in preserving this part of our history.

I know my colleagues join me in recognizing the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and wish them continued success in the future.

CLUSTER RULE

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the EPA's proposed cluster rule for the American pulp and paper industry. This rule is intended to simplify and coordinate air and water quality standard setting.

EPA's stated goal is to develop a long-term approach to environmental improvement consistent with reasonable capital expenditures. Its most recent proposal has two options that are to be given equal weight as a potential basis for best available technology. Option A calls for the elimination of elemental chlorine in bleaching operations by complete substitution of chlorine dioxide. Option B would supplement complete substitution with oxygen delignification.

Technical complexity aside, EPA acknowledges that both approaches will reduce the level of dioxins and furans in wastewater of bleached papergrade kraft and soda mills below the current analytical minimum level. By EPA's own estimate, option B would cost industry a billion dollars more than option A.

One facility where the difference between these two options is made abundantly clear is operated by Bowater Inc. in Catawba, SC. The facility employs 1,150 people and produces 2,300 tons of market pulp, coated paper, and newsprint per day. On a tour of this plant last year, I was shown how EPA's option B would require a complete overhaul and rearrangement of the plant's paper production processes including the shifting or replacement of most of their equipment. The cost such a shift would impose is simply unjustifiable given the

existence of an equally safe, and cheaper, option. This option, complete substitution, should be adopted in the final rule.

For 3 years, EPA and the pulp and paper industry have worked to identify a workable approach to the cluster rule. For the most part, this period of deliberation has been helpful in evaluating costs and benefits of various proposals. However, the uncertainty and the possibility of the huge costs associated with option B have made it difficult for plants like Bowater to plan for the future. It is time to for a resolution, and I call on EPA to finalize the water guidelines along with MACT I and III air standards by the end of the fiscal year with the selection of option A.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—THOMAS JACKSON

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana.

Each weekend, my wife Ruthie and I travel across Indiana to meet with Hoosiers.

And every time, we travel the Second District of Indiana, we become more amazed with the hundreds and hundreds of individuals who are out-there working day and night to make a difference taking responsibility to make our communities better places to live.

I like to call these individuals Hoosier Heros. Hoosier Heros because they do good things for their friends and neighbors.

Today I recognize, Thomas Jackson of Anderson, IN as a Hoosier Hero.

Ruthie recently spent a day with Thomas. Afterwards she shared with me Tom's tireless efforts to help children in Madison County.

You see Tom owns and operates his own restaurant—the “Prime Time Deli and More.”

And between spending time with his family and the responsibilities of running his own business, his free time is stretched thin.

But that doesn't stop Tom from helping others. He has taken on a crucial challenge.

Thomas has taken on himself, the mission, to spread the message “Just Say No!” to our young people.

Tom travels to schools in Madison County educating, warning and teaching children to say: “No to drugs and alcohol.” Thomas' mission is special and close to his heart.

Nine years ago, his own son Thomas Jr., became involved with a drug cartel in the neighboring city of Muncie.

His son almost lost his own life. Thomas Jr. was in pretty bad shape but with the love of his father and family, he survived. He turned his life around.

Thomas Jr. was recently married and today lives a happy life. Thomas Jackson decided that the best way for others to avoid the same tragedy as his own son, was to take a leadership role in warning children.

He started an alcohol and drug awareness program: “Youth Needs Prime Time.” that's reassuring.

Today he educates children about the very real danger and possible lethal consequences of drugs and alcohol use.

One of his volunteers is a 24-year-old, ex-gang member, Roosevelt Rees.