

Subcommittees and to selected defense and military officials, proves the value of basic pay for enlisted NCOs and POs has diminished since the advent of the all-volunteer force.

If Congress doesn't want to face the same problem of the late 1970s having too few enlisted petty officers to get its ships to sea, or experiencing another shortage of enlisted NCOs for the Army's combat forces, Congress must address the retention of qualified and experienced mid-career enlisted service members. This pay reform proposal for E-5's, E-6's and E-7's contained in this legislation will take steps to do just that.

Each E-5 with 8 to 26 years of service would receive a \$31 per month increase in basic pay on July 1, 2000. E-6s, in the same years would each realize a monthly increase of \$49, and E-7s a \$56 raise each month. While I believe all of our military should be paid more, this is an important step in the right direction.

This bill has the full support of the Nation's eight national enlisted military organizations; the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, the Fleet Reserve Association, the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, the Non Commissioned Officers Association, The Retired Enlisted Association, the U.S. Coast Guard Chief Petty Officers Association, and the U.S. Coast Guard Enlisted Association.

These mid-career non-commissioned officers and petty officers are the backbone of our military. I hope that my colleagues will work with me to recognize that fact and to ensure they are provided pay table reform that is both fair and equitable.

DIGITAL DIVIDE ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY ACT (DATA)

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague, JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, to introduce H.R. 4274, the Digital Divide Access to Technology Act of 2000 (DATA Act). The DATA Act addresses a rather new situation which involves employers providing home computers to their employees.

Over the past couple of months, four major companies—Ford Motor Company, American Airlines, Delta Airlines, and Intel—have announced programs to provide home computers to their employees. The question before us is whether employer-provided home computers should be considered taxable income to the employees.

I believe that the government should not tax these computers and the legislation we are introducing today will ensure that these basic computers do not become a tax liability for the employees.

The DATA Act is a digital divide issue and it represents a powerful partnership between private companies and the government as we work to reduce the so-called digital divide and create new digital opportunities. These home computers will be available to employees and their families for work and personal use. Once in the home, the computers can be used by employees for Internet training, by the children for homework and research, and other family

members to balance the family budget and stay in touch with far-away relatives. There are no restrictions on the use of the computers.

For tax purposes, the DATA Act treats the Internet access and first \$1,260 of the value of a computer and peripheral equipment (e.g., monitors, printers and keyboards), including software, and Internet access as a fringe benefit, not subject to income tax. For the program to qualify, employers have to provide computers to substantially all employees working in the United States and employees can receive only one computer within a 36 month time period.

If the employer offers a program allowing employees to purchase an upgraded "or deluxe" model computer, the first \$1,260 in value is still non-taxable, employees can pay for the deluxe version if they choose. Additionally, if employees are required to pay a monthly co-payment for the computer, such as the \$5 monthly responsibility of Ford employees, this payment does not factor into the value of the computer. Let me give you an example of how this works.

The 350,000 employees at Ford Motor Company will soon receive a home computer which costs \$24.95 per month over 36 months, for a total of \$898. The employees pay \$5 per month, or \$180 over 3 years, for the computer. Ford pays \$19.95 per month for each employee, or almost \$720 over 3 years. The \$720 paid by Ford for the computers falls far below the \$1,260 exclusion provided by this legislation. This program is available to all employees working for Ford. This includes everyone from the janitor, to the union worker, to the managers, and the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Speaker, these companies are likely to be only the first of many companies to provide home computers to their employees. I strongly believe this is an important way we, as policymakers, can work with corporations to help put more computers into the hands of American families and children. This legislation will help us close the digital divide and provide digital opportunities to hundreds of thousands of families currently without this equipment which is rapidly becoming a necessity for survival in the 21st century economy.

I look forward to working with these and other employers to continue developing this legislation to make it easier for these computers to be taken home by employees. I also look forward to working with the House Leadership, Chairman ARCHER, my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as well as the Administration to ensure that this powerful mechanism available to close the digital divide is fully utilized.

RECOGNIZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP OF THE ASPEN SKI COMPANY

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Aspen Skiing Company as a leader in environmental responsibility.

This is certainly not the first commendation the Aspen Skiing Company has received. In 1999 alone, the company became the first

back to back winner of the Golden Eagle Award for Overall Environmental Excellence in the ski industry. It was the first skiing company and only U.S. business to receive the prestigious British Airways Tourism for Tomorrow Environmental Award. Additionally, the Aspen Skiing Company was recognized by the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation for its outstanding environmental educational programs.

As the award judges for the Golden Eagle Award noted, "Aspen Skiing Company's programs show a wide-range and detailed commitment to an ecological perspective in every area of their business." I wholeheartedly agree that the Aspen Skiing Company has, "without peer, established itself as an industry leader in environmentalism."

But Aspen is not resting on its laurels. The Skiing Company continues to develop innovative environmental programs and partnerships to protect the forests in which it resides and its commitment to the local community. The Aspen Skiing Company has entered into a cooperative with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment to develop a pollution prevention based environmental management strategy that focuses on energy and waste conservation, and solid waste reduction to be used as a model for the skiing industry. It has developed a Natural Resource Management Plan to ensure vegetative diversity and wildlife protection on its mountains. The Aspen Skiing Company founded the Environment Foundation, a nonprofit, employee-funded and directed foundation which awarded more than \$120,000 to 34 diverse local environmental groups since its inception, and continues to protect local habitat, ecosystems, and biodiversity.

Aspen Skiing Company continues to be a leader in environmentally sensitive development, not only within the ski industry, but all industry. Aspen's efforts to reduce the impact it has on the land, and conserve habitat and resources are exemplified by two of its recent projects, the Sundeck Restaurant and the Cirque Lift.

The Sundeck Restaurant, at the top of the mountain is on tract to be a fully certified "green building." The effort began with the deconstruction, rather than demolition of the old building, enabling materials to be salvaged and reused. The new building will utilize the latest "green" technology, including energy efficient windows, low toxicity paints, and recycled and recyclable materials.

When the Aspen Skiing Company decided to construct a new lift above tree line, it recognized the sensitivity of this ecosystem and proceeded accordingly. The construction of the Cirque Lift was completed without bulldozers or mechanized ground equipment. The heavy items for the lift, such as the lift poles and concrete, were airlifted by helicopter while all other supplies were carried up on foot, an astounding task at high elevation that speaks volumes to the company's commitment to protecting this delicate ecosystem. The lift itself continues that commitment, as it is the State of Colorado's first wind powered ski lift.

Aspen Skiing Company has also shown leadership in the public realm advocating for the protection of public lands and open spaces, which are so important to Colorado's wildlife and the quality of life for all Americans.

I have no doubt that the Aspen Skiing Company will continue to be a leader in efforts to

protect the environment. I applaud their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT WOMEN HUSKIES—
2000 NCAA WOMEN'S BASKET-
BALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the 2000 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Women's Basketball National Champions, the University of Connecticut Huskies. On Sunday, April 2, the Husky Women put on what can only be described as a 40-minute basketball clinic for their opponents, the Tennessee Lady Vols.

Earlier this year, I had the great privilege to meet with Geno Auriemma and the team when they were in town to play Big East Conference rival Georgetown. Their individual accomplishments this year, like those of the women playing before them, continue to raise the standard for excellence and achievement in women's athletics. I would like to congratulate each member of the team, Coaches Geno Auriemma and Chris Dailey, Lew Perkins and the UConn Athletic Department, and all the fans and supporters of UConn Women's Basketball who made this great victory possible.

I can no more eloquently describe these achievements than Randy Smith did in his article published in the April 3, 2000, edition of the *Journal Inquirer* titled "Return of the Native is Masterpiece." I submit the text of that article for the RECORD at this time:

[From the *Journal Inquirer*, Apr. 3, 2000]

RETURN OF THE NATIVE IS MASTERPIECE
(By Randy Smith)

PHILADELPHIA.—A couple of minutes after his Connecticut women's basketball team won the national championship, coach Geno Auriemma embrace his own triple crown. He hugged his children, his wife, and his mother. There were tears in everybody's eyes.

The native had returned to Philadelphia to play for college basketball's biggest prize. He not only won it, but claimed Tennessee coach Pat Summitt's scalp in the process.

UConn's 71-52 decision over the Lady Vols was more coronation than competition.

"A lot of guys who were coaching when I was playing used to tell me I'll never be any good as a player and they were right," Auriemma said. "So I turned out to be the coach of a championship team. It's kind of funny to come back and they're all in the stands. They're happy for me because they finally saw me win something."

There was never a doubt.

Basketball is nowhere near as complicated as paid analysts try to make it. Do you know what it takes to win games? Good players. The rest is rhetoric.

It has taken Auriemma the better part of a decade to assemble more good players at UConn than Summitt has at Tennessee and those good players strutted their stuff Monday night. Shea Ralph, Asjha Jones, and Kelly Schumacher were standouts, but Svetlana Abrosimova, Swin Cash, Tamika Williams, Sue Bird, and Kennitra Johnson all played pivotal roles. Under the glare of the big spotlight, UConn got something from everybody.

"I've told these kids all year long that every pass we make in practice, every cut,

every rebound, pretend like it's the one that's going to win the national championship," Auriemma said. "The kids have practiced that way all year. And the night they had to do it, they did it better than at any other time of the season."

Associate head coach Chris Dailey agreed. "This was the A game we've been waiting for," she said. "All anybody talks about is how talented we are. But if you take a closer look, our players are unselfish, they've got heart and character, they'll make sacrifices, and they're willing to put away individual things to be part of a team. There's not one pain in the neck in the bunch. That's the story."

Here's another: Summit was hoisted by her own self-confidence. Had she admitted to herself that Tennessee would be the second-best team on the floor, she could have put in some wrinkles to give UConn problems. She could have played Semeka Randall on Bird to disrupt UConn's offense. She could have played a lot of zone to slow the pace of the game. She could have thrown in a couple of gimmicky defenses. Instead she opted to play UConn straight-up, even down a starter in Kristen Clement.

It was a very, very bad decision.

"It was an extremely disappointing performance by our basketball team and a very painful loss," Summit said. "I don't think any of us expected this. Nothing we tried worked. At times, I felt helpless. We played on our heels from the beginning. I hate that we got ourselves in this position and couldn't have been more competitive. We'll look at the film later. No time soon, though."

Auriemma spoke of Tennessee's "aura" leading up to the game, knowing full well that Connecticut carries one of its own.

"Do you know how many real adjustments we made?" None. They had to adjust to us."

That's not altogether true. Kyra Elzy's presence in Tennessee's starting lineup because of Clement's injury freed up one UConn player on defense, in this case, Abrosimova, who doubled down on Michelle Snow in the game's opening minutes. Snow was forced to make reaction passes and they're not that easy, especially if you're not accustomed to making them.

Tennessee's offense looked to be in a constant state of panic, while its defense was dissected time and time again by UConn's back door cuts and passes, a la the Princeton men's team.

"They ran back door cuts off the strong side and cuts across the middle," Summit said. "They ran the same two offenses over and over again. It's not anything new. We'd seen it. Everybody got beat. Semeka Randall got lost on defense, probably more than anyone, and she's one of our best defenders. I wanted to play man to try and get something going, but I'd have to go back to zone because how many layups do you want to give them?"

If Summit had a white towel, she probably would have tossed it on the floor midway through the second half.

UConn employed pressure defense in spots to help cause 26 Tennessee turnovers.

"You don't use pressure just to steal the ball," Auriemma said. "You use it to see how they handle it and they didn't handle it all that great. Had they gone boom, boom, layup, we would have gotten out of it. But they were struggling."

Auriemma's use of pressure was borderline masterful during UConn's run through the NCAA Tournament. He said it was part of the plan from the beginning.

"For five months, we made teams prepare for our halfcourt offense and our halfcourt defense," he said. "But we worked on the press every day in practice. We wanted to

make teams prepare for more than one thing. We wanted a lot of things in our arsenal. The press was in our pocket all along. Come NCAA tournament time, we went to it because we wanted to be super aggressive. At the risk of sounding smart, that was the plan."

"You don't use your closer until you need him."

UConn ran the table, all right, but who knew the last ball, the orange one, would be a hanger?

The first national championship of the millennium may very well be remembered as the passing of the guard. UConn brought more fans to Philadelphia than Tennessee and those fans made more noise. UConn sent out more good players than Tennessee and those players scored way more points. The better team won without breaking stride and may be the first hard evidence that UConn indeed has a better program than Tennessee.

"You saw tonight what good teams are made of," Auriemma said. "This team has a chemistry both on and off the court. This team is closer than any I've had."

Auriemma proved Thomas Wolfe wrong. You can go home again.

A DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NUCLEAR WEAPONS FACILITY

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I share with you an update on the first-ever scheduled closure of a Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons facility. In less than seven years, residents along the Front Range of Colorado will no longer live in the shadow of Rocky Flats, a 6,500 acre former weapons component manufacturing facility. What once was home to more than 100 tons of plutonium and plutonium byproducts will become history. More than 700 structures representing 3.5 million square feet will be demolished. The two on-site landfills that contributed to soil and groundwater contamination will no longer exist.

Since the early years of the Nuclear Age to the end of the Cold War, Rocky Flats, a mere 16 miles northwest of Denver, was a manufacturing site for plutonium triggers and other nuclear weapons parts. In 1989, the FBI and the EPA closed the site due to alleged violations of environmental law.

A joint company headquartered in my district has developed a fast-track closure plan, which DOE fully supports, that shaves decades off the original clean-up schedule. Originally expected to take 65 years and cost more than \$35 billion, the accelerated closure plan will be completed by 2007 for under \$8 billion.

To date great progress has been made at Rocky Flats such as cleaning up the majority of the top 10 environmental risk areas, including the removal of 30 tons of depleted uranium. Thousands of liters of plutonium and uranium solutions have been drained from dozens of tanks and stabilized. Most recently, the weapons research and development facility was decontaminated and demolished—six months ahead of schedule.

Within this decade, all nuclear materials and radioactive waste will be shipped to off-site storage facilities. Environmental remediation will be completed so that land is available for