

Communication Center were established. Mike ensured that Shorewood was an active participant in the "East-West Corridor Transit Study," and formed the village's employee committees. In addition, Mike was extremely dedicated to making critical improvements to Shorewood's schools and infrastructure, while ensuring that the community's natural beauty was preserved during its development.

Mike was Shorewood's voice on the Milwaukee County Intergovernmental Cooperation Council, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District Executive Committee, and the North Shore Fire Department Board of Directors. His unflinching dedication and tireless work on behalf of all of Shorewood's residents will be long remembered. Having worked personally with Mike on a number of occasions, I can personally attest to his leadership skills, professionalism, and generosity.

The only thing that's more important to Mike than Shorewood is the quality time he can spend with his wife Barbara, and three children Kathryn, Jon, and Eric. I am certain that in his retirement from public life that he will enjoy countless hours with his wonderful family in the years to come.

While I am sorry that the work of Congress here in Washington will prevent me from attending the banquet in Mike's honor, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our warmest thanks to Mike. Congratulations and thank you for all that you have done.

TRIBUTE TO MILAM ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Milam Elementary School, its principal, teachers, parents, and also the incredible students who have all today earned national acclaim through the Title I Recognition Program.

The Title I Recognition Program honors 99 title I schools which have achieved success based on six very important criteria. Those criteria were: First, providing opportunity for all children to meet advanced level of performance; second, professional development; third, positive coordination with other programs; fourth, developing a curriculum and instruction methods to support a high standard of achievement; fifth, partnership among schools, parents, and communities; and sixth, 3 years of successful achievement data.

The honored schools were selected through a vigorous, competitive process coordinated and managed by the various State Education Agencies. The award was presented today, May 6, at the International Reading Association Conference in Atlanta, GA.

Title I provides funds to schools to assist them in helping at-risk children achieve a high academic standard in school. Nearly 70 percent of all children participating in title I receive reading instruction and over 40 percent receive instruction in mathematics.

Mr. Speaker, I would once again like to congratulate Vickie Overton, the Milam Elementary School principal, and everyone associated with the school's title I program. They have made Milam Elementary School a symbol of what the title I program can achieve.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA POLICE COORDI-
NATION ACT OF 1997

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill that will introduce rationality and cost efficiency into the almost totally uncoordinated, extraordinarily inefficient and wasteful use of Federal agency police power in Washington, DC. My bill will free 30 or more Federal law enforcement agencies to give direct assistance to the Metropolitan Police Department [MPD] and will get a much increased bang for the Federal buck as well as additional police protection for District residents, commuters, and tourists. The point of my bill is the highest and best use of their valuable police powers.

Few are aware of the great number of overlapping Federal law enforcement agencies in the District. A CRS survey that I requested shows that there are at least 30 agencies with the authority to arrest and to carry firearms. Many of these agencies get state-of-the-art training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] in Brunswick, GA, considered the best police training facility in the country. The MPD does not receive this superior level of training because the District cannot afford to send our officers to the Georgia facility. Yet the MPD is left to respond to calls for assistance not only from residents but also from the Federal officers while responding to one of the highest crime cities in the country without their assistance.

Examples of Federal law enforcement agencies that would be affected are Federal Protection Services, Library of Congress Police, U.S. Park Police, Government Printing Office Police, Naval Observatory and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Despite often excellent training, these and other Federal law enforcement agencies are pitifully constrained in their ability to utilize this costly training. The Federal taxpayer is getting very little protection at a very high price because the Federal law enforcement agencies are treated essentially as private police forces. Most of these officers are unable to make arrests except in the building or on the immediate grounds. Most do not patrol in the immediate vicinity surrounding their agencies, but leave that job to the overburdened MPD. On the few occasions when they do intervene in an unlawful activity, many can only call 911 as if they were citizens without arrest powers. By phone, they inform the MPD of the crime that may be occurring within sight of the agency because Federal agencies and the MPD do not share the same radio frequencies. To its credit, Park Police Officers in Rock Creek Park overcame the obstacle by simply loaning their counterpart officers in the MPD a police radio and vice versa. Federal officers who do make an occasional arrest merely hand over the suspect to the MPD and do not do any of the paperwork, leaving the MPD with hours of processing that keep officers off the streets. Although they work in the same city, there is little, if any, routine sharing and donation of equipment between Federal agencies and the MPD at a time when the President has called on Federal agencies to help the District. What

little coordination that is done comes on an ad hoc basis, without any central entity or authority to coordinate agency efforts.

Therefore, today I am introducing the District of Columbia Police Coordination Act of 1997. The bill directs Federal law enforcement agencies to enter into cooperative agreements with the MPD to assist the department in crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District. Matters that must be included in these agreements include sending agency personnel on patrol in areas immediately surrounding their respective agencies, sharing and donating equipment and supplies, sharing radio frequencies, and streamlining the processing of suspects. The U.S. attorney will act as the coordination entity for purposes of implementing the bill.

Federal police officers usually earn more than D.C. police, have access to better training, have better benefits and working conditions, yet perform almost none of the services that the MPD officers perform. The District has had to cut other vital services to raise the number of officers while Federal officers are treated like high-priced night watchmen. Yet high crime rates and police assassinations are quick to get the attention of Congress. Stinging criticism of the MPD and death penalty rhetoric will do nothing to assist D.C. police officers. Federal law enforcement officers should not be left underperforming only because they lack the authority to render service commensurate with their police power and arrest authority.

I have had success with a similar bill. In 1992 Congress passed Public Law 102-397, my bill that now allows the Capitol Police to patrol an area three times greater than previously. Instead of patrolling only adjacent to the Capitol grounds, where there is virtually no crime, the Capitol Police now patrol the neighborhood. Under my bill, Federal law enforcement agencies would accomplish the same results through cooperative agreements that take into account their own agency needs, assist the MPD officers in avoiding duplicate actions, and coordinate their work for maximum efficiency.

I believe most Members of the House and Senate would be alarmed that Federal tax dollars contribute so little to the protection of areas around Federal facilities and want a more cost-efficient system. The Congress came to this same conclusion when it reacted to crime in the Capitol Hill neighborhood by freeing its own Capitol Police to patrol beyond the immediate area of the Capitol. The District of Columbia Police Coordination Act of 1997 will give the Congress the opportunity to apply the same approach to Federal law enforcement officers assigned to other Federal facilities.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE FLANDERS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN SOUTH-
INGTON, CT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I