

churches, small businesses, and community organizations to be more active in rebuilding strong communities.

Welfare offices now judge their success not by how many people are on welfare, but by the number of people they have moved off welfare into a life of dignity and independence. The focus is now on helping families out of poverty, not keeping them in it. I'd say it's obvious that welfare reform really is working.

TRIBUTE TO JULIA MCNAMARA

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 1997

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on September 25, the New Haven Colony Historical Society will present Dr. Julia McNamara with the prestigious Seal of the City Award. Julia McNamara is the president of Albertus Magnus College in New Haven. I am very pleased to rise today to recognize Julia's distinguished work on behalf of the city of New Haven and to congratulate her on this honor.

Since 1992, the Seal of the City is awarded annually, in the words of the historical society, "to the person or institution whose activities or ideas have significantly added to the quality of life, the prosperity, or the general improvement of the region." I cannot think of a more deserving recipient than Julia McNamara. Julia has been president of Albertus Magnus for 15 years and her tenure there has seen some extraordinary changes.

Julia presided over the transition to a co-educational facility, and oversaw the initiation of the popular accelerated degree program. The accelerated degree program has allowed many working individuals to pursue degrees that would otherwise remain inaccessible. This program compliments Julia's deep commitment to education and the liberal arts.

Those who know Julia have an easy time describing both her demeanor and values. Dynamic and energetic, Julia is an engaging presence. Students and co-workers hold her in high esteem and consider her down-to-earth and, at the same time, inspirational. Many students at Albertus Magnus consider her an outstanding role-model. She is constantly encouraging students to embrace all that life has to offer, to question their beliefs and to never stop pursuing knowledge. Julia firmly believes that learning does not end outside the classroom and her deeply held belief that we are all responsible to every member of the community is evident in the community service she undertakes.

Julia's involvement in the community is an inspiration for many. She has served on a number of boards and made history in New Haven by becoming the first woman to serve on the Committee of the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Lands, which oversees the use of the New Haven Green. She has served on the board of trustees for Yale-New Haven Hospital, on the board of directors for the 1995 Special Olympics World Games and is a member of the fundraising committee for the Greater New Haven Vision Project.

Again, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the extraordinary contributions of Julia McNamara to the people and the city of New Haven. Congratulations to her.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY NORMA AND MAURICE TREXLER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Maurice and Norma Jane Trexler, who celebrated their golden anniversary on August 17. Married in Mayfield, KY, the couple moved to Vandalia, IL more than 42 years ago and have resided there ever since. They have given that community a great deal in return, including a loving family and their involvement in numerous civic endeavors. I am proud to call the Trexlers my friends, and congratulate them on achieving this glorious milestone.

The Trexlers are both retired, Maurice having been with the Illinois secretary of state's office as the manager of a driver's license facility, and Norma June serving with Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan for 28 years. Now they concentrate on their large family. Their children, Charles, Robert, Kent, and Kathy, have blessed them with seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. They also have more time for golf, which they play as often as possible.

The Trexlers also continue to devote their extensive talents to their community. Maurice has been a Democratic precinct committeeman for more than 30 years, serving as Fayette County Democratic chairman the past 14 years. He also belongs to the Moose Lodge, Lions Club, Masonic Lodge, and the Shriners, where he has been an inspiring leader of his peers and family. Norma also contributes to the Moose Club as a leader of its women's group and has worked side by side with Maurice on many community endeavors.

Through their strong desire to serve their community, Maurice and Norma June have set an example for all the lives they have touched together. Their family has been a witness to their respect for each other and their devotion to the institution of marriage. Mr. Speaker, I believe the Trexlers are an inspiration to the entire Nation, and it is an honor to represent them in the U.S. Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2429, THE SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 1997

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 2429, a bill to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer [STTR] Program through the fiscal year 2000. I am joined on the bill by Chairman TALENT and Ranking Member LaFALCE of the Small Business Committee, Science Committee ranking member GEORGE BROWN, Chairwoman MORELLA and Ranking Member GORDON of the Technology Subcommittee, Subcommittee on Government Programs and Oversight Chairman BARTLETT and Ranking Member POSHARD, and Science Committee member TOM DAVIS.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking Chairman TALENT of the Small Business Committee for his efforts to ensure a smooth reauthorization process for STTR, a program over which our two Committees share jurisdiction. It has been a pleasure working with him and his committee staff.

STTR was created as a pilot program during the 1992 reauthorization of the Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR] Program. The program requires Federal agencies with extramural R&D budgets in excess of \$1 billion to set aside 0.15 percent of that budget for technology transfer from Government to small business. This set-aside provides funding for ideas, that are cooperatively researched and developed by small businesses and nonprofit research institutions, such as universities.

Five agencies currently participate in the STTR Program. They are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Defense, National Institutes of Health, Department of Energy, and the National Science Foundation. In fiscal year 1995, the STTR Program issued a total of 260 awards, totaling over \$33 million.

STTR's authorization will expire on September 30, 1997. H.R. 2429 will extend the program's life through fiscal year 2000, the same year the authorization for SBIR expires.

STTR and SBIR have similar structures. The programs are divided into three phases. Phase I is the development stage of the idea. Awards for this phase may total up to \$100,000 in both programs. Phase II allows for further development of the most promising ideas from phase I. These awards can be as much as \$500,000 in the STTR Program, and \$750,000 in the SBIR Program. The final phase, phase III, is the commercialization of the product, or the use of that product by the Federal Government. The STTR and SBIR set-asides are not used for phase III grants.

Unlike SBIR, STTR requires the participation of a research institution in all its awards. STTR was designed to take ideas that originated in universities and laboratories, and develop them through a cooperative agreement with a small business entity. Under SBIR, universities can play a limited role in the program, but their participation is not required.

While STTR and SBIR are similar programs, they differ vastly in scale. In fiscal year 1995, SBIR made over 4,000 awards totaling over \$800 million. In fiscal year 1997, SBIR grants will total over \$1 billion. SBIR was created in 1982 to increase the participation of small, high-technology companies in Federal R&D. This was done by requiring Federal agencies with large R&D budgets to set aside 2.5 percent of their extramural research funding.

In the first 3 years of the program, STTR has awarded 784 grants totaling just over \$115 million. These relatively low totals make it impossible to accurately measure the success of the program. However, there appears to be enough anecdotal evidence that the program is working to warrant its extension for an additional 3 fiscal years. At that time, it is my hope that the Science Committee, working with the Small Business Committee, can do a thorough review of not only STTR, but also the \$1 billion SBIR Program.