

being established in many districts in which urban institutions provide a "rural track", training residents to serve in rural communities. The definition of facilities allowed "special consideration" under the cap restrictions should be expanded to include programs that are targeting rural communities, even if the hospital itself is located in a non-rural area. Many small community hospitals offer only one residency program, and these are primarily family practice programs. Those hospitals with only a single residency program should be exempt from the cap in order to allow the facilities the flexibility to adapt to the needs of their community.

Another shortfall of the GME reimbursement changes effects new primary care residency programs which were in the process of expanding their programs to meet the needs of their rural communities when the Balanced Budget Act became law. The published interim final rule arbitrarily utilizes August 5, 1997 as the date by which all new residency programs had to fill their allocation of residency slots. There are programs that were recently accredited which did not have time to meet their full allotment of residency slots. For this reason, the legislation I am introducing today would change the cut-off date to September 30, 1999. These developing programs should be allowed to come to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, similar legislation has been introduced in the other body of my colleagues and friend, Senator SUSAN COLLINS. I ask that Members of the House examine how their rural residency programs will be affected by the GME changes mandated by the Balanced Budget Act, and that they support this legislation which seeks only to give rural communities an opportunity to meet the health care needs of their citizens.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. LOBBIA

### HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 15, 1998*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, a good friend is retiring in Michigan and I wanted to share a letter that the Michigan delegation sent to John Lobbia, CEO of Detroit Edison Company.

MR. JOHN E. LOBBIA  
*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Detroit Edison Company, 2000 2nd Avenue, Detroit, Michigan*

DEAR MR. LOBBIA. On behalf of the entire Michigan Congressional Delegation, it is a great honor for us to wish you a long, healthy, and happy retirement. Congratulations on the completion of an outstanding career.

Under your guidance, Detroit Edison has emerged as a national leader, known for its quality, competitiveness, and innovation. More than two million Michigan homes and businesses count on Detroit Edison for their energy needs. Your success at meeting those demands has helped to power Michigan through its economic renaissance and emerge as one of the nation's most successful states.

But we recognize that many of the milestones of your career occurred outside Detroit Edison. Your unwavering support for a number of civic and community organizations has left an indelible mark on our state. Clearly, your caring and support of our community runs deep—the mark of a true leader.

Again, congratulations on your many years of service to Detroit Edison and to Michigan. With respect and admiration we remain,

Very truly yours,  
FRED UPTON,  
Member of Congress.  
JOHN DINGELL,  
Member of Congress.

#### HONORING LAKESIDE FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 15, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lakeside Family and Children's Services on their Seventy-fifth Anniversary. Lakeside Family and Children's Services has been a shining example of what a community together can accomplish and what effect the selfless service of individuals can have on children.

On October 1, 1998 Lakeside Family and Children's Services will celebrate this special anniversary. The Gala Dinner will be held at the New York Hilton Hotel and Towers, and will celebrate the "Jewels of Lakeside," the children and the families that it serves.

Three individuals deserve special recognition for the care and love they have shown as foster parents. Rufina Rodriguez, Felix and Ingrid Simeon have each provided warm loving homes to children and are being honored by Lakeside for the tremendous service that they have performed. Nothing can be more difficult than to open your life to a child and act as a parent for a short time. Giving your entire heart to the child, who in many cases has gone without the love of a parent for far too long, is one of the most trying experiences an individual can face. Rufina, Felix and Ingrid must be commended for their accomplishment, and for the love that they have given to such deserving children.

Seventy-five years is a very long time for an organization to maintain a high quality service, yet Lakeside Family & Children's Services has accomplished just that. Lakeside was a beacon of light to countless children during the darkest hours of the Depression, a home to children while the world was torn by war, and a launching pad for children today as they reach the 21st century.

When Lakeside first began in 1923 it was an orphanage, providing a home to children who had lost their parents and had no family to turn to. Orphanages played a very important role in that era as many children were left by parents who had to search for work and eke out an existence during one of the darkest times in our nation's history.

Today Lakeside Family and Children's Services provides so much more. Lakeside matches children to foster parents so that a child can have the feeling of a real home. For many fortunate children Lakeside is able to find adoptive parents who take a child in as their own. Lakeside also provides adolescents with group homes and greater chances for independent living. As Lakeside has grown, so have the options available to the children it serves.

Lakeside has also become an active service to children with disabilities. Today, Lakeside

offers residential alternatives for mentally retarded and developmentally disabled children. This specific service shows how the role Lakeside has undertaken has grown over 75 years. Lakeside Family and Children's Services has adapted to the community as our needs change. Today it is as critical to the youths in our community as it was 75 years ago.

Lakeside Family and Children's Services must be commended for the superb job that it has done for our society. Life has changed in many ways over the last 75 years, but one thing has remained constant, the need for caring individuals. Our children are the most vulnerable to the dangers of our society, and are in critical need of the services provided by Lakeside and organizations like it throughout our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join in honoring Lakeside Family and Children's Services and foster parent honorees Rufina Rodriguez, Felix and Ingrid Simeon. We should encourage more individuals to be like them and to help extraordinary organizations like Lakeside.

#### REMARKS CONCERNING RULE 30 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND RESTORATION OF THE STENOGRAPHIC PREFERENCE

### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 15, 1998*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation that will restore the stenographic preference for depositions taken in federal court proceedings. This bill is similar to S. 1352, which Senator GRASSLEY sponsored on October 31, 1997.

For 23 years, Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permitted the use of non-stenographic means to record depositions, but only pursuant to court order or the written stipulation of the parties. In December of 1993, however, the Chief Justice submitted a recommendation pursuant to the Rules Enabling Act that eliminated the old Rule 30 requirement of a court order or stipulation. The revision also afforded each party the right to arrange for recording of a deposition by non-stenographic means.

When representatives of the Judicial Conference testified on the subject in 1993, they could not provide the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property with a single justification for their recommendation. As a result, the Subcommittee unanimously approved legislation, H.R. 2814, to prevent implementation of the change. The full House of Representatives followed suit by passing the bill under suspension of the rules on November 3, 1993.

It is my understanding that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Administrative Practice also held hearings on Rule 30 during the 103d Congress. I believe the members who participated in those hearings received testimony which generated concerns about the reliability and durability of video or audio tape alternatives to stenographic depositions. Then and since, court reporters have complained of increased difficulty in identifying speakers, deciphering unintelligible passages, and reconstructing accurate testimony from