

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE GLAUCOMA DETECTION ACT OF 1999

**HON. MARK FOLEY**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Medicare Glaucoma Detection Act of 1999 today. Although it is not a disease that is always at the forefront of our attention, glaucoma is a significant cause of legal blindness in this country. An estimated 80,000 Americans are blind because of this disease. Alarming, at least two million individuals have glaucoma and estimates show that at least half of them are not aware of it.

Medical science has shown that glaucoma can be prevented or delayed through early diagnosis and treatment. Preliminary data indicates that early detection in many cases can lead to treatment through pharmaceutical intervention rather than through surgery. I see no reason that America's seniors should risk losing their sight, and consequently their independence, from glaucoma if we can effectively identify and treat this disease early. Unfortunately, current Medicare coverage of glaucoma testing is inadequate. Current coverage is only available for those who show clearly identifiable symptoms of the disease. However, for many people, this could be too late.

The Medicare Glaucoma Detection Act will expand coverage of glaucoma testing to include all Medicare patients 65 and older, Medicare-eligible individuals aged 60 to 64 who have a family history of glaucoma and other high risk populations identified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Covered services will include a series of tests which must be performed in combination by an ophthalmologist in order to successfully detect the disease.

Preventive care, like early disease testing, has proven to be highly effective in reducing the seriousness of many diseases and in improving the recovery time and quality of life for those who suffer from them. It only makes sense that coverage of glaucoma testing should be expanded in light of the known value of preventive care. Therefore, I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

RECOGNITION OF S. 76, THE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS BILL AS INTRODUCED BY STATE SENATOR FRANK W. BALANCE, JR., RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, as a strong proponent of equal enforcement and protec-

tions under the law, I rise today to call the attention of the Congress to North Carolina Senate Bill (SB) 76, "Traffic Enforcement Statistics" legislation introduced by North Carolina State Senator and Deputy President Pro Tempore Frank W. Balance, Jr. Governor James B. Hunt of North Carolina signed SB 76 into law on April 22, 1999.

SB 76 will greatly assist in determining whether minorities are treated fairly by highway patrols along North Carolina roads and highways by requiring troopers to record the race, age and sex of every driver stopped as well as to cite the reason for particular stops. The collected data will be presented by the Attorney General's Office in a biennial report to the General Assembly. As the chief sponsor of the bill, Senator Balance argued that "there should not be a crime called 'driving while black.'"

Mr. Speaker, SB 76 can serve as a viable model for other states experiencing similar concerns about equal enforcement of traffic laws as well as for our nation. To provide you with more detailed information regarding this important legislation, I am submitting the text of SB 76 along with an article from the Raleigh News & Observer. I encourage my colleagues to read this article and consider SB 76's applicability for your states and on the federal level.

### ELECTRONIC DISCLOSURES DELIVERY ACT OF 1999

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, Today, I join Congresswoman ROUKEMA and Congressman INSLEE in introducing, The Electronic Disclosures Delivery Act of 1999. The legislation addresses the rapidly increasing role of computers and telecommunications technology in the delivery of financial products and services of all kinds. Providing financial services such as mortgages, insurance and securities over the Internet is redefining the banking and investment industries and promises to be an area of explosive growth over the next five years.

The legislation only addresses electronic delivery of information to and from consumers and financial services providers. It does not affect the rights and responsibilities of any party or the content of any disclosure, including both the timing and format of disclosures and the information to be provided. The bill makes it possible for these disclosures to be given to the consumer efficiently and in a more user friendly format than is currently the practice. Over the Internet, consumers will be able to conduct transactions virtually anywhere and at any time, 7-days-a-week, 24-hours-a-day. Internet commerce will increase consumer convenience, through reduced costs and more "one-stop shopping."

Many of the federal laws that regulate mortgage transactions, including the Real Estate

Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), mandate the delivery of disclosures to consumers. However, in most cases, these laws were adopted to apply to face-to-face or paper transactions, and do not easily accommodate on-line transactions. RESPA is a statute that has not been free from controversy—many would argue that substantive provisions of that law are in need of clarification. However, the legislation that we are introducing today focuses only on the electronic delivery of disclosures. I believe that the on-line delivery of disclosures deserves review apart from the overall RESPA reform.

Let me give you a sense of the impact of the Internet on the financial services industry:

International Data Corporation forecasts that total worldwide commerce on the Internet will grow from an estimated \$32.4 billion in 1997 to an estimated \$425.7 billion in 2002.

According to Jupiter Communications, the number of on-line banking households in the United States is projected to grow from an estimated 4.5 million in 1997 to an estimated 17.1 million in 2002. Jupiter Communications further indicates that the percentage of these on-line banking households utilizing Internet banking is projected to rise from an estimated 8 percent in 1996 to an estimated 80 percent in 2000.

A recent Forrester Research, Inc. report indicates that by the year 2003, nearly \$100 billion or 10 percent of the mortgage market will be generated online, while other reports project the market share for Internet originations to be as high as 30 percent by the year 2005.

The Forrester study also indicated that in the view of the financial services industry one of the principal impediments to progress in the offering of mortgages over the Internet is outdated laws and regulations.

The Congress and the regulators must play a leadership role in updating many of the consumer protection laws to reflect new technologies and establish a coherent legislative framework to deliver financial services and products through electronic commerce. As chairman of the Housing Subcommittee I look forward to working with Congresswoman ROUKEMA and Congressman INSLEE to promote these legislative changes that will enhance consumer access to financial products while maintaining appropriate consumer protections.

### THE NAVY AND VIEQUES

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in April, U.S. F-18 fighter jets accidentally dropped two 500-pound bombs on an observation post nearly a mile from their target on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, killing a civilian and wounding four others. Although Vieques has housed a naval live-fire training facility for over 50 years, there are 9,300 civilians who live on the island.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The following research memorandum was authored by Rebecca Brezenoff, a Research Fellow with the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA). This timely and pertinent article investigates the issues and delves into the history of naval operations on the island of Vieques:

Washington now finds itself embroiled in a sticky problem on the little-known Puerto Rican Island of Vieques, the site of one of its more perplexing public relations nightmares. Recent tragic events resulting from the military's continuing use of most of the heavily inhabited but relatively small island as a live-weapons storage and training facility present the Clinton Administration with a growing need to reevaluate its policies there. The increasingly militant demonstrations now being staged in Puerto Rico against the Vieques facility and the unity of the Puerto Rican population on the issue suggest that the problem will not go away, but requires some hard decisions now.

The island-municipality, located just off Puerto Rico's southeastern coast, once again emerged into the national news following its latest fatal accident in April, when two Marine fighter jets on a night training run over Vieques missed their mark by a mile and dropped bombs near an observation post, killing a civilian security guard and injuring four other people. Certainly not the first serious incident to have afflicted the training facility, it is one that is likely to remain in the headlines as it prompts heated debate among citizen groups and government leaders, both here and in Puerto Rico. For decades, civilians on the island have suffered the effects of friendly fire. This time, a propitious moment may be at hand for the Pentagon to review its options and have the wisdom to dismantle the base.

The Navy's primary argument in favor of Vieques' continued use has been the unparalleled importance of the live-ammunition training grounds for military readiness. The facility has been used by U.S. military personnel since 1941, when the Navy expropriated more than two-thirds of the 51-square-mile island for weapons storage and for ordnance training, involving bombings, shellings, and mock invasions.

Vieques' usefulness is indisputable. But the Navy is not the island's only tenant; a permanent community of 9,300 inhabitants occupies one-third of it. It would be disingenuous to argue that the naval presence is not detrimental to the lives and livelihoods of the local population. Far from it. This week, the Navy admitted, after years of denials, to dropping 24 napalm bombs on Vieques in 1993. In February of this year, depleted uranium (believed to be linked to Gulf War Syndrome) was illegally discharged by Marine jets during a training exercise. On an island plagued by a cancer rate significantly higher than that of Puerto Rico, the firing of radioactive shells—only a fifth of which were actually recovered during "cleanup"—has not inspired confidence in the Navy's pledge of enhanced attention to safety. Nor is the local populace reassured by current plans to install a powerful anti-drug trafficking radar system, whose electromagnetic waves would be capable of reaching the mainland of South America.

Faced with encroaching environmental damage, stunted economic development due to declines in the fishing and tourism industries, crushing unemployment, the constant pounding of heavy artillery and the drone of low-flying aircraft, damage to building caused by vibrations from war games, and the ongoing danger of bombing accidents from ships and planes, Viequenses have been both figuratively and literally raked by all

branches of the military. And not just the U.S. military. The participation of foreign armed forces as well as commercial entities has been solicited—even via advertisements on the Navy's website—for a price. The fees collected in 1998 alone amounted to \$80 million, but the increased bombing volume further strained the island's economy and worsened living conditions.

For all the Navy's purported efforts to be a good neighbor to the Viequenses, it words and deeds are today viewed with mistrust. Assurances that the accidentally discharged depleted uranium and the electromagnetic frequencies of the powerful anti-drug trafficking radar pose no threat to human health are dismissed as inaccurate, if not deliberately misleading. Shortly after the mid-May announcement that the Navy would be returning a portion of its land on Vieques to civilian jurisdiction, a fisherman found a 12-foot torpedo near the island's main town. Even the U.S. panel recently established to conduct a thorough study of the Navy's presence on Vieques is seen by skeptics as weighted toward the armed forces—only one of its four members comes from a civilian background. The unfortunate combination of military mistakes and miscalculations, together with questionable judgments and belated admissions, has created for the U.S. authorities a situation as ominous as the unexploded bombs and missiles that often appear on the beaches of Vieques. With the integrity of the inquiry already called into question, Washington will face the difficult task of defending any decision that falls short of completely phasing out the facility.

Short of the forced relocation of over 9,000 people, no modification to the current program can adequately safeguard the residents of Vieques, whereas locating a viable substitute—an unoccupied island—and installing a new training facility, while difficult and costly, remains feasible. The Pentagon has had to reject plans for bases in other locations for such reasons as proximity to population centers and the periodic presence of federally protected migratory birds. Regardless of the recommendations due in August from the commission examine future military use of the island, the White House cannot allow itself to give any less consideration to Vieques' population. Continued live-ordnance target practice on a heavily inhabited island is indefensible, and it is time for the 60-year practice to end.

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#### HAPPY RETIREMENT TO PATRICK KEOHANE

#### HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of an era in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Mr. Patrick Keohane will retire August 31 as warden of the Federal Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri. That will mark the end of a period of over 30 years in which Warden Keohane or one of his two brothers has been a warden somewhere at a federal prison in the United States. It is reportedly the longest period of similar service of any family in federal prison history.

The Keohane family association with the federal prison system goes back even further to Patrick's father Tom who retired as a senior lieutenant after 31 years of service with the Bureau of Prisons. Tom and his wife Nora raised ten children—six boys and four girls—

in Springfield, Missouri. Pat and four of his five brothers served in the military.

It is only fitting that Pat is retiring while warden of the Federal Medical Center in Springfield, because it was in Springfield that he began his civilian career in criminal justice as a member of the Springfield Police Department in 1964. It was only 2 years after beginning work for the Federal Prison System in 1967 as a correctional officer that he was transferred to the Springfield facility in 1969. While there, he completed his degree in law enforcement and corrections in 1974 at Drury College.

Pat Keohane has served with distinction in federal prison facilities in Indiana, Wisconsin, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, Kansas, and Illinois. He was promoted to warden in 1985 and since then has led facilities in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and California, returning to Springfield, Missouri in 1996.

As I mentioned earlier, service for the Keohanes in the Federal Prison System is a family thing. Two of his older brothers each retired with 27 years of service. In fact, they are the only family in the Nation in which three brothers served as wardens in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the only one where two brothers, both served as wardens of the same Federal institution at different times—and they accomplished that on two separate occasions.

Besides his family distinctions, Pat Keohane, has received numerous honors and recognitions, including the 1994 Warden of the Year award from the North American Association of Wardens and Superintendents and the U.S. Attorney General's Award for Distinguished Service from Attorney General Janet Reno.

He is being honored later this week at dinner in his hometown in the Seventh District of Missouri. I know that my colleagues in the House join with me in expressing their appreciation for a lifetime of outstanding service to the citizens of these great United States and best wishes for a very happy future to Warden Patrick W. Keohane of Springfield, Missouri.

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#### NATO'S OBLIGATION TO THE SERBS

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the Boston Globe for today, Tuesday, July 27, there is an excellent editorial occasioned by the terrible murder of 14 Serb farmers in Kosovo. As the editorial notes, NATO—with the United States as a lead member—has an absolute obligation to do everything humanly possible to apprehend the murderers of these men, and of course an even greater obligation to do everything humanly possible to prevent any recurrence of this sort of outrage.

I believe that the military action in which America took the lead against Serbia was morally justified by the need to prevent the continued systematic oppression of the Albania population of Kosovo. But exactly the same moral considerations demand that we do a better job than we have of protecting the Serbian people left in Kosovo.

The Boston Globe editorial is a forceful, lucid and morally compelling statement and I ask that it be printed here.

## NATO'S OBLIGATION TO THE SERBS

Precisely because NATO's justification for intervention in Kosovo was humanitarian, the NATO allies must not allow Friday's gruesome slaughter of 14 Serb peasants in Kosovo to go unpunished. A war for humanitarian motives contradicts its own purpose if it leaves one group of noncombatants unprotected.

The Serb demagogue Slobodan Milosevic understood immediately the political implications of the murders. The next day he said the slaughter of Serbs in a province that NATO still recognizes as an integral part of Serbia proves that there is a need for Yugoslav soldiers and Milosevic's special police to return to Kosovo.

Such a return of Milosevic's ethnic cleansers would, of course, vitiate NATO's military triumph. Milosevic can have no illusions about the possibility that his killers and rapists will be allowed any time soon to return to Kosovo. But his political point is well taken. If Serb civilians can be massacred at will in Kosovo, then NATO's propaganda is negated and the allies' war against Milosevic can be described as a naked power grab—an effort to steal a Serb province from its rightful owners.

To prove this was not NATO's war aim, the allies keeping the peace in Kosovo and the UN bureaucrats managing the province's rehabilitation must act quickly and decisively.

Although Hashim Thaci, the Kosovo Liberation Army's self-appointed prime minister, has said members of his provisional government "strongly condemn this act," the KLA must be encouraged to take a public role in locating the killers of the 14 Serbs. At the same time, the NATO countries must send to Kosovo the full complement of peacekeepers they promised. At present, only 60 percent of the 32,000 have arrived.

The revenge killings also illustrate the need for rapid dispatch of 3,000 more international police. Only 170, a small fraction of those committed, are yet serving in Kosovo. If the NATO allies allow Serbs to be murdered and expelled from Kosovo, they will lose in peacetime the war they thought they won from the air.

## IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM WILSON STERRETT

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that William Wilson Sterrett, of Independence, Missouri, passed away on June 20, 1999.

Born June 15, 1909, in Slater, Missouri, Mr. Sterrett was the son of the late Joseph B. and Elizabeth Galdwell Sterrett. He married Rachel W. Finch on December 19, 1936, in Washington, DC.

Mr. Sterrett was a 1926 graduate of Slater Higher School and a 1930 graduate of Missouri Valley College in Marshall. He attended the University of Missouri-Columbia for two years and graduated from George Washington, University Law School in 1935. He served as Deputy Circuit Clerk of Saline County from 1932-1934. He passed the Bar in December 1934 and practiced law in Saline County for 53 years at Sterrett Law Office. He was secretary to Congressman William Nelson in Washington, DC, from 1934-40. He was with the General Accounting Office in Wash-

ington, DC, for two years, the War Production board for a year, and the Air Transport Command for two years. He returned to Slater in 1946 where he served as city attorney from 1946-1981.

Mr. Sterret was active in the community. He served as chairman of the Saline County Red Cross and on the Slater Public School board from 1948-52. He was a member, deacon, trustee, elder and Sunday school teacher at the Slater Presbyterian Church. He was president of the Saline County Bar Association from 1983-91 and vice president from 1991-93. He was a longtime member of the Slater Rotary club where he was a past president and the club's first Paul Harris Fellow in 1995. He was a United States Army/Air Corps veteran of World War II and a member of the American Legion Post #78 in Slater. He was a Boy Scout Counselor since 1950 and received the Missouri Valley College Outstanding Alumnus Award in 1996. He served on the board of directors at the State Bank of Slater for 53 years.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his wife, Rachel; his two sons, Joseph and James; and his three grandchildren.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 22, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2561) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Chairman, in my previous statement in support of H.R. 2561, I addressed the much needed funds for KC-135 tanker aircraft that this bill provides. It is my hope that the Air Force will look at locating these reengineered National Guard aircraft consistent with ongoing total force initiatives to maximize Guard and Active efficiencies through enhanced integration and commonality of equipment.

I am also supportive of the quality of life initiatives contained in this legislation. We have provided for significant increases in spare parts, \$453 million over the request, equipment repair, \$279 million over the request, and real property maintenance, \$854 million over the request. We also provide an additional \$88 million for soldier support equipment, such as cold weather clothing and initial issue equipment. Spare parts, well-maintained facilities and quality equipment is as important to a soldier's morale as a pay raise, and this bill meets both requirements.

As Chairman of the Diabetes Caucus, I am pleased that the bill also supports a continuing project with the Joslin Diabetes Center, which serves to enhance the lives of military personnel and their dependents. The partnership with Joslin will reduce human suffering and health care costs associated with diabetes for DOD personnel and VA beneficiaries, using strengths in the areas of research, detection, prevention and managed care protocols.

This legislation will meet critical modernization and quality of life needs and deserves the support of all members.

## IN MEMORY OF THE LATE BETTY LOU STEVENSON

**HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the memory of Betty Lou Stevenson by submitting the following article from the Fullerton Observer, honoring her "life of inspiration", for the RECORD.

[From the Fullerton Observer, Issue Number 322, July 1999]

## BETTY LOU STEVENSON—A LIFE OF INSPIRATION

"Service Above Self" best summarizes the extraordinary life of Betty Lou Stevenson. Over 300 community members attended her memorial at St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Fullerton on June 7, 1999 to honor her enormous contributions and positive, energetic spirit. She was very proud of her Scottish heritage and a bagpiper performed at her memorial service. Those in attendance also learned some of the following about this remarkable lady.

Betty Lou was born in Portland, Oregon. Her father being a construction engineer, the family moved on average of once a year, meaning Betty Lou was perpetually the "new student" in school. She learned to "go with the flow" and be comfortable in almost any social situation Betty Lou attended the University of Oregon from 1937-40, where as President of her Chi Omega sorority and of the Heads of Houses she was listed in Who's Who in America Universities and Colleges (1939-40). Upon graduating from college, Betty Lou and her family moved to Fullerton. The town has never been the same.

Many of Betty Lou's accomplishments occurred while acting in the capacity of single parent to her two sons after her 19-year marriage ended in divorce. While holding down her full-time teaching positions, donating hours of volunteer time and being a single mother she somehow managed to attend night school classes at Whittier College ultimately earning her Master's degree.

Betty Lou Stevenson loved teaching. During her 35 years as a 7th grade math teacher a minimum of 5,000 students passed through her classes and achieved success. Irving Wright, Betty Lou's principal at Wilshire Jr. High, spoke for most of those who knew her when he stated that he admired her tremendously and considered her a wonderful lady. In addition to teaching math at both Wilshire and Nicholas Junior Highs, Betty Lou worked on the yearly Christmas program. Her tireless devotion to her students, school and fellow staff, earned her recognition from the school board for "Distinguished Service to the Fullerton School District."

In 1972 Betty Lou became President of the Fullerton Elementary Teachers Association (FETA). The only walkout in the history of the Fullerton School District occurred the following year. A key factor in the resolution of the negotiations impasse was her participation and leadership.

Volunteering was an essential part of Betty Lou's life. She was a charter member and supporter of the Heritage House at the Fullerton Arboretum spending many a Sunday as a docent, sharing her love of Victorian history with visitors. During the week

she often led tours through the House for school groups. Betty Lou loved working at the Heritage House because it reminded her of her happy childhood in Portland and the house that she was born in, which still stands today in a historical neighborhood. Betty Lou also served as a docent for the Art Alliance at Cal State Fullerton, leading groups of high school students through the art galleries.

Upon her retirement Betty Lou devoted even more time to her volunteer efforts. She kept a daily calendar by her telephone to keep track of all her activities. As her calendar shows, being involved in up to four separate activities in one day was not unusual. At the time of her death, she was an active member in 9 major organizations, including the California Retired Teachers Association; PEO; Continuing Learning Experience at Cal State; Delta Kappa Gamma; charter member of AAUW. In all these groups Betty Lou served as President and helped out in any way she was needed, from serving as an officer to serving on the clean-up committee. In short, Betty Lou was a truly dedicated volunteer.

Betty Lou had many varied interests from her decorated egg collection featured in an exhibit at the library, to bridge, to reading and traveling to learn about different cultures. Betty Lou was stylish and hats were one of her trademarks. At St. Andrew's church where she was a member for over 50 years, she was affectionately referred to as the "hat lady." She organized and worked in the parish Clothes Closet from its inception in 1986 distributing clothes to the homeless.

Some of the essence of Betty Lou can be understood from her own words in 1998. Thararat Charconsontichai, a graduate student at Cal State who extensively interviewed Betty Lou for "The Life Story of Elizabeth Louise Stevenson," said, "Optimism, or the belief that whatever happens will be good, is the essential theme she employed in explaining herself and her life to me." Betty Lou put it this way: "I am an optimist even when I face troubles. I was disappointed that my marriage did not work. That was difficult for me. But I never looked at the bad side. I am basically not a down person. Of course I have disappointments; we all have those. But I always look for something that helps. Nowadays it is not easy to live without an education, especially for women. Women should develop skills to help themselves if such a thing as divorce happens." Betty Lou's career as a teacher and lifelong volunteer for groups with educational missions, underscored her commitment to seeing ideal realized.

At the memorial service, the eulogy was delivered by Father Mark Shier, Rector of St. Andrews. Most fittingly, at the conclusion the audience rose and gave a standing ovation for the life of Betty Lou Stevenson—a life from which we can all gain inspiration.

The family asks that in lieu of flowers donations in Betty Lou's name be made to Fullerton Arboretum or CLE.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MRS.  
ERIS L. RUDMAN

**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Eris L. Rudman and the preserved prairie named in her memory located in Frankfort, Illinois.

Forty-five years ago, Mrs. Rudman made Frankfort, Illinois her home. She had just

served our country in the Korean War as 1st Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Nursing Corps and received combat decoration while serving in an evacuation hospital. Upon arriving in Frankfort, Mrs. Rudman actively developed and maintained the village's first park long before it was acquired officially by the park district. She also indulged in gardening and the people of Frankfort can still appreciate her toils by strolling down Nebraska and Locust streets and gazing at the crab apple trees she and volunteers had planted years ago.

Her community spirit did not end with the environment. Mrs. Rudman served on the Frankfort Planning Commission for sixteen years. She also played an integral role in the publishing and editing of the Frankfort News, a weekly community newspaper, for twenty-three years. In 1984, Mrs. Rudman was named Frankfort's first Citizen of the Year. She was also Grand Marshall of the Frankfort Fall Festival Parade in 1994. Sadly, Frankfort lost this civic minded patriot three years ago in 1996.

The Eris L. Rudman Prairie in nearly four acres of land located south of the Frankfort Public Library parking lot. It was recently planted with a variety of spring and fall blooming flowers. There are 3,100 plants in all which have been complimented with six different kinds of grasses.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is fitting and appropriate to honor the life of Mrs. Eris L. Rudman, the years of her community building activity, and the prairie which bares her name.

HONORING STUART A.  
VANMEVEREN

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today not only to extend congratulations to a national figure, but also to tell you how proud I am this honoree hails from, and lives in, my home town of Fort Collins, Colorado. Mr. Stuart A. VanMeveren, the District Attorney who has served Larimer County for twenty-seven years, has been elected the new president of the National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA).

This organization is the largest national professional organization specifically serving the needs of prosecutors in the United States. NDAA is truly a national organization which represents the interests of prosecutors not only from major metropolitan areas, but rural communities like those found in Larimer County.

I have known Stu for fifteen years, but now I'm looking forward to working more closely with him as he directs the NDAA testifying before congressional committees, working with the U.S. Department of Justice, and other federal agencies on matters of public policy affecting the safety of America's communities.

The National District Attorneys Association is going into its fiftieth year of service. I cannot think of a more qualified individual to lead NDAA into the twenty-first century. Stu VanMeveren truly embodies the mission statement of NDAA which is "To be the voice of America's prosecutors and to support their efforts to protect the rights and safety of the people."

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN ALEXANDER  
J. SABOL ON HIS RETIREMENT  
FROM THE UNITED STATES  
NAVAL RESERVE

**HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Captain Alexander J. Sabol for his distinguished career and retirement from the United States Naval Reserve.

Captain Alexander J. Sabol was born in Stuebenville, OH, on December 14, 1952. He was raised in the steel town of Weirton, WV, and graduated from Weir Senior High School in 1970. In December 1974, he graduated from West Liberty State College, WV, with a bachelor of science degree in business administration with a speciality in marketing.

Captain Sabol entered the Navy through the Aviation Reserve Officer Candidate Program at Pensacola, FL, in August 1974 and was commissioned an ensign on April 1975. He was assigned to training squadrons VT-1, VT-2, HT-8, and HT-18 at NAS Whiting Field, FL, from March 1975 to July 1976 and earned his wings and was designated a naval aviator in July 1976.

Captain Sabol served his first tour as a T-28B/C instructor pilot and ground safety officer from August 1976 to September 1978. In September 1984, he transferred to HM-12, NAS Norfolk, VA, as a pilot under instruction to qualify in the RH-53D. Sea Scallion helicopter to conduct missions in Airborne Mine Countermeasures. From April 1979 through February 1981, he served his first Fleet tour with HM-16, NAS Norfolk, VA performing duties as communications officer and avionics/weapons officer. He then transferred to shore duty in February 1981 to HM-12, NAS Norfolk, VA, and served as a RH-53D instructor pilot, assistant operations officer, RH-53D NATOPS officer, RH-53D model manager, COMNAVAIRLANT RH-53D NATOPS evaluator, and assistant maintenance officer until October 1985. He also served in a temporary duty status as the HM class desk to COMHETACWING ONE, NAS Norfolk, VA, from April 1984 until November 1984.

Captain Sabol joined the Naval Reserve and was selected for the Training and Administration of the Reserves Program in October 1985 where he was assigned to the Naval Air Reserve Norfolk, VA, as the HM program manager and the naval air coordinator for the establishment of HM-18. In September 1986, he was assigned to HM-18 as operations officer, security officer, and RH-53D NATOPS officer. He then transferred to COMHETACWING, NAS North Island, CA as the first HM class desk, COMNAVAIRESFOR RH-53D NATOPS evaluator, and the Naval Air Reserve coordinator for the establishment of HM-19 from November 1987 to June 1989. He then was assigned as the officer-in-charge of HM-18, Norfolk, VA, from June 1989 to July 1991. From July 1991 to December 1993, he served as the executive officer and later as the commanding officer of HM-19, NAS Alameda, CA. He then attended the Naval War College, Newport, RI, from December 1993 until March 1995 and received a master of arts degree in national security and strategy and policy.

He then received orders to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations, Director of Naval

Reserves in the Pentagon, Washington, DC, from March 1987 to November 1996 serving as the Manpower Branch head and then late as the Director, Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Mobilization. In November 1996, he was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs in the Materiel and Facilities Deputate as the Director of Materiel.

Among his awards and decorations are the Meritorious Service Medal with one star, Navy Commendation Medal with one star, Navy Achievement Medal, navy Unit Commendation with one star, Meritorious Unit Commendation with two stars, Battle "E" ribbon with two "E"s, Navy Expeditionary Medal with one star, National Defense Service Medal, Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with one star, and Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Bronze Hour Glass. He was appointed to the rank of captain on 01 August 1996.

Captain Sabol resides in Centerville, VA, with his wife Anne, also of Weirton, WV, and their two children, Bryon (19) and Alexis (16).

BICENTENNIAL OF RAVENNA, OHIO

**HON. TOM SAWYER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, 1999 is a special year for Ravenna, Ohio. In 1799, on the cusp of a new century, Benjamin Tappan became the first settler of what is now Ravenna, in Portage County. The bicentennial of that humble beginning is being celebrated and commemorated throughout the year.

In many ways, Benjamin Tappan demonstrated in one person the diverse talents that have been so instrumental in America's growth. And, in much the same way, the story of Ravenna is the story of America.

Benjamin Tappan apprenticed as a copper-plate printer and engraver and studied portrait painting under Gilbert Stuart. He practiced law, served in the World War of 1812, and served in public life as a state senator, judge, canal commissioner, and U.S. Senator. He was, by all accounts, an independent thinker, an opponent of slavery, and a man of immense talents and principle. In short, an American archetype.

Just as Benjamin Tappan's life was characteristic of the early settlers of the wilderness that was Ohio, Ravenna's history is one of growth, adaptation, pride, and hard work.

In the 1820's, Ravenna benefitted from construction of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, popularly known as "The Cross Cut," running from Akron to the Ohio River.

As technology and transportation changed, so did Ravenna. Beginning in the 1850's, the railroads arrived, gradually supplanting the canals. In the years following the Civil War, assisted by the railroads, Ravenna emerged as a manufacturing center. From glassworks to coaches, from woolen mills to cereal mills, and from foundries to rubber, Ravenna has made the tools that built America, the fabric that clothed America, the cereal that fed America, and the balloons that brightened America.

Today, access to both rail and highway transportation has helped Ravenna to attract and maintain industry, even as the region and the nation changed.

It could be said, Mr. Speaker, that there is nothing very special in any of this. Many towns, cities, and regions have changed as the nation and the economy have changed. But it is this apparent familiarity that makes Ravenna special—a community able to maintain its sense of self, its pride of achievement, celebrating its past while looking to the future. Like Benjamin Tappan, as American archetype.

The calendar of events marking this bicentennial is remarkable for its breadth, variety, and sense of fun. Two hundred trees have been planted to mark Ravenna's 200th birthday. There have been presentations of local history, workshops on making memory scrapbooks, a horse show, proclamations, and a golf outing. Still to come are a concert, a parade, fireworks, an art show, a raffle, trolley tours, and the 21st annual "Balloon-A-Fair," a continuing celebration of Ravenna's pride in its lighter-than-air heritage. In short, even as Ravenna celebrates, it cheerfully demonstrates the adage that "it's great to visit the past, but you don't have to live there to enjoy it." The past and the future share a home in Ravenna, Ohio.

At 200, Ravenna has a full, rich heritage, and on the cusp of another new century, the promise of even better things to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICORPS YOUTH PRIDE PROGRAM

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the devoted men and women of the AmeriCorps Youth Pride Program. Youth Pride Program volunteers tutor and mentor 250 low-income youth to help ensure academic achievement in Florida City, Florida. It is both an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to such a noble effort.

In addition to helping these students with their academics, the Youth Pride Program provides after-school activities to approximately 350 students. With a 90% decrease in school suspensions and detentions among those served, the success rate of this after school program has been outstanding.

The Youth Pride Program is part of AmeriCorps, a national network of hundreds of community service groups throughout the United States. When President Clinton created AmeriCorps, he spoke about the virtue of service to the community. Like many Americans, I strongly believe that volunteerism provides extensive benefits to volunteer, recipients, and the community at large.

Throughout our nation's history, we have relied on the dedication and action of our citizens to tackle the biggest challenges. I am pleased to say that the AmeriCorps Youth Pride Program adds to this revered tradition. I wish to congratulate the entire staff and volunteer network of the Youth Pride Program on a job well done. This is truly an achievement of which the entire South Florida community can be proud.

COMMENDING ADAM JONES FOR HIS SERVICE AS A REPUBLICAN PAGE

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Adam Jones on the completion of his service as a Republican page in the House of Representatives.

During his tenure in the nation's capital, Adam proved himself to be a reliable and tireless worker. His work ethic and attention to detail helped ensure that the trains ran on time in the House of Representatives, and he will surely be missed by the individuals he worked closely with over the last year.

Adam is an outstanding young man and an excellent student. He has compiled a grade point average of 3.79 at Northville High School, where he has assumed numerous leadership positions. In addition, Adam has volunteered his time to work on several political campaigns in Oakland and Wayne Counties and has been active in his church.

I am honored that I had the opportunity to nominate Adam for the Republican page program. He capitalized on this wonderful opportunity to work and learn in our nation's capital and enhanced his understanding of politics and the legislative process.

I have the utmost confidence that Adam will continue to achieve success in the endeavors he pursues, and I wish him the very best during his senior year at Northville High.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, due to an unforeseen airline delay enroute to Washington, I was not present to vote on rollcall vote No. 335, the Hoeffel amendment to H.R. 1074. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on this amendment. I was also unable to vote on rollcall vote No. 336 on passage of H.R. 1074. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on this recorded vote.

CONGRATULATING PAT CAMPANILE'S STUDENTS AT SHADY LANE ELEMENTARY

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a great day, on which 30 sixth grade students from the Shady Lane Elementary School reached all of the appropriate levels on their Terra Nova test. Ms. Pat Campanile's sixth grade class is an outstanding group of young people. I wish the best of luck to the following group of sixth graders who shared this special day with me at the Shady Lane School: Courtney Callahan, Nicholas Battee, Jaimie Beeker, Destiny Bingham,

Brian Buck, John Childress, Robert Kilcourse, Kody McMichael, Marisa Peters, Matthew Raively, Deborah Robinson, Karen Sabater, Donald Smith, Richard Smith, Marcus Smith, Ayana Thomas, Jessica Welch, George Williams, and Nylan Wolcott.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, last week I was not able to be present for rollcall votes 308–334. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way: 308—“yea”; 309—“yea”; 310—“yea”; 311—“yea”; 312—“yea”; 313—“no”; 314—“no”; 315—“no”; 316—“yea”; 317—“yea”; 318—“yea”; 319—“yea”; 320—“no”; 321—“yea”; 322—“yea”; 323—“yea”; 324—“no”; 325—“yea”; 326—“yea”; 327—“yea”; 328—“yea”; 329—“yea”; 330—“no”; 331—“yea”; 332—“yea”; 333—“no”; 334—“yea.”

#### RECOGNIZING BISHOP MACRAM MAX GASSIS

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD an article from the recent Washington Watch by the Family Research Council about Bishop Macram Max Gassis, a Roman Catholic bishop from Sudan. Over the years, Bishop Macram has tirelessly fought for justice for his people—the people of Southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains who have suffered and died in great numbers during the war that has plagued the country for the past fifteen years.

Over 2 million people have died in Sudan—more than in Rwanda, Kosovo, Somalia and Bosnia combined. They often feel they are forgotten by the world.

Bishop Macram reminds us that these men, women and children must not be forgotten. He reminds us of their brave spirit, their hope in the midst of suffering and their quest for justice. He reminds us of our responsibility to speak out, take action and do what we can to help the people of Sudan.

I have been privileged to know Bishop Macram over the years.

A GENTLE GIANT OF FAITH

(By Bill Saunders)

In Sudan, just south of Egypt, where the church traces its roots to Apostolic times, a radical Islamic government is waging war on its own citizens—torturing and murdering Christians. In this war, the government regularly bombs innocent civilians, destroys their food supplies, poisons their only sources of clean water, desecrates their churches, supports the taking of their children as slaves, and forces non-Arab, non-Muslim people into refugee camps where they must convert to Islam or starve.

For years, the world has done little to help. The U.N. has allowed the Sudanese government to dictate where it can provide relief (thus, the most needy people starve).

Until recently, the U.S. focused little diplomatic effort on the problem, despite Sudan's strategic position as a bridge between black Africa and the Middle East, and despite the Sudanese government's avowed aim of exporting radical Islam throughout the world. Only recently, the House of Representatives passed a stinging resolution, finally and fairly condemning these practices by the Sudanese government. Senator Sam Brownback has introduced a similar resolution in the Senate but it remains to be seen whether the House will vote to take substantive action.

In the midst of this man-made hell on earth, one man stands out as he fights for justice. That man is Catholic Bishop Macram Max Gassis. Born in Sudan of ethnically mixed parents and educated in England, Italy, and the United States, the Bishop is an articulate modern-day prophet. The only Sudanese bishop born in the northern (Arab) part of the country, he is fluent in the Arabic language and understands those in the North who see all blacks as “slaves” and all Christians as “infidels”.

Unlike so many others, he refuses to pretend the horror does not exist. He has spoken out before the European Parliament, the U.S. Congress, and the United Nations Human Rights Commission. He travels regularly to the West, particularly to the United States, to expose the evil in his country. His witness has inspired many, from Senator Brownback to Congressman Frank Wolf. He, like St. Paul, has spoken the truth to kings and governors.

In Sudan, the people revere Bishop Gassis for his courage. The government, angry that he has called it to account, has branded him a criminal. Whenever he travels back to his country, he risks being captured and possibly executed.

Undaunted, he returns to his diocese because his people need him. His presence inspires them. Every time he returns, he smuggles desperately needed supplies through enemy lines. In many areas, he is the only one providing assistance.

Despite his tribulations, the Bishop remains a gentle man, firmly committed to Christ. He has a special affection for children, particularly those children who were formerly enslaved, and is raising several hundred of them, orphaned by the raiders who abducted them. These children need food, clothing, shelter, education, and counseling, and he provides it. Because of this expression of Christian love, the children are joyful and, like Bishop Gassis, full of hope.

Christianity in Sudan, its ancestral home, is alive and growing. The church, through heroes like Bishop Gassis, refuses to be silenced. As he says, “though we in Sudan are being crucified, after every crucifixion, there comes a resurrection.”

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

### HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 22, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2561) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, the House Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for FY00 provides an extremely important alloca-

tion of resources in a serious effort to improve critical shortcomings affecting the readiness of our armed forces. This bill meets the budget authority and outlay limits set in the Committee's 302(b) allocation, provides a critical \$15.5 billion increase over appropriations in FY99, and provides \$2.8 billion above the President's request. This legislation goes a long way to address critical readiness, recruitment, retention, operational maintenance, and quality of life needs that are so important for our military. However, I am concerned about one aspect of the legislation's strategy, cutting programmed funding for the initial production of the Air Force's number one development priority, the F-22, Raptor.

We expect our military to remain the world's best, head and shoulders above any potential aggressor. We demand that our armed forces reign supreme in personnel, training, professionalism, and equipment. We do not want parity with our enemies, we demand superiority. We do not want to win conflicts by attrition but by overwhelming our foes. A most critical aspect of our superiority is our ability to achieve and maintain air superiority in any conflict. Furthermore, today Americans have grown to expect to win conflicts with minimal or even no casualties. The best trained pilots in the most advanced aircraft are the great enabler in any conflict whether to protect our Navy, or to allow the introduction and free maneuver of our ground forces. Air superiority is vital. Experience in modern warfare has continued to reflect the importance of this from success in World War II to operations during Desert Storm and Operation Allied Force.

The F-22 aircraft is being produced to replace the F-15 fighter and to accomplish its air superiority mission beginning in 2005. The F-15 currently represents 1960's technology and the aging fleet will average 26 years old when the F-22 is scheduled to be operational. Today's F-15's have served our country well, but in the future our pilots will be at risk. Its capabilities today are at parity with the Russian SU-27, MIG-29 and by 2005 will be at a disadvantage facing the Russian SU-35 or the French Rafael, and the European Fighter 2000 aircraft that will be available on the world market. Additionally, the surface to air missile threat continues to advance world wide. Today the SA-10 and SA-12 missile availability pose a threat to the F-15. Proliferation of SA-10 and SA-12 capability has increased from four countries in 1985 to fourteen in 1995 and an estimated 22 by 2005. The F-22 will have the capability to counter the surface to air missile threat through stealth technology, supercruise capability that will significantly reduce missile engagement opportunity, maneuverability and unequalled pilot awareness.

The F-22 aircraft does bear costs, \$19 billion has been invested to date, but the cost and advanced technology provide significant efficiencies and long term savings. The F-22 will reduce by half the number of maintenance personnel for each aircraft. It is expected to have 30 percent reduction in direct operations and sustainment costs per squadron per year when compared to the F-15. A quicker combat turnaround time will allow higher sortie rates during a conflict. The F-22 program costs are under control and are within the Congressionally mandated cost caps for both development and production. This plane utilizes cutting edge technology to ensure our Air Force continues to maintain our nation's superiority in air combat.

Based upon the status of the current F-22 program, a pause in funding the F-22 procurement requested for FY00 would put the entire program at serious risk. Contract obligations would be breached if aircraft procurement is not funded. This would result in at least a three year delay in the program, would increase costs by \$6-8 billion, and exceed the caps set by Congress. The production delay could seriously affect numerous suppliers that could not afford to stop and restart production causing significant erosion of the program's industrial base. Such a pause would seriously disrupt an intricate supply system established in all but a few states.

A pause or end of the F-22 program would have a very negative impact on the future of an important complementary aircraft, the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). The JSF also under development is being designed as a multi-role aircraft for three services to replace the capabilities of the F-16 and A-10 fleet, with fielding goals in FY10. It is being developed to perform as an air-to ground combat aircraft to complement the air-to-air combat role of the F-22. The characteristics of these planes will differ greatly. If the F-22 program is killed, the U.S. will have a void in the capabilities required by the F-22, the action could cause great changes to JSF, or require development of a whole new kind of aircraft all of which would delay the fielding of the JSF. Additionally, the JSF leverages certain technologies from the F-22, including avionics and engines that use the F-22 as a stepping stone for advancements. Setback of the F-22 program will degrade progress on the JSF. Ultimately, this action could place our air supremacy capability in extreme danger.

Finally, as the F-22 harnesses and employs superb, advanced technology, the development and testing of the aircraft does the same. Flight testing of two test aircraft has proceeded well. Avionics testing has been ongoing through three bench labs and one flying test bed, a 757 aircraft with all avionics including a full cockpit from an F-22. Advanced computer models have also enhanced the ability to hone the technical aspects of the plane. Nine aircraft are funded in the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase of this program. All nine aircraft will be delivered by FY01. Production aircraft that have been requested by the Air Force to be funded in FY00 will not complete production until FY03. This low rate initial production is necessary to efficiently utilize the open delivery line. Testing will be 90% complete and initial operational testing and evaluation will complete in mid-year 2003. This program minimizes risks and employs efficiency and responsible costing to meet delivery milestones. When compared with previous aircraft production such as the F-15 and F-16, the F-22 minimizes, by a large degree, the number of production aircraft during the EMD phase.

In closing, the House Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for FY00 is a good bill that will provide relief for many aspects of our services needs. It goes far to take care of the men and women who serve in America's Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. I will vote in favor of this legislation, but with apprehension that this bill does an injustice to the number one Air Force development priority and a critical Department of Defense program that has vital implications on how we remain the undisputed air superiority and air supremacy power in the world.

AMENDMENT TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2000 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL OFFERED BY MR. KINGSTON

In the "AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE" account (beginning at page 29, line 11 of the committee print), increase the pending amount by \$630,297,000, representing an increase of \$1,852,075,000 in the F-22 aircraft program and a decrease of \$1,221,778,000 in other programs.

In the "AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY" account (beginning at page 25, line 3 of the committee print), reduce the pending amount by \$387,897,000.

In the "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE" account (beginning at page 35, line 14 of the committee print), reduce the pending amount by \$242,400,000.

And amend the committee report accordingly.

DETAILED AMENDMENTS FOR THE COMMITTEE REPORT

CHANGE: INCREASE THE FOLLOWING LINES AS SPECIFIED

Aircraft, Procurement, Air Force. (Report page 173).

Tactical Forces (in thousands of dollars):

F-22 Raptor: \$1,574,981.

F-22 Raptor (AP-CY): \$277,094.

Total: \$1,852,075.

OFFSETS: REDUCE THE FOLLOWING LINES AS SPECIFIED

*Title III Procurement*

Air Force Procurement (in thousands of dollars)

Combat Aircraft (Report page 173).

Tactical Forces:

F-15: \$440,000.

F-16 C/D (MYP): \$98,000.

F-16 C/D (MYP) ADV PROC: \$24,000.

Mission Support Aircraft:

Operational Support Aircraft: \$63,000.

E-8C: \$188,200.

Predator UAV: \$20,000.

Modification of Inservice Aircraft:

B-1B: \$16,650.

A-10: \$5,000.

F-15: \$58,328.

F-16: \$46,000.

C-135: \$137,800.

DARP: \$124,800.

Aircraft Procurement, Navy

Other Aircraft (Report Page 148).

KC-130J: \$281,897.

Modification of Aircraft:

EA-6 Series: \$66,000.

AH-1 W Series: \$3,000.

H-1 Series: \$10,000.

EP-3 Series: \$17,000.

P-3 Series: \$10,000.

*Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation*

RDT&E, Air Force (Rpt page 248)

Demonstration & Validation (In thousands of dollars):

Joint Strike Fighter: \$100,000.

Engineering & Manufacturing Development (In thousands of dollars):

B-2 Advanced Technology Bomber: \$142,400.

WHY WE NEED THE F-22

THREAT

Need F-22 to counter future and current surface-to-air missile (SA 10/12) threats. The F-15 cannot operate in this environment by itself.

21 countries expected to possess SA 10/12's (advanced SAMS) by 2005.

237 of world's 267 nations have surface to air missiles.

There will be a five fold increase in the number of countries with radar guided air to air missiles.

As many as 700 MIG-21's may be upgraded between 1995 and 2000.

F-15 began service in early 1970's (almost 25 years ago).

When F-22 becomes operational in FY06, the F-15 will average 26 years old.

When JSF becomes operational in FY10, the F-16 will be 24 years old.

30-40 year old F-15's put our pilots at risk. Today the F-15 is just at parity with the SU-27 and MIG-29.

By 2005 the F-15 will be disadvantage to the SU-35 and the export versions of the Rafale and European Fighter 2000.

Air to air missiles are proliferating and becoming more capable.

IMPACT OF SLIPPING PROGRAM

3 year delay in program, voids contracts, and kills program.

This is not a pause, it kills the production program.

Increase in costs breaks the contract price and the Congressional costs caps.

Increases Air Force costs by \$6.5 billion.

Set back for Army's number one priority the Comanche helicopter since they have some common systems).

\$16 billion already invested to date.

Loss of industrial base to support F-22 program.

Upgrading the F-15 would cost about \$26 million per plane.

F-22

F-22 replaces the F-15 for all weather superiority and deep attack.

Increased capabilities: stealth, supercruise, maneuverability, avionics, weapons payload.

First look, first shot, first kill against multiple targets.

Flight tests have gone well.

Cost are controlled, costs are within funding caps set by Congress.

The F-22 will reduce by half the number of maintenance personnel for each aircraft.

F-22 will cost \$500 million less to operate and support over 20 years than an F-15 squadron.

F-15 afterburner operations are limited to 5-7 minutes, F-22 can operate at supercruise for a significant period of time without afterburners.

20% lower combat turnaround time for the F-22/higher sorties rate.

Lower deployment requirements (14 C-17s to deploy F-15 vs. 4C-17s for F-22).

JSF

JSF leverages technologies from the F-22 (avionics, engines).

JSF is a multi-role air to ground fighter to complement (not replace) the air-to-air role of F-22.

JSF replaces the F-16 and A-10 and meets requirements for other military services.

Without the F-22, the requirements for JSF change and will delay JSF by several years.

For more information contact Cong. Kingston (5-5831) or Cong. Chambliss (5-6531).

POINT PAPER ON HAC-D TO F-22 PROCUREMENT

BACKGROUND—WHY THE USAF NEEDS THE F-22

*The 21st Century Force Structure*

The Air Force's modernization strategy is built on the proper mix of "High" capability F-22s and "Low" cost Joint Strike Fighters (JSF) to achieve the dominant capability and operations tempo to support Joint Vision 2010s goal of full spectrum dominance.

F-22 is the high-capability force enabler designed to accomplish the most demanding missions of air superiority and attack of high-value, highly defended targets.

A combination of stealth, supercruise, integrated avionics, and larger internal air-to-

air weapons payload are its primary attributes.

The JSF is the low-cost majority of the force—balance of affordability and capability allows procurement of greater numbers to perform a variety of missions and sustain the required high tempo of modern warfare.

*JSF Will Rely on the F-22 for Air Superiority*

JSF will modernize the largest part of our fleet providing an affordable replacement for the F-16 and A-10.

JSF is dependent upon F-22 technologies and will complement the F-22 in the future as the F-16 complements the F-15 today.

*The Need for the F-22*

Joint Vision 2010 requires the Air Force to achieve Air Dominance—the ability to completely control adversary's vertical battlespace.

The current air superiority fighter, the F-15, is at parity today with the SU-27 and MIG-29; by IOC for F-22 in 2005, the F-15 will be at a disadvantage with the fielding of the SU-35 and export versions of the Rafale and Typhoon, and the proliferation of advanced air-to-missiles such as the AA-11, AA-X-12, and MICA.

The development and proliferation of advanced surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) such as the SA-10 and SA-12 result in a sanctuary for the enemy because the F-15 will be unable to operate in this environment without a protracted, asset intensive, defense suppression campaign.

F-22's attributes of stealth, supercruise, and integrated avionics will allow it to operate in the presence of the total threat—

emerging threat aircraft, advanced SAMs, and advanced air-to-missiles.

Provides American forces the freedom from attack, freedom to maneuver and freedom to attack.

*The Time is Now*

The current Air Force fighter modernization program is an affordable and effective solution demanded by the increasing age of our current fighter force structure.

By F-22 IOC in 2005, the average age of the F-15 will be 26 years old.

By JSF IOC in 2010, the average age of the F-16 will be 24 years old.

F-22 is an essential investment to achieve air dominance—the key enabler for 21st Century Combat Operations.

*DISCUSSION—IMPACT OF THE HAC-D REDUCTION ON THE CURRENT F-22 PROGRAM*

The proposed reduction of the F-22 funding has a net impact of terminating the current production program and increases total Air Force costs by \$6.5 Billion (does *not* include costs for Service Life Extension of F-15 to accommodate 2 year slip to F-22 Initial Operational Capability).

*Termination of the Current Production Program*

The current F-22 production strategy to procure all 339 aircraft within the Congressional Cost cap of \$39.8B Key elements of this strategy are: Fixed price options for the PRTV and Lot 1; Target Price Curve (TPC) for Lots 2-5; and Multi-year contracts for lots 5-12.

Impact: Termination of the Lot 1 buy voids the fixed price agreement for the PRTV/Lot 1 buy and contractually requires termination

of the PRTV aircraft buy. This in turn breaks the TPC and results in a production cost increase over the Congressional cost caps. A new production strategy initiated in FY02 with an 8 aircraft buy (requires Advance Buy in FY01) and a new production profile (8, 10, 16, 24, 36) results in a production cost increase of \$5.3B, which breaks the Congressionally mandated production cost cap of \$39.8B.

*Extension of the EMD Program by 15 Months*

The cancellation of the PRTV aircraft drives the requirement to retrofit the EMD aircraft to a production configuration for dedicated initial operational test and evaluation, which would have been accomplished by the PRTVs.

An additional \$500M is required for EMD to fund for Out-of-Production parts associated with these aircraft due to the lack of an active production program.

Impact: With the EMD stretchout and above considerations the total cost impact to the EMD program is \$1.2B, which breaks Congressionally mandated EMD cost cap of \$18.8B.

*Delay to Initial Operating Capability (IOC)*

F-22 IOC is currently scheduled for December 2005, the change to the production profile would delay IOC (stand up of the first F-22 squadron) to Dec 2007.

Delay in IOC would force the Air Force to execute an F-15 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) on one Fighter Wing (72 aircraft).