

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY SHERIFF
JAMES HUNT

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today I pay tribute to Deputy Sheriff James Hunt of my home county—Robeson County—in the great state of North Carolina. Deputy Hunt was recently named National Deputy Sheriff of the Year. Deputy Hunt is the first North Carolinian to receive this award and was chosen from among thousands of applicants. He proudly serves under the outstanding leadership of my friend and my sheriff, Sheriff Glenn Maynor. On September 23, 1998, Hunt was monitoring traffic on Interstate 95 with two other officers. After clocking a car at excessive speed, Deputy Hunt and others chased the vehicle several miles until it stopped. Upon this, one of the officers proceeded to get in the vehicle and a scuffle ensued. Deputy Hunt then ran to the car and pulled the suspect out of the car. At that time, the suspect proceeded to stick a .357 Magnum into Deputy Hunt's chest and pulled the trigger. This bullet proceeded through Hunt and struck one of his colleagues in the thigh. Seconds later, another shot went into Deputy Hunt's chest. At that time, Hunt fell to the ground and crawled to cover his colleague who had been wounded. The suspect was then apprehended.

Fighting for his life every second of the way, Deputy Hunt was taken to the local hospital where he underwent surgery for four hours. After staying in the hospital for three weeks and losing half of his colon and six feet of his small intestines, Deputy Hunt returned home to be with his wife, Lisa.

Mr. Speaker, after such an ordeal, most folks in this situation would probably look for another career or desk job. But not Deputy Sheriff James Hunt. He now works the same beat as he did on that night of September 23, 1998.

President John F. Kennedy once said, "For those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date when history judges us, recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions: First, were we truly men of courage . . . Second, were we truly men of judgment . . . Third, were we truly men of integrity . . . Finally, were we truly men of dedication?"

Robeson County Sheriff Deputy James Hunt will truthfully be able to answer each of these questions in the affirmative! He is indeed a man of courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication. Deputy Hunt, may God's strength, joy, and peace be with you and your family as you continue your service and commitment to your fellow citizens.

IN MEMORY OF MY PERSONAL
FRIEND—PATRICIA KRONGARD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life and memory of an outstanding American, my friend Patricia Krongard. Sadly, Pat succumbed to lung disease earlier this month after a prolonged medical battle. As family and friends mourn her passing, I would like to pay tribute to this beloved wife, mother and friend. She was a great American who will be missed by many. Even so, her life was a remarkable one that is most deserving of both the recognition and praise of this body.

Since her birth in 1940, Pat has been a fixture of the Baltimore community. Along with her late husband Buzzy Krongard—who amongst other things once served as a counselor to the director of the Central Intelligence Agency—Pat gave generously of her time and energies to the Baltimore community. Her service included founding the Mounted Patrol Foundation to support the mounted patrol of the Baltimore Police Department, organizing the Peabody Institute's springtime fair, serving on the Advisory Board of the State Juvenile Service Administration, and finally, working right up until the time of her death to create a Board of Visitors for the University of Maryland Hospital for Children. These, it turns out, are only a few of the many causes that Pat devoted herself to during her accomplished life. Still, each point to the underlying generosity that marked the life of this humanitarian.

In addition to her distinguished service to the Baltimore community, Pat was also a renowned photographer. Pat traveled around the world, from Afghanistan, Nepal, Russia and China, taking striking pictures of foreign places and people. According to a beautifully written obituary that recently ran in the Baltimore Sun, Pat's photographs "reflected a sympathetic curiosity, with a portfolio of portraits of law enforcement officers across the country and artists around the world." Many of her photographs were displayed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In addition, Pat worked closely by my side on the campaign trail on many occasions over the years, shooting an assortment of photographs of me and my family. In every case, her work was the highest quality. Pat's photographic skills brought her great distinction and were rightly a source of pride.

While her accomplishments as a photographer and humanitarian are many, Pat's lasting legacy rests in her family. Pat was the mother of two—Alexander Lion Krongard and Randall Harris Krongard—and the proud grandmother of two more. In her sons and grandchildren, Pat's love and generosity will unquestionably endure.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Pat was a beautiful human being who lived an accom-

plished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by her premature passing, each can take solace in the wonderful life that she led.

I know I speak for everyone who knew Pat well when I say she will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER JOHN C.
SCORBY—HONORING HIM ON HIS
CHANGE-OF-COMMAND

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to one of the Navy's most well-loved and admired skippers, Commander Jack Scorby, as he celebrates his Change-Of-Command. Commander Scorby has been the embodiment of service, success and sacrifice during his time as the Commanding Officer of Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron TWO. He clearly deserves the praise and recognition of this body as he, his officers and squadron celebrate his Change-Of-Command.

If ever there were a person who embodied the spirit and values that make America great, it is Commander Jack Scorby. The Commander has distinguished himself by his exceptional leadership and service to his country as the Commanding Officer of Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron TWO from July 1999 to July 2000. The Commander was responsible for the overseas-based reconnaissance squadron comprised of over 450 sailors and 8 aircraft. His squadron was placed on the tip of the spear, providing continuous deployed reconnaissance support to all our U.S. assets. In fact, his area of responsibility covered half the world.

Under his leadership, the VQ-2 flew over 4000 flight hours from sites supporting multiple operations. These include combat flights during Operations Allied Force and Northern Watch, as well as numerous flights during Operations Joint Guardian, Deliberate Forge and Joint Forge. Commander Scorby not only prepared the squadron to be ready to fly the next generation of reconnaissance planes, but also the Commander's forward-thinking game plan put the VQ-2 well-ahead of the power curve, ensuring no interruptions to the nation's reconnaissance support.

As a result of his compassionate and people-oriented leadership, the VQ-2 enlisted retention rate during his tour was 20% above the Navy standard and advancement was one of the highest, at 41%. The VQ-2 also received the top three awards that a command can receive during his command tour. They include: the Battle "E" for overall command excellence, the Golden Wrench Award for maintenance excellence and the Safety "S" for safety excellence. Perhaps one of the most telling effects about the Commander's leadership is how well-respected he is by his squadron; officers and enlisted personnel alike. At

• 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 squadron Christmas dinner, all-hands spontaneously gave him a standing ovation that lasted over 5 minutes.

As Commander Scorby celebrates his Change of Command, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you and congratulations on behalf of the United States Congress. In every sense, Commander Scorby is a great American who deserves the praise and admiration of us all. The Commander is one of the nation's best and an officer we can all be proud of. My thanks to him for a job well done.

THE MOODY TROJANS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Moody Trojans, runners-up in the 2000 Texas High School Class 5-A Baseball Championship. While not taking the top spot in the state, this season for "Moody Magic" has been one for the record books.

While the prize proved elusive, the Trojans marched impressively on their journey to the championship game. The team completed the season with a 38-4-1 record, were ranked number one in the state poll, and reached the third highest ranking in the nation.

Moody's fans were as relentless as their team. They cheered the players on, chanting "Moody Magic," blowing horns, yelling, clapping and stomping their feet. Like the Trojans of old, they didn't give up until the battle was done.

Logistics proved to be a part of the game, with rain delays holding up the game from Friday until Monday. The burden of the delays fell directly on the Moody players since their opponents could drive home after each delay, while the Trojans wandered around their Austin hotel.

The season brought forth twin themes for Moody, one of spirituality, and one of inspiration. They drew inspiration from a movie, *The Gladiator*. The certainty that Trojans were warriors and that warriors fought the good fight marked the last three weeks of the season. The foremost theme for the Trojans, however, was one of spirituality. These are warriors with a deep faith.

"Si quieres puedes" (If you want to, you can) was written underneath the bill of a player's cap. This team did indeed want to win. They prayed silently on the field and in the dugout, and looked to a tiny laminated drawing of Jesus Christ in the dugout for motivation.

The Moody Magic was part inspiration and part spirituality that drew this team close. They rose to number three in the nation and number one in the state. They prayed together, won together and lost together; but through it all they kept their faith. While their opponent was awarded gold medals for the championship, they prayed that the experience will make them better people.

These young people have learned the very best lessons sports can teach. They learned that winning is great, but winners on the field are made from teamwork and faith; and winners in life are those who master the fundamentals, never lose their faith, and put their whole effort into every endeavor.

All these young men have learned this lesson, and eight of Moody's seniors will leave for college soon where they will play ball and employ the lessons they learned in the Moody dugout and on the ballfields of Corpus Christi.

I want to include the leadership of the school and the coaches in this victory: Interim Superintendent Sandra Lanier-Lerma, Principal Conrado Garcia, Athletic Director Richard Avilia, and coaches Steve Castillo, Gene Flores, Corky Gallegos, and Allan Lynch.

I ask the House to join me today in commending this outstanding group of young champions from "Moody Magic" who have learned the most important lessons of competition, faith and dignity.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise reluctantly to oppose this bill and the short-sighted cuts it makes to the budgets of the agencies and employees under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

This bill shortchanges many of the agencies responsible for local law enforcement, patent and trademarks, advanced technology programs, international peacekeeping, and trade monitoring and compliance. In particular, it severely constrains the operations of the Patent and Trademark Office, which safeguards our nation's intellectual property rights.

At a time when inventions in the fields of science and technology have driven our nation's economy, we should not be cutting back funding for this critical mission. Maintaining a sufficient investment in the PTO is absolutely vital to the future of our economic growth and prosperity.

The Committee's bill also provides insufficient funding to combat the threat of terrorism and withholds \$100 million of our assessments for participation in the United Nations and other international organizations. It cuts the Administration's request for the COPS program by half. It also fails to provide sufficient funding for the Commission on Civil Rights and the Small Business Administration.

In addition, this bill contains some hidden riders that undermine our nation's gun enforcement laws and language undermining the Justice Department's current lawsuit to recover funds from the tobacco industry.

The bill includes a provision for the second straight year that would place a moratorium on using funds in the bill to pay overtime to Justice Department attorneys. The attorneys who work for the Justice Department are some of the most dedicated civil servants anywhere on earth. They must often leave their homes and families for weeks at a time to try cases in dis-

tant parts of the country. They are involved in stressful cases, often involving serious organized crime or complex litigation.

By denying these lawyers compensation for their overtime hours, we are denying them what other attorneys in the Federal government rightfully earn. It is clearly a hypocrisy to have the Justice Department, the very agency tasked with enforcing our laws, attempt to bypass the law to avoid paying overtime compensation to its lawyers who carry out the laws of our nation.

This bill also fails to provide funding for anti-gun violence media campaigns that replicate Richmond's "Project Exile," and does not appropriate money to expand research into "smart gun" technology.

Mr. Chairman, for all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and look for a better approach to funding the agencies in this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE B.B.
COMER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ON
RECEIPT OF THE NATIONAL
AWARD FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride and a sense of duty that I rise today to recognize one of the finest institutions in the State of Alabama, and in the United States. The National Institute of Museum and Library Services has established an annual Award for Library Services. In this, the first such year of this award, only four Libraries from across the United States have been selected. One of the Libraries chosen to receive this distinguished award is the B.B. Comer Memorial Library. This Library is located in one of the most viable, vibrant areas in East Central Alabama, a community known as the City of Sylacauga.

The B.B. Comer Memorial Library is a product of the Great Depression in 1936. It has evolved from 250 donated books in the back room of a local bank to a free public library that serves parts of four counties and partners with over thirty organizations.

Libraries are learning centers. They are places where families can seek and find vital information. They are the necessary centerpiece of any public educational system. They are a place where friends meet, greet, and engage in dialogue. Libraries address the educational, medical, and entertainment needs of the communities they serve.

It is with a feeling of honor and pleasure that I stand here today and salute the B.B. Comer Memorial Library. I commend its director, Ms. Shirley Spears, for her dedicated service. I recognize the board members for the leadership they have provided. In addition, I want to tip my hat to the library staff and all the volunteers and thank each one of them for the job they have done. Sylacauga should be proud of what they have built. For what they have built is an award winning Library Institution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, due to an error by the House Tally Clerk, I was incorrectly shown as voting "no" on Rollcall No. 103, and "not voting" on Rollcall No. 104. I was present during both Rollcall votes and during voting for Rollcall No. 103, I voted "yes", and during Rollcall No. 104, I voted "no". I ask that this statement be entered into the RECORD.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to other commitments, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows: June 22, 2000: Rollcall vote 315, on the Campbell amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted nay; rollcall vote 316, on the Hinchey amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted nay; rollcall vote 317, on the Scott of Virginia amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted nay; and rollcall vote 318, on the DeGette amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted nay.

June 23, 2000: Rollcall vote 319, on the Waxman amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted nay; rollcall vote 320, on the Davis of Virginia amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted nay; and rollcall vote 321, on the Coble amendment to H.R. 4690, I would have voted aye.

INTRODUCING THE RONALD REAGAN RECOGNITION ACT OF 2000

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Ronald Reagan Recognition Act of 2000.

Recent news reports indicate that the Interior Department is moving toward a complete moratorium on future memorials in the area known as the Mall in Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, we can argue the merits of that proposal, but one thing is clear: Under Article IV of the U.S. Constitution, Congress, not the Interior Department, has the authority to dispose of federal lands. A decision this important, about how, whether, and where American heros are memorialized on federal lands, should be made by, and in consultation with, Congress.

One other thing is very clear: One such American hero, who is deserving of recognition among our great American statesmen, is Ronald Wilson Reagan, 40th President of the United States.

Although President Reagan is, thankfully, still very much alive, he is not well. The scourges of Alzheimer's disease have greatly

diminished his once tremendous mind. I am sure all my colleagues join me in wishing President and Mrs. Reagan long lives and good health. But tomorrow is promised to no one.

We must not stand idly by and wait while the Interior Department eliminates the possibility of a future memorial to President Reagan, robbing future generations of Americans of the opportunity to recognize the tremendous contributions of this great American, and to do so in the midst of the other great Presidents and heros memorialized on the Mall.

We must not stand by and deprive this generation of Americans of the opportunity to honor President Reagan themselves, in this small way.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Mall is the family album of the American people. It is where their heros are remembered, and where great accomplishments are celebrated. President Reagan is deserving of both honors.

Ronald Reagan is an American hero deserving of recognition by this and future generations of Americans and visitors to the Mall from around the world.

Future visitors to a Ronald Reagan Memorial on the Mall should be reminded that as President, Ronald Reagan initiated policies that won the cold war, protected and restored freedom and Democracy around the globe, lowered taxes on American citizens, tamed the economic threats of inflation and economic stagnation, and ushered in an unprecedented era of peace and prosperity across the nation, and his contributions merit permanent memorialization.

Future visitors to a Ronald Reagan Memorial on the Mall should be reminded that the legacies of President Reagan include restoring faith in our system of Democracy and capitalism, returning pride in being an American, and renewing the honor and decency of the American Presidency, and are deserving of national recognition.

Future visitors to a Ronald Reagan Memorial on the Mall should be reminded that the contributions of former President Reagan, and his status as a pre-eminent twentieth-century American statesman and one of the greatest American Presidents, merit and require a permanent memorialization alongside the other great American leaders memorialized on the Mall in Washington, DC.

To accomplish these goals, this bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to identify appropriate lands within the area designated as section 1 of the Mall in Washington, DC, as the location of a future memorial to former President Reagan, requires identification of a suitable location, and selection of a suitable design, authorizes raising private-sector donations for such a memorial, and creates a commission to assist in these activities.

Money spent on the memorial would be raised from private sector donors. A commission would be created to oversee the process. And a suitable site on the Mall would be selected, and marked as the "Future Site of the Ronald Reagan Memorial."

By statute, the memorial to President Reagan on the Mall will still not occur until 25 years after his death—hopefully long, long in the future. But we must begin the process now, while it is still possible.

Remembering that the policies of President Reagan are responsible for the peace and

prosperity we now enjoy is especially fitting now, while some national political figures are running around the country trying to take credit for the results. I find it a little like the rooster taking credit for the sunrise.

The many benefits of Ronald Reagan's policies of limited government, lower taxes, and a strong national defense are still very evident today. Those policies are why this nation is in the good shape we're in today.

The fact that some people seem to have forgotten this is the strongest argument yet to begin the steps toward creating this memorial.

I can think of no greater tribute, and no more fitting tribute, to a man who has done so much for his nation.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, it is the least we can do.

THE CALLEEN WILDCATS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Calallen Wildcats, the 2000 Texas High School Class 4-A Baseball Champions. In a herculean effort in the sixth inning of the final game they came from behind, sending the game into extra innings to win.

In the championship game, they fell behind, rallying to a tie in the sixth inning, sending the game into extra innings before winning the state championship. The young men who won this championship deserve great credit for holding together to bring home this important win. Some of the seniors on this winning team have been playing together since they were 5 years old, so they have been a team longer than most baseball teams have played together.

I am proud of the 4-A champs; these players kissed medals and fought back tears as they savored their win. This was the sixth time in the past eight years that the Wildcats made it to the state's final four teams, but this was the first to come home with the state Class 4-A title.

These young players played and enjoyed this series for themselves, the perfect ending to a season in which the Wildcats first won 38 games, then earned the No. 1 ranking in Texas and finally won a state championship. Calallen is the first South Texas team to win a state championship since Orange Grove claimed the 3-A title in 1994.

These young men didn't just play ball well. They had to be patient for years. They fell short of the title in 1998 and again in 1999, but the third time was a charm. Their game was canceled due to rain Friday. We have had a drought for years in South Texas, and the two other rain delays they sat through seemed pretty cruel. But they never gave up.

But when an opposing hitter grounded out, the Calallen Wildcats at long last became Class 4-A state champions in extra innings. Nothing, including the rain, could dampen the Wildcats fans' excitement. They waited through two rain delays. They stood and cheered the team on, even as rain poured down on the field and stadium.

When the Wildcats won, the joy was palatable as far away as the players' hometown. A WalMart employee got the call that Calallen

had won from a Kingsville manager who attended the game. She immediately made an announcement over the store loudspeaker and shoppers stopped to cheer, clap and wipe tears from their eyes. It was a beautiful moment.

This victory belongs to the entire community. They all pulled together, hoped together, and prayed together and the Calallen Wildcats came back to Corpus Christi as the State Champions. These guys learned the important lesson of knowing that champions must have patience, skill, and heart. They learned that victory comes from within.

I want to include the leadership of the school and the coaches in this victory: Superintendent Dr. James Warlick, Principal Mike Sandroussi, Athletic Director Phil Danaher, and Coaches Steve Chapman, Danny Fogg, Dough Edwards, and Mark Soto.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in offering our congratulations to a team of outstanding young men and outstanding young ball players, the 2000 Texas High School Class 4–A Baseball Champions.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4516) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this bill and the short-sighted cuts it makes to the budgets of the agencies and employees under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

There is a lot of smoke and mirrors in this bill. Even with the funding restored by the Manager's amendment, this bill is deficient in many critical areas. The bill's total appropriation is still \$9.8 million less than the current year's appropriation.

It would still leave the Congressional Research Service, an office that every Member of Congress relies upon to serve our constituents, underfunded and ill-equipped to fulfill its mission.

I spoke in strong opposition to this bill when we considered it in the Appropriations Committee because it would have gutted the agencies funded in this bill and resulted in up to 1,700 employees being laid off.

This would mean RIFs and lay-offs of the hardworking men and women who work for the Capitol Police, the Library of Congress, GAO, GPO and the other agencies in this bill. To many of you, these are faceless individuals whose work may not be directly felt.

However, to me, not only are many of these individuals my constituents, but they are also devoted Federal employees who have foregone higher paying jobs in the private sector because they believe in public service. They have families and mortgages and do good

work. They have been subjected to possible RIFs because this Congress wants to provide a tax cut rather than maintain the current funding and cost-of-living adjustment for these agencies.

On another matter, the proposed amendment to establish a lockbox on this bill is a budgetary gimmick. It has the gloss of sounding fiscally responsible, but it actually ties the hands of this Committee and forces irresponsible cuts in order to provide a large tax cut.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and look for a better approach to funding the agencies in this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EXCELLENCE OF ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL'S NATIONAL ENERGY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TEAM

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Anderson High School's NEED (National Energy Education Development) Project Team. Anderson High School is in Ohio's Second Congressional District, and its team was recognized as the Senior Level School of the Year by the NEED Project at the 2000 Youth Awards Program for Energy Achievement. The NEED Project is a nonprofit education association dedicated to developing and distributing comprehensive, hands-on energy education programs to schools nationwide. NEED encourages and rewards student leadership by sponsoring a Youth Awards Program for Energy Achievement.

Anderson High School's NEED Project Team was chosen as the Senior Level School of the Year for its outstanding work to promote energy awareness through the design and delivery of objective, multi-sided energy education programs. The team participants are Jayne Everson, Steve Grindle, Matt Radcliffe, David Drabousky, Mike Jurek, and David Zitt. Also fundamental to the team's success are student webmasters William Hawkins III and Martine Lamy and student game designer Brian Huneke. The team, led by its dedicated faculty advisor, Jeff Rodriguez, traveled to Washington, D.C. to receive its award on June 26, 2000.

The work of Anderson High School's NEED Project Team includes: evaluation of energy conservation improvements at its school; research of scientific applications for solar energy; and the presentation of energy education workshops and carnivals at local elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, and colleges and universities.

The team also developed and implemented an outstanding website (www.LearnAboutEnergy.org) to raise energy awareness to thousands of students, educators, and others around the world in classrooms ranging from Australia to Switzerland. The material on its website focuses on objective energy related education for students in middle school. It features games that teach the fundamentals of energy, including "Energy

Jeopardy" and "What's My Name?"; an energy fact of the day; energy discussion boards; greeting cards about energy; and Internet broadcasts.

The website also provides valuable tools for teachers. It offers links to online energy facts and information on how to conserve energy at home; an online textbook; energy lesson plans; quizzes to test students' knowledge of different types of energy; PowerPoint presentations about energy; and contact information for additional teaching resources.

We are very proud of the accomplishments of Anderson High School's NEED Project Team. All of us in the Cincinnati area congratulate these students and their advisor on receiving the Senior Level School of the Year award.

IN SUPPORT OF PASSAGE OF
MEDICARE COVERAGE OF VISION
REHABILITATION SERVICES (H.R.
2870)

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of passage of my bill, H.R. 2870, the Medicare Vision Rehabilitation Coverage Act. As Congress considers its health care initiatives, I would like to highlight a proposal that would help over 6 million seniors in the United States receive services necessary for maintaining their independence. The Medicare Vision Rehabilitation Coverage Act would provide access to vision rehabilitation services for Medicare beneficiaries who report some level of vision impairment and would end up saving Medicare funds.

H.R. 2870 would extend Medicare coverage to orientation and mobility specialists, rehabilitation teachers and low vision therapists. These professionals provide critical specialized rehabilitation services to help people with a vision impairment to be able to adjust the loss of sight and carry out normal daily activities. These services can restore a person's independence, improve their quality of life and save unnecessary suffering and expense by preventing injuries.

Vision loss has a powerful impact on one's daily life. It affects an individual's ability to communicate through reading and writing, manage simple household tasks, move around safely and handle medication. In addition, vision that cannot be corrected by medical or surgical intervention or corrective lenses, is a major contributing factor to falls among older adults which can cause hip fractures and other injuries.

The Framingham Eye Study reports that 18 percent of all hip fractures in the elderly are a result of vision impairment. This year alone, it is estimated that 63,000 hip fractures will occur due to vision loss. The cost incurred for the medical treatment of a hip fracture is \$35,000. Therefore, the total estimated cost of medical treatment for hip fractures this year alone is \$2.2 billion. Conservative estimates illustrate that 20% of these hip fractures could have been prevented if elderly persons suffering from vision impairment had access to vision rehabilitation services. This would save

\$441 million annually for the federal government.

Savings to Medicare also occur by reducing the need for in-home and nursing home care. By providing the skills and services to those with vision impairment, Medicare promotes quality of life and independence for the individual. I know first-hand, the cost factors and emotional strain related to the loss of independence and need for additional health care services due to vision impairment. My mother, who suffers from vision impairment, benefited tremendously from the rehabilitation services provided by the Greater Boston Aid to the Blind.

Studies by the National Center for Health Statistics and others find age-related visual impairment to be second only to arthritis/rheumatism as a cause of disability. In addition, the Alliance for Aging Research found visual impairment as one of four conditions leading older citizens to lose their independence. Medicare must provide its beneficiaries with the ability to live a normal life. Please join me and nearly 80 other cosponsors in this effort by including vision rehabilitation professionals in Medicare reform legislation.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Chairman YOUNG, Ranking Member OBEY, Subcommittee Chairman REGULA, Ranking Member SERRANO, and the other Members of the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee and Appropriations Committee for their obvious hard efforts in producing H.R. 4690. I have strong reservations about the funding cuts that the bill imposes on the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. The bill funds NOAA at a level 61 percent below the Administration's request and could result in the elimination of 1,000 NOAA jobs. If this happens, it will have a devastating effect on the critical research, fisheries management, water quality, and community-based educational programs which are absolutely necessary to our country's vitality and continued strength.

Mr. Chairman, this country is witnessing the largest federal government surplus in history. I believe that part of this money should be returned to the American people. I believe that we should be investing part of the surplus in America's future. NOAA plays an essential role in the lives of all Americans. From issuing weather forecasts to managing our nation's ocean and living marine resources, NOAA contributes significantly to the nation's economic and environmental health. Nearly one

out of every six jobs is marine-related and one-third of our Gross Domestic Product is produced in ocean and coastal areas.

I am particularly upset that the Committee has chosen to cut all funding, \$16 million requested by the Administration, for coral reef research and conservation efforts. Coral reefs truly are the "rainforests of the oceans." There have been many concerted efforts by the Administration, Congress, states, and local communities to protect and safely manage corals. Since the release by the Coral Reef Task Force of its National Action Plan in March, NOAA and its Federal, state, territorial, and local partners have moved forward to improve our protection of these valuable and fragile areas. I am presently involved in bipartisan legislation that will contribute to the effective stewardship of coral reefs. NOAA is an important partner in the process, since many corals fall within its purview. All of the efforts supported by NOAA will be terminated at the proposed funding level, and threaten to harm the ecological and economic stability in our nation's waters where corals reside.

Mr. Chairman, some may ask whether we can afford, or even need, all the services that NOAA provides. However, at a time when there is an even greater need for accurate weather information to protect the lives of our people and the well-being of our agricultural communities, at a time when our fisheries are at risk, at a time when development is booming in coastal communities, and at a time when we have the additional financial resources, I ask, how can we afford not to provide the Administration's request for NOAA, which has the capability to provide the expertise which is so vitally important to the continued stewardship of our marine resources? NOAA has been a valuable federal partner in contributing to our nation's economic potency by providing the knowledge required for effective stewardship of our coastal resources. Investing in NOAA will ensure we can continue to safely conserve our coastal and oceanic resources for generations to come. I sincerely hope that these concerns will receive consideration when the House goes to conference with the Senate on H.R. 4690.

LEHIGH VALLEY HERO JOHN
FINNegan, JR.

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Mr. John Finnegan, Jr. Mr. Finnegan, who only moved to the Lehigh Valley four years ago, has displayed an extraordinary dedication to the people of his community. The Director of Consulting Services at Dun and Bradstreet, Mr. Finnegan serves as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Hanover Township, Northampton County. He has served as the chief fund-raiser for the township's bicentennial committee, and on its parks and recreation board. His hard work and diligence have made a tremendous difference in the life of his community.

In addition to his civic and corporate involvement, Mr. Finnegan's personal actions also serve as a model for others to follow. He

has been a coach for Little League baseball and hockey leagues, serving as a role model and mentor to the youth of the Lehigh Valley. Coordinator for his neighborhood crime watch, Mr. Finnegan has become an invaluable resource to the constituents of my district in the short time he has lived there. I applaud Mr. Finnegan for his devotion to the Lehigh Valley community. John Finnegan is a Lehigh Valley Hero.

HONORING WILLIAM G. TERRELL—
NEW JERSEY UAW CAP DIRECTOR

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor a man who has spent the last 35 years of his life representing the interests of working men and women in the State of New Jersey.

William G. Terrell, Friday, retires as UAW International Representative Community Action Programs (CAP) Director for the State of New Jersey.

For the last several decades, Bill Terrell has spent a majority of his time improving the quality of life for thousands of workers in the State of New Jersey. Throughout his career in organized labor, Mr. Terrell has held numerous positions within the UAW, culminating with his current position as CAP Director since 1985.

Bill Terrell has been a tireless advocate on behalf of autoworkers throughout the State of New Jersey, as well as the nation as a whole. He has played an active role in UAW contract negotiations, workplace safety and ensuring New Jersey's automobile plants continue production in our State. He is a constant supporter of organized labor and works extremely hard to ensure that all workers have a voice.

With Bill Terrell's retirement, the NJ UAW is losing a worker, a family man, and a leader. I want to offer Mr. Terrell my congratulations and thanks for his outstanding career of service. It is with men like Bill Terrell that our nation's labor movement is such a huge success. He will be sorely missed.

THE HISTORIC SUMMIT OF THE
TWO KOREAS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate South Korean President Kim Dae-jung in the aftermath of the historic summit. This is an historic moment and holds a glimmer of promise for the Korean people and for peace and stability in Northeast Asia. This is a watershed event in the history of Korea and will hopefully lead to a significant reduction in tensions on the peninsula.

According to media coverage, the summit has already produced potentially significant results. The two leaders reportedly have reached an understanding in the following four areas:

Social and economic cooperation, including South Korean investment in North Korea;

The easing tensions between the two Koreas;

Steps toward the reunification of families; and

The eventual reunification of the peninsula.

I look forward, as we all should, to viewing the details that accompany these understandings with real hope that the two Koreas are on a path toward true and lasting peace. While this summit is only a first step, I am pleased and encouraged by its apparent success. I urge the leaders of North and South Korea to remain committed to this historic process that they have initiated.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me close by quoting from President Kim's airport speech in Seoul. Before he boarded the plane for Pyongyang, he said:

I want to embark on the trip with a heart burning with love for our people and a calm attitude so that I can look straight at reality. I hope that it will be a turning point in efforts to remove threats to war and terminate the Cold War . . . so that 70 million Korean people in the north and south can live in peace.

Mr. Speaker, we hope that President Kim is correct and I invite my colleagues to join in wishing him success in this important endeavor.

RECOGNIZING WORLD IMPACT,
INC.

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Fresno Chapter of World Impact, Inc. for their effect on the Fresno Community.

World Impact is a nationwide, interdenominational, Christian discipling and church-planting ministry dedicated to ministering God's love in the inner cities of America. The organization nurtures urban disciples who will join in teaching others the gospel. World Impact, Inc. also develops indigenous disciples of Christ in the inner city through ministry to children, teenagers and adults who are committed to Christ and to making Him known to others.

Currently, the Fresno Chapter shares the gospel of Jesus Christ in five ministry areas in Fresno, California. They minister to about 250 children and 40 teenagers weekly from these areas and also hold Bible studies for adults. In addition to their five ministry areas, they also have a community center, which includes a gymnasium, recreation rooms, a kitchen, offices, and classrooms. The community center offers Bible classes year round, as well as other community activities.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the Fresno chapter of World Impact, Inc. for their contributions to the community, and I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the organization many more years of continued success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GAIL
NAUGHTON, PH.D., INVENTOR OF
THE YEAR

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate my constituent, Gail Naughton. Today, the Intellectual Property Owner's Association will name Dr. Naughton Inventor of the Year. As the first individual woman to win this award, Dr. Naughton is being honored for the process she invented to produce human tissues and organs outside the human body.

Traditionally, growing cells in a laboratory consisted of placing cells on a flat surface with a growth medium. In this process, cells behaved differently than their natural counterparts. Dr. Naughton's invention utilizes stroma cells, which are the cells that form the surrounding matrix of the tissue. Using a three-dimensional scaffolding, which is placed in a specially designed "bioreactor", Dr. Naughton was able to simulate the body making it possible for cells to form a tissue matrix that was virtually undistinguishable from those found in nature. Dr. Naughton's pioneering work in tissue engineering has defined a new industry dedicated to helping the millions of people who suffer tissue loss or end-stage organ failure. In addition, cartilage, heart tissue and other organs can be bioengineered with this unique human-based technology, which has the potential of addressing the significant shortage of world wide donor organs.

Dr. Naughton is the co-founder and President and Chief Operating Officer of Advanced Tissue Sciences, Inc. in La Jolla, California where she has developed product technology to help patients and to respond to the growing need for transplant tissues and organs. A mother of three, she received her MS in histology in 1978 and Ph.D. in 1981, both from NYU. She has been published extensively in the field of tissue engineering and is the holder of 26 U.S. patents. Through the Advanced Tissue Sciences, Dr. Naughton has produced various therapeutic products such as Transcyte™, which is used to treat second and third degree burns, and Dermagraft®, which is used for the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers. These products represent advancements in bioengineering, manufacturing, and cytopreservation in an emerging industry.

Dr. Naughton is also on the advisory boards of the Department of Bioengineering at Johns Hopkins University and Georgia Institute of Technology, and is a member of the industrial liaison board at the University of California, San Diego, the Georgia Institute of Technology, MIT, and the University of Washington. She is also a member of the board of Directors of Scripps Bank in La Jolla, California, the San Diego Burn Institute and the Charles H. and Anna S. Stern Foundation. In 1999, she received a "Woman Who Mean Business" award from the San Diego Business Journal.

Gail Naughton deserves our congratulations for this tremendous achievement. I know that she is proud of her accomplishments, and I am proud to have her as my constituent.

SEVERE SHORTAGE OF APPROVED
ANIMAL DRUGS

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to bring attention to a problem faced by livestock and food animal producers, animal and pet owners, zoo and wildlife biologists, and the animals themselves, which unfortunately goes largely unnoticed except by those who are directly affected.

There currently exists a severe shortage of approved animal drugs for use in minor animal species. These minor animal species include animals other than cattle, horses, chickens, turkeys, dogs, and cats. In addition, there also exists a similar shortage of drugs and medicines for major animal species for diseases that occur infrequently or which occur in limited geographic areas. Due to the lack of availability of these minor use drugs, millions of animals go either untreated or treatment is delayed. This results not only in unnecessary animal physical and human emotional suffering but may threaten human health as well.

Because of limited market opportunity, low profit margins involved, and enormous capital investment required, it is generally not economically feasible for drug manufacturers to pursue research and development and then approval for drugs used in treating minor species and infrequent conditions and diseases.

In addition to the animals themselves, without access to these necessary minor use drugs, farmers and ranchers also suffer. An unhealthy animal that is left untreated can spread disease throughout an entire stock of its fellow specie causing severe economic hardship to struggling ranchers and farmers.

For example, Mr. Speaker, sheep ranchers lost nearly \$45 million worth of livestock alone in 1999. The sheep industry estimates that if it had access to effective and necessary drugs, growers' reproduction costs for their animals would be cut by up to 15%. In addition, feedlot deaths would be reduced to 1–2% adding approximately \$8 million of revenue to the industry.

The catfish industry, a top agriculture industry in my home state of Mississippi generating enormous economic opportunity in the State, especially in the impoverished Mississippi Delta, estimates its losses at \$60 million per year attributable to diseases for which drugs are not available. The U.S. aquaculture industry overall, including food as well as ornamental fish, produces and raises over 800 different species. Unfortunately, this industry has only 5 drugs approved for use in treating aquaculture diseases resulting in tremendous economic hardship and animal suffering.

Mr. Speaker, joined with my colleagues Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. COMBEST of Texas, Mr. STENHOLM of Texas, and Mr. POMBO of California, I resolve to correct this unfortunate situation by introducing the Minor Animal Species Health and Welfare Act of 2000. This legislation will allow pharmaceutical companies the opportunity to develop and approve minor use drugs which are vitally needed by a plethora of animal industries. Our legislation incorporates the major proposals of the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine to increase the availability of drugs for minor animal species

and rare diseases in all animals. The Animal Drug Availability Act of 1996 required the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to provide Congress with a report, describing administrative and legislative proposals to improve and enhance the animal drug approval process for minor uses and minor species of new animal drugs. This report by FDA, delivered to Congress in December 1998, laid out nine proposals. Eight of FDA's proposals required statutory changes. The bill my colleagues and I introduce today reflects the changes called for in FDA's minor species/minor use report. The Act creates incentives for animal drug manufacturers to invest in product development and obtain FDA marketing approvals. Furthermore, it creates a program very similar to the successful Human Orphan Drug Program that has, over the past 20 years, dramatically increased the availability of drugs to treat rare human diseases. Mr. Speaker, besides providing benefits to livestock producers and animal owners, this measure will develop incentives and sanctioning programs for the pharmaceutical industry while maintaining and ensuring public health.

The Minor Animal Species Health and Welfare Act is supported by the Food and Drug Administration, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Animal Health Institute, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and virtually every organization representing all genres of minor animal species. Mr. Speaker, this is vital legislation which is needed now. This Act will alleviate much animal suffering, it will promote the health of minor animal species while protecting and promoting human health, it will benefit pets and promote the emotional security of their owners, benefit various endangered species of aquatic animals, and will reduce economic risks and hardships to farmers and ranchers. This is common-sense legislation which will benefit millions of Americans from farmers and ranchers to pet owners. I call on all my colleagues in this House to support the Minor Animal Species Health and Welfare Act of 2000.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 23, I was unable to vote because of family issues. Had I been present, I would have voted: "Aye" on the Waxman amendment to H.R. 4690; "Aye" on the Davis amendment to H.R. 4690; "Aye" on the Coble amendment to H.R. 4690.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, the citizens of Turkey were once again reminded that the ground beneath them is not always stable. An earthquake, which registered 5.9 on the Richter scale, shook the Cankiri province in Central Anatolia, but its re-

verberations were felt in Ankara, Bolu, Duzce, Kirikkale, Corum and Kastamonu. There were at least three casualties, and 81 people injured, and considerable damage to buildings nearby.

I visited Turkey last January, after it had experienced significant earthquakes in August and November of 1999 resulting in the death of more than 17,000 people and the estimated loss of property of \$40 billion. The Turkish people impressed me with their resilience and strength. Individuals from all walks of life rallied to assist those that had been less fortunate.

This latest earthquake is another example of the difficult task ahead for the Turkish Government and its people. The good news is that some of the world's foremost scientists in both Turkey and the U.S. have been studying the Anatolian fault, which runs east to west along the length of Turkey. This cooperation between our two nations has not only led to an increased understanding of the potential earthquake dangers in Turkey but also in the United States.

Unfortunately, most earthquake experts suspect that another severe earthquake will hit Turkey in the next two decades. The earthquake is likely to hit near Istanbul along the Anatolian fault. Such a quake is likely to be devastating. More needs to be done to prepare for this eventuality.

The Turkish Daily News reported that the Turkish government, which was criticized for being late to take measures after the 1999 earthquakes, was prompt to reacting to the June 6 quake. Officials said that with the lessons they had learned from the previous disaster, they were well organized and fulfilled their promise to send immediate help to the region.

I hope this portends well for the future. Dealing with the destructive power of earthquakes—as Turkey and so much of the World has discovered—is something that requires immense advance planning.

By continuing to work together, U.S. and Turkish scientists can help by increasing our understanding of the phenomena, enabling generalized predictions and improved building design. I look forward to continuing this close working relationship between U.S. and Turkish scientists.

During this difficult and challenging period, our hearts and thoughts are with the citizens of Turkey. Working together, I hope we can reduce the pain of these terrible earthquake tragedies.

IN TRIBUTE TO R. LEE TAYLOR

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a man whose genius has touched many people in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and who, with the establishment of the Glass-Glen Burnie Museum, will continue to touch the lives of all Americans for centuries to come.

In 1952, R. Lee Taylor was brought to Winchester, Virginia by his friend and employer Julian Wood Glass, Jr. to assess the state of Glass's ancestral home, Glen Burnie, which had been built by Winchester's founder, Colo-

nel James Wood. Lee Taylor was charged with the restoration of the historic house and the creation of a landscape plan to enhance the site. By the time of his death in May, the landscape plan had been realized. Today, the 25 acres of expansive lawns and 14 individual gardens surrounding the 18th century house stand as testimony to Lee Taylor's vision, determination and hard work.

For the last three years of his life, Lee Taylor participated in the transition of Glen Burnie from private home to public institution. Since opening in 1997, tens of thousands of people have visited the site now known as "Glen Burnie, Historic House, Gardens & Julian Wood Glass, Jr. Collection." In the last days of his life, Mr. Taylor participated in the selection of renowned architect Michael Graves to design a new museum to be built on the property in celebration of the Shenandoah Valley. Called the "Museum of the Shenandoah Valley," the new facility will interpret the region's history, art and culture and tell how, over three centuries, people have made their home in the Shenandoah Valley scheduled to open in 2003.

Lee Taylor's talents were not limited to horticulture. He was nationally known as the creator of miniature houses and rooms. His genius had been recognized in articles in *Nutshell News* and *Treasures in Miniature*. Mr. Taylor bequeathed more than one dozen miniatures to the new Museum of the Shenandoah Valley.

Mr. Taylor was a champion of preservation in the northern Shenandoah Valley. He served on the governing board of Belle Grove, the National Trust for Historic Preservation site in Middletown, Virginia. He was a charter board member of Preservation of Historic Winchester. Both of these organizations recognized Mr. Taylor's contributions with special awards. Mr. Taylor also served on the Winchester-Frederick County Historic Resources Advisory Board as well as the Community History Advisory Board of Shenandoah University.

Lee Taylor will be remembered as a truly gentle man. When not helping others, he could generally be found in his garden. He was always generous with his time and horticultural knowledge—encouraging even the most timid novice gardener to turn the first spade of dirt, to plant the first seed.

Today, because of Lee Taylor's vision, Glen Burnie is a peaceful refuge for all who visit.

Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to R. Lee Taylor as Glen Burnie's first Curator of Gardens and creator of an experience of uncommon beauty. Lee Taylor took a seed and planted it, and all that has grown will enrich our lives for many years to come. In his honor, I encourage all to go to Glen Burnie in Winchester, Virginia and to discover the magic of the gardens that Lee Taylor created.

TRIBUTE TO FBI SPECIAL AGENTS RONALD A. WILLIAMS AND JACK R. COLER

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, twenty-five years ago last Monday, FBI Special Agents Ronald A. Williams and Jack R. Coler were mercifully gunned down on South Dakota's Pine

Ridge Reservation. The agents were pursuing a fugitive on June 26, 1975; one of the three people in the vehicle the agents were tracking was Leonard Peltier. A fugitive from justice wanted for attempted murder, Peltier and his associates abruptly emerged from their vehicle and opened fire on the agents. Williams and Coler were shot point blank in the head, and died instantly. Peltier was captured after several months, and now serves two consecutive life sentences at Leavenworth.

Time and again, Peltier rightly has been denied parole for his heinous crimes, most recently just two weeks ago. Each of his appeals has failed. Even after a quarter century, and amid the constant barrage of liberal Hollywood actors glorifying this murderer, the American people have not forgotten Peltier's fatal assaults. Leonard Peltier slaughtered two young FBI special agents at the beginning of their careers, for which he deserves to spend the remainder of his life in prison.

As a fellow former FBI special agent, I am honored today to recognize the supreme sacrifice of Ronald A. Williams, age 27, and Jack R. Coler, age 28. These slain heroes gave their lives in defense of justice for all. I join law enforcement officers throughout the nation in saluting their memories on this day. Their fidelity, bravery, and integrity live on in their comrades.

I commend to my colleagues' attention the following statement by FBI Director Louis Freeh.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Washington, DC June 26, 2000.

STATEMENT OF FBI DIRECTOR LOUIS J. FREEH

On behalf of the men and women of the FBI, and in memory of all who have lost their lives in the line of duty, I would like to observe the 25th anniversary of the brutal slaying of Special Agents Ronald A. Williams and Jack R. Coler.

Twenty-five years ago today, these two outstanding Special Agents of the FBI were summarily executed by a gunman in South Dakota. Ron Williams and Jack Coler had been searching for a robbery suspect near Pine Ridge on 6/26/75 when they were shot from a distance of 250 yards. They were grievously wounded and on the ground when the killer approached and shot them, one after the other, at point blank range, through their faces.

The FBI cannot forget this cold blooded crime, nor should the American people. I was a new Special Agent, still in training school, when this horrific crime was enacted. Its cold blooded disregard for law and order ensured that it would never be forgotten, its criminal nature never obscured.

In February 1976, Leonard Peltier was arrested and charged with the murder of these two agents. The evidence was unarguable and conclusive. On 4/18/77, he was found guilty of the first-degree murders of Williams and Coler and sentenced on 6/1/77 to two consecutive life terms. All his many appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit have failed. The Supreme Court of the United States has twice denied Peltier's petitions for review of his case. Most recently, on 6/12/2000, his parole board held its regular 2-year statutory review of the case, pending the full hearing it is required to hold in 2008. Once again, parole for Leonard Peltier was not recommended. It is a testament to the American judicial system and the American people that 25 years have not been able to erase or soften the facts of the case. The rule of law has continued to prevail over the emotion of the moment, the

cornerstone attribute of our criminal justice system.

The men and women of the FBI—and law enforcement officers everywhere—put their lives on the line on a daily basis to protect the American people. They, with me, would like to remind the nation of the fidelity, bravery, and integrity of Agents Williams and Coler who 25 years ago today lost their lives but not their places in our hearts.

A TRIBUTE TO CONANT HALSEY
FOR 47 YEARS OF MUSICAL EXCELLENCE AT THE REDLANDS BOWL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to call your attention to nearly five decades of dedication to music and love of community by Mr. Conant K. Halsey, who has guided the Summer Music Festival of the Redlands Bowl through decades when many local concert series declined—and has helped make it into a regional event attended by 100,000 people each year.

The Redlands Bowl Summer Music Festival was created in 1924 by founder Grace Stewart Mullen, and is the nation's oldest continuing outdoor concert series that has never charged admission. Thanks in large part to the financial expertise of Conant Halsey, the festival has also never asked for government funding for operations—it has survived and prospered entirely on the donations and volunteer work from those who love good music in the surrounding communities.

Halsey, a stockbroker who came West for his health, joined the board of the Redlands Community Music Association in 1953, and took over as chairman when Grace Mullen died in 1967. Under his guidance, the association created an endowment fund that is now self-sustaining—the festival only uses income, not principal. When he joined the board, the annual budget was \$50,000—now it is \$317,000.

In a white dinner jacket and bow tie, Conant Halsey has been a fixture at many of the 940 concerts he has helped stage in the past 47 years. He has made the announcements, led children in the Pledge of Allegiance, and greeted visitors from other states and foreign countries.

Mr. Chairman, the City of Redlands is known for its grace and appreciation of culture in no small part because of the continuing success of the Redlands Bowl summer concerts. After 47 years of helping guide that dedication to excellent music, Conant Halsey is retiring from the board on June 30 at the bowl's first concert of the 21st Century. I ask you and my colleagues to please join me in offering our congratulations on this tremendous accomplishment, and wish Mr. Halsey well in years to come.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4733) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to give my strong support to H.R. 4733, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2001. The legislation supports two important priorities, the restoration of the Kankakee River and the construction of the Tunnel and River Project.

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2001 provides resources to continue environmental cleanup and restoration of the Kankakee River, a critical habitat for wildlife and one of Illinois' greatest treasures. For years, the Kankakee River has been choked by sand and sedimentation. This legislation continues the funding of studies to cleanup the River and solve its problems.

Mr. Chairman, I am especially pleased that the Appropriations Committee has provided \$600,000 for the ongoing Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Study of the Kankakee River and \$300,000 for the State Line Sand Removal Project. The goals of these projects will be to restore the natural hydrology and aquatic habitat back to the river, the removal of excessive sand buildup, the restoration of adjacent wetlands, and the reintroduction of native mussels into their natural habitat. The cleanup and restoration of the Kankakee River deserves high priority; the legislation before us today recognizes the importance of this project.

Additionally, the Committee awarded \$7.8 million for the construction funding for the McCook and Thornton Reservoir projects of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. The McCook and Thornton Reservoirs are part of the Chicago Underflow Plan, a comprehensive flood protection and water quality protection plan for the Chicago metropolitan area.

Mr. Chairman, this system has been enormously effective in achieving its goals as evidenced by the elimination of 86 percent of combined sewage pollution in a 325 square mile area. The result of this progress is the dramatic increase in water quality of the Chicagoland waterways and the protection of Lake Michigan, our drinking water source. 131,000 home owners rely on the continued construction of the "Deep Tunnel" flood relief and clean water project. This appropriation will add to the \$30 million already appropriated for flood relief in the South Suburbs and will eventually produce \$104 million in savings and benefits annually.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the hard work of Chairman PACKARD and Chairman YOUNG and urge my colleagues to support this good legislation.

AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE
CODE TO REQUIRE 527 ORGANIZA-
TIONS TO DISCLOSE POLITICAL
ACTIVITIES

SPEECH OF
HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, tonight the House of Representatives has the opportunity to ensure that meaningful campaign finance reform is passed in time for this year's election. H.R. 4762 is the campaign finance bill with the best chance to pass both Chambers and be signed into law that has reached the floor in years. Last week, when I testified before the Ways and Means Committee, I said that I would help lead the fight to pass legislation that would rein in the section 527 groups if the House could not pass more comprehensive disclosure legislation. I will do so tonight. In this case, we cannot afford to make the perfect the enemy of the good.

Section 527 organizations, set up under section 527 of the Tax Code, are established to engage in political activities, which influence our political process by funding election-related communications without having to disclose their donors. H.R. 4762 is needed because current campaign laws are wholly unable to adequately regulate the torrent of political advertising by groups exploiting this loophole in both our tax and election laws. Huge sums of money are being spent to influence the election system. While spending by individuals has been protected by Supreme Court rulings and the problem of soft money continues because a lack of will by Congress to address it, we now have a troubling new trend in campaign finance spending by groups operating under unique designations in our tax code such as section 527.

While I would have liked to cover more groups engaging in electioneering communications, I am pleased that we will have the opportunity to pass significant legislation that will tackle the 527 stealth political organization problem. I worked very hard with my colleagues in both the House and Senate to develop broader legislation. I extend my thanks to Senators MCCAIN, SNOWE, LIEBERMAN, and FEINGOLD, and Representatives HOUGHTON, SHAYS, GRAHAM, MEEHAN, and DOGGETT for their efforts. We explored many possible alternatives, and I believe that we have laid the groundwork for further legislation in this area.

Tonight we will vote on H.R. 4762, language taken from Senator JOHN MCCAIN's legislation, which has already passed the Senate. This legislation requires section 527 organizations, that have gross receipts of more than \$25,000 dollars, to disclose their top donors. Whether or not we agree with the message of any advertisement campaign, I hope we can agree that voters have the right to know who is paying for any campaign-related ad and who is trying to influence their vote. Our Constitution protects every American's right to be heard. Yet today, more than ever, voters are faced with new-style political organizations, operating free from coverage by Federal election law, that are spending millions on campaign ads without having to disclose their donors. The 2000 general election cycle is fast approaching and section 527 political groups are expanding at a rapid pace and could be a dominant force in the 2000 election.

I am convinced this bill will curb some of the most blatant abuses, and will allow the public

to know who is supporting these groups that are now operating behind a veil of secrecy. I urge you to join me in supporting H.R. 4762 in an effort to restore integrity to our election process and return the election process to the American people. It is a real step forward, and we should take it.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES/
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Chairman, I have discussed with the gentleman from Kentucky the fact that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is conducting an economic mitigation study associated with the Lower Snake River in my congressional district. In addition, NMFS may direct the Corps of Engineers to conduct an engineering study on how to breach the dams.

Language addressing Corps funding for such a study is included in H. Rept. 106-693, the report accompanying the Fiscal Year 2001 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill (H.R. 4733). The report states, "The amount provided for the Columbia River Fish Mitigation program does not include funds for engineering and design, or other post-feasibility phase activities, associated with breaching Lower Snake River dams." It is my understanding that it is the intent of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies subcommittee that no funds are included for NMFS for engineering and design, or other post-feasibility phase activities including economic mitigation studies associated with breaching the Lower Snake River dams.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has yet to release its biological opinion for the Lower Snake River. Ultimately, it will be the Congress that decides whether to breach the Snake River dams. The amount provided in H.R. 4690 does not include funding for engineering and design, or other post-feasibility phase activities including economic mitigation studies, associated with breaching the Lower

Snake River dams. I appreciate the Gentleman's concerns on this matter, and thank him for bringing this issue to my attention.

SUPPORT FOR GAMBIA

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, today I show of friendship and support for the African continent. During the December recess, I visited the West African nation of the Gambia with several of my colleagues and discovered a country full of hope and motivation for advancing their country's welfare and future potential. In light of this body's efforts to pass legislation that would increase and better our economic relationship with the African continent, I was deeply impressed and my hope for Africa buoyed by the dynamism I saw in Gambia's duty-free import zone and its booming tourist industry.

In this regard, I would like to submit into the record a recent Editorial in The Journal of Commerce newspaper by Viola Herms Drath "Emphasis should be on Africa's role models" that praises Gambia, as one of a handful of African nations, that is developing systems for its own internal development seeking trade and not aid. While much work remains to be done in terms of ameliorating the country's transportation and technological infrastructure, the Gambia is well on its way toward developing constructive partnerships that will enable them to sustain and increase their development potential. I am happy to draw attention to the Gambia's very positive achievements and look forward to lending them this chamber's continued support and encouragement.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-
FAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT, AND INDE-
PENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4635) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to increase the appropriation for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS, or HOPWA, program by \$18 million. This is \$10 million less than the President requested, and far less than is truly needed to adequately fund this vital program, but represents the amount necessary to ensure that those already in the program do not receive a cut in service. I am delighted by the bipartisan nature of this amendment and I would like to thank Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HORN, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. CUMMINGS for joining me in offering this amendment and demonstrating the bipartisan support that this program enjoys.

Mr. Chairman, at any given time, one-third to one-half of all Americans living with AIDS are either homeless or in imminent danger of losing their homes. These are people who face discrimination, or have lost their jobs due to illness or, most cruelly, must choose between expensive, life-saving medications and other necessities such as shelter.

This is where HOPWA comes in. HOPWA is the only federal housing program that specifically provides cities and states with the resources to address the housing crisis facing people living with AIDS. Among the services HOPWA delivers are rental assistance, help with utility payments, and information on low-income housing opportunities.

It is also a crucial element in the effective treatment of HIV and AIDS. There is a clear link between stable housing and the ability of individuals living with HIV to live long and healthy lives. Some people have responded so well to new therapies that they have been able to go back to work after years on disability. However, these treatments require a stable living environment to be effective. To deny individuals the means to get healthy would be a terrible cruelty.

HOPWA is a locally controlled program that provides communities the flexibility to implement the strategies that best respond to local housing needs. It also supplies a low-cost alternative to acute-care hospital beds, typically paid for with Medicaid dollars, which are often the only available shelter for people living with AIDS. In fact, whereas an acute-care facility would cost, on average, between \$1,085 a day under Medicaid, assistance under HOPWA averages just \$55 to \$110 a day. So, HOPWA is not just compassionate, it is cost-effective. Currently, FY 2000 funds are serving thousands of people in 67 communities and 34 states. This is a well-run, far-reaching and successful program.

But as the success of HOPWA grows, so too does the need for funding. As a result of recent advances in care and treatment, the people currently being housed are living longer and the waiting lists for these programs are growing even longer. HOPWA would require an increase just to keep up with inflation, but on top of these strains on the program, 4 new cities will qualify for funds this year, stretching resources even thinner. The \$18 million we ask for in this amendment, \$10 million less than the President requested, is the bare minimum required if we are to ensure that those currently in the program are not threatened with a cut in service.

As for the offset, let me be clear. This is not an attack on polar research. I am a very strong supporter of scientific research and I am disappointed that more money was not provided for it throughout the bill. However, under the budget rules, we must find an offset and a slight cut to the Polar and Antarctic research program, which receives a significant increase in this bill over last year, will do minimal harm to our research programs while providing very significant benefits to the HOPWA program and the people it serves. I would also add that there are eleven other agencies that supplement the work of NSF in the arctic, spending roughly \$150 million a year, so this slight decrease will not damage our long-term research goals.

Unfortunately, under these budget rules we are forced to pit one program against another. If we were not locked into the unrealistic caps

placed on us by the Budget Resolution, I would advocate a large increase in both HOPWA and polar research. However, this is the hand we have been dealt and we must select our priorities.

The housing crisis facing people living with HIV/AIDS exacts an enormous toll on individuals, their families, and communities across the country. HOPWA dollars help lessen this toll. Without proper funding for HOPWA, people with HIV and AIDS will continue to die prematurely in hospital rooms, shelters, and on the streets of our cities. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL
AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2000

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of The National and Community Service Amendments Act of 2000, of which I am a proud original co-sponsor, was introduced last week in the House by two of my distinguished colleagues, Mr. SHAYS of Connecticut and Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. The bill would reauthorize the Corporation for National Service and the programs it administers: the National Senior Service Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America. The bill has been drafted in close consultation with more than 200 community service groups.

This legislation is a simple extension of the existing program with a few improvements:

Codifies the cost-cutting agreement reached with Senator GRASSLEY in 1996. The Corporation for National Service has lowered its cost per-member to \$15,000 for FY 99, including a \$4,725 education award to finance college or repay student loans; and a mere \$7,421 for a living allowance.

Expands the cost-cutting "Education Award Only" model, where the Corporation provides only the education award, and the sponsoring organization provides all other support.

Eliminates controversial AmeriCorps grants to other federal agencies.

AmeriCorps, the domestic Peace Corps, engages more than 40,000 Americans in intensive, results-driven service each year. AmeriCorps members are tackling critical problems like illiteracy, crime and poverty. They have taught, tutored or mentored more than 2.6 million children, served 564,000 at-risk youth in after-school programs, operated 40,500 safety patrols, rehabilitated 25,179 homes, aided more than 2.4 million homeless individuals, and immunized 419,000 people.

In Connecticut, more than 1,200 residents have served their communities through AmeriCorps.

AmeriCorps helps solve critical problems in an effective way. It creates \$1.66 worth of benefits for each \$1.00 spent. And for every full-time AmeriCorps member, 12 regular and occasional unpaid volunteers are recruited and mobilized. AmeriCorps is, indeed, effectively preparing young people for the future and strengthening local communities.

Furthermore, AmeriCorps also funds a great number of important projects that foster involvement and learning in technology by chil-

dren and adults. One of these is Project FIRST (Fostering Instructional Reform through Service and Technology Initiatives), whose role it is to increase access to technology and its educational benefits in the nation's least-served schools. Another way AmeriCorps is involved with technology is through TechCorps, a national non-profit organization that is driven and staffed primarily with technologically proficient volunteers.

I believe these programs are important, because even though American technology is propelling the nation's economy to unprecedented heights, growing concern remains for those who are not benefiting from this prosperity. For those left behind by the advancing technology, the divide growing between the "haves" and "have-nots" is increasing at an alarming rate, as demonstrated by the Department of Commerce in its July 1999 report, "Falling through the Net."

These AmeriCorps programs bring technology to underserved populations and address weaknesses in our economy, such as unequal access to technology, teacher training, and evaluation.

However, I do not believe AmeriCorps is essential just because it can help close the "digital divide." It is essential because it exposes young people to the ideal of serving their community and their nation. Collin Powell has succinctly captured this idea of community service by stating, "For some of our young people, preserving our democratic way of life means shouldering a rifle or climbing into a cockpit or weighing anchor and setting out to sea. For others, it means helping a child to read or helping that child to secure needed vaccinations or it means building a park or helping bring peace to a troubled neighborhood or helping communities recover from natural disasters or reclaiming the environment."

Harris Wofford, former United States Senator and now head of the Corporation for National Service, echoes Powell's thoughts, "Our country needs more . . . patriotism. AmeriCorps encourages and inspires this patriotism on the home front."

Finally, a quote by Vaclav Havel, I believe, explains the need to have an AmeriCorps, "The dormant goodwill in people needs to be stirred. People need to hear that it makes sense to behave decently or to help others, to place common interest above their own, to respect the elementary rules of human coexistence. Goodwill longs to be recognized and cultivated."

This, I believe, is the essential value of national service, and by extension, of AmeriCorps. Serving is as important and rewarding as being served. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and hope that the House Leadership allows us to act quickly on this critical legislation.

HONORING MICHAEL JOSEPH
BOWLER OF CALIFORNIA

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, today I call attention to the extraordinary work of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters of America and to an exceptional individual from my state of California—Mr. Michael Joseph Bowler, winner of

the 2000 Caring Hands Gold Award as the National Big Brother of the year.

Mike has served our community and the Catholic Big Brothers for more than 17 years—providing leadership and mentoring services to dozens of youths in the greater Los Angeles area.

Mike is dedicated to community service. He is a high school teacher and full time volunteer at a variety of youth centers and detention facilities. His accessibility, guidance, and commitment have helped many at risk young people see that others do in fact care.

Mike has accomplished much in his career as a Big Brother. He did so despite being born with a severe hearing impairment which resulted in a childhood full of loneliness.

He is a great example for all of us—representing the best in overcoming personal challenges and in giving to others.

Please join me in recognizing America's Big Brother of the year Michael Joseph Bowler.

PUERTO RICO AND THE
DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, today I speak about an important development that I strongly support to enable Puerto Rico to have the chance to choose their future status through a fully democratic process.

As we all know, Puerto Rico became a territory of the United States in 1898 as a consequence of the Spanish-American War. Since then, the Federal Government has never formally consulted the disenfranchised American citizens of Puerto Rico on the Island's political status. Over a hundred years have passed and Puerto Rico's permanent status has yet to be determined. In addition, the American citizens residing in Puerto Rico have no vote in the government that determines their national laws.

While almost all other American citizens are given a democratic means of expressing themselves through two Senators and representation in the House of Representatives, the American citizens residing in Puerto Rico lack voting congressional representation, and their voices are essentially left unheard.

Three local inconclusive referenda (1967, 1993 and 1998) have been held in Puerto Rico with regard to the Island's political status. However, the major flaw of these local processes was that local political parties were allowed to submit their own political status definitions, a situation not consistent with Federal law.

Mr. Speaker, one thing we did learn from the 1998 local referenda held in Puerto Rico was that over fifty percent of voters cast their ballot for an option that read "none of the above." This had the effect of providing, at best, an ambiguous result and no clear basis upon which to continue the process of ensuring that the governing arrangement enjoys consensus. But more tellingly, and more importantly, the vast majority of the voters, over 95 percent, did not support the status quo.

Much of Puerto Rico's status debate concerns what the Federal Government would implement. To that end, President Clinton invited the leaders of Puerto Rico's three major political parties, the Governor, our Colleague CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELO, and the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the House Resources Committee and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to an unprecedented summit at the White House on Wednesday, June 28, 2000.

The purpose of this summit is to further the work of the federal Executive and Legislative branches of government to begin a process. This process would clarify the options available regarding the governing arrangement that should apply to Puerto Rico, consistent with the Constitution and International law. This process will also define how federal economic and social policies should apply to the Island.

President Clinton has specified that he has no status preference, but that he is committed to agreeing on a process that will enable the American citizens of Puerto Rico to make an informed judgement.

Fellow Colleagues, the Congress has been committed to the Self-Determination process in Puerto Rico, as well as to providing a constructive response to the 1998 referenda held on the territory. We can all agree that the bipartisan nature of the White House meeting will provide a foundation upon which to consider a process to resolve fundamental questions regarding Puerto Rico's relationship with the Federal Government.

If it is appropriate for the President to help resolve disputes in the Middle East, Bosnia and Northern Ireland, is it not in the interest of our Nation to focus our efforts on the future of a territory of the United States and the four million Hispanic Americans that reside there?

Mr. Speaker, I urge you to support our fellow American citizens in Puerto Rico in order to enable them to choose a viable option. I urge you to support this effort and the decisions that may result from this summit.

CONGRATULATIONS TO C.W.
"CHUCK" PLUNKETT FOR HIS
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE
CITY OF LEBANON, MO, AND TO
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to honor Mr. Chuck Plunkett of Lebanon, MO, for his outstanding service to his community.

Mr. Plunkett has served the Lebanon community as the president of both the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce and the Fort Leonard Wood Committee of the Chamber. He has indeed been a community leader and an ambassador to Fort Leonard Wood. In fact, Chuck has spent nearly twenty years of his life working on behalf of better community relations between Lebanon and Fort Wood.

Throughout the years, Chuck, along with his wife Lil, have worked tirelessly on behalf of service members and their families who live

and work at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. They have organized tours of Lebanon and the surrounding area to showcase the people of Missouri and the scenic Ozark hills that surround the fort. They have regularly attended events at Fort Leonard Wood and passed out hundreds of buttons declaring "Lebanon Loves Fort Wood." In addition, when the U.S. Army was considering moving the Army Engineer School to Fort Leonard Wood, Lil and Chuck played an instrumental role in promoting the outstanding community relations that America's young soldiers would experience in Missouri. This good will gesture was important to the Army's decision to move the school to Missouri in 1989.

Chuck Plunkett has received many awards because of his dedication to Fort Leonard Wood. He has been given a certificate of appreciation while serving as the Chairman of the Fort Leonard Wood Committee, and he received the TRADOC Certificate of Appreciation for International Student Support. Additionally, Chuck and his wife, Lil, have been awarded a certificate of appreciation for their generous contribution and support to the soldiers of the 10th Infantry Regiment during the 1990 holiday season, and in 1991, Chuck was presented an award commending his public service during the gulf war. One accolade that Mr. Plunkett is especially proud of is from the families of the 55th Engineer Company, which included photographs of service members' families.

In addition to the various awards presented to Chuck Plunkett over the years, he has been named a Charter Member of the Engineer Regimental Association of the United States Army. He has also been officially designated as a member of the Army Engineer Association.

Chuck, who served his nation in the U.S. Air Force from 1943 to 1946 as a ball turret gunner on a B-17, came to the Lebanon community in 1972. He owned and operated Commercial Quality Feed Center, Inc., until 1983 where he engineered and constructed a feed mill and retail store.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when the gap between civilian America and military America is growing, Chuck Plunkett has worked long and hard to bridge that gap. A World War II veteran, a small business owner, and a community leader, it is right that the Members of the House of Representatives join me in honoring this role model for all Americans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber on Monday, June 26, when rollcall votes 322 through 330 were taken. I want the RECORD to show that had I been present in this Chamber at the time these votes were cast, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 322, "yes" on rollcall vote 323, "no" on rollcall vote 324, "yes" on rollcall vote 325, "no" on rollcall vote 326, "yes" on rollcall vote 327, "yes" on rollcall vote 328, "yes" on rollcall vote 329 and "yes" on rollcall vote 330.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the floor of the House on Monday, June 26, 2000, to attend to official business in my congressional district. I was unable to cast recorded votes on Rollcalls 322 through 326, relating to Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001, and on Rollcalls 327 through 330.

Mr. Speaker, I regret not being able to vote on any of these rollcalls, but I particularly regret being unable to cast my vote in favor of Final Passage of the Commerce Appropriations Bill, H.R. 4690. This bill includes funds, which I requested, to repair the National Weather Service Melba Warning Tower in Jefferson Davis County.

Tornadoes and hurricanes are a constant threat and have caused serious damage in our area. I have been working to repair the Melba National Weather Service emergency warning tower, which serves Jones, Covington, Jefferson Davis, Simpson, Lawrence, Marion, Walthall, Lamar & Forrest counties. I am pleased that the Appropriations Committee and the full House recognized the urgent need to repair the Melba Tower.

Mr. Speaker, had I been present for Rollcalls 322 through 330, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall 322: "Aye" on the Sanford Amendment to H.R. 4690, to strike the \$8.2 million appropriation for the Asia Foundation in the Department of State.

Rollcall 323: "No" on the Olver Amendment to H.R. 4690, to add a new proviso into the bill (relating to the Kyoto Protocols) which clarifies that the limitations on funds shall not apply to activities which are otherwise authorized by law.

Rollcall 324: "Aye" on the Hostettler Amendment to H.R. 4690, to add a new section which provides that no funds in the bill may be used to enforce, implement, or administer the provisions of the settlement document dated March 17, 2000, between Smith and Wesson and the Department of the Treasury.

Rollcall 325: "Aye" on the Vitter Amendment to H.R. 4690, to add language to the bill prohibiting the use of funds by the State Department to approve the purchase of property in Arlington, VA by the Xinhua News Agency.

Rollcall 326: "Yea" on Passage of H.R. 4690, Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001.

Rollcall 327: "Yea" on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 3417, the Pribilof Islands Transition Act.

Rollcall 328: "Yea" on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, S. 148, the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

Rollcall 329: "Yea" on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 4408, a bill to reauthorize the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act.

Rollcall 330: "Yea" on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 3023, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey property to the Greater Yuma Port Authority of Yuma County, Arizona for use as an international port of entry.

HONORING WARREN BELL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize Warren Bell for his incredible success in small business and his continued involvement in his community.

Warren first came to work for the family business, Bell's Bialys and Bagels, 20 years ago, under his father Martin, a distinguished businessman. Ten years ago, Warren assumed primary responsibility for operations at Bell's Bialys and Bagels. Under his talent and care the business has expanded tremendously. The company expanded its facilities, added new products and flavors to the supreme "Bell" quality and now ships his products to Japan on a regular basis. Warren has truly perfected the art of small business.

Perhaps Warren's greatest and most commendable success is that despite all the time and energy he has put into his business, he still found time to devote to the finer things in life. His devotion to his community and family is one of a true role model. His years of work with his local school board, temple, neighborhood and borough-wide small business organizations and networking groups provides a great service to the community. Warren currently serves on the Executive Council of "Brooklyn Goes Global" and is an active member of N.A.S.F.T. and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

In 1989, the Democratic Club of Brooklyn honored Warren and in 1994 he won the Borough President's "Mom and Pop" Award for achievement as a small business. This year Bell's Bialys and Bagels has been awarded the prestigious Small Business Administration's Exporter of the Year Award and the Borough President's Ron Brown Award for commitment to international commerce.

Warren has proven that in business and in public service that he is a man to emulate. He has helped to create jobs and played a major role in the economic growth and development of Brooklyn. I want to take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of Warren Bell, one of Brooklyn's finest residents and entrepreneurs.

PRIBILOF ISLANDS TRANSITION
ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2000

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to rise in support of this important legislation, sponsored by the gentleman from Alaska. As Members of this body know, the Chairman of the Committee on Resources is a forceful advocate for his Alaska constituents.

The bill before the House today has improved in numerous respects from the version reported by the Committee last April. As a result of changes made to accommodate NOAA's concerns, it is my understanding that the Administration supports the bill as amended.

The history of our involvement in the Pribilof Islands, as is the case with many Alaska matters, is long and complex. Prior to the purchase of Alaska in 1867, Aleut Natives had been enslaved by the Russians to exploit fur seals. In 1910, Congress passed a law which regulated the seal harvest and provided federal support for the Native residents of the islands of St. Paul and St. George. With the Fur Seal Act of 1965, and substantial amendments to that Act in 1983, Congress has attempted to provide for a transition from federal management to local control and self-sufficiency on these remote islands.

Clearly, it is vital that the government meet its obligations to the people of the Pribilofs, including the timely completion of environmental cleanup of contaminated federal property. With the changes that have been incorporated, this legislation is intended to responsibly close out the U.S. obligations and liabilities on the Pribilof Islands as established under the Fur Seal Act.

In an attempt to strike a responsible balance in this bill, there are now caps on the amounts authorized for the economic assistance grants to the Native entities and local governments. At the request of the Minority, auditing and reporting requirements have been included for these grants. Minority concerns have also been addressed by language stating that funds authorized by this bill should not supplant NOAA appropriations as enacted in FY 2000. NOAA programs such as severe weather forecasting and the management of commercial fisheries benefit every region of the country. This language affirms the intent of Congress that funding for concluding the transition in the Pribilofs should not come at the expense of other important NOAA programs.

Mr. Speaker, I again commend the gentleman from Alaska and his staff for working with all interested parties to improve this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3417 as amended.

CLEVELAND POLICE OFFICER
WAYNE ALLAN LEON**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the memory of Cleveland Police Officer Wayne Allan Leon, badge number 1338. Officer Leon was tragically killed in the line of duty on Sunday, June 25. He was just 32 years old.

Wayne Allen Leon was appointed to the Cleveland Police Department in the 110th Academy Class, February 1, 1994. He graduated from the police academy on June 9, 1994, and was assigned to the Third District, basic patrol. He soon distinguished himself as a police officer, going well beyond the call of duty to serve the public, in ways that were recognized by his peers and superiors. As an officer of the law, he dedicated his life to serve and protect the citizens of the state of Ohio and of this great nation. Quick with a smile, earnest, honest, sincere and extremely dedicated are but a few of the qualities that distinguished Officer Leon. He held his office with great professionalism, bravery and dignity, earning the respect and love of his colleagues

and the community he served. He was awarded the Department's highest award—the Medal of Honor—after he and his former partner broke up a drug buy on November 1, 1998. The community mourns the death of a great role model.

As a committed man of faith and family, Officer Leon will be greatly missed by his wife Grace, their children Justin, age 5, Gabrielle, age 4, and Nicholas, age 2. His father, retired Cleveland Police Lieutenant Duane "Jake" Leon, brothers Dean, Tony, and Jake, and his parents-in-law Sam and Maryann Scampitilla, also survive him. I take this opportunity to express my deepest condolences to the family.

It is a terrible tragedy when a police officer falls in the line of duty protecting the public and serving his or her country. Officer Wayne Leon exemplified the very best police departments have to offer. He will be missed by all.

I ask the House to join me in commemorating this model public servant and dedicated family man. The State of Ohio and the Nation owe him a great debt of gratitude. My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Officer Wayne Allen Leon.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FUEL EXCISE TAX RELIEF ACT (FETRA)

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Fuel Excise Tax Relief Act (FETRA), for a moratorium on Federal fuel excise taxes until March 31, 2001.

Fuel is not a luxury, it is a necessity for Americans. It is necessary for a dad commuting to his job or a soccer mom picking up her children. Higher fuel costs don't stop at the pump because the cost of shipping is built into the price of every product purchased by families and businesses across the country.

There is not one Member in this Chamber whose constituents are not daily suffering sticker shock when they go to the gas pump, and wondering why, for the past 6 months, nothing has been done about gas prices.

A few months ago, Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson admitted he had been asleep at the switch, and promised Americans that prices would soon decline, thanks to his arm-twisting of OPEC.

Perhaps we should be asking if Mr. Richardson was twisting OPEC's arm the wrong direction and convincing the oil states to restrict production. Certainly, 3 months later, gas prices did not go lower, but went higher.

These skyrocketing fuel prices are borne on the backs of working families across this country, because they have an impact on the cost of every product or service that depends upon transportation.

I am concerned that high fuel prices could affect the economy, just as they did after the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979. Both resulted in higher interest rates and recessions.

Congress must take both short-term and long-term action now.

Presently, the United States is dangerously dependent upon foreign oil. We must work more aggressively with OPEC to increase supply. We must explore the use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to temporarily increase the

supply. We should allow environmentally responsible oil drilling to increase domestic supply.

We should also take steps to ensure that our environmental regulations protect the environment without driving independent producers and refiners out of business. When they are gone, competition decreases, and prices rise.

We can also encourage the use of mass transit and build new systems. Tax and investment incentives will help further develop technology for fuel cells, electric cars, hybrid cars, and alternative fuel vehicles.

All of these responses take a while to affect prices at the pump. But there is one act Congress can take to provide immediate relief to America's working families.

This would be to pass the Fuel Excise Tax Relief Act (FETRA) which imposes a moratorium on Federal fuel excise taxes until March 31, 2001. I will shortly be introducing this legislation with several colleagues, and I invite your support.

FETRA would provide relief to every American of every income strata. It would reduce transportation costs which affect the price of every good or service purchased by consumers. It imposes a moratorium on the federal fuel excise taxes: cutting 18.3 cents per gallon on gasoline, 24.3 cents per gallon on diesel, and 4.3 cents per gallon on aviation jet fuel.

The FETRA tax moratorium will be effective upon enactment and end March 31, 2001. This will give the new administration and new Congress time to draw up something that has been lacking the past 8 years—a coherent energy policy.

FETRA also holds the transportation trust funds harmless from any revenue shortfalls, and will make up the difference out of general funds. None of our infrastructure projects will be affected by FETRA.

This tax relief is long overdue for American consumers. To ensure they get the benefit of this tax relief, FETRA directs the Comptroller of the United States to report to Congress on whether the tax cut is being passed through to consumers. Additionally, the act requires the Administration to prepare a report on changes in the prices of gasoline, diesel and other fuels over the previous 12 months, and the impact on prices of the reformulated gasoline mandate, and the feasibility and appropriateness of maintaining the reformulated fuel mandate.

Mr. Speaker, The American people are looking toward Congress for leadership on this issue. I agree that we must work on long-term and medium-term solutions to high fuel prices, but FETRA is where we should start.

AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TO REQUIRE 527 ORGANIZATIONS TO DISCLOSE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 2000

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the House has finally done something about the shadowy political action committees organized under Section 527 of the tax code which can

hide their donors, activities, and even their existence from public view. Sunshine is the best disinfectant and now some light will be shed on these stealth PACs that have been flying under the radar to avoid detection.

Very early this morning, we voted to require these tax-exempt groups to disclose their activities. The Senate adopted very similar legislation earlier this month. It has been perfectly within the rights of anyone to give unlimited sums of money aimed at influencing American elections with no limits, no restrictions, and complete anonymity.

Here's how the loophole worked: You set up a bank account, collected as many millions as you could, ran ads under whatever innocuous name you chose—Americans for a Decent Society or whatever—and attacked or supported any candidate you chose. All you had to do was refrain from using the "magic words" like "vote for," "vote against," "elect," "defeat," etc. in reference to a particular candidate. You could mention the candidates by name. You could show their unflattering visage against a backdrop of belching smokestacks. And then you could disappear from the face of the earth.

That unique combination—unlimited funds with total anonymity—was the beautiful thing about the 527s, if you were a clever political fundraiser, or a billionaire with a private agenda.

But that is changing now. The Campaign for America, a group of well-respected business leaders founded by Jerome Kohlberg, recently stated, "Tax-exempt status is a subsidy, not an entitlement. Accordingly, organizations obtaining this subsidy have obligations and responsibilities to the public that provides this benefit. Every other nonprofit involved in electioneering such as parties, PACs and campaign committees discloses to the Federal Election Commission. There is no justification for making an exception for these 527 organizations. In return for the public's largesse, these organizations should at least be required to disclose their existence, substantial contributors and substantial expenditures."

The legislation we passed requires "527" groups to disclose who they are, where they get their money, and how they spend it. It does not adequately cover political activities during this election cycle, but it is a good start.

By closing this loophole, we are beginning to repair the damage that our current campaign system has done to public trust in government. This could be the first meaningful campaign finance reform passed in Congress in many years. Let's lift this curtain of secrecy that has shrouded elections for too long.

TRIBUTE TO AARON HALPERN

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention to the deeds of a person I was proud to call my friend, Aaron Halpern of Clifton, New Jersey, who was remembered on Thursday, June 1, 2000 because of his many years of service and leadership. He is deserving of this memorial, for he had a long history of caring, generosity and commitment to others.

Aaron was recognized for his many years of leadership in Clifton, which I have been honored to represent in Congress since 1997, and so it is only fitting that these words are immortalized in the annals of this greatest of all free-elected bodies.

Mr. Halpern worked for the Clifton School System for 43 years, beginning as a high school teacher and guidance counselor. He became the principal of School 7 in 1959 and of Woodrow Wilson Middle School in 1962. A year later he became the principal of Clifton High School. He served that post for 25 years until his retirement on November 1, 1988.

During his tenure at Clifton High School, Aaron implemented many educational innovations including computer technology, student counseling and placement services. When he retired in 1988, it was estimated that more than 20,000 students had passed through the school in the years that he was in charge.

Aaron received the New Jersey Principals Supervisors Association's Distinguished Service Award in 1993, and the Clifton Parents Football Boosters named him 1982-83 Man of the Year. He also had a wing at Clifton High School named after him in 1997.

Principal Halpern was a member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association, where he was responsible for many athletic rule changes. He was a life member of the National Education Association and the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers.

An Army Air Corps veteran of World War II, Principal Halpern was a member of the Clifton Jewish Center and its Men's Club, the B'nai B'rith and Humboldt-Ezra Masonic Lodge 114, all in Clifton.

A graduate of Passaic High School in 1938, Aaron received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Education from Newark State College, and Master's degrees in Administration and Supervision from Montclair State College (now University), in Guidance from Rutgers University, and in Secondary School Administration from Teachers College at Columbia University.

Aaron is survived by his wife, the former Dorothy Leibowitz, a daughter, Doretta Halpern of Cedar Grove and his nephew Jack Birnberg, Chairman of the Board of Waldorf Group, Inc. of Little Falls, New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Aaron's family and friends, Clifton High School, the Clifton Board of Education, the City of Clifton and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Aaron Halpern.

ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, at a time when this Congress is beginning the debate over the future of our electric utility industry, I call to the attention of my colleagues an article in the current edition of Forum For Applied Research and Public Policy. The article is entitled "Electricity: Lifeline or Bottom Line?", and it is by Terry Boston, Executive Vice President of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Transmission and Power Supply Group. Mr. Boston oversees TVA's 17,000 miles of transmission lines,

one of the largest transmission systems in the country.

The article largely embodies information I received from Mr. Boston in a briefing earlier this month. The news media has given considerable coverage recently to the expected demands on our electric utility grid this summer and how those demands will almost certainly strain the system. Mr. Boston makes the point that more is being invested in generation and marketing than in transmission, distribution and reliability, and that until these two different facets of the business are brought more into balance, the strains on the system will continue.

All in all, the article will enhance Member's understanding of the problems we face this summer and the challenges that are before us as we confront the complex issue of electric utility restructuring.

[From Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy, Summer 2000]

ELECTRICITY: LIFELINE OR BOTTOM LINE?

(By Terry Boston)

On a blistering day last July, two large cables at a Chicago substation failed, triggering a local blackout that sent hundreds of air-conditioning deprived residents to hospitals and a few, tragically, to cemeteries. At its worst, the blackout left more than 100,000 people without electricity, and thousands remained that way for the better part of three days.

This was only one in a string of blackouts during the summer of 1999 that afflicted hundreds of thousands in New York City, Long Island, New Jersey, the Delmarva Peninsula, and four Gulf states. And the problems were not confined to local power companies; several high-voltage transmission systems—designed to deliver vast amounts of power over great distances in all sorts of weather—strained to keep up with demand. Over the course of five tense weeks, two other blackouts hit Chicago while other electric systems suffered with voltage problems and a few teetered on the brink of collapse.

What's happening here? Why is the world's strongest, most reliable electric grid scrambling to keep up with hot, but not unprecedented, summer weather? And why is it hard for some transmission operators to make eye contact when asked about the prospects for this summer? The reasons are complex, and agreement is lacking, but many point to the pressures competition is placing on an industry still learning how to compete. In short, the move to restructure the electric utility industry has the industry sprinting toward competition before it can walk. As a consequence, the long-sacred focus on reliability is beginning to blur. Instead of filling its traditional role as a lifeline, electricity is in danger of becoming just a bottom line.

LIGHTS OUT

Blackouts—small or large—are nothing new; but the reasons for some of last summer's blackouts and near misses are disturbing. For example, the U.S. Department of Energy cited Chicago's Commonwealth Edison for scrimping on its substation maintenance budget—which went from a high of \$47 million in 1991 to just \$15 million in 1998—as it shifted money into its nuclear program and preparations for competition. Other systems, including TVA's, were threatened when operators were unable to predict the massive amounts of power flowing across their systems from eager new sellers on one side to eager new buyers on the other.

Unless transmission operators understand exactly where and when power will flow

across their system, lines that are already overburdened by severe weather can fail, triggering widespread disruptions. Looking at the blackouts of 1999, DOE concluded that " * * * the necessary operating practices, regulatory policies and technological tools for dealing with the changes [resulting from a restructured environmental] are not yet in place to assure an acceptable level of reliability."

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Chairman James Hoecker have warned of more blackouts this summer, and Richardson criticized policymakers who "haven't kept pace with the rapid changes in the electric utility industry." While many would welcome legislation to ensure reliability, the industry desperately needs something more—time. Unless the industry has time to strengthen the grid, time to understand the new pressures that competitive pricing brings, and time to develop the complex computer modeling and analytical tools needed to safely manage the phenomenal increase in electricity transactions, many fear the grid may be headed for the most severe outages since the New York blackout of 1965. The Electric Power Research Institute estimates that power failures in the United States cost the economy approximately \$50 billion per year.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MACHINE

Someone once called the North American electric grid—the massive conglomeration of generators, wires, switches, breakers, and related equipment that produces and moves electricity to almost every point on the continent—the world's largest machine. It's an apt description.

Originally, utilities were built to serve specific geographic regions and were physically isolated from one another. America literally had islands of electricity haves and seas of electricity have-nots. In fact, where TVA was created in 1933, only 3 percent of farms in the Tennessee Valley had electricity. As technology improved and power plants increased in size, these islands grew and began to connect with one another. Many of the connections were established to promote reliability in the wake of the 1965 New York blackout, allowing power to be routed in any number of ways to circumvent local problems.

Today, a single massive, interconnected grid serves the eastern United States and eastern Canada, while two other grids serve Texas and the western half of the continent. On that grid, large transmission lines—some operating at up to 765 thousand volts—move electricity from generators to lower-voltage local distribution systems where smaller lines take it to individual consumers.

Transmission is critical because electricity cannot be stored. Natural gas can be kept in tanks and pork bellies can be stored in freezers, but electricity is consumed the moment it is produced. The challenge then is to make electricity instantly available in the exact amounts demanded 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If the amount of power delivered equals the amount consumed—every second of every day—and if power plants, lines, switches, breakers, and insulators all do their jobs properly, we have reliability. If any part of the machine fails, however, power is interrupted. Interruptions can range from a few milliseconds, unnoticed except by sensitive computer equipment and VCRs, to outages that plunge a single street or entire regions into darkness.

Balance between neighboring power systems is also critical. If one system under-generates—either deliberately to exchange power, or accidentally because a power plant

shuts down—imbalance results and electricity flows in from other systems like water through a breached levee. When that happens, systems can overload, and because they are designed to prevent problems from spreading, they automatically shut down. In the most extreme conditions—when weather forces heavy demand for electricity, and equipment over a wide area gets loaded to the maximum—losing a line many shift the burden to other lines, overloading them and causing them to fail. In those cases, power systems can begin to resemble a row of dominoes, which is what caused the West Coast blackout of 1996.

ENTER COMPETITION

Changes in national energy policy have encouraged the growth of independent power producers, electricity marketers, and brokers—all of whom differ fundamentally from existing utilities: they don't own their own lines. Consequently, these new entrants to the industry must rely on established transmission owners to provide the critical trade routes that move their product to market—even though at times they compete with those same transmission owners for capacity to serve native load customers. In fact, to promote competition, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 required utilities to provide these new players with transmission service virtually identical to the service they provide their own generators.

Traditionally, nature has posed the major threats to a reliable power delivery system. Tornadoes and ice destroy transmission structures. Lightning knocks out equipment. Trees grow and fall into power lines. And while those hazards still exist, competition challenges reliability in ways that we are just beginning to recognize and address.

PLANNING IN A VACUUM

Location is always a key consideration in building a new generating plant. Historically, plants were built where the transmission system could handle, or could be made to handle, the added power. In short, planning for new power plants always occurred in lockstep with planning for transmission. Plants were built where it made the most electrical sense, often near large concentration of customers to minimize transmission problems.

Today, however, power plants are built wherever it makes the most economic sense for the growing number of new players. The most attractive locations seem to be where natural gas pipelines converge with transmission interconnections between utilities. The pipelines provide fuel for the plants; the interconnections allow quick access to market. However, the existing transmission facilities may not be adequate or may be used up by the introduction of more generators, exposing everyone who depends on the transmission system to greater risk of interruptions.

And we are not talking about a handful of new power plants. Gulf States near natural gas wellheads are seeing hundreds of requests to connect from independent power producers with a combined generating capacity that the existing grid cannot possibly accommodate. At the same time, due to environmental and land-use concerns, building new lines has never been more difficult.

And while new plant owners must pay for any transmission upgrades necessary to connect to the grid, homeowners question the need for improvements and others complain that utilities may be using the connection process to restrict access.

OPERATING CONFLICTS

Adopting the mindset of blue-water sailors—always assume that the boat is trying

to sink and do your best to keep it afloat—transmission operators are doing their best to ensure reliability. Doing so is no easy task. Each day on the TVA system alone, hundreds of thousands of calculations are made to determine the demand for power, which plants to run, which to keep on backup, and which to shut down for maintenance. Operators also need to know which lines, substations, and switching equipment must be available at any given time, and which they can afford to take out of service temporarily for maintenance. Finally, they must know how much power will be flowing across their systems from producers on one side to consumers on the other. Without all that detailed information, the transmission system is extremely vulnerable, and ensuring reliability is simply not possible. And even with it, better tools are needed to instantly analyze the data and enable us to provide relief to the right place at the right time.

Competition means that more and more power is flowing in more and more directions on the grid as the number of deals between suppliers and customers grows exponentially. While TVA had about 20,000 interchange transactions with other utilities and marketers in 1996, it had nearly 300,000 in 1999. Since electricity follows the path of least resistance and respects no political or system boundaries, utilities sometimes find their lines clogged with power that they neither generated nor planned for. Because of the limited ability to predict how power actually will flow from moment to moment, power from most utilities—including TVA—sometimes inadvertently flows into or through neighboring systems.

In times of crisis, the added traffic can confound the efforts of operators to prevent a calamity. On a hot day last August, 10,000 megawatts—an output equivalent to that of eight large nuclear plants—flowed through the TVA system, three-quarters of it unplanned. The result: TVA—despite all its efforts—was one thin mishap away from a widespread blackout. In the future, as dozens of new plants are added to the grid, these inadvertent power flows—and the problems they cause—will only increase.

There is also concern about the ways some new merchant power plants—which are built to sell power to a particular buyer, rather than to serve a specific area—are being used. One marketer that owns merchant plants in TVA's region, aided by a puzzling interpretation of the rules by the National Electric Reliability Council—a utility-sponsored organization that promotes reliability—determined that its power plants can serve as transmission control areas and points of delivery for power transactions. Normally, a transmission control area contains generators and consumers of electricity and a control center responsible for ensuring that both the supply and demand for electricity are kept in balance. As a control area, the marketer would have the right to reserve space on TVA's transmission system, ostensibly to have large quantities of electricity delivered to its power plants.

Since a power plant consumes only minuscule amounts of electricity, however, delivering large amounts of power to one is physically impossible; and in fact, this marketer has no intention of receiving electricity at its plant. Instead, the arrangement serves the marketer by securing a needed path into TVA's transmission system. Later, when the marketer finds a buyer, it can inform TVA—with as little as 20 minutes' notice—that thousands of megawatts will be flowing across the transmission system, ready or not. We consider this a dangerous misuse of the transmission system and have determined that we will accommodate the mar-

keter's transmissions only if reliability can be protected.

Established electric utilities don't always wear the white hat. Competitive pressures can bring out rogue behavior in many organizations. Last summer, for example, one midwestern utility had more demand for electricity than it could supply. Normally in such circumstances, the price of power rises when demand exceeds the supply. If a utility cannot meet its contractual requirement, it should interrupt noncritical and keep critical loads, like hospitals, from being at risk. Instead of interrupting lucrative sales when power prices were exorbitantly high, however, the utility simply allowed its system to become a "black hole" on the grid. Because electricity flows to where it is needed, the utility sucked in power from other utilities without paying the high prices for it and increased the risk of blacking out its neighbors.

BUILD IT AND THEY WILL COME

What would happen if, with air travel booming, there were suddenly a freeze on building new airports or expanding old ones? Air travel would likely peak according to the number of planes that airports could safely handle, and then level off. That is not what's happening in the electric utility industry. Nationally, electricity sales are growing at a rate of about 2 percent annually, closer to 3 percent in the southeastern region. To meet this growth and possibly make large profits during periods of extreme demand, new generating plants are being built at an unprecedented rate. At the same time, investment in transmission systems nationally has almost bottomed out. In airline terms, we are building planes and sending them from the gate with hoards of travelers onboard, even though we are dangerously short of runways. To make matters worse, those planes take off and land without talking to the control tower about their flight plan.

Most of the nation's extra-high-voltage transmission lines were built after the infamous blackouts of the mid-60s. They were intended to enable bulk deliveries of power over long distances in the event of emergency—thus ensuring reliability. Today, however, those lines are largely used for day-to-day commerce. New players in the market argue that transmission owners still have the right to curtail transactions to protect reliability, but transmission providers know that every curtailment runs the risk of being challenged politically, publicly, and in the courts.

The societal cost of having too much transmission capacity is small compared to the societal cost of having too little. Yet industrywide transmission is not being built to support the new market. In 1990, utilities' 10-year plans called for a total of 13,000 miles of new transmission lines. After passage of the Energy Policy Act in 1992, those plans began to nose-dive. By 1999, only 5,600 miles were still planned. TVA, I'm pleased to note has not followed this trend. While the miles of planned transmission lines in the United States have been halved, TVA has doubled its transmission capital budget. We built more than 160 miles of transmission line last year and will build a comparable amount this year to enhance reliability within the region.

THE PUBLIC GOOD

Handled properly, competition can bring genuine benefits to society. Regions that have been plagued with high power costs may one day see lower rates. New participants in the industry may play an important role in bringing about this parity, and they should be encouraged to take part. Obstacles to a fair, open, and diverse marketplace should be removed, but carefully and for the

right reasons. The public has far too much at stake to allow competition to jeopardize reliability. Already, the pendulum has swung so far in the direction of open competition that reliability is being compromised.

New participants in the industry tend to think of electricity as a commodity, to be bought and sold like any other. They are fond of comparing electricity to natural gas and seek an industry structure in which they can trade electricity without limits. But as long as electricity is dependent upon instantaneous transmission—until it can be stored efficiently for later use—we cannot afford to treat it as a simple commodity. The risk are far too great to permit this mindset to govern energy policy. New players, policy-makers, and even many established utilities must come to realize that electric system reliability doesn't happen by itself. It takes planning, resources, and time to ensure that the nation's electric grid will continue to operate smoothly.

The North American grid can become a balanced playing field—accessible to all, supportive of open competition, and robust enough to withstand the worst that nature and growth can throw at it. Or it can decline into a choked and inefficient war zone where interruptions are commonplace, as industry players try to outdo each other in search of short-term profit. Restructuring can help create that balanced field by encouraging new generators to enter the market and relieve the current shortage of electricity production. Without comparable improvements in transmission, however, we may be putting out the fire with gasoline.

TRIBUTE TO ADAM GRAVES

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the exploits of a remarkable athlete and humanitarian, Adam Graves of Tucumseh, Ontario, Canada. On Wednesday, June 14, 2000, he was feted at the Brownstone House in Paterson, NJ, because of his selfless dedication to the community and children by the Boys & Girls Club of Passaic, NJ, at the Annual Sportsman of the Year Dinner. It is only fitting that Adam be honored, for he has a long history of caring, generosity and commitment to others.

The road to Adam's professional career took him through the minor leagues. He made his AHL debut in the 1987 playoffs. In 1989, he helped Adirondack win the Calder Cup and notched 11 goals and 7 assists.

In an All-Star Junior career, Adam totaled 100 goals and 124 assists in two and a half seasons with Windsor of the OHL. He led the team in playoff goals in all three seasons. Adam also captained the Spitfires to the OHL Championship in 1988. In addition, he led the OHL in playoff scoring with 32 points.

Adam Graves also has a stellar international record. As a member of the Gold Medal-winning Canadian Junior team at the World Junior Championships in 1988, he notched five goals. He also served as captain of Team Canada at the 1993 World Championships in Munich, Germany, tallying six points. Additionally, he garnered seven points representing Team Canada at the 1999 World Championships in Norway.

Selected by the Detroit Red Wings in the second round, Adam was the 22nd overall

pick of the 1986 NHL Entry Draft. After 3 years he was traded to the Edmonton Oilers, where he helped the team win the Stanley Cup. Adam was signed by the New York Rangers as a free agent on September 2, 1991, and clinched his second Stanley Cup in 1994.

In total, Adam has appeared in 907 career NHL games, registered 293 goals and 248 assists for 541 points, along with 61 post-season points. He played in his first NHL All-Star Game on January 22, 1994, at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Born April 12, in Toronto, Ontario, Adam Graves wears number nine on the New York Rangers. He plays left wing, is 6 feet tall and weighs 205 pounds. His teammates often call him "Gravy." Interestingly, in 1998, he appeared in an episode of "Spin City" starring Michael J. Fox. Adam also captured the "Good Guy" award, presented by the New York chapter of the Professional Hockey Writers' Association, for cooperation with the media. In addition, he is a four-time winner of the "Players' Player" award, given annually to the best "team player" as voted by the players.

As a concerned member of the community, Adam serves as a celebrity chairman for Family Dynamics, a New York City child abuse agency. He helped raise more than \$80,000 at the agency's annual Family Dynamics event. "Gravy" makes several appearances with many charitable organizations during the season, including the annual Toys for Tots collection during the holiday season. He was the recipient of the "Crumb Bum" award in 1992–1993 for his work with New York youngsters. Along with four other professional athletes, he was awarded the USA Weekend "Most Caring Athlete" Award for his charitable efforts and community service.

Over the years, Adam has made a significant impact in the NHL and beyond through his commitment to charity. He is a four-time winner of the Steven McDonald Award, given to the Rangers player who "goes above and beyond the call of duty," as voted by the fans. In 1993–1994, he received the NHL's prestigious King Clancy Memorial Trophy. This award is given to a player that best exemplifies leadership on and off the ice and has made a noteworthy humanitarian contribution in his community. He is the first Rangers player to be so honored.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Adam's family and friends, the Boys & Girls Club of Passaic, the New York Rangers, the National Hockey League and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Adam Graves.

IN RECOGNITION OF HUGH M. "LALLY" BATES

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Alabama's finest, Mr. Hugh "Lally" Bates. On June 30, 2000, Mr. Bates will retire, ending his distinguished 38-year public service career. Speaking about leadership, Winston Churchill once said "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and

sweat." After a career marked by blood, toil, perhaps tears, and a great deal of sweat, Mr. Lally Bates will soon be retiring from public service.

Ever since enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps on his 18th birthday, Mr. Bates has served his country, his state, and his community with nothing less than the utmost integrity and professionalism. Today we honor this distinguished man and publicly thank him for his sacrifices.

While serving in the Marine Corps, Mr. Bates was stationed in Korea with the First Marine Division, Fifth Marine Regiment. During his service, he was wounded on three separate occasions. He was awarded three Purple Hearts, and the Bronze Star with combat "V" for valor in personally destroying a North Korean machine gun emplacement and with it, four North Korean soldiers.

President Lyndon Johnson appointed Mr. Bates to the position of Postmaster of Clanton in 1965. His distinguished service in this capacity earned him the respect and admiration of his fellow Postmasters who twice elected him to serve as the National President of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States (NAPUS). In fact, Lally Bates is one of only two Postmasters ever elected to serve twice as the National President of NAPUS.

Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Bates has served Chilton County in a number of civic leadership capacities. He has twice been named the president of the Chilton County Chamber of Commerce, and been honored for his service as president of this organization that further honored him by naming him its Citizen of the Year this past January.

He further served as the president of the Clanton Quarterback Club, the Clanton Dixie Youth Baseball League, and the Civil Defense Rescue Squad. Additionally, his concern for others led him to serve as the Chairman of the Board of Directors for Chilton County Hospitals. Always selfless, Lally Bates has continued to serve his fellow veterans as commander of American Legion Post No. 6.

While Mr. Bates may be known by many as the Postmaster of Clanton, others may recognize his voice. For 41 years, Mr. Bates has been the Voice of the Chilton County Tigers football team on WEZZ radio, representing his alma mater.

Today I want commend Mr. Bates for his years of service. As an Alabamian, I am grateful for all that he has done to serve his community. I thank Mr. Bates, and the Bates family, for sharing time with the community. Today, I thank him for all of your blood, toil, tears, and sweat.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Matt Bennett, who is a very good friend of mine, wrote an editorial today in the Knoxville News-Sentinel about the management of our national forests.

This Administration has proposed a plan to manage our national forests which many people believe could actually end up harming our

forests by preventing access to areas in danger of fire. I agree that we should be preserving our existing wilderness areas and national parks. However, the federal government already owns 30 percent of all the land in the U.S. If we keep locking up more and more land, we will just end up hurting the middle- and lower-income families by driving up the cost of forest products.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Bennett's column does an excellent job describing the dangers of this proposal put forth by the Administration. I have included a copy of the editorial that appears in today's edition of the Knoxville News-Sentinel and would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, June 28, 2000]

PRESIDENT'S ROADLESS PLAN TOO CONFINING
FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

(By Matt Bennett)

In the legal parlance of estate planning, the term "dead-hand control" refers to one generation's attempt to control the future of another from the grave. For the obvious reason that we can never know what circumstances future generations might face, most attorneys advise against it.

Yet in preparing to designate another 60 million acres of our national forests as permanently roadless, this is precisely what the Clinton administration is preparing to do, and it should not be allowed to succeed.

Seeking support, the administration has argued (as it has on every issue from higher taxes to gun control) that we need to set aside these roadless areas for the children. Likewise, environmentalists often cite the seven-generations concept of the Iroquois nation, asking that we consider the implications of our actions seven generations removed.

These environmentalists, convinced that our generation lives at the expense of the next, hope that trans-generational guilt will lead to policies more to their liking.

No matter how charming the notion, if we reverse the exercise and think backward seven generations, we can see the obvious shortcomings of the idea.

If policies common 150 years ago had been perpetuated until today, slavery would still exist, women would not be allowed to vote and forests would be cut as fast as possible to clear the land for farming.

And, while environmentalists point to polls that indicate the public's support of the roadless policy, I suspect polls taken 150 years ago would have shown support for the above policies too: policies that now seem terribly inappropriate.

The truth these examples illustrate is that our ancestors could not see the future, and neither can we. We can know neither the demands nor the emergencies future generations may face.

Setting aside these lands as permanently roadless would be a terrible mistake, tying the hands of future generations and denying

them the freedom and the choice to make their own decisions. In other words, we would be controlling them from the grave.

Today, experts point out that as many as 65 million acres of our national forest are at risk from wildfire and disease. They also point to wildlife and plant species at risk due to the aging of our forests. Consequently, most reject the notion that public forests should be left unmanaged.

Yet, the president's plan makes that naive idea a virtual certainty. For that reason, the wildlife directors of five southern states, Tennessee included, have publicly expressed their concerns about the plan.

Because flexibility is the most necessary tribute of long-range planning, the lack of it in the president's roadless plan makes it woefully inadequate to meet the needs of future generations.

What we need is management that requires the U.S. Forest Service to develop a plan every 10-15 years for each national forest that will meet the public's needs while protecting the long-term health and condition of the forests.

Incorporating local input and sound science, these plans would recognize that both forests and society are dynamic and changing over time. Most of all, these plans would refrain from giving the current generation irrevocable control over subsequent ones. Their legacy would be their flexibility.

This may sound too good to be true, but actually it is pretty much the way the forest service does it now. The president's new plan actually excludes the public from the decision-making process, not just this generation but for all those that follow.

If you believe that each generation deserves the right to make its own decision, then please contact the forest service at the address below. Tell them that you oppose the president's roadless plan and support instead Alternative 1, which preserves the current planning process.

Tell them that future generations should have the freedom to choose their options instead of being forced to accept one mandated by Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

The address for comment: USDA Forest Service-CAET; Attn: Roadless Area Proposed Rule; P.O. Box 221090; Salt Lake City, Utah 84122. The fax number is 1-877-703-2494, and the e-mail address is www.roadless.fed.us.

TRIBUTE TO MONTCLAIR STATE
UNIVERSITY RED HAWKS NCAA
DIVISION III WORLD SERIES
CHAMPIONS

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the deeds of a phenomenal college baseball team from my district, the Montclair State University Red

Hawks. On Tuesday, May 30, 2000 the baseball team won the NCAA Division III World Series Championship in Appleton, Wisconsin. It is only fitting that this group is honored, for it concluded the season with the most wins in school history, and became a three-time Division III World Series title-holder.

The team became champions after beating St. Thomas, a school from Minnesota, 6-2 at Fox Cities Stadium, Wisconsin. That game included a one-hour, two-minute lightning delay.

The team is the first to win the tournament after losing its opener since the series expanded from four to eight teams in 1991.

The entire team played outstanding. Corey Hamman, who allowed only two runs and seven hits, gave a great performance. Corey's skills earned him the honor of being named the tournament's Most Valuable Player. Junior center fielder Frank Longo went three-for-four with three RBIs and a run scored by the Red Hawks.

Montclair State University Baseball Coach Norm Schoenig has always been an active and involved leader. It was the small steps in the beginning of his career that taught him the fundamentals that would make him a role model to the student athletes he now inspires. The 13-year, low-key coach was the architect that helped bring this latest glory to Montclair State. His past successes include steering the team to a 1993 national title and a runner-up finish in 1998.

The outstanding season record, which stands as the most wins accrued by the Red Hawks ball club, was 42-7-1. The Red Hawks enjoyed a terrific campaign, reaching number two in the national rankings, before suffering two losses in the New Jersey Athletic Conference Tournament. Their overall stellar record earned them a bid to the Mid-Atlantic Regional.

At the Regional, Montclair State overcame a 10-0 deficit in its opener against Allentown; eventually rallying for a 14-11 victory in a game that was delayed for two days by rain. Montclair State then won the rain-shortened regional the following day by beating Rowan and the College of New Jersey. The loss to SUNY-Cortland in the World Series opener might have demoralized a lesser team. The Red Hawks, however, made a remarkable turnaround and won five straight games in four days. The team beat Emory 5-0, Wartburg 7-2 and Allegheny 10-3.

As a former educator and collegiate baseball player, Mr. Speaker, I can think of no other team who works harder or loves the game more than the Red Hawks. I ask that you join our colleagues, Montclair State University, its faculty, administration, students, alumni, supporters and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable achievements of the Montclair State University Red Hawks, the NCAA Division III World Series champions.