

long-term effectiveness of interventions that prevent chronic illness, complications and disability.

Coordination and integration of health services across different care settings: Common patient assessment instruments are developed to integrate care across settings. Medicare and Medicaid-services for dually eligible beneficiaries are coordinated by streamlining the processes of obtaining waivers and determining budget neutrality for these programs.

Adequate manpower, education and expertise in chronic illness: Expand training opportunities where shortages of physician's with chronic illness expertise exist and HHS-sponsored, Internet-based national resource centers are set up to serve chronic illness patients and providers.

Managed care bonus programs for excellence in integration of chronic illness care: Bonus payments are provided through Medicare for the development of comprehensive programs serving chronically ill beneficiaries. Specifically, disability prevention programs that achieve prevention goals, improve quality or perform research into delaying the progression of disability or preventing disease-related complications are funded.

Development of methods of cost assessment that make sense for long goals and outcomes: Methodologies to measure long range costs of comprehensive disease management programs that prevent chronic illness, delay disability, and prolong independence are developed and implemented by HHS.

III. The bill implements a nationally Phased-in program of comprehensive integration and coordination of care for serious and disabling chronic illness by:

Establishing-Prototype models for comprehensive disease management of two chronic illnesses, diabetes and Alzheimer's disease in 2003, that will be used as the basis for expanding in 2007 to other serious and disabling chronic illnesses, including hypertension, heart disease, asthma, arthritis, multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease.

These comprehensive disease management programs known as The National Initiative to Improve Chronic Illness Care include these key components: Best practices and evidence-based clinical guidelines, Interdisciplinary care, Case management, Disability prevention, Patient and caregiver education to foster self-management, Medication monitoring, Integrated administrative and financial services, Integrated information systems.

THE SCIENTIFIC CERTAINTY IN SENTENCING ACT OF 2000

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the "Scientific Certainty in Sentencing Act of 2000." As the Chairman of the House Science Committee, I have had the opportunity to see first hand the amazing changes that take place each day in various fields throughout the science world. Advancements in DNA testing are no exception. Each advance brings a new degree of accuracy.

The legislation I am introducing today will allow convicted federal criminals the use of DNA testing. This would be allowed for those who did not have the opportunity to use DNA testing during trial or those who can show that

a new technologically advanced DNA test would provide new evidence in their case.

Whether this new testing results in an exoneration, reduced sentence, or a reaffirmation of the conviction, we can all rest assured that the rule of law is upheld and that truth and justice have prevailed.

This legislation allows the great strides that have come, and will come, in the field of biological science to be utilized so that we may ensure that we are keeping the correct people behind bars. The bill is not a vehicle for frivolous appeals, but rather to allow all relevant facts to be shown in each case, which can only benefit all parties involved.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in promoting the use of the best technological advances in regards to convicted federal criminals.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, due to unavoidable circumstances, I was forced to take a medical leave of absence from the House of Representatives after 7:00 p.m. on July 20, 2000. I respectfully request that how I would have voted had I been able to be present for votes be submitted and accepted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at an appropriate place as follows:

On Rollcall Vote 421, an amendment offered by Representative VITTER, Adding \$25 Million to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, had I been able to be present I would have voted aye.

On Rollcall Vote 422, an amendment offered by Representative DELAURO to allow federal funds to pay for abortions under the Federal employee health benefit program by striking Section 509, had I been able to be present I would have voted no.

On Rollcall Vote 423, an amendment offered by Representative TOM DAVIS of Virginia to add a new section prohibiting funds from being used to carry out the amendments to the Federal Acquisition Regulation relating to responsibility considerations of Federal contractors and the allowability of certain contractor costs, had I been able to be present I would have voted aye.

On Rollcall Vote 424, an amendment offered by Representative RANGEL to add provisions to the bill prohibiting funds from being used to implement Public Law 104-114 which codifies the economic embargo of Cuba, as in effect on March 1, 1996, had I been able to be present, I would have voted no.

On Rollcall Vote 425, an amendment offered by Representative SANFORD to add provisions to the bill which prohibit the use of funds from being used to enforce part 515 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the Cuban Assets Control Regulations) with respect to any travel or travel related transaction, had I been able to be present, I would have voted aye.

On Rollcall Vote 426, an amendment offered by Representative MORAN of Kansas to prohibit funds in the bill from being used to implement any sanction imposed by the United States on the private commercial sale of medi-

cine, food, or agricultural product to Cuba, had I been able to be present, I would have voted aye.

On Rollcall Vote 427, an amendment offered by Representative HOSTETTLER to prohibit the use of funds 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, had I been able to be present I would have voted aye.

On Rollcall Vote 428 for final Passage of the Fiscal Year 2001 Treasury Postal Appropriations, had I been able to be present I would have voted aye.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BARBARA ROSE ISLEY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the memory of Barbara Rose Isley, who died last week after decades of dedicated community service in my district.

Mrs. Isley and her late husband, Mason, were founding members of the Camarillo Citizen Patrol, a citizens organization that helped the Camarillo Police Department with stakeouts, traffic control, crowd control, searching for lost or missing people and Kid Prints.

She was known by her handle "Ding-Dong Lady" because she sold Avon products, an occupation she pursued for 35 years and for which she had achieved the honor of being a member of the President's Club.

Through the years Mrs. Isley helped transform the Citizen Patrol from members patrolling in their personal vehicles wearing civilian clothes to the currently marked Citizen Patrol cars and uniforms. She was the unit's secretary from its founding until her death last week. During that time she guided eight Deputy Advisors as they took over the helm of the Citizen's Patrol.

The Camarillo Citizen Patrol was the first disaster assistance team for Camarillo. Mrs. Isley and other members received training in first aid; shelter management; damage assessment surveys of fires, floods and earthquakes; and aiding the victims. One of Mrs. Isley's favorite stories about the Citizen's Patrol occurred in mid-1999.

A series of vehicle burglaries were committed at a Camarillo hotel from February to July 1999. A two-month surveillance was launched. Mrs. Isley and another member, who were armed with binoculars and a two-way radio and stationed in a hotel room overlooking a parking lot, watched as three suspects broke into a van and took a computer case. She radioed to deputies who were nearby in unmarked cars. The suspects were quickly captured and booked into jail on multiple counts of burglary, conspiracy and possession of stolen property. A further investigation revealed that the three suspects were responsible for approximately 40 similar crimes along Highway 101 from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Isley graduated from the Citizen's Academy in November 1998 and was honored as the Camarillo Citizen Patrol Member of the Year for 1998.