

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING STEVEN LOPEZ

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to join others in saying "Hat's off to Steven Lopez for his great victory in Sydney." Steven's determination and tenacity has made his family, Texas, and our country very proud. And since his victory, he has carried himself like a champion. Steven, keep up the good work.

Although Steven won the gold medal, a lot of the credit for his gritty victory in Sydney belongs to his parents. Julio and Ondina Lopez set high standards for the son and the rest of their family. Not only did Steven set records on the mat, but he was also an honor student at Kempner High. We're proud of Steven for hanging tough and overcoming adversity at the Olympics. First, he had to fight through an injury. Then, he had to battle an Australian on his home turf. And, finally, he had to best another opponent in front of a large crowd of the opponent's supporters to win. Steven pulled it off. He was behind, but he kept fighting and, eventually, he was able to land the blow that brought gold back to Sugar Land. He typifies our can-do Texas spirit. We can see the American dream paralleled in Steven's preparations for this contest.

Steven started Tae Kwon Do at the early age of five. He trained six hours a day, six days a week to be ready for the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games. Then he traveled to Australia a month early to gain an edge. Fortunately, that determination paid off. Some people have suggested that Steven Lopez is a good role model for our area, and I think they're on to something. Because the most impressive aspect of Steven's victory is that he shares the credit with others. He credits both his family and his faith as the sources of his accomplishments. In fact, Steven's siblings train together in their home. You know, I'll bet some of the scrimmages at the Lopez house made Sydney seem like a tea party. But I want to reiterate how especially proud I am of the way Steven has handled himself. Steven's quote after his victory caught my eye when he said: "I have so much faith, and that faith took me through all my matches today." That's a message that more people need to hear.

I think the Lopez family is going to start a new tradition. Before this is over, the "first family" of Tae Kwon Do is going to make Sugar Land the Capitol City of this new Olympic sport. Congratulations and God Bless You, Steven.

IN MEMORY OF MR. VINCE ZANCA

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize the life and work of the late Vince

Zanca. Mr. Zanca was a nationally recognized expert on the unemployment insurance program, the safety net for workers who lose their jobs.

Mr. Zanca was a tireless advocate for maintaining a strong unemployment insurance system in Louisiana and across the nation. He was active in national and state business organizations involved in unemployment insurance issues, including the Louisiana Association of Business and Industry (LABI), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and UWC—Strategic Services on Unemployment and Workers' Compensation.

For many years, Mr. Zanca served on the U.S. Chamber's UI Task Force. He was a member of the Council of State Chambers' UI Task Force, where he coauthored its employer unemployment compensation handbook, Issues and Answers. Mr. Zanca also chaired LABI's UI Task Force, where he coauthored LABI's employer unemployment compensation handbook, In Plain Dollars and Sense. In addition, he served on the Louisiana Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council under three governors.

In recognition of his many achievements and for his leadership on behalf of a sound unemployment insurance program, Mr. Zanca received UWC's Quarterback award in 1998.

In addition to his deep involvement in UI issues, Mr. Zanca served our country during World War II in the U.S. Army Transport Service, and was a 55-year veteran of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, as someone involved in efforts to reform our current unemployment insurance system for our nation's workers and businesses, I would like to recognize the contributions of Mr. Zanca. His devoted efforts on this issue are greatly appreciated and will be sorely missed by our state and the nation.

Mr. Zanca is survived by his loving wife, Noni; his three children, Roy, Rhonda, and Regina; his two grandchildren, Robin and Ryan; and, his three siblings, Gloria Chaplain, Virginia Burke, and John Zanca.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING DOCTOR
A.J. CAMPBELL, JR. OF SEDALIA,
MISSOURI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career in the field of medicine is coming to an end. Dr. A.J. Campbell, Jr., of Sedalia, MO, will retire from his medical practice on December 20, 2000.

Dr. Campbell has been a popular and highly respected physician in Central Missouri for over 40 years. A graduate of Missouri University and the University of Pennsylvania, A.J. specialized in family practice, a field of medicine championed by his father, who treated

ailing Missourians for over 50 years and often checked on his patients at home. A.J. learned well from his father's example and has worked closely to establish a wonderful rapport with his patients and with the community of Sedalia.

Dr. Campbell has cared for his own patients on a personal level, but he has tirelessly worked on behalf of all American people regarding the importance of thoughtful patients' rights legislation. From 1997 to 1998, A.J. served as the president of the Missouri Medical Association, just as the current political discussions regarding managed health care and health maintenance organizations intensified. During his tenure as president of the Association, Dr. Campbell worked hard to ensure the Missouri General Assembly approved a Patients Protection Plan that is now considered a model for the United States.

On December 20, A.J. will retire from his medical practice, but he has indicated that he will continue caring for Sedalians by volunteering his time at the local free clinic. He also plans to undertake missionary trips that benefit those who are most in need and participate in a physician exchange program, filling in when needed for doctors throughout the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. A.J. Campbell, Jr., is a civic leader who cherishes the people of Sedalia and the United States of America. His work in medicine and his community involvement make him a role model for young people everywhere. As A.J. prepares for a new life with his lovely wife, Janet, I am certain that all Members of Congress will join me in commending his selfless dedication to Sedalia and to the overall field of medicine.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL
ACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS
FOR NEW SUCCESS FOR WOMEN
AND GIRLS ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, Economic globalization is leaving the world's poorest women, girls, and communities behind. Women and their children make up more than 70 percent of the 1.3 billion poorest people today. U.S. international economic policies, particularly in the areas of trade liberalization and debt relief for developing countries, should help create a positive environment for women's economic empowerment and gender equality.

As the complexity of the global economy increases, so too does the important role of women. They make up to 75 percent of workers in the "shadow" or informal economy and constitute an ever-greater share of the workforce in developing countries. Many studies have proven that women's earnings are directly invested in the education, health, and welfare of their children.

• 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 United States has not taken adequate steps to implement its commitments made at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in its foreign policy and international assistance programs. For example, the U.S. has not implemented strategic objective A1 of the Platform for Action, "Review, adopt, and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty" or strategic objective K2, "Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development."

No one sectoral intervention is sufficient to create the environment in which women and girls can thrive economically and socially. Investments are necessary in multiple areas including: education and training; health care including access to safe and effective family planning and reproductive health services, maternal health care, and children's health; HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment; tuberculosis treatment; microcredit; and human rights, violence prevention and anti-trafficking.

With this in mind, I am pleased to be joined by ten original cosponsors today in introducing the Global Actions and Investments for New Success for Women and Girls Act, or the GAINS Act. It is our hope that the next administration will view this legislation as a blueprint for action, and I look forward to working with my colleagues and the next president to improve further the status of the world's women.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber on Wednesday, October 18, 2000, when rollcall vote numbers 531, 532, and 533 were cast. Had I been present in this Chamber at the time these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" on each of these rollcall votes.

THE MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill of great significance to the State of South Dakota as well as the entire Nation. The Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000 is an effort to provide solutions and action to a serious problem facing the Missouri River and all things near the river in South Dakota. That problem is the incredible build-up of sediment in the river and the effect that these accumulations have on water quality and all things that depend upon the river. Sedimentation and its effects are very real. According to studies conducted through the Corps of Engineers, tributaries of the Missouri River and erosion along its own shorelines result in millions of tons of sediment being dumped into the river each year. This action forms deltas in the riverbed that can push the boundaries of the river beyond its banks.

The river's action is a reaction to a number of factors. It is responding to its relatively new course as directed by a series of dams built in the 1950s and 1960s. The construction of the various dams on the Missouri has created a series of reservoirs, which has modified the flows and continually changed the river from within, reshaping its banks and shores. Years ago, resulting sediment would have flowed down the river, some of it settling along the way and much of it making its way all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. With the dams and the modified flows, sedimentation problems surfaced. That is the case today, and the impact of these changes is becoming more dramatic by the day. Does that mean the Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, Big Bend, Ft. Randall, and Gavins Point Dams never should have been built? To suggest so would deny the many benefits these six structures have reaped. It is through these dams that clean, low-cost hydroelectric power is generated for rural and urban areas across the Northern Plains. The reservoirs created through the dams have also provided tremendous opportunities for recreation, which itself has turned into an \$80 million industry; municipal, industrial and rural water supply; irrigation for agricultural production; navigation; and, of course, flood control.

But the rapid accumulation of silt in the bed of the reservoirs in South Dakota threatens each of those functions. In fact, Congress already has responded in part to some of the immediate impacts. As a result of flooding caused by a combination of factors, including a rise in the pool levels, Congress authorized a flood mitigation program for property owners in the Pierre and Fort Pierre, South Dakota area. As a result, the property owners in Pierre and Fort Pierre can take some comfort in knowing a project is underway. Yet that project provides little comfort to other communities and landowners that wonder when the waters of the river will reach them. It also does not address the future impacts to the other purposes of the system, such as hydro-power generation and recreation. In sum, that mitigation effort addresses an acute situation in what is a larger, chronic problem.

I have maintained in my time in Congress that we must push the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and all other involved parties to look beyond the immediate problems toward long-term solutions. In an attempt to break the cycle of studies, a provision was included at my request in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999. The new law directs the Corps to finalize studies and analysis of the problem of sedimentation in Lake Sharpe near Pierre and Fort Pierre and recommend how to stem the flow of sediment in order to prevent encroachment by the river and destruction of the river.

The preliminary findings are quite compelling. The report indicates the following. Sediment will continue to build in the river in the Pierre/Ft. Pierre area if no action is taken. Sedimentation will result in increased water surface level of over 2 feet in the next 50 years, which could lead to additional ground-water flooding. No one approach will solve the problem and each approach appears to have significant, though not unreconcilable environmental hurdles. Action will require direction from Congress. In other words, the problem is real, there is no silver bullet answer, and Congress must decide how to proceed.

I have said before it is time for us to move beyond the study phase to the action phase.

And with the preliminary findings from this report, the time is ripe to move toward a solution. The legislation I am introducing today, the Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000 would move us down the path toward action. The bill would give state, tribal, and local leaders the power to play an active role in the development of a long term solution to the sedimentation and related problems in South Dakota's stretch of the Missouri. The bill gives maximum control to the leaders closest to the people they serve; holds the Corps and other Federal agencies ultimately responsible for its river management decisions; provides the funds to make necessary improvements; and joins stakeholders together for the common good of the Missouri River's future.

Specifically, the bill would create a governing board, known as the Trust. That board would be comprised of 14 members appointed by the Governor of South Dakota and nine members representing the American Indian tribes in South Dakota. From that board would be selected an Executive Committee that would consider more routine business of the Trust. The Trust and the Executive Committee would produce a plan to carry out projects directed at reducing sediment and at addressing the impacts of sedimentation. To fund these activities, the bill establishes a \$300 million trust fund that would collect interest off investments made in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or U.S. guaranteed obligations. After 11 years, the interest earned off these investments then would be available to the Trust for projects included in the plan.

Another important component of the bill continues current obligations of the Corps. In April of 2000, I held a town meeting in Pierre, SD, for the public to hear from the Corps some of their preliminary findings to the causes and impacts of sedimentation. At that meeting, residents questioned the Corps as to why it was not taking action to reduce sedimentation. The answer from Corps officials was that congressional direction would be needed. Even though the Corps could take on dredging or other projects aimed at reducing the impacts of sediment accumulation, it would not do so without Congress specifically authorizing Corps involvement. As a result, this bill gives specific authority to the Corps to use operations and maintenance funding it receives for projects located along the Missouri in South Dakota to address the impacts of sedimentation.

Finally, the bill authorizes \$10 million to be appropriated for fiscal years 2001 through 2010. Should Congress agree with this need, then funds would be available for the Trust as the Trust Fund earns interest.

To some here in Congress, this may seem like an ambitious proposal. And perhaps it is. But I can tell you that it is a goal that must be pursued. The Corps has clearly identified the cause and effects of sedimentation. The Corps also is shedding light on the costs associated with the clean-up effort. One solution, dredging, is estimated to cost nearly \$20 million a year. That's just for the Pierre-Fort Pierre area. That figure does not include projects that must be undertaken in other parts of the system, such as in the Springfield or Yankton areas. The people who live, work, and recreate in those areas along the river and its tributaries will tell you this would be money well spent. The Missouri River is one of the most important features of South Dakota and of our