

We build upon Medicare's colonoscopy benefit by allowing average risk beneficiaries the option of a colon cancer screening every ten years. This policy comports with American Cancer Society guidelines, and will ensure that average risk beneficiaries have another tool at their disposal to detect colon cancer.

We provide relief for Medicaid disproportionate share hospitals. These hospitals provide uncompensated care to the poorest in our Nation. We should recognize the value of those services. I want to thank Ed Whitfield and Brian Bilbray from the Commerce Committee for their tireless effort on this piece of the legislation.

This bill does not just help the seniors and disabled in our country, but also our most vital resource: our children. I want to talk about the changes we made to SCHIP. We created the program in the BBA 97. As a result of this provision, over two and half million children have health insurance today who might not otherwise have it.

Unfortunately, more than half the states have been unable to spend the 1998 dollars we thought they would. This concerns me.

One of the reasons states have not been able to spend their money is because we restricted the way in which money could be used for outreach. We said you get money for outreach, once you start enrolling children. Many states told us they could not enroll the children unless they had the money to do outreach first.

This legislation gives states money up front for outreach and allows them more time to spend their money. At the same time, those states that have spent all of their money will be given additional sums in recognition of their early and successful implementation of their SCHIP programs.

I also want to talk about Medicare+Choice. Yes, we do provide relief for health plans participating in the Medicare+Choice program. Seniors have asked us for choice in selecting their Medicare coverage. Seniors across the country should have choice, not just those in large metropolitan areas. Our Medicare+Choice provisions are targeted at rural areas to allow seniors in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the same choices as seniors in New York City enjoy.

I also want to highlight the adoption tax credit provisions in this bill. My wife and I are adoptive parents. At the beginning of the 106th Congress, I sponsored the Hope for Children Act (H.R. 531) in order to allow more families and children to experience the happiness my family has been blessed with over the years. The Hope for Children Act enjoyed the co-sponsorship of 280 of our colleagues. I am gratified my bill enjoyed broad, bipartisan appeal and am very proud that major provisions of the Hope for Children Act are in this bill.

The adoption tax credit provisions increase the non-special needs tax credit to \$6,000 in 2001, \$7,000 in 2002, \$8,000 in 2003, \$9,000 in 2004, and \$10,000 in 2005. The tax credit for special needs is increased to \$8,000 in 2001, \$10,000 in 2002, and \$12,000 in 2003 and years thereafter. Also, the income eligibility for the tax credit is doubled from present law. For all taxable years after December 31, 2000, this bill provides a full credit for all adjusted gross incomes under \$150,000 and the credit is gradually phased out for incomes between \$150,000-\$190,000.

This legislation strengthens the American family by making adoption more affordable. Adoption is expensive and every penny spent helping these adopting families now will be returned tenfold in the future contributions of the children who ultimately benefit from the tax credit. These families are willing to put themselves on the line to give a child a chance for a real future.

Passage of this bill will unquestionably make a tremendous impact in the lives of adopting families, the least of which is to encourage those who are intimidated by the cost of adoption to move forward in opening their hearts and homes to a child in need of a loving home. We will make a meaningful difference in the lives of thousands of children upon passage of this bill.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN RON PACKARD UPON HIS RETIREMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and colleague from California, Ron Packard. After 18 years of service and dedication to his constituents and his country, Ron is retiring. While I join my colleagues in wishing him all the best as he dedicates himself to some well deserved time with his family, I also know that the House is losing a valued and trusted Member.

Ron Packard's career has been marked by fairness and bipartisanship. In his various roles on the Appropriations Committee, Ron has always gotten the job done. That's not always an easy task when it comes to funding the government, but Ron has done it with integrity, dignity, and purpose.

Ron's career has been marked with distinction since the beginning. Even the method of his election was notable. Ron is one of only four Members of Congress ever to have won their first election as a write-in candidate, but that's not surprising. He had experience as a businessman, a school board member, a city councilman, and mayor. He knew then what he knows now citizens' needs are best met on the state and local level by people who understand them rather than by Washington bureaucrats.

This is the legacy Ron Packard will leave behind. It is characterized by hard work, honesty, bipartisanship, leadership, patriotism, and strength. It will serve as an example for future legislators as they do the people's business. I join my colleagues in wishing Ron a fond farewell and a happy retirement.

IN HONOR OF MUNAWAR HUSSAIN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Munawar Hussain, a neighbor, an entrepreneur and a friend, who serves as a fine example of what a little ambition and hardwork can bring. This remarkable man

gives us all hope that the American dream is still alive and well.

Mr. Hussain's story begins in 1955 in Lalamusa, Pakistan where he was born and raised. After spending most of his young life in Pakistan, Hussain realized that he wanted more for himself. At the age of 26, Hussain made the decision to come to America. Bravely, with only one dollar in his pocket, he made the long trip to the U.S. alone, without the comfort of family and friends. All he carried with him were the hopes and dreams of capturing some of the opportunity and prosperity that he knew existed in the United States.

Hussain originally settled down in New York City, where he remained for 15 years. However, the expense of living in New York proved to be a heavy burden on Hussain. He worked as a mechanic, a taxi driver, and a limousine driver just to make ends meet. In 1996, Hussain and his brother, who had joined him in America in 1991, decided to move to Cleveland, Ohio. Together they agreed that a life in Cleveland held more promise for them than struggling to survive in the Big Apple. Shortly after arriving in Cleveland, Hussain made a choice that would permanently change his life for the better. With little money saved, Hussain used credit cards to purchase a 7-Eleven franchise. For four years, he worked diligently to save enough capital to buy the 7-Eleven store and bring it under his private ownership. Just last week, his goal became a reality, when the sale of the 7-Eleven became final. Hussain and his brother now independently own and operate the store, which Hussain has renamed "Zishan Food Store" after his son.

Today, Hussain still lives in Cleveland along with his wife of 15 years and their four children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me today in honoring Mr. Munawar Hussain. This kind, hard-working man should be commended for his dedication and drive to succeed. He truly serves as an inspiration to us all.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000. It has taken a lot of hard work and a long time to reach this point. In fact, the last time this bill was authorized was in 1992.

First, I would like to take a moment and thank several of my colleagues who have worked many, many hours to reach a bipartisan agreement and to bring this bill to the Floor.

Since February of last year, Ranking Member Clay, Subcommittee Chairman MCKEON, Congressman MARTINEZ and Congressman BILL BARRETT have been hard at work crafting a bipartisan proposal, which provides for the needs of older Americans and which makes several overdue changes in the Older Americans Act.

The fruits of their labor were rewarded earlier this month, when we reached a bipartisan

"pre-conference agreement" with our colleagues in the other body.

It is this bipartisan House and Senate agreement that we will be voting on today.

The Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 modernizes the Older Americans Act by streamlining services and ensuring flexibility at the local level. This program provides for better and faster delivery of services to seniors most in need.

Specifically, this legislation protects key programs like disease prevention, the state long-term ombudsman program, elder abuse prevention, "Meals on Wheels", and legal assistance, and consolidates others.

For example, two existing programs are consolidated into a new Family Caregiver program which assists families who care for frail loved ones. This program will help frail older Americans remain in their own homes. It provides information, counseling, supportive services, and respite care to family members faced with the often daunting challenge of caring for their older family members on a daily basis.

As for nutrition services, we have increased the transfer authority between the in-home meals program and the congregate program from 30 percent to 40 percent, with a waiver provision that would permit the transfer of an additional 10 percent. This provision will provide states and local providers the ability to move funds around to better serve the nutritional needs of participating seniors.

We have also added language to ensure that the meals served under this Act are appealing to senior participants and take into account their unique dietary needs. We have encouraged states to ensure meals do not spend an inordinate amount of time in transit before they have been served.

Another major change involves the additional funds provided to states by the Department of Agriculture to supplement payments under Title III of the Older Americans Act. At the present time, states often do not know the amount of funding they will receive from USDA until the end of the year. This legislation modifies the formula for distributing USDA funds so that payments are made using prior year's data. This will speed the delivery of funds to states and improve their ability to provide important nutritional assistance to seniors.

As many here know, Title III is the very heart of the Older Americans Act and provides grants to states and area agencies on aging for a variety of programs benefiting the elderly—everything from "Meals on Wheels", to disease prevention, to senior centers.

I am pleased to report that our bill ensures that no state will receive less than it received under the Title III funding formula in FY 2000. And, every state is guaranteed a certain percentage of any new money that is appropriated above the FY 2000 level. This means that states with large senior populations will begin to receive their fair share of future Title III funding.

This legislation also ensures that Older Americans Act funds are more equitably distributed between urban and rural areas. Not only must particular attention be paid to low-income minority individuals, it also must be paid to older individuals residing in rural areas.

Specifically, this bill requires that the state plan shall provide assurances that the special needs of older individuals residing in rural

areas will be taken into consideration and shall describe how those needs have been met and how funds have been allocated to meet those needs.

Finally, our bill reforms the Senior Community Service Employment Program (Title V) by instituting much-needed performance standards. And, when I say these standards are needed, I mean they are needed.

This business of Washington-based organizations receiving Title V funds year in and year out without even a small amount of accountability is over once this bill is signed into law.

For far too long ten national organizations have been receiving 78 percent of Title V funding with no questions asked because appropriations language has consistently superseded the authority statute.

This means that only a mere 22 percent goes to state agencies. It also means that states have very little authority to direct national organizations to serve seniors in certain parts of their states. In fact, states are often left to fill in the gaps with very few resources.

Our legislation begins to address this problem by ensuring that states will receive the bulk of any new money that is appropriated above what is needed to match the national organizations' and state agencies' FY 2000 "level of effort."

Specifically, the first \$35 million in funds above the FY 2000 "level of effort" will be allocated 75 percent to the state agencies and 25 percent to the national organizations. New funding above the first \$35 million will be allocated 50% to state agencies and 50 percent to national organizations.

The bill also requires national organizations and states to work together to ensure the equitable distribution of employment positions within the state.

More importantly, and for the first time ever, we require all Title V grantees to meet strict performance standards. And before a grant applicant may be selected, the Secretary of Labor must conduct a records review to assess the applicant's qualifications for administering federal funds.

Specifically, the bill requires that the performance of all Title V grantees will be evaluated annually on a national basis and state basis. Performance of both types of grantees, national organizations and state agencies, will be judged regardless of whether the grantees operate the program directly, or through contracts or agreements with other agencies. And, grantees must agree to an evaluation of their performance as a condition of the grant.

When reviewing the applicant's overall responsibility to administer federal funds, the Secretary of Labor is also authorized to consider any information, including the organization's history in the management of other grants.

Our hope is that this will cut down on the number of troubling audit reports that have been piling up at the Department of Labor's Inspector General's Office. The quicker we can get the bad actors out of this program, the better off all the participants will be.

Let me just say that as a young-older American myself, if doesn't take much imagination to see a need for the programs of the Older Americans Act.

For millions of older Americans something as simple as a home delivered meal, a place to socialize, or a helping hand around the

house, can make all the difference in the world to the enjoyment of life in one's later years. Our legislation represents one small step in making this a reality.

I urge my colleagues to support the millions of older Americans that have contributed so much to our country and its greatness. Vote "yes" for America's seniors by voting "yes" on the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 2614, CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY PROGRAM
IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the tax bill before us today is a mix of modest, but important policy changes, some unfortunate new directions in tax policy, and what can best be termed "housekeeping" items.

There is, however, one especially important provision in this bill, which is the Extraterritorial Income Exclusion, or EIE, also known as the Foreign Sales Corporation replacement. This provision, necessitated by actions taken by the European Union before the World Trade Organization, is essential to preserving the ability to compete effectively of U.S. companies and U.S. workers.

If we are to succeed and thrive in international commerce, we must not impose punitive taxes on our own competitors. Absent the EIE, our tax code would do just that.

We must be clear about this, however. While we believe our new system will be found to be WTO compliant, there are no assurances. And we will not know for some months.

I want to assure both our friends of the European Union, and our companies that are looking to the Congress to resolve this satisfactorily, that if our new system is found wanting, then the next Congress and the next Administration will work quickly to find another.

If the EIE regime is found wanting, there may be no alternative but to adopt a fully territorial tax regime. That means, in short, a U.S. tax system that only collects tax on income earned in the U.S. I, for one, would welcome this, as should all U.S. companies and their workers, because this would cause a dramatic improvement in their ability to compete internationally. It would be ironic, indeed, if the net result of the Europeans' complaint is to leave U.S. companies stronger internationally than they were before.

For now, however, I hope the Congress passes this bill, with its FSC replacement. I hope the President signs it. And I hope the WTO finds the new system satisfactory, so we can provide some certainty to our companies as to the tax law. We can then consider at a later date whether, when, or how to enact a territorial system.