

from 20 year accelerated to 25-year straight-line depreciation. As consequence of this sacrifice by the industry, our CIAC change made a net \$274 million contribution toward deficit reduction.

It is my belief that the final revenue estimate done by the Joint Committee on Taxation on the restoration of CIAC included all property treated as CIAC by the industry regulators including specifically service laterals. In an October 11, 1995, letter to Senator GRASSLEY the Joint Committee on Taxation provided revenue estimates for the CIAC legislation. A footnote in this letter states, "These estimates have been revisited to reflect more recent data." The industry had only recently supplied the committee with comprehensive data, which reflected total CIAC in the industry including service laterals.

I urge my colleagues to join with us in sponsoring this important legislation in order to ensure that American homeowners do not face further burdens.

TRIBUTE TO THE INDEPENDENT
ORDER OF FORESTERS, HIGH
COURT OF THE CALIFORNIA
NORTH/NEVADA NORTH

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing The Independent Order of Foresters, High Court of the California North/Nevada North, on the occasion of their 43rd Quadrennial Session, for their commitment to providing fraternal and community services to their members and the northern California and Nevada communities.

The concept of Forestry originated hundreds of years ago when people formed groups called Friendly Societies to provide help for one another in times of distress. Based on the spirit of brotherhood and the desire to help in times of need, each family contributed to a fund from which they could draw when emergencies arose. In 1874 in Newark, NJ, a group of people carrying on these early traditions of mutual aid and fraternity started the Independent Order of Foresters.

Today, the 35,000 members of the California North/Nevada North IOF play a variety of roles in our neighborhoods and communities. IOF members are involved in youth scouting and athletic activities, fund-raising for nonprofit organizations, and confronting child abuse through community education and direct service to children and families in crisis. These are people who care about and are engaged in their communities. This past year, the IOF has sponsored numerous organizations, including the Solano and Contra Costa Food Bank, the Make A Wish Foundation, the Atkinson Youth Center, the Young Life Capernium, Meals on Wheels, the Boys and Girls Club Shelter for Battered Women and Samaritan House, Young Life, the Yellow Brick House, Silver Dollar Court, and the Children's Crisis Center.

The California North/Nevada North IOF meets February 24, 2001, to celebrate their years of commitment to their families and communities. I know I speak for all Members

when I thank the IOF for their positive contributions to our communities and wish them continued success in their endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO STEVEN R. MEYERS,
SAN LEANDRO CITY ATTORNEY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I commend Steve Meyers, upon his retirement after twenty-three years, for dedicated service to the city of San Leandro. Mr. Meyers has served as City Attorney and Redevelopment Agency Counsel to the city of San Leandro since 1979. He has worked with six mayors and four city managers during his tenure as City Attorney and Agency Counsel and has played a central role in many projects during his employment with the city. He has negotiated a number of real estate transactions for both the city and the Redevelopment Agency, which have resulted in achievements such as affordable housing and business expansion in San Leandro.

Mr. Meyers graduated from the University of California at Santa Barbara and received his J.D. degree from the University of California Hastings College of the Law, where he was a member of the Order of the Coif. Upon his graduation in 1973, Mr. Meyers devoted his practice to municipal law serving in the Sacramento City Attorney's Office until moving to San Leandro in 1977. He is admitted to practice in the State courts and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Meyers was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Bar Public Law Section in 1994 and served as editor of the Public Law Journal. He has served on the Legislation Committee of the City Attorneys Department of the League of California Cities; served as president of the Bay Area City Attorney's Association and is a recipient of the John J. McCoy Fellowship in Urban Studies. He is currently chairman of the Board of the Bay Planning Coalition.

Upon his retirement from his position with the city of San Leandro, Mr. Meyers assumed the role of Special Counsel to the City on January 1, 2001. I join his friends and colleagues in thanking him for his past contributions and wishing him well in his continued service to the community of San Leandro.

MEDICARE OSTEOPOROSIS
MEASUREMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medicare Osteoporosis Measurement Act of 2001. This Act will extend bone density screening to men—as opposed to just women—being treated for prostate cancer, as well as groups of Medicare-eligible individuals clinically at risk for osteoporosis. Testosterone, the male sex hormone, is a major factor in stimulating the growth of prostate cancer. Testosterone suppression therapy

is a well respected and often used treatment to control advanced prostate cancer. Unfortunately, the treatment also predisposes these men to osteoporosis.

Although osteoporosis is commonly thought of as a disease that affects only women, about one third of all men will suffer an osteoporotic fracture in their lifetime. These men often do not know that they are at risk until a bone fracture occurs because external symptoms are rarely present. This could be prevented with a simple and cost-effective test. The cost of bone density screening is less than \$200 and would be an effective way to decrease the \$14 billion spent each year on direct medical costs for osteoporosis and related fractures.

Osteoporosis affects more than five million men in the U.S. Early detection is a key component in containing the human and economic cost of this disease. Please join me in supporting this legislation to bring parity to the Medicare program and help combat this preventable disease.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, 2001, I inadvertently missed a vote on rollcall 4, adopting the rules package. Had I cast my vote, I would have voted in favor of the measure. Please accept this unanimous-consent request and have the RECORD show my intent.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Black History Month for 2001.

Beginning in 1926 we have set aside a special time to celebrate Black History. Mr. Carter G. Woodson established this period for one week in February, the month that includes the birthdays of President Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, both of whom made immense contributions to civil rights. Today, we set aside the entire month of February to celebrate Black History, and the men and women who have made that history. So many of these men and women have yet to receive the credit which they justly deserve for their many contributions. As this new millennium goes forward we must continue to educate our country of these outstanding great African-American men and women.

African-Americans have been fighting for the United States since before our Independence was declared and have continued throughout the course of history. The first American to lose his life to the Revolution was Crispus Attucks, a free black man of Boston, Massachusetts during the infamous Boston massacre. Since then African-Americans have served in every great war. Many fought to preserve the Union during the Civil War, and at least 400,000 African-American men fought in World War I. During World War II more than