

significant increase in funding for the Nation Institute on Aging and cooperative clinical research at the National Institute on Aging (NIA) to improve the existing clinical trial infrastructure, develop new ways to design clinical trials, and make it easier for patients to enroll.

The bill also focuses efforts to help the caregivers of Alzheimer's patients. Presently, care giving comes at enormous physical, emotional, and financial sacrifice. One in eight Alzheimer caregivers becomes ill or injured as a direct result of care giving, and older caregivers are three times more likely to become clinically depressed than others in their age group. Research is needed to find better ways to help caregivers bear this tremendous, at times overwhelming responsibility. This bill reauthorizes the Alzheimer's Demonstration Grant Program. These grants allow states to provide services like home care, respite care, and day care to patients and families, with Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. Speaker the best way to fight this disease and reduce the number of patients who suffer from Alzheimer's disease is to find ways to prevent it before it starts. Investments we make now in Alzheimer's disease and aging research mean longer, healthier lives for all of us. If we can delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease by even 5 years, it would save this country billions of dollars—and would improve the lives of millions of families. Congress must act now to strengthen the federal commitment to preventive Alzheimer's and to finding a cure for this devastating disease and provide for caregivers."

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. , THE  
CIVIL LIBERTIES RESTORATION  
ACT

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2004*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleague BILL DELAHUNT (D-MA) in introducing the Civil Liberties Restoration Act. Two and a half years ago, following the attacks of September 11, the Attorney General asked Congress for a long list of new powers he felt were necessary to protect the United States from future terrorist attacks. Six weeks later, Congress granted those powers in the USA PATRIOT Act.

I voted for the PATRIOT Act in 2001 because I felt that a number of its provisions provided essential tools to fight terrorism. I did so expecting that Congress would undertake diligent oversight of the Attorney General's use of the tools we provided. Unfortunately, that has not been the case.

The Civil Liberties Restoration Act (CLRA) is our effort to return oversight to our legal system and restore the kind of checks and balances that are the foundation of our government.

Since we enacted the PATRIOT Act almost three years ago, there has been tremendous public debate about its breadth and implications on due process and privacy. I do believe that there are some misperceptions about the law and its effects, but I also believe that many of the concerns raised are legitimate and worthy of review by Congress.

The CLRA does not repeal any part of the PATRIOT Act, nor does it in any way impede

the ability of agencies to share information. Instead, it inserts safeguards in a number of PATRIOT provisions.

The bill addresses two pieces of the PATRIOT Act in particular. First, it ensures that when the Attorney General asks a business or a library for personal records, he must be targeting an agent of a foreign power. Second, the bill would make clear that evidence gained in secret searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) cannot be used against a defendant in a criminal proceeding without providing, at the very least, a summary of that evidence to the defendant's lawyers. One of my biggest concerns when we passed the PATRIOT Act was that the changes we made in FISA would encourage law enforcement to circumvent the protections of the 4th Amendment by conducting searches for criminal investigations through FISA authority rather than establishing probable cause. This provision in the CLRA does not take away any of the powers we provided in the PATRIOT Act. It simply requires that if the government wants to bring the fruits of a secret search into a criminal courtroom it must share the information with the defendant under existing special procedures for classified information.

The Civil Liberties Restoration Act deals with more than the PATRIOT Act. It also addresses a number of unilateral policy actions taken by Attorney General Ashcroft both before and after enactment of the PATRIOT Act without consultation with or input from the Congress. For example, the Administration has undertaken the "mining" of data from public and non-public databases. Left unchecked, the use of these mining technologies threatens the privacy of every American. The CLRA requires that any federal agency that initiates a data-mining program must report to Congress within 90 days so that the privacy implications of that program can be monitored.

The Attorney General unilaterally instituted a number of policies dealing with detention of noncitizens that we address. For example, the AG ordered blanket closure of immigration court hearings and prolonged detention of individuals without charges. The CLRA would permit those court hearings to be closed to protect national security on a case by-case basis and requires that individuals be charged within 48 hours, unless they are certified as a threat to national security by the AG as mandated under the Patriot Act.

The CLRA also addresses the special tracking program (known as NSEERS) created by the Attorney General, which requires men aged 16 and over from certain countries to be fingerprinted, photographed and interrogated for no specific cause. This program creates a culture of fear and suspicion in immigrant communities that discourages cooperation with antiterrorism efforts. The CLRA terminates this program and provides a process by which those individuals unjustly detained could proceed with interrupted immigration petitions. This is the only provision of the CLRA that eliminates a program outright, but this program has already been partially repealed by the Department of Homeland Security and largely replaced by the US VISIT system.

When I voted for the PATRIOT Act, I understood that my vote carried with it a duty to undertake active oversight of the powers granted by the bill and carefully monitor their use. Congress should continue to examine whether

the policies pursued by the Attorney General are the most effective methods to protect our nation from terrorists, whether they represent an efficient allocation of our homeland security resources, and whether they are consistent with the foundations of our democracy. It is my hope that we will enjoy an active debate on these issues and this legislation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD  
BACA

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the accomplishments of Richard Baca of Grand Junction, Colorado. Richard has done much to improve higher education in the State of Colorado. After thirty-two years at Mesa State College, he is retiring as the college's assistant vice president of student affairs and enrollment management. As Richard celebrates his retirement, let it be known the Mesa State College community and I are eternally grateful for all that he has accomplished during his tenure with the college.

After receiving a doctorate from the University of Northern Colorado, Richard started as a counselor and staff assistant at Mesa State. From there he worked his way through the ranks to his current position as vice president of student affairs and enrollment management. Along the way he held positions as director of counseling, director of student life, director of academic records and dean of student services. As the college grew, Richard's noted contributions include his efforts to encourage diversity. Specifically, Richard helped the college establish the Cultural Diversity Board and an event to celebrate diversity, "Unity Fest."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the efforts of Richard Baca and his contributions to Grand Junction, the State of Colorado and higher education. His commitment to diversity was also a commitment to Colorado's future. I would like to thank Richard and wish him the best of success in his future endeavors.

REMEMBERING BOB HANEY

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2004*

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to a dedicated patriot, great East Texan, and true friend who passed away recently—Bob Haney of Anna, Texas.

Bob and I became friends when we served together in the U.S. Navy in World War II. We stood together on the *Copahee* aircraft carrier when we received the notice that America had dropped atomic bombs on Japan. Bob was optimistic that the war would soon be over, and he told me that we would be home in a matter of weeks—and we were.

Bob became a lifelong advocate for veterans and for disabled American veterans. He served as a Veterans Service Officer in Dallas for many years and was my trusted advisor on military and veterans issues.

When we dedicated the World War II Memorial in Washington over Memorial Day

weekend, I thought of Bob and how much he would have enjoyed being one of the thousands of veterans who came to be a part of this historic event. So many veterans did not live to see the memorial become a reality, and so many were not able to make the trip—but the Memorial will stand as a lasting tribute to their service and their sacrifice.

Bob now is home—where he has joined his many shipmates who fought and died in the war. He will be missed by his many friends and his wonderful family—daughters Linda Martinez of Denison, Vickie Victoria Boaz of Howe, Evelyn Faye Fell of Kokomo, IN, Betty Paulette Jay of Van Alstyne and Renfro Pucket of Anna; sons Bob Ed Haney of Tioga, John David Haney of Anna and Fred Weaver Haney of Sherman; sisters Elizabeth Woolbright and Joy Belle Evans of Houston; 19 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of his family and friends, I want to take this opportunity in the House of Representatives to pay our last respects to my shipmate, advisor and longtime friend, Bob Haney. God rest his soul.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING  
JAE'S TOWING AND RECOVERY  
OF NEWARK

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2004*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Jae's Towing and Recovery of Newark is an exemplary business devoted to its customers' care; and

Whereas, Jae's Towing and Recovery of Newark has been acknowledged by AAA with the 2004 AAA/CAA Service Provider of Excellence Award; and

Whereas, Jae's Towing and Recovery of Newark should be commended for its excellence, for its seven years of devotion to serving others, and for its ongoing efforts to provide its customers with outstanding care; and

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Jae's Towing and Recovery of Newark for its outstanding accomplishment.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STANLEY  
CUNDIFF

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise to honor Stanley "Stan" Cundiff for his dedication to Colorado as the City of Durango's Parks and Recreation maintenance supervisor. His forty-seven years of service are a testament to his tireless efforts to better his community. As he celebrates his retirement, let it be known that he leaves behind a terrific legacy to the people of Durango and the State of Colorado.

Born and raised in Bayfield, Colorado, Stan began working for the Public Works Department in 1957. In 1963, he moved to the Parks and Recreation Department where he led the

maintenance work until his recent retirement. The city regards Stan as the "Grandfather" of the Durango parks system. His leadership made it possible for Durango to build many of the city's current parks. To honor Stan upon his retirement, the city recently dedicated a park, "Stan Cundiff Park".

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to recognize Stanley Cundiff for his efforts throughout his career. His dedication and hard work for the Department of Parks and Recreation throughout the years is certainly commendable and worthy of recognition before this body of Congress and this nation. The dedication of a park in his honor shows a community proud of his work. I wish to thank Stan for his work and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. \_\_\_\_\_, THE  
CIVIL LIBERTIES RESTORATION  
ACT OF 2004

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2004*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, today, with my colleague HOWARD BERMAN (D-CA), I am proud to introduce legislation that will amend certain provisions of the PATRIOT Act. Senators EDWARD M. KENNEDY (D-MA), PATRICK J. LEAHY (D-VT), RICHARD J. DURBIN (D-IL) and RUSS FEINGOLD (D-WI) are introducing companion legislation in the Senate.

In the aftermath of the terrible events of September 11th, our Nation needed to meet the challenge of finding additional ways to prevent terrorist attacks. Yet even in a time of crisis, the Federal Government must not sacrifice essential liberties in response to claims of national security.

During the original debate on the PATRIOT Act, my House Judiciary Committee colleagues and I insisted that the PATRIOT Act include a provision to "sunset" many of the new intelligence and law enforcement powers granted to the Federal Government. Even at that time, we believed that as a country we should review our legislative response when the grief of the tragic events had somewhat subsided.

In hindsight, we are not the only ones to believe this approach was sensible. A recent survey revealed that 95 percent of top criminal justice scholars believe that the Act was passed too quickly—without sufficient deliberation and analysis.

In addition, across the country, cities and towns are increasingly uneasy about some of the PATRIOT Act's measures. Four states and 325 cities and towns—including more than 50 communities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—have passed resolutions to protect the civil liberties of over 51 million residents. Hundreds of more resolutions are still in progress and libraries and bookstores have launched a campaign to overturn the Act's "sneak and peek" provisions.

The House Judiciary Committee should proceed with a series of public hearings to review the broad powers granted to the Executive Branch under the PATRIOT Act given that certain provisions are scheduled to expire in December 2005. Like any law, support for the PATRIOT Act should not be perpetual or unconditional, especially when courts have held

that certain provisions of the original Act are unconstitutional.

At the same time, the Department of Justice continues without pause in its enforcement of the PATRIOT Act—and is now pursuing a nationwide advocacy campaign in support of its expansion. This administration continues to resist cooperation with Congress in its oversight role and further refuses to answer questions from ordinary citizens about whether the PATRIOT Act undermines basic civil liberties.

Some have observed that the Government is intent on prying into every nook and cranny of people's private lives—while, paradoxically, doing all it can to block access to Government information that would inform the American people as to what is being done in their name—by simply invoking the phrase "national security." These actions reflect the unrelenting desire of this White House to conduct business behind closed doors—even if it risks undermining public confidence and trust.

Many have commented that one of the unintended consequences of the PATRIOT Act is the loss of transparency in government. Government secrecy obstructs accountability and oversight. And Congress intended for the "sunset" provisions to ensure that a rational process would exist so that certain provisions of the PATRIOT Act would not be unlimited and unchecked.

The Civil Liberties Restoration Act of 2004 (CLRA) seeks to balance the restoration of essential protections and basic freedoms without compromising our national security. Our bill would also reverse policies that weaken our constitutional commitment to due process before the law.

Specifically, our bill would restore fundamental fairness to our Nation's immigration laws by ending secret deportation hearings and by ensuring that penalties associated with technical violations of immigration law are reasonable and fair.

In addition, this legislation ensures that people charged with crimes under the PATRIOT Act are treated with the same due process rights as other individuals facing charges in our criminal justice system. Our bill further establishes that defendants should have access to the evidence used against them.

To circumscribe overreaching prosecutorial powers, the CLRA would amend the provisions of the PATRIOT Act to limit the seizure of private databases and individual records to cases where the Government has shown there is a reasonable connection to a suspected terrorist or terrorist group. At the same time, the CLRA would improve the accuracy of information available to state and local law enforcement by establishing new standards for the National Crime Information Center database.

As a former prosecutor, I know that mistakes can happen during criminal investigations. For this reason, the Federal Government must maintain minimum safeguards while investigating the most serious crimes.

The CLRA is an important step to restore public confidence in government while setting forth legislative goals that reflect the need to repair our relations with other nations whose assistance we need in the fight against terrorism. I hope that my colleagues in the House and Senate will join us in this bicameral proposal to achieve the appropriate balance between protecting our national security and preserving fundamental civil liberties.