EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO ASTRONAUTS NEIL A. ARMSTRONG, BUZZ ALDRIN, AND MICHAEL COLLINS

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 20, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2815, authorizing a Congressional Gold Medal to astronauts and national heroes Neil A. Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins, in recognition of their monumental and unprecedented feat of space exploration, as well as for their achievements in the advancement of science and promotion of the space program.

The Apollo program was designed to land humans on the Moon and bring them safely back to Earth. Six of the missions achieved this goal, but Apollo 11 was the first and with this amazing feat accomplished, three men became national heroes to millions of Americans.

These three men set out on their historic voyage on July 16, 1969 at 9:32 a.m. from the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida powered by the mighty Saturn V rocket. Their spacecraft reached lunar orbit 76 hours later and after a rest period, Armstrong and Aldrin entered the Lunar Module and prepared for the descent to the moon's surface. On July 20, 1969 at 4:18 pm, their small craft touched down at what has become known as the Sea of Tranquility. After eating their first meal on the moon, Armstrong and Aldrin began their surface operations earlier than planned.

At 10:56 pm millions around the world were glued to their television sets as a live television feed provided the first images from the moon's surface as Neil Armstrong uttered those now famous words, ''That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.'' Minutes later Buzz Aldrin joined him on the surface and they began their task of collecting 47 pounds of lunar surface material which would return to earth for analysis. Two and a half hours later, the crew returned to the Lunar Module and prepared to dock with the Service and Command modules.

While Armstrong and Aldrin were on the moon's surface, Michael Collins was responsible for providing critical assistance to his fellow astronauts by piloting the Command Module 'Columbia' in the Moon's orbit and communicating with Earth, thereby allowing his fellow Apollo 11 astronauts to successfully complete their mission on the surface of the Moon. In addition, he was responsible for helping the Lunar Module dock after the lunar surface mission had been completed.

Apollo 11 splashed down on July 24, 1969 at 12:50 pm in the Pacific Ocean and the mission was declared a success as the mission went beyond landing Americans on the Moon and returning them safely to Earth by: establishing the technology to meet other national interests in space; achieving preeminence in space for the United States; carrying out a program of scientific exploration of the Moon; and developing man's capability to work in the lunar environment.

Upon their return to earth, these men became instant national heroes as they became the first men to land on the moon. Apollo 11 once again sparked the interest and wonder of all Americans regarding the space program, which would carry on through to the birth of the Shuttle program in the 1970s and which still exists today.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I support this legislation authorizing the presentation of Congressional Gold Medals to Neil A. Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to do the same.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ACTIVATION IN KOREAN WAR

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I mark a very significant anniversary in the history of the Connecticut National Guard. Fifty years ago this week, the Connecticut National Guard's Company K, 169th Infantry Regiment, 43d Division was called into active duty for service in the Korean war.

On June 25, 1950, Communist-supported North Korea invaded South Korea by crossing the 38th Parallel. That same day President Harry S. Truman began the activation of the National Guard. It was only a few short months after Truman's activation that Connecticut's National Guard received its official orders from the United States Army. On September 5, 1950, at 7:15 a.m., Company K, based in the Middlesex County, reported for roll call.

The Company, along with the rest of the Division, was sent to Camp Pickett in Virginia for training. On July 19, 1951, the Division received its orders to report for overseas duty in Germany. The 43d Infantry Division was the first National Guard Division ever to go to Europe in peacetime. Its orders were part of a determined effort to strengthen the free world's defenses against Russian aggression.

In name, it stayed there for more than 2½ years. Company K went into the portions of Bavaria that directly faced the Iron Curtain on the Czechoslovakian border. There it organized the terrain and built a defense system as part of a strengthening NATO force.

A June 25, 1990 article in U.S. News and World Report aptly describes the reason why Company K's involvement was so crucial in the Korean War, ''The War's effects were felt far from its battlefields. Worried that Korea was only a diversion in advance of a Soviet attack on Berlin, the Truman Administration sent four divisions to Europe to bolster the two already on occupation duty and began pressing to transform occupied West Germany into a rearmed anti-Communist bastion.''

On June 25, 2000, the members of Company K will hold their 50th Anniversary Reunion. I would like to urge my colleagues to join me not only in celebrating their anniversary, but also in recognizing the service and sacrifice these individuals gave to their country in its time of need.

IN HONOR OF BETTY WYTIAS

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, today I honor and recognize the laudable efforts and accomplishments of Betty Wytias. It is both fitting and proper to recognize Ms. Wytias because of her exceptional record of service and civic leadership.

Betty Wytias has touched the lives of many people and made a tremendous impact on our community. As a working professional, she gives freely of her time and energy to domestic violence prevention efforts, especially through the Colorado Bar Association and SafeHouse Denver. She is a former co-chair of the Denver Domestic Violence Task Force, a member of the Colorado Coalition for Elder Rights and Adult Protection, the International Women's Rights Action Watch and has been a member of the SafeHouse Denver Advocacy Committee since 1994.

Betty Wytias is an Assistant Attorney General and has been instrumental in the formulation of the domestic violence prevention agenda for the Colorado Attorney General's Office. Her primary focus is child abuse and neglect cases and she sits on the Department of Human Services' statewide child fatality review team.

Recently, Ms. Wytias was honored by SafeHouse Denver with the Carolyn Hamil-Henderson Memorial Award which is given to individuals who have provided inspiration and leadership in efforts to end domestic violence in our community. She knows the pain of family violence and is an outspoken, determined and compassionate advocate on issues related to domestic abuse. In her own words, ''The issue of family violence is so widespread and the abused are still so isolated. People don't understand that . . . I have a voice and intend to use it.''

Please join me in commending Betty Wytias for her courage, dedication and invaluable service to our community. It is the strong leadership she exhibits daily that continually enhances our lives and builds a better future for all Americans.

HONORING THE LATE JOHN GARDINER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it isn't often that the world is graced with individuals who change the lives of others around them.

However, Mr. John Gardiner's compassion for the sport of tennis transcended the tennis community and touched the lives of others around him. Gardiner's love for the sport propelled him to build a first-of-its kind tennis ranch in Carmel Valley. This love and devotion for the sport will forever keep Jack Gardiner's memory alive for all.

John Gardiner's love first developed as a child in Philadelphia, where he would often play at the municipal tennis courts. His love was further developed once he moved to Monterey Peninsula. As a teacher and football coach at Monterey High, he led the Toreadores to victory in 1948 in an undefeated season in 27 years. Former student, Dan Albert recalls, ''Something special happened with that team and John Gardiner was the cause of that something special with that group of young men.'' Later, Gardiner's tennis resort would become most noted for offering clinics for adults and a tennis camp for children.

I too have witnessed the, ''something special'' that Dan Albert spoke of. My first job was as a lifeguard at John Gardiner's Tennis Ranch with a pay of 59 cents an hour. Mr. Gardiner would often joke with me and reply with, ''It's the last honest job you've had.'' Without a doubt, John Gardiner has touched lives and made a difference in mine. In addition to his efforts with youth, Gardiner also exercised an equal compassion with his philanthropic nature. Gardiner established an annual Senators Cup Tournament, where 52 U.S. senators played tennis to raise money for charity. Through the course of 20 years, the tournament raised $4 million that was used to build a hospice in Scottsdale, Arizona, which was named in memory of Barbara Gardiner who died of cancer.

Mr. Speaker, although Mr. John Gardiner may be gone, his spirit will live on with the love of tennis that he inspired in others as well. Mr. Gardiner is survived by his wife of 20 years, Monique Gardiner: two sons, John C. Gardiner, Jr and Thomas Gardiner; his two daughters, Tricia McKnight and Tenise Kyger; and eight grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and the other distinguished members to acknowledge the impact that Mr. John Gardiner has left on this world.

HONORING MAYNARD HESSELBARTH—A DEDICATED MAN HELPING PEOPLE LEARN HOW TO READ

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. McINNIS Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to honor Maynard Hesselbarth from Grand Junction, Colorado for receiving the Outstanding Tutor Award as presented by Laubach Literacy International. Maynard was selected from an applicant pool of nearly 1,000 tutors. Maynard is a volunteer tutor for the Mesa County Public Library District's Adult Reading Program and has been a driving force behind the library's mission to teach illiterate adults to read. I am encouraged by his determination and willingness to help others and would like to take this opportunity to honor him.

Maynard's giving heart and gentle spirit have helped contribute to the organization's 1,400 success stories since its inception in 1987. Maynard has been instrumental in helping teach adults to read for over a decade and remains animated in his passion for his part-time job. He says that he's reminded about the rewards of his job every time he sees the joy that comes to a students' face when they finally grasp the words in front of them,

Perhaps Maynard's most heart-warming success story occurred when he helped a 65 year-old learn to read a letter that his family had written to him. The gentleman was discouraged because he didn't know how his family was doing, and most of all, he couldn't communicate with them in the slightest, to the point he couldn't even write the word hello. After enrolling in the Mesa County Public Library's literacy program, Maynard taught the individual how to read and write and is still working to teach the elderly gentleman the finer points of written language.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I honor Maynard Hesselbarth for his hard work and dedication to adult literacy in Grand Junction. His formidable efforts deserve the praise and admiration of us all. His service to his community, and to those less fortunate, is something that we all should seek to emulate. We are proud of you, Maynard.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD BIGOS

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, the formality of a posthumous tribute conjures up the image of Dick Bigos enjoying a big bellylaugh. In the time it takes to write this, he would have launched a political candidate, confirmed a federal grant, arranged a human services roundtable—and taken in a Jerry Springer rerun. You can almost imagine him, with a half-smile, shaking his head at all of us trying to make sense of his death.

An encounter with Dick could take many forms, but could never be a passive experience. His antennae were always up; he was always crunching the numbers—but never for personal profit. Dick was a good man consumed with our capacity and obligation to do better as a community. Day in and day out, year after year, he summoned the determination and tools to elevate our collective humanity.

Dick was a shrewd and entirely selfless voice for those outside the corridors of power. If he didn't win you over with street smarts, he'd regale you with a gallows humor that left you laughing so hard you'd beg him to quit. His passion for justice was so contagious because he instinctively understood the needs of others—and then took on their causes, large or small, with unparalleled passion and tenacity.

To the tasks at hand, he brought neither fame nor wealth. From his work, he sought only results to benefit others. Occasionally, he might indulge himself some satisfaction on a well-waged campaign, on a particularly clever strategy. In the end, however, he kept his eye on the prize—food, clothing, shelter, health care and respect for those who needed it most.

Politics can be a tough business, especially if you enter it without official position or sanction. Dick rose to that challenge with clarity and confidence. Once each objective was defined, it was only a matter of time until the obstacles fell aside. Hurdles were leaped, rivers crossed, mountains climbed, walls shattered, alliances forged—whatever it took, Dick worked with or around the system on behalf of children, the hungry, the disabled, the homeless in our midst.

In the process, Dick engaged Senators and sanitation workers, abused women and hospital administrators. He did not always endear himself to others. He could inspire, motivate, cajole—and sometimes irritate. But even those who brushed across this roughness came eventually to see the other side of Richard Bigos.

Some of Dick's greatest admirers are those who first encountered him in the heat of battle. He could be a prickly combatant. But he also had respect for an able opponent—and with it a big heart and enormously generous spirit. When a former adversary found himself in personal crisis, the first and most discrete phone call was likely to be from Dick.

Dick was not one for idle sentimentalism. So in his name, let's cut to the chase. The only way to genuinely honor his memory is to draw on his decency and drive as we greet each other and each day. Dick taught us by example that commitment and courage are renewable entities—that the demands of one campaign only illuminate the rationale for others. As time dries our own tears, the lasting measure of our loyalty to Dick will be how widely we open our eyes and hearts to the human condition which was his life's mission.

RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLUE WATER MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Blue Water Mental Health Clinic. For the last half a century, the residents of St. Clair County have been well served by the area's most professional social workers and psychologists. The Blue Water Mental Health Clinic has provided outpatient care to assist tens of thousands of adults, children and families in dealing with the emotional issues and difficulties of substance abuse.

Reputation is key to the success of any medical facility. Whether it is a hospital, a surgical center, or a clinic, one always seeks the best possible care based on what they have read and heard. The Blue Water Mental

Health Clinic has been a respected top notch facility for as long as it has been in operation. They have a tradition of assembling a strong and diverse Board of Directors representing the best of the Blue Water area.

I would like to salute all those who have been associated with building and maintaining the quality service and reputation of the Blue Water Mental Health Clinic as it begins its fifty-first year of offering the best available care to our citizens and neighborhoods. From their preventative educational programs to their operation of Big Brothers Big Sisters of St. Clair County, the Clinic has always reached out to the community and help make it a better place to live, work and raise a family. I am proud to have such a cooperative, community-oriented institution serving us, and wish them many more years of inspired leadership and quality care.

HONORING STAFF SERGEANT RUDOLPH B. DAVILA

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Staff Sergeant Rudolph B. Davila of the United States Army from my congressional district in California. Staff Sergeant Davila was awarded The Congressional Medal of Honor today for extraordinary heroism in action on May 28, 1944 near Artena, Italy.

During an offensive which broke through the German mountain strongholds surrounding the Anzio beachhead, Staff Sergeant Davila risked death to provide heavy weapons support for a rifle company that was under attack. After being painfully wounded in the leg, he dashed to a burned tank and continued to engage a second enemy force from the tank's turret. Staff Sergeant Davila managed to provide the desperately-needed heavy weapons support and silenced four machine gunners, forcing the enemy to abandon their prepared positions.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Staff Sergeant Davila's bravery, and thank him for fighting to preserve freedom and protecting our great nation. Staff Sergeant Davila's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and bring great honor to himself and his country.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG RAND

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to honor the spirit and dedication of a man whose life was committed to world peace and community empowerment. Doug Rand will be remembered as a determined, compassionate, and inspirational man who was committed to the fight for social justice. On March 5, 2000, Doug Rand passed away at the age of 45.

As a longtime member of the Resource Center for Nonviolence staff, friends recall the activist as persistent, yet that being his ''greatest strength''. Through his efforts at the Center, Rand's most noteworthy accomplishment came with the installation of the ''Collateral Damage'' statue. The controversial statue was dedicated in 1995, on the eve of the bombing on Hiroshima. The statue symbolizes the human cost of war. Rand's commitment to this project and others like it led him to further acclaim as a political minister.

Rand was known to counsel men about the draft. In particular, he took up the case of Eric Larsen, a Marine who refused duty during the Persian gulf war. Rand later approached Eric Larsen to work at the Resource Center. This effort later led him to take other anti-militarist ventures, such as his anti-war toys campaign.

Friends of Doug Rand quietly gathered after the death, yet this day would be committed to celebrating the accomplishments of Rand in his life. Rand is survived by his wife, Mathilda, loving friends and an aware community. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to reflect on the role that Mr. Doug Rand has had in his political journey for enlightenment and discovery for us all.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER F. ''BUS'' BERGMAN HONORING HIM ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to one of Colorado's most distinguished citizens and favorite sons, Mr. Walter F. ''Bus'' Bergman, as he celebrates his 80th birthday. Bus has been the embodiment of service, success and sacrifice during his remarkably accomplished life. He clearly deserves the praise and recognition of this body as he, his friends and family celebrate his 80th birthday.

If ever there were a person who embodied the spirit and values that make Colorado great, it is Bus Bergman. Born in Denver on June 11, 1920, Bus' athletic credentials are truly unsurpassed. As a school boy at Denver North High School, Bus was a three sport star who propelled each of his respective teams to greatness. In fact, Bergman made the winning basket to clinch North's first state basketball championship.

Following a prodigious high school career, Bus went on to excel as a student-athlete at Colorado A&M, where he earned 10 varsity letters in three sports. Beyond athletics, Bus excelled both academically and in an array of extra-curricular pursuits. He was the sophomore class president, a four year member of the student council, a four year member of Sigma Pi Epsilon, and was named to the select list of Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Although Bus had a range of professional athletic opportunities at his disposal after his great college career—including an offer from the Philadelphia Eagles—he chose instead to commit himself to the great cause of freedom during World War II, where he served with great valor and distinction. Bus was involved in numerous marine operations in the Pacific and was awarded the prestigious Bronze Star for his extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese during the assault and capture of Okinawa. In 1948, he was discharged as a Captain and was later upgraded to the status of Major.

Upon his return from WWII, Bus returned to Colorado A&M to pursue higher learning. After completing his studies, he was named the football and baseball coach at Fort Lewis College where he served until 1950, when he accepted the top jobs in the football and baseball programs at then Mesa College. At Mesa, Bus' football teams went 102–63–9, winning three conference championships, while his baseball teams were 378–201, winning twenty conference championships and finishing second three times at the JUCO World Series.

While it would be impossible to list the litany of awards and achievements garnered during his remarkable career, it is safe to say that Bus has achieved beyond what most could ever dream. Throughout his career as a player and coach, Bus was the very symbol of greatness.

For those who know Bus, it is clear that, above all else, Bus is a family man. Bus and his lovely wife Elinor Pitman were married in 1946, later giving birth to three children: Judy Black, Walter Bergman, Jr., and Jane Norton. Bus and Elinor are also the proud grandparents of six grandchildren. While his athletic and professional accomplishments are many, Bus' enduring legacy will be his family.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Bus Bergman has achieved beyond measure in his distinguished life. He is a model citizen who represents all of the best that Colorado and America has to offer.

As he celebrates his 80th birthday, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you and congratulations on behalf of his family, friends, and the United States Congress. In every sense, Bus Bergman is a great American who deserves the praise and admiration of us all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTION, PRESERVATION, AND REFORM COMMISSION ACT OF 2000

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of my bill in the House that puts partisan politics aside and ensures Social Security is preserved for our seniors today and in the future.

We've all heard about the economic outlook for the Social Security program. We must be concerned. By 2037, the trust funds of the Social Security program will be depleted, jeopardizing the retirement security of future retirees.

And while 2037 sounds far away, it will be here before we know it. With each passing session in Congress, the opportunity to work towards a meaningful solution to the financial woes of our nation's retirement program slips through our fingers.

Political rhetoric has worked its way into the debate over preserving Social Security. The time has come to separate politics from the substance of this important debate. We must put the financial security of our nation's retirees first, instead of allowing politics between

our two parties to get in the way. Working together to protect Social Security will be essential if we are to find a sensible solution to preserving the future of the most critical pillar of retirement security.

This bill outlines objectives for comprehensive reform of the Social Security system and establishes a bipartisan Congressional Commission to develop a reform plan consistent with those objectives.

Specifically, this legislation sets forth six broad objectives for Social Security reform, including (1) beneficiaries must receive the benefits to which they are entitled based on a fair and equitable reform of the system, (2) long-term solvency of the system must be guaranteed for at least 75 years, (3) every generation of workers must be guaranteed a reasonable rate of return on their payroll tax contributions, (4) all workers must be given the opportunity to share in the nation's economic prosperity through participation in a private investment account within the Social Security system, (5) Social Security Trust Funds must be protected from congressional or other efforts to spend on non-Social Security purposes, and (6) Non-Social Security surplus revenues must be available to shore up the system while implementing reform.

Also, the bill establishes a 13-member Social Security Protection, Preservation, and Reform Commission charged with developing a legislative proposal for comprehensive reform of the Social Security system, consistent with the objectives stated in the bill. This Commission is composed of 12 voting Congressional Members, equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. The members would include the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, and two Congressional appointees each by the Speaker and the Minority Leader in the House and the Majority and Minority Leaders in the Senate. The Commissioner of Social Security would also serve as a non-voting, ex-officio member of the Commission.

In order to ensure Congress doesn't continue to drag its feet on this issue, the bill requires the Commission to submit a detailed legislative proposal to Congress by September 2001 and includes a process for expedited Congressional action on the Commission's recommendations by the end of next year.

The concept is simple: principles and process for Social Security reform. This bill focuses on the goals we want to achieve in any proposal that protects Social Security while ensuring action is taken in an expedient matter. It forces Congress to forget about the politics and concentrate on what matters most: safeguarding Social Security for our nation's retirees. With this plan, we can work together and concentrate on what's best for the millions of Americans who depend on our nation's retirement system.

Retirees don't need political rhetoric; they need a Social Security system they can depend on. For this reason, I am honored that Representatives NEIL ABERCROMBIE (D–HI) and MARK SANFORD (R–SC) have joined me in supporting this legislation. Together, we can work in a bipartisan fashion and find a sensible solution to the financial problems of the Social Security program once and for all.

HONORING VERONICA MACKENZIE FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join Area Cooperative Educational Services [ACES] in paying tribute to Veronica MacKenzie as she celebrates her retirement. For over three decades, Ronnie has dedicated herself to ensuring that the special needs children of the Greater New Haven area have access to a quality education.

I have often spoke of our nation's need for talented, creative, enthusiastic teachers who are ready to help our children learn and grow. Ronnie is just that kind of educator. Throughout her career, she has touched the lives of thousands of young people. Ronnie's career began as a special education teacher at Jerome Harrison in North Branford, Connecticut. For over two decades, Ronnie has worked at ACES, an exceptional organization which has strived to meet the challenges of special needs students. As the Coordinator of the Academy since 1990, Ronnie has been instrumental in creating a supportive environment where children with disabilities can realize their potential and build a strong foundation for their future success.

Before the U.S. Supreme Court acted to protect their basic freedoms, hundreds of thousands of disabled children received no formal education at all because they were deemed unable to learn. We should never go back to a time when the potential of so many bright young people, with so much to offer, was squandered due to a lack of understanding. Ronnie has been an unparalleled advocate for these children—giving them a strong voice and the opportunity to learn and thrive. With thirty-two years in special education, Ronnie is a true model, not only to her students, but to us all.

I have always held a deep respect and tremendous admiration for our nation's educators. The commitment and dedication that Ronnie has demonstrated is remarkable and I applaud her many contributions to our community. I am proud to stand today to join with the friends, family, and colleagues who have gathered this evening to recognize her outstanding accomplishments and to celebrate her retirement. Ronnie has indeed become an irreplaceable member of our community. I would like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for her many years of service to the children of our community, as well as my best wishes for continued health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO VIDLER'S 5 & 10

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to pay tribute and officially recognize the Seventieth Anniversary of the Vidler's 5 & 10 store in historic East Aurora, which I'm proud to say is part of the Thirtieth Congressional District of the State of New York.

On June 21, 1930, Mr. Robert S. Vidler opened his store on Main Street in East Aurora, in the midst of the Great Depression. Despite those humble beginnings, Vidler's has become a landmark in the quaint village of East Aurora, and is yet another fine example of the proud tradition and heritage of our Western New York community.

Throughout the past seventy years, this terrific store has served as a shining example of the small-town family businesses that our Nation was founded upon.

Currently owned and operated by Mr. Vidler's two sons, Ed and Bob. Not only has this great store survived these many years, it has prospered. Today's Vidler's is about ten times as big as the original, and continues to thrive in this vibrant community.

The store occupies four connected, vintage 1890 buildings on two levels. It offers an eclectic blend of merchandise that ranges from the nostalgic to the very latest. It's famous red and white awning is a common stop for area tourists seeking a shopping experience like those of the past in the many ''five and dime'' stores across the country.

As Members of Congress, we pause to honor and recognize those family businesses whose proud history of dedicated service and commitment have helped to strengthen our communities. I'm pleased to include this fine business as among our very best.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Village of East Aurora, the Vidler Family, and indeed, our entire Western New York community in special recognition and commendation of the Vidler's 5 & 10 Store on this historic Anniversary. We all wish them continued success and prosperity.

RURAL LETTER CARRIERS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service links together cities and towns, large and small, across America through delivery of the mail. Since our nation's founding, mail delivery has been especially important to rural America, places that were at first a long walk away, then a long horse ride, and even for years a long automobile ride from the nearest downtown of a major city. The Internet today has helped reduce the distance between cities, and even countries, but mail delivery continues to be an important function for all Americans.

Most Americans, probably, are unaware that for decades rural letter carriers have used their own transportation to deliver the mail. This includes rural letter carriers who today drive their own vehicles in good weather and bad, in all seasons, in locations that can range from a canyon bottom to mountain top, ocean view to bayou. Rural letter carriers drive over 3 million miles daily and serve 24 million American families on over 66,000 rural and suburban routes. The mission of rural letter carriers has changed little over the years, but the type of mail they deliver has changed substantially—increasing to over 200 billion pieces a year. And although everyone seems to be

communicating by email these days, the Postal Service is delivering more letters than at any time in our nation's history. During the next decade, however, we know that will change.

Electronic communication is expected to accelerate even faster than it has in the last five years. Some of what Americans send by mail today will be sent online. According to the General Accounting Office [GAO], that will include many bills and payments. In its study, U.S. Postal Service: Challenges to Sustaining Performance Improvements Remain Formidable on the Brink of the 21st Century, dated October 21, 1999, the GAO reports that the Postal Service's core business—letter mail—will decline substantially. As a result, the revenue the Postal Service collects from delivering First-Class letters also will decline.

While the Internet will eventually reduce the amount of letter mail rural letter carriers deliver, the Internet will present some new opportunities for delivering parcels. Rural letter carriers have for decades delivered the packages we order from catalogs, and now they deliver dozens of parcels every week that were ordered online. For some rural and suburban Americans the Postal Service still remains the only delivery service of choice. Today, the Postal Service has about 33 percent of the parcel business. However, if the Postal Service is as successful as it hopes in attracting more parcels, that could create a problem for rural carriers. Most items ordered by mail are shipped in boxes that, once filled with packing materials, can be bulky—so bulky, in fact, that many rural letter carriers already see the need for larger delivery vehicles.

In exchange for using their own vehicles, rural letter carriers are reimbursed for their vehicle expense by the Postal Service through the Equipment Maintenance Allowance [EMA].

Congress recognized this unique situation in tax legislation as far back as 1988. That year Congress intended to exempt EMA from taxation through a specific provision for rural letter carriers in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 [TAMRA]. This provision allowed rural mail carriers to compute their vehicle expense deduction based on 150 percent of the standard mileage rate for their business mileage use. Congress passed this law because using a personal vehicle to deliver the U.S. Mail is not typical vehicle use. Also, these vehicles have little resale value because of their high mileage and most are outfitted for right-handed driving.

As an alternative, rural letter carrier taxpayers could elect to use the actual expense method (business portion of actual operation and maintenance of the vehicle, plus depreciation). If the EMA exceeded the actual vehicle expense deductions, the excess was subject to tax. If EMA fell short of the actual vehicle expenses, a deduction was allowed only to the extent that the sum of the shortfall and all other miscellaneous itemized deductions exceeded two percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

The Taxpayers Relief Act [TRA] of 1997 further simplified the taxation of rural letter carriers. TRA provides that the EMA reimbursement is not reported as taxable income. That simplified taxes for approximately 120,000 taxpayers, but the provision eliminated the option of filing the actual expense method for employee business vehicle expenses. The lack of this option, combined with the effect the Internet will have on mail delivery, specifically on rural letter carriers and their vehicles, is a problem we must address.

Expecting its carriers to deliver more packages because of the Internet, the Postal Service already is encouraging rural letter carriers to purchase larger right-hand drive vehicles, such as sports utility vehicles (SUV). Large SUVs can carry more parcels, but also are much more expensive to operate than traditional vehicles—especially with today's higher gasoline prices. So without the ability to use the actual expense method and depreciation, rural carriers must use their pay to cover vehicle expenses. Additionally, the Postal Service has placed 11,000 postal vehicles on rural routes, which means those carriers receive no EMA.

All these changes combined have created a situation contrary to the historical congressional intent of using reimbursement to fund the government service of delivering mail, and also has created an inequitable tax situation for rural letter carriers. If actual business expenses exceed the EMA, a deduction for those expenses should be allowed. I believe we must correct this inequity, and so I am introducing a bill that would reinstate the deduction for a rural letter carrier to claim the actual cost of the business use of a vehicle in excess of the EMA reimbursement as a miscellaneous itemized deduction.

In the next few years, more and more Americans will use the Internet to get their news and information, and perhaps one day to receive and pay their bills. But mail and parcel delivery by the United States Postal Service will remain a necessity for all Americans—especially those in rural and suburban parts of the nation. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill and ensure fair taxation for rural letter carriers.

CONFERENCE ON THE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as Ranking Member of the Committee on Commerce, and senior House Democrat conferee on the conference committee to resolve differences between S. 761, the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, and the amendments of the House to the bill, I rise to clarify a matter involving the legislative history of this legislation. My remarks are an extension of remarks that I made during House consideration of the conference report to accompany S. 761 (June 14, 2000, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H4357–H4359). Mr. MARKEY, the other House Democrat conferee on this matter, has authorized me to indicate that he concurs in these remarks.

Rule XXII, clause 7(d) of the Rules of the House provide that each conference report must be accompanied by a joint explanatory statement prepared jointly by the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate, and further that the joint explanatory statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the House of the effects of the report on the matters committed to conference. This is pivotal in guiding affected parties and the courts in interpreting the laws that we enact.

Late in the conference negotiations, we reluctantly agreed to a request from the staff of the chairman of the conference committee that we expedite filing and consideration of the conference agreement by not extending the negotiations to include drafting and reaching agreement on a statement of managers. Accordingly, the conference report did not and does not include the required joint explanatory statement of managers. It only contains the agreed-upon legislative language. The rule by which the conference report was considered by the House waived any point of order regarding this deficiency.

Given this chain of events and what we thought was a binding gentlemen's agreement, I was dismayed to discover that material had been inserted in both the House and Senate debate (June 14, 2000, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H4352–H4357 as an extension of Representative BLILEY's floor remarks and June 16, 2000, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at S5283–S5288 as an extension of Senator ABRAHAM's remarks) in the fortnat of ajoint statement of managers. Our Senate Democratic colleagues also have expressed concerns with this language (June 15, 2000, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at S5216, 3rd column, last para. and carry over on S. 5217 remarks of Senator WYDEN and at S5220, I st column, 3rd para. remarks of Senator LEAHY).

While I respect the right of the distinguished Chairman of the conference committee and others to have an opinion on such matters and to express them in the RECORD, I want to clarify that this material is not the statement of managers for the conference agreement, notwithstanding its format. Both Mr. BLILEY and Senator ABRAHAM indicated in their remarks that the explanatory document had been prepared by them and expressed their views, and it should be taken as such. In several instances, their guidance does not reflect the intent or understanding of all the members of the conference. A number of their statements are simply not correct, and some of their views conflict with the very words of the statute. There is insufficient time to consult with the other conferees and prepare a joint point-by-point discussion of each of the statements the Chairman and Senator ABRAHAM made that we disagree with. However, without prejudice, there are a few things that I would like to have more clearly reflected in the record.

While agencies should seek to take advantage of the benefits that electronic records offer, they also have the obligation to see that their programs are properly carried out and that they will be able to enforce the law and protect the public, to help avoid waste, fraud and abuse in those programs, and to see that the taxpayer funds in their care are not squandered. In some circumstances, the bill gives agencies authority to set standards or formats; in doing so, they may decide in some cases not to adopt an electronic process at all for filings if they determine (consistent with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act), after careful consideration, that this alternative is not practicable.

For example, section 104(a) preserves the authority of federal regulatory agencies, self-regulatory organizations, and state regulatory agencies to set standards and formats for the

filing of records with such agencies or organizations. The authority contained in section 104(a) is not subject to the limitations set forth in section 104(b) or other limitations contained in the Act. The preservation of agency authority contained in section 104(a) is subject only to the requirements of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act.

Agencies that seek to promote electronic filings may set standards and formats for such filings as they deem appropriate. Standards and formats for electronic filings may be appropriate, for example, to ensure the integrity of electronic filings from security breaches by computer hackers. Likewise, agencies may set standards and formats for filings to promote uniform filing systems that will be accessible to regulators and the public alike, and to advance the agencies' statutory mission.

Section 104(b) allows agencies to adopt regulations, orders and guidance to assist in implementing the legislation, subject to standards set forth in section 104(b). Section 104(b) contains criteria for agencies to use, but because of the vast numbers of transactions that agencies regulate, agencies must necessarily have appropriate discretion to apply those criteria to determine when to require performance standards or, in some limited circumstances (in a manner consistent with the this bill and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act), paper records.

Having recognized in Section 101(d) the importance of accuracy and accessibility in electronic records, Section 104(b)(3)(A) recognizes the ability of federal regulatory agencies to provide for such standards. Section 104(b)(3)(A) gives federal regulatory agencies the flexibility to specify performance standards to assure accuracy, record integrity, and accessibility of records

Although agencies should seek to implement the goals of the statute, the bill also provides federal and state regulatory agencies the necessary latitude to prevent waste, fraud and abuse, and to enforce the law and to protect the public, by interpreting section 101 in the appropriate way for their programs and activities, subject to any applicable criteria in the bill. It is my understanding that courts reviewing any such agency interpretations or applications of such criteria would apply the same deference that they give to other agency action. It is not my understanding that the conference report would demand unusual scrutiny beyond applying the criteria set forth in the statute.

Consumers are given many protections in this legislation, and among those protections is the continued right to receive paper (or other non-electronic) notices on certain important occasions. For, example, Section 103(b)(2)(A) leaves intact laws that require paper notification of the cancellation or termination of utility services. This includes—but is not limited to—water, heat and power. Other utilities, such as telephone service (a utility critical to safety in modem times), would also be protected. Obviously, Internet service would also be included in this exemption, to avoid the anomalous situation of a consumer trying to obtain, understand and respond to a disconnection notice that is available only through the very medium that has been disconnected.

Consumer consent to electronic transactions is, in general, a critical safeguard that is maintained in this bill. The Chairman was absolutely correct when he began his statement by saying, ''. . . under E-Sign, engaging in electronic transactions is purely voluntary. No one will be forced into using or accepting an electronic signature or record. Consumers that do not want to participate in electronic commerce will not be forced or duped into doing so.'' However, the conferees recognized that there may be some specific instances in which stringent requirements for verifying consent might not actually be needed to protect consumers. Therefore, under the bill, agencies have a very limited authority to exempt certain transactions from the consent verification provisions. In those instances where it is truly necessary to eliminate a consent verification requirement—in part because there is no other way to eliminate a substantial burden on electronic commerce—agencies may sometimes be able to do so. However, even when eliminating a consent verification requirement is the only way to avoid a substantial burden on electronic commerce, an agency may do so only when there will not be any material risk of harm to consumers.

I would also like to make another point that is very important to keep in mind when trying to understand the impact of this legislation. Of course, the bill does not force Federal and State government agencies to use or accept electronic signatures and electronic records in contracts to which they are parties. Therefore, the limitations in parts of the conference reports such as sections 102(a), 104(b)(2) and 104(c)(1) on the ability of Federal and State agencies to interpret section 101 do not apply to contracts in which such agencies are parties. Just like private commercial parties, government agencies have the freedom to choose their methods of contracting, subject to other applicable laws. The conference report does not force parties to a contract to use any particular method in forming and carrying out the contract, and allows them to decide for themselves what specific methods to use. When the government is a party to a contract, it naturally has the same rights. The restrictions in the sections that I cited do not apply in that circumstance and do not diminish those rights.

Also, I note that this legislation was consciously drafted to avoid displacing the carefully-crafted provisions of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, Pub. L. No. 105–277 sections 1701–1710 (1998), or GPEA. That Act set a timetable for Federal agencies to make available electronic alternatives to traditional paperwork processes, and set standards for agencies to apply in determining whether and how to adopt such alternatives. To the extent that the two bills do overlap, this bill is crafted to allow agencies the flexibility to comply with the existing standards set forth in GPEA.

Finally, I would like to raise an important law-enforcement issue. Senator ABRAHAM's ''guidance'' states that ''if a customer enters into an electronic contract which was capable of being retained or reproduced, but the customer chooses to use a device such as a Palm Pilot or cellular phone that does not have a printer or a disk drive allowing the customer to make a copy of the contract at that particular time, this section is not invoked.'' (June 16, 2000, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at S5284, 3rd column, last para.)

Section 101(e) addresses more than the application of the statute of frauds to contracts entered into electronically. Section 101(e) provides that the legal effect of an electronic record may be denied if it is not in a form capable of being retained and accurately reproduced. As a threshold matter, businesses create the electronic systems being used by the consumer. Those designing and implementing these systems are obligated to ensure that electronic records are accurate, and in a form capable of being retained. Notably, the bill also applies to businesses that are obligated to make and keep accurate electronic records for examination by government regulators (and, if necessary, for enforcement action). The fact that a consumer uses particular technology that does not immediately produce an electronic record does not excuse the other party's regulatory obligation to have accurate and accessible records or otherwise exempt the transaction from this provision. To suggest otherwise, flies in the face of the plain meaning of the statute and opens up a gaping loophole for fraudsters to take advantage of.

Conferees should be given adequate time to review and reach agreement on the statement of managers required under the Rules. This short-cut has proven to be a dangerous and unacceptable alternative.

VETERANS TRAVEL FAIRNESS ACT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, a major issue of concern for veterans and their families in rural areas all around this nation is the long distances they must travel to receive medical care at the VA hospitals. The current VA reimbursement rate for privately owned motor vehicle use is unreasonable and presents a real hardship for many rural veterans, some of whom must travel hundreds of miles to receive care. The issue is especially important now, because of the high price of gasoline.

As many of us know, the cost of driving and maintaining a motor vehicle is significant. The travel reimbursement rate developed for Federal employees reflects these costs. This rate is the established Internal Revenue Service rate, the same, fair rate that we are allowed to claim on our income taxes. Currently, the Veterans Affairs travel reimbursement rate is only 11 cents per mile, compared to a rate of 32.5 cents per mile used by Federal employees and the IRS.

Why should a veteran driving 100 miles across the state for medical care be reimbursed only $11.00, when a Federal employee gets $32.50 for going the same distance to a meeting in his own car? In fact, Department of Veterans Affairs employees themselves get reimbursed at the higher rate, while the clients they serve are expected to travel at a fraction of the cost. It simply does not make sense for the VA to use a different and stingy method to determine reimbursement rates for vets that are only one-third what is considered reasonable for Federal employees.

I am introducing this bill to amend Title 38, United States Code, to provide that the rate of reimbursement for motor vehicle travel regulated under the beneficiary travel program of

the Department of Veterans Affairs be the same as the rate for private vehicle reimbursement for Federal employees.

This is an equity issue and also a matter of respect in the way we treat our veterans. Our vets deserve the same travel reimbursement rate as Federal employees. Please join me in supporting this bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 22, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 26

1 p.m.
Aging
To hold hearings on the hardships that dialysis patients endure and the options for improving the government's oversight.
SD–628

JUNE 27

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–366

Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nominations of Lt. Gen. Tommy R. Franks, United States Army, to be General; and Lt. Gen. William F. Kernan, United States Army, to be General.
SR–222

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on the operations of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution.
SR–301

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine reprocessing of single-use medical devices.
SD–430

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the border crisis in Arizona, and the impact on the state and local communities.
SD–226

Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings to examine the 1996 campaign finance investigations.
SH–216

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the April 2000 GAO report entitled ''Nuclear Waste Cleanup—DOE's Paducah Plan Faces Uncertainties and Excludes Costly Cleanup Activities''.
SD–366

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Karl William Hofmann, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Togolese Republic; Howard Franklin Jeter, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; John W. Limbert, of Vermont, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Roger A. Meece, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malawi; Donald Y. Yamamoto, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti; and Sharon P. Wilkinson, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mozambique.
SD–419

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–366

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting to mark up S. 2437, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States; and other pending calendar business.
SD–406

10 a.m.
Finance
Business meeting to mark up proposed legislation relating to the marriage tax penalty.
SD–215

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the struggle for justice for former U.S. World War II POW's.
SD–226

11 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–419

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings on countering the changing threat of international terrorism.
SD–226

Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the treatment of U.S. business in Central and Eastern Europe.
SD–419

2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2283, to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes.
SR–485

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the nationwide crisis of mortgage fraud.
SD–342

10 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the United States Forest Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan amendment, and Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan.
SD–366

1 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the rising oil prices and the efficiency and effectiveness of the Executive Branch Response.
SD–342

2 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2700, to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs.
SD–406

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 134, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study whether the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore should be protected as a wilderness area; S. 2051, to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; S. 2279, to authorize the addition if land to Sequoia National Park; and S. 2512, to convey certain Federal properties on Governors Island, New York.
SD–366

JUNE 30

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the nationwide crisis of mortgage fraud.
SD–342

JULY 12

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement implementing the October 1999 announcement by the President to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest for increased protection.
SD–366

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on risk management and tort liability relating to Indian matters.
SR–485

JULY 19

2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission.
SR–485

JULY 26

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on potential timber sale contract liability incurred by the government as a result of timber sale contract cancellations.

SD–366

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2526, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.

SR–485

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 27

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings on S. 1016, to provide collective bargaining for rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

SD–430