The men and women who have contributed to the success of the work of the CDF and DZERO experiment collaborations are to be congratulated. I would also note the positive role played by the Department of Energy in funding this continuing research, and the efforts of Universities Research Associations, Inc. in the operation of Fermilab. We can also not overlook the contributions of the National Science Foundation as well as scientists and additional funding to the project from some 12 other nations worldwide.

Fermilab's success can be shared by all of us in this House who have supported high-energy physics research by our votes. We additionally can be proud that we have assured Fermilab's continued leadership in this field through our support for construction of the main injector.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to congratulate Dr. John Peoples and the excellent staff at Fermilab for another great contribution to the advancement of science. They are a valuable research and education resource for the world, this Nation, and my home State of Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE J. LEWIS, JR.

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, Jesse J. Lewis, Jr., was a graduate of Miles College, where he obtained a B.S. degree in business administration. He continued his concern for education throughout his life, attending numerous executive continuing education programs at colleges and universities around the country.

Mr. Lewis began his illustrious advertising and communications career in 1979 with Jesse J. Lewis & Associates, where he held several important positions. Under his direction, clients won numerous prestigious awards for advertising, including a telly which is awarded for regional and local television advertising. His unrelenting dedication and leadership enabled his clients to grow and succeed.

In addition to marketing and communications expertise, Jesse worked extensively in the production field. He was chief engineer at the New London Record Studios, where he supervised the production of radio spots, jingles, and custom music for local and national clients.

As a member of the board of directors for the Police athletic Team, the Alabama Ballet Theater, and the Magic City Art Connection, Jesse was actively involved in civic and social work throughout Alabama. He was a member of the National Association of Marketing Developers, the Urban League, the Birmingham Area Musicians Association, and the Metropolitan Business Association. He was also chairman of Special Projects for Toys for Tots, and chairman of the Birmingham Crime Commission.

Jesse passed away suddenly due to a tragic car accident on February 26, 1995. He is survived by his loving mother, Helen; his devoted father, Jesse Lewis, Sr., former president of Lawson State Community College and publisher of the Birmingham Times newspaper; and his brother, James Lewis.

Jesse Lewis, Jr., contributed immeasurably to the communications and business area of the African-American community of Birmingham, as well as to the constructive relationships with diverse business entities for the State of Alabama. Jesse will be greatly missed by family and friends. However, the legacy he leaves behind shall preserve an indelible impression for all of us who came to know and love him.

1994 NARCOTICS CERTIFICATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues attention the President's certifications on cooperation by major narcotics producing and transit countries for 1994, Presidential Determination 95–15.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 requires that the President withhold 50 percent of the assistance allocated to those countries that are major producers of narcotics or major transit countries until he has certified that those countries are either fully cooperating with the United States on narcotics issues or that the national interests of the United States require continued assistance. Countries that are not certified become ineligible to receive virtually all forms of U.S. foreign assistance.

I would like to commend the Clinton administration for its honest attention to the certification requirement. The spirit and the letter of the law had been ignored by successive administrations for many years, largely because of unrelated political concerns. In contrast, the Clinton administration has consistently made objective assessments of the performance of the 29 countries subject to certification on the very important issue of controlling the production and trafficking of narcotics.

I would particularly note the President's decision this year to use the waiver authority of the Foreign Assistance Act to continue to provide assistance to Colombia, despite problems in our narcotics cooperation in 1994. While this decision may have some political consequences in our bilateral relationship with Colombia, it was the right decision. In my opinion, our cooperation with Colombia last year fell short of that which would have justified full certification. However, as the source of over 80 percent of the world's cocaine, and given the enormous threat to Colombia posed by narcotics trafficking, United States national interests are best served by continuing to work with the Colombian Government to address this problem.

Some may argue that addressing the drug problem overseas is a waste of time and money. However, I believe that any effective, comprehensive national drug control program must have an international component. All of the cocaine and heroin in America comes from overseas. We cannot deal with this problem only by trying to stop the drugs at the borders. If we ignore the source and transit countries, the volume of drugs coming to America will increase exponentially.

I believe that we need to do more domestically to reduce the demand for these drugs, and give our law enforcement agencies adequate tools to address the violence that is so often associated with narcotics trafficking. But we also need to attack the production and transit of drugs overseas.

Once again, I commend the administration for its effort in this area and urge my colleagues to review this year's certifications.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPLOYMENT ENHANCEMENT REFORM ACT

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague JOHN KASICH and 25 of our colleagues to introduce legislation to improve Federal job training.

The present job training situation is a boondoggle of Federal bureaucracy. Hundreds of programs with different rules and administrative structures confuse the people they are intended to help and waste taxpayer money. Currently, States bear the brunt of the conflicting rules, regulations, and definitions from this senseless bureaucracy, and it is there that we must address the reform.

The Employment Enhancement Reform Act will simplify and streamline the flow of Federal job-training dollars to the States to better serve unemployed Americans and hasten their reentry into the work force. The act consolidates over 90 Federal job training programs into one flexible block grant program.

This discretionary block grant will be distributed to the States by formula at the direction of the Secretary of Labor using the formula from the Joint Training Partnership Act. States will have one set of job training definitions and regulations to implement, and one funding stream to monitor. The result: more resources devoted to job training services and fewer dollars being wasted on administrative costs.

My bill will make the broken Federal job training program cheaper, more effective, more efficient, and more flexible. Today each of these 90 programs have different rules, regulations, and definitions. A youth can be any age from 14 to 30. On-the-job training participants have different eligibility rules and reimbursement rates depending on individual programs. This causes chaos for participants, administrators, and auditors.

Instead of hundreds of program regulations, States will have one set of job training definitions and regulations to implement, and one funding stream to monitor. They will have one State-established set of standards and definitions for program success rather than the multitude we have today. The responsibility for financial and programmatic audits will lie with State Governors. Federal philosophies and biases will no longer be mandated over State management of these programs. States will be responsible for demonstrating that funds are being spent effectively and efficiently to implement the goals.

Consolidating the programs will create a pool of funds totaling approximately $11 billion. From this pool: $7.6 billion—70 percent—would go to the States through formula grants; $539 million—5 percent—would be distributed

by the Secretary to States containing populations of a national, rather than a State concern; $2.7 billion—25 percent—would go to deficit reduction.

Our legislation assures that States have the flexibility to target job-training funds where they are most needed. States will work in partnership with private industry to provide training that supports the labor markets that exist in that State—rather than be subject to nationwide labor markets and fund distributions that have nothing to do with their State.

This act also repeals the 0.2 percent FUTA [Federal Unemployment Tax] surtax, adopted in 1976 and intended to be temporary. This repeal demonstrates to businesses that some Members of Congress are conscious of the mandates imposed by the Federal Government. This provision also takes another small step toward reducing the cost of regulation to business and encourages job growth.

The benefit to the Federal Government of a single, more efficient job training effort is a reduction in the deficit by approximately $7 billion over 5 years.

The end result, Mr. Speaker, will be a program driven by results. More resources can be devoted directly to effective job-training services that put people back to work, and fewer dollars will be wasted on administrative costs

These reforms are necessary to give Americans the skills our economy needs to grow and to get our welfare recipients back to work and back into the economy. State Governors are eager to develop partnerships with private industry and build successful programs. This legislation will make our job-training dollars work better and put people back to work. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort.

I enclose a summary of my legislation.

EMPLOYMENT ENHANCEMENT REFORM ACT

The States shall use the money appropriated to the State's discretion with the following requirements:

POPULATIONS

The states will continue to serve the populations that were previously served by the consolidated programs and those that will benefit from the services. Those populations are: Disadvantaged Adults, Dislocated Workers, Veterans, Displaced Homemakers, Disadvantaged Youths, Persons with Disabilities and those requiring vocational education.

STATE COUNCIL

The Federal Government recognizes the benefits of coordination between government and business in the areas of job creation and worker retraining. States are encouraged to establish one coordinating council to facilitate worker transition from job to job or from unemployment to employment.

The council should advise the Governor and state legislatures as to emerging economic and employment trends, job creation opportunities, and other employment and job training needs.

APPLICANT PROCESS

States shall centralize the intake of service applicants (those in need of job training/placement assistance) to facilitate the coordination of social services, of which job placement and employment skills are a part.

States are encouraged to utilize the concept of ''one-stop-shop'' as a means of facilitating centralization.

PROFILING

The state shall be required to profile/evaluate all participants in programs funded under this law, to determine participation eligibility. The profiling should include an evaluation of the candidate's employment readiness. Since profiling is already done for unemployment benefits, this should not be an added burden on states.

States, as part of the profiling process, shall determine, broadly, the readiness of each candidate to enter the job market. These candidates shall be defined as:

(a) Job-ready and in need of placement services; (b) job-ready but in need of minor skills enhancement; (c) non-job-ready and in need of remedial education and/or major skill enhancement. Job skills should be addressed after the candidate has demonstrated an education equivalent to a high school degree.

PROGRAM SUCCESS

Success for those participants needing job placement services shall be determined by continuous employment for a period of time of no less than six months, of at least 35 hours per week, with wages of no less than 65% of the immediate previous wage level.

Success for those participants needing minor skill enhancement shall be:

(a) Demonstration of proficiency of skill areas assessed as deficient followed by full time employment; or (b) full time employment for a period of time of no less than 6 months, of at least 35 hours per week, with wages of no less than 65% of the immediate previous wage level.

Success for those participants in need of remedial education shall be:

(a) Demonstration of proficiency in education and skills commensurate with a high school degree followed by full time employment; or (b) full time employment for a period of time of no less than 6 months, of at least 25 hours per week, with wages of no less than 65% of the immediate previous wage level.

STATE RESPONSIBILITIES/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The States shall report to the Secretary of Labor at the end of the first full fiscal year after date of enactment and annually, by fiscal year, thereafter:

(a) Total number of applicants for employment services, total number of applicants provided some form of service, and the post evaluation determination of each served applicant (i.e. was applicant job-ready, in need of minor skill enhancement, or in need of remedial education/major skill enhancement).

(b) Total number of successes for each post evaluation determined group.

(c) Length of time, from time of profiling to time of job placement, for all applicants during fiscal year.

(d) An accounting of disbursement of appropriated funds.

(e) Report findings of audits performed during reporting period.

Given sufficient notice of request, States shall provide any and all additional information requested by the Federal Government.

SECRETARY OF LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

If after consecutive reporting cycles, a state has failed to demonstrate continued aggregate progress to the success of the program, the Secretary of Labor shall abrogate funding in part or in whole to that state. States will have an opportunity to appeal this decision and such factors as natural disaster or severe economic downturn could be considered as justification for renewed funding.

The Secretary of Labor shall annually report to Congress the results of the Secretary's program oversight.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS/REQUIREMENTS

None of the funds from this program shall be used for stipends or direct payments to participants for participation in the program except for needs-based transportation costs. However, participants are not excluded from collecting funds from other programs.

The Secretaries of Labor will jointly administer 5% of the funds of this Act for Indian tribes and migrant worker populations. The funds should be distributed according to the specific populations.

States are encouraged to disregard gender in aiding the applicant, and allow applicants to participate in education and job search for non-traditional occupations.

DEFICIT REDUCTION

This proposal generates approximately $7 billion in deficit reduction over five years.

TAX CUT

The ''temporary'' 0.2 percent FUTA surtax is repealed, demonstrating to businesses that some members of Congress are conscious of the mandates the Federal Government imposes and are willing to reduce the cost of labor to business to encourage job growth.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT AWARENESS

During the profiling and evaluation process of each participant, the participant will be informed if they are eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit and will be encouraged to receive the Earned Income Tax Credit on a monthly, rather than yearly, basis. This is to help increase the monthly income of eligible participants.