

presents itself as a large, visible target, and is susceptible to destruction.

In addition, a boost phase defense, will prevent a missile from releasing its warheads, decoys, or submunitions. Yet, an "ABM Treaty Compliant" defense will never be able to offer us a boost phase defense capability, in contrast to programs such as Navy Upper Tier (Navy Theater Wide), Space Based Interceptors, or Space Based Lasers.

Furthermore, an "ABM Treaty Compliant" defense, limited to a single site, will be unable to protect the entire United States. It will put at risk Alaska, Hawaii, and many of our Pacific Island Territories such as Guam.

Moreover, an "ABM Treaty Compliant" defense, by relying solely on ground-based interceptors, leaves itself open to its defeat through the use of decoys, multiple warheads or submunitions.

Our best defenses will be found in putting themselves as close to the point of attack—as close or at the boost phase—rather than waiting for the last moment. Intuitively, this gives the defense the most room for maneuver, and restricts the offense.

Our best defenses against long range ballistic missiles will thus be found in programs such as Navy Upper Tier, Space Based Interceptors, and Space Based Lasers, not in an "ABM Treaty Compliant" defense.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NED
MALONE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend Ned Malone who has dedicated his life to improving our community and who has had a distinguished career in public service as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and as Baltimore County Sheriff.

Those who know Ned well, know one thing about him: that he is a fireman at heart. That is why I am so pleased that on Feb. 13 he will be honored for his 45 years of dedicated service to the Arbutus Volunteer Fire Department. During that time, Ned has served as the Fire Department's president, captain, and a member of the Board of Directors.

Ned also has had a distinguished career in Annapolis. From 1967–1978, he was a member of the House of Delegates, serving as Chairman of the Baltimore County delegation and as Vice Chairman of the powerful Economic Matters Committee.

In 1984, Ned was appointed Sheriff of Baltimore County by Gov. Harry Hughes. Serving as Sheriff from 1984–1990, Ned worked hard to ensure the safety and well-being of all Baltimore County residents. Ned is currently with the state's Mass Transit Administration.

Ned was born in Elkridge, MD, in 1927 and has spent much of his life in Arbutus, MD. He was Manager of Personnel Services for the Western Maryland Railway Co., and served with distinction in the U.S. Army from 1950–1952. Ned has been married to the lovely Margaret June Malone for 43 years and together they raised four wonderful children.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ned Malone on his 45 years as a dedi-

cated member of the Arbutus Volunteer Fire Department, and on his distinguished career in public service. Ned's passion for helping others and his dedication to improving our community is hard to match. I am honored to call him a friend.

THE MEDICARE SOCIAL WORK
EQUITY ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I join with Representative LEACH (R-Iowa) and 22 of our colleagues to introduce the Medicare Social Work Equity Act of 1999 to ensure that clinical social workers can continue to receive reimbursement under Part B of Medicare.

Due to changes in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, clinical social workers can no longer bill Medicare under Part B for counseling and other professional mental health services. Under current law, clinical social workers must now seek reimbursement under the consolidated payment system. Unfortunately, the prospective payment system was not designed to cover ancillary services such as psychotherapy.

If Congress does not amend the laws to allow separate billing for psychotherapy service, clinical social workers will not be able to provide much-needed mental health services to long-term care facility residents. Doing so will needlessly harm seniors because clinical social workers have the professional training and expertise to work with seniors as do psychologists and psychiatrists.

If we fail to fix this problem, Medicare will pay more. The services of psychologists and psychiatrists cost more than the services of a clinical social worker. Currently, clinical social workers receive from Medicare only 75% of what would be paid to a psychologist or psychiatrist. In addition, many skilled nursing facilities operate in communities where psychologists and psychiatrists are not available to treat seniors in skilled nursing facilities.

Our legislation excludes clinical social workers from the prospective payment system. This small fix corrects what we believe to be a serious error created by the Balanced Budget Act. It is time to act quickly and decisively to preserve access to needed counseling services for residents in thousands of our nation's long-term care facilities.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Social Work Equity Act of 1999".

SEC. 2 EXCLUDING CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER SERVICES FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE MEDICARE SKILLED NURSING FACILITY PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM AND CONSOLIDATED PAYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1888(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395yy(e)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting "clinical social worker services," after "qualified psychologist services."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1861(hh)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(hh)(2)) is amended by striking "and other than serv-

ices furnished to an inpatient of a skilled nursing facility which the facility is required to provide as a requirement for participation".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply as if included in the enactment of section 4432(a) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

THE RETIREMENT OF MARGE
HOSKIN AS CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
QUINEBAUG-SHETUCKET HERITAGE
CORRIDOR, INC.

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marge Hoskin of Plainfield, Connecticut upon her retirement as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage Corridor, Inc. Marge is an extraordinary American who has worked for more than two decades to preserve and promote the historic, natural and cultural resources of eastern Connecticut.

I first began working with Marge in the late 1980s. She was one of the leaders of a grassroots group in eastern Connecticut exploring how communities could preserve and promote the history of the region. Marge and the other members of this group had vision of the future. A vision built on the region's rich heritage as a world-wide center for textile production and an incredible network of rivers anchored by the Quinebaug in the east and the Shetucket in the west. By the time Marge and her colleagues began developing this vision, the mills which line the rivers from Thompson through Willimantic to Norwich, some of them the largest and most productive in the world in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries, were silent, ghostly shells deteriorating with each passing day. Many feared these magnificent structures—monuments to the industrial prowess of the United States and the ingenuity and hard work of generations of people from eastern Connecticut—would be lost forever, relegated to the history books and old snapshots.

Marge, and others in this small, but committed group, believed that the mills could be preserved, could be redeveloped and could be transformed into engines of economic growth once again. They envisioned linking communities and citizens across the region using a natural resource which had always brought them together—the rivers. They developed this vision with the knowledge that economic development, historic preservation and environmental protection can go hand-in-hand.

Between 1989 and 1994, Marge Hoskin devoted countless hours to making this vision, embodied in the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers National Heritage Corridor, a reality. She traveled from one corner of eastern Connecticut to the other explaining the concept and the goals it was designed to achieve. She came to Washington to testify in support of legislation I introduced to establish the Corridor. Marge also originated an event which has become synonymous with the Quinebaug and Shetucket Heritage Corridor—the Walking Weekend. Walking Weekend, held every year since 1990 during Columbus Day weekend,