

because of his commitment to the Lord's work. And I know that our community is a better place to live in because of Bishop Floyd's spiritual mission. I am pleased to ask my colleagues in the 106th Congress to join in congratulating his 30 years of pastoral service.

CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO MEMORIAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an historic occasion. Memorial United Church of Christ in East Toledo celebrates its 100th anniversary this month.

In early 1899, Mr. J. Herman Overbeck was inspired to form a mission church of the First Reformed Church. On May 7, 1899, shortly after Mr. Overbeck's death, Reform Church leaders including Reverend Henry Gersmann, Eberhard Gerkens, John Olrich, Frederick Dahn, August Overbeck, Karl Benner, and Wilhelm Dahmeyer came together as a committee to bring Mr. Overbeck's dream to fruition. The fully paid building was formally dedicated on November 12, 1899, the church's official anniversary date. Services were conducted and a church school was organized. On Palm Sunday, April 18, 1900, the German Evangelical Reformed Memorial Church was formally organized with 37 original members. The membership flourished with the neighborhood, and in 1920 the congregation decided to build a new church. The new building was dedicated on February 26, 1922. In 1943, Memorial Church became independent, no longer a mission church. The church grew large in both membership and property. Both the neighborhood and the church began to change in the 1970's, and Memorial grew with these changes as well. Women were allowed a more active role in the church beginning in the 1970's and 1980's, serving as deacons and church elders. The 1990's have brought Reverend Jena Garrison as Pastor, and a renewed spirit among members. Generations of families now attend the church together, as it has moved from a neighborhood church to a family church.

Throughout its century of worship, the congregants of Memorial United Church of Christ have lived the Ecclesiastes verse "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under Heaven . . ." As the seasons changed into decades and then a century, the congregation has grown, flourished, and redirected itself. It was born at the twilight of the last century, yet is poised on the dawn of the new century to continue to meet the spiritual needs of the faithful. Its future is challenged by its promise as the congregation of Memorial United Church of Christ recalls their journey: the road, the people, the vision and the faith which brought them to this milestone.

THE LEGAL EMPLOYMENT AUTHENTICATION PROGRAM (LEAP) ACT OF 1999

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today this Member rises with his distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. BARRETT, in introducing the Legal Employment and Authentication program (LEAP) Act of 1999 which will provide employers nationwide with the tools they need to hire a legal workforce.

While some businesses clearly have flouted the laws prohibiting the employment of illegal aliens, many other businesses have indeed tried to comply with the laws. Unfortunately, the current employment verification programs provided by the INS for compliance with those laws have fallen short. The programs fail to detect sophisticated forms of identity and document fraud used by illegal aliens. Also, the current programs are limited to businesses based in seven states.

The proposed LEAP Act we are introducing would create a strictly voluntary employment verification program to address those faults. It will grant all participating employers access to information regarding a newly hired employees' eligibility to work in this country, and it will be available to all states.

This Member is pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation, urges Members to cosponsor it, and strongly supports the passage of LEAP early in the next session of the 106th Congress.

HONORING THE HEROISM OF FRANK MOYA OF DENVER

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic acts of Frank Moya. Earlier in November, Mr. Moya, a well-known attorney in my hometown of Denver, Colorado, thwarted an attack and saved someone's life. Mr. Moya was leaving the Arapahoe County Justice Center when he heard that a woman was being attacked in the parking lot. Without hesitation, Mr. Moya rushed to the scene where he saw the victim being viciously stabbed by her estranged husband. He saved her life by jumping in and personally subduing the attacker.

In today's often apathetic world, Mr. Moya has demonstrated courage and selflessness by coming to the aid of someone in need of help. He acted swiftly and without regard to his own safety in order to save the life of another. The world could use a hundred more like him and I am proud to count him as a fellow Denverite and friend. Colorado's first congressional district is fortunate to have Mr. Moya as one of its citizens. On behalf of myself as well as other residents of Denver and Colorado, I would like to thank Mr. Moya for his heroic actions.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW INSURANCE COVERAGE EQUITY ACT (NICE ACT)

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, access to prescription drugs can mean the difference between life and death, or between health and chronic disease, particularly for senior citizens. While Medicare covers prescriptions administered in hospitals, two-thirds of older Americans have no insurance or inadequate coverage for outpatient medication. As a result, millions of seniors must pay high retail prices for drugs or inappropriately limit their drug use.

Many seniors who are not able to afford their prescription dosage only buy part of their necessary medication, and take a small portion of the required dosage. Others forgo basic life necessities such as food and heating fuel to pay for their medicine.

As a strong supporter of modernizing and strengthening Medicare, I am introducing the New Insurance Coverage Equity Act (the NICE Act) to make sure that all seniors have access to affordable drug coverage.

Time and time again, I have heard from seniors in my district about their difficulty in obtaining the critical prescription drugs they need. One woman told me that she can only afford to pay for a week's worth of medicine each month instead of filling her entire prescription. That means that instead of taking her medication all month long, she spreads seven pills out over four weeks. Unfortunately, she is not alone.

I recently spoke to a married couple in my district. Both husband and wife have expensive prescription medications they must take, but they simply can't afford to pay for both. Because his wife is more ill than he is, the husband stopped taking his medicine in order to pay for his wife's.

I have heard similar stories from so many other seniors. That is why I have developed the NICE Act, which creates a comprehensive prescription drug program that will make essential medication more affordable for all seniors. My legislation not only provides access to affordable medicine but it also gives older Americans choices.

The NICE Act creates a prescription medicine program modeled after the coverage available to Members of Congress. It would help seniors pay for all of their prescription needs at their local drug store. At the same time it would also cover seniors with pre-existing conditions—which other plans often exclude.

Under the NICE Act, every older American who chooses to enroll would receive financial assistance for their prescription drug coverage. At a minimum, individuals would receive assistance equal to 25% of the cost. For seniors living at or below 150% of the poverty rate—\$12,075 for an individual and \$16,275 for a couple—the NICE Act would cover the entire premium for their prescription drugs. Older Americans living between 150% and 175% of the poverty rate—\$14,088 for an individual and \$18,988 for a couple—would only have to pay as much as they could afford on a sliding scale.