

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING ORGANIZATION COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT, COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)

**HON. TOM DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor an organization in Northern Virginia that has made serving neglected and abused children its priority. Court Appointed Special Advocates has been serving the community for over a decade, and its dedication throughout our region is being rewarded at the Springfield Inter-Service Award Ceremony on March 14, 2001.

Court Appointed Special Advocates, or CASA, is a national organization dedicated to ensuring that the best interests of abused and neglected children are represented in court. It was started in Washington State in 1976 by King County Superior Court Presiding Judge David W. Soukop. The court found that before the formation of CASA, attorneys did not spend the necessary time and did not have the adequate training to provide the thorough investigation needed in these cases. Judge Soukop decided to recruit volunteers to do the required research and stay with the children as their court cases unfolded.

There are programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. There are 25 CASA offices in Virginia, the largest of which is in Fairfax. The office in Fairfax was opened in 1989 and to date has helped over 3,000 children. With 150 volunteers, it is currently serving 400 children. Working with attorneys, school and medical officials, and social workers, CASA volunteers act on behalf of the children involved in cases so they do not become just another docket number.

CASA volunteers must complete hours of training and are then sworn in by a judge. Before taking on a case, volunteers work hard to attain knowledge of the case by sitting in on a day of proceedings on that particular case. The dedication of these volunteers to the children they are asked to represent helps these children through very traumatic times. The first priority of CASA is to help children. They do not investigate the abuse; they only look into information about the child and the family. Their mandate is "what is in the best interest of the child."

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish the very best to CASA as it is honored at the Springfield Inter-Service Awards Banquet in Springfield, Virginia. The volunteers certainly have earned this recognition, and I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in applauding their remarkable achievement.

INTRODUCTION OF FLAG PROTECTION AMENDMENT

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation which would amend the Constitution to prevent desecration of the American flag. This measure is identical to H.J. Res. 33, which I sponsored in the last session of Congress, and language previously adopted by the House. It is necessary to restore protections for the symbol of our nation and all its honored traditions, which were sadly wiped away in the 1989 Supreme Court ruling on Texas v. Johnson.

In that fateful 5-4 ruling, the court cast aside longstanding national laws and 48 state laws recognizing the flag's special status and honoring its place in American society—ruling that its desecration is protected under the first amendment. For those who see our flag as a revered symbol of freedom and the great sacrifices that were made to sustain it at home and abroad, that decision was a horrible affront—and the call to action was immediate.

Inspired to preserve our national trademark and unalloyed symbol of unity, Congress quickly moved to pass a law restoring flag protections. But in its 5-4 ruling on United States v. Eichman in 1990, the Supreme Court once again found that flag protections were inconsistent with free expression rights accorded under the first amendment. That ruling made it clear that restoration of flag protections would require a constitutional amendment.

Since that ruling, the House four times has acted on a Flag Protection Constitutional Amendment, passing it three times with well over the two-thirds majority required. The Senate has also acted, failing to achieve the two-thirds votes necessary to move the amendment forward to the states for ratification by a mere handful of votes. With the Senate coming just three votes shy of that goal last year, and a new administration which has expressed its support for the Flag Protection Amendment, we are now within reach of victory.

As a combat veteran who served 20 years in the Navy, there are almost no words adequate to convey the significance of the U.S. flag to me. But I can tell you that each color on that flag, each star and each stripe evokes emotion in me, and together they stand as a symbol of everything I believed in about this country when I fought to defend it. When I heard that some in my country were opposing my military's involvement in Vietnam, that flag reminded me of our tolerance for differences and our endurance through unity. It was a steady symbol of the liberties we enjoy—a way of life that should be protected for future generations and defended for others who aspire to it. And for POWs who endured unthinkable torture and deprivation, it was a source of hope and strength that helped them persevere another day.

There have been several major incidents of flag burning since the Court ruling in 1990. These incidents tear at me, and represent a direct attack on all I hold dear about this country. The Constitution was not designed to protect actions which jeopardize others' rights, and the government has long acted to restrict speech and conduct that could cause harm to others. Those who want to express their anger against this country have options that don't involve destroying the sacred symbol that belongs to all citizens.

At a time when we are faced with increasing youth violence and cultural breakdown, restoring our most recognized sign of unity would be a positive step in the right direction—providing a steady reminder that living free comes with responsibility to respect others.

Mr. Speaker, the state of Israel has laws protecting not only its flag, but the flags of its allies as well. It is inexplicable to me that the United States is being told by its courts to tolerate such acts of hatred and violence against its flag when our allies go to such great lengths to protect it. Over 75 percent of Americans consistently agree: the time to restore protections for our flag is long overdue. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this constitutional amendment, and to move it back to the American people for speedy ratification.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CASS BALLENGER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, I regret that I missed rollcall votes 43, 44, and 45 on the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001 (H.R. 3). Had I been present, I would have voted "Yea" to Table the Motion to Reconsider; "No" on the Motion to Recommit with Instructions; and "Yea" on Final Passage of H.R. 3. As Co-Chairman of the Inter-parliamentary Forum of the Americas, which met in Ottawa, Canada, last week, I had to leave the House chamber following my vote against the Rangel Substitute Amendment to H.R. 3 in order to make my flight to Canada. My attendance at this forum is in furtherance of my official duties as Chairman of the International Relations Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. The Forum included representatives from 27 nations, and I was the sole representative of the U.S. Congress in attendance.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR A NATIONAL REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY (RSD) MONTH

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of and support for people

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

like Betsy Herman who suffer from an excruciatingly painful disease called Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSD). RSD is a post-traumatic condition triggered by an injury, surgery, or infection. In simple terms, it is a malfunction of the nervous system in the body's attempt to heal. It may strike at any time, resulting in intense inflammation, swelling, stiffness and/or discoloration of the nerves, muscles, bones, skin and circulatory system.

Because RSD is a complex and little-known disease, Betsy, like scores of RSD sufferers, went for years without being diagnosed with this debilitating disorder. Instead of receiving prompt treatment for RSD after a sprained ankle and pulled muscle when she was 12 (which could have led to full recovery), Betsy was accused of faking and exaggerating her condition and was sent for psychological counseling.

Unfortunately, six years and several surgeries later, Betsy now walks with the help of an implanted device and must drive over 100 miles once a week for treatment. While other teenagers play sports and attend proms, Betsy must wait until classes are in session until she walks the halls of her high school to assure that she isn't bumped, since even the slightest touch can sometimes cause severe pain.

Despite the tremendous physical agony and emotional pain Betsy has suffered at the hands of RSD, she has worked diligently to educate the public about the condition. She recognizes that public education will help lead to correct diagnosis and increased investments in research and treatment for RSD. She also created an on-line support group for teens with RSD, providing a crucial lifeline to other young people afflicted with this incurable disease. In recognition of her efforts, the RSD Hope Group recently presented Betsy with its Humanitarian of the Year Award.

It is for Betsy Herman and other RSD sufferers that I introduce this Concurrent Resolution today expressing the sense of Congress that May should be named "National Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Awareness Month." I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort to increase awareness, augment funding, and better diagnose and treat this horrible disease.

HONORING BOB WESTMORELAND  
AWARD RECIPIENT, JEANNE  
BURNS

### HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a friend of Northern Virginia, Ms. Jeanne Burns, for her many years of service to the community. Her dedication throughout our region is being rewarded at the Springfield Inter-Service Award Ceremony on March 14, 2001.

Ms. Burns' outstanding contributions to Northern Virginia have paved the way for many tremendous achievements. She served on the PTA Board at Crestwood Elementary School, where she assisted in raising thousands of dollars last year alone. The money went to support after-school programs for at-risk children, fund school field trips, provide summer school tuition for children in need,

and to promote art programs through a grant with the Virginia Fine Arts Commission.

Her time is split between her work at the elementary school PTA and the PTA Board at both Key Middle School and Lee High School. Ms. Burns is also active in the schools' booster clubs. Part of her time is spent raising money for all-night graduation parties.

Ms. Burns contributed to the planning of millennium activities in Fairfax County with the group "Celebrate Fairfax." One of her other community endeavors was the Fairfax Fall Festival, which is held every year in the downtown area of the City of Fairfax. She was active in securing health care exhibits for the festival, as well as for a community health fair held at Crestwood Elementary School.

She is currently doing volunteer work at Crestwood Elementary every Monday and Wednesday night, where she works with non-English-speaking adults in literacy classes. Ms. Burns volunteers earlier on those days to teach English to young, immigrant mothers. She provides the classes with supplements that she prepares herself.

Ms. Burns continues to actively support Crestwood Elementary School with fundraising efforts and fulfills her commitment to educate non-English-speaking residents. She reminds us that there are people who are willing to give so much and ask for so little in return.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish the very best to Ms. Burns as she is honored at the Springfield Inter-Service Awards Banquet in Springfield, Virginia. She certainly has earned this recognition, and I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in applauding her remarkable achievements.

### CONGRATULATING THE MONMOUTH "HAWKS"

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to Monmouth University in West Long Branch, NJ, which captured the Northeast Conference basketball championship Monday night. This gives Monmouth University a berth in the NCAA basketball tournament, the second time it has qualified for the national championships.

Monmouth defeated St. Francis of New York 67-64 under the leadership of four-year head coach Dave Calloway. I congratulate Coach Calloway and his team for reaching this impressive milestone.

Monday night's achievement offers me the opportunity to highlight Monmouth University—an outstanding educational institution located near the seashore in Monmouth County, NJ. I have always been very proud of "Monmouth" which has educated thousands of my constituents over the years with the highest academic standards. In recent years, it has grown from a small college to a university. It now has a total student population of 5,635 and an outstanding faculty of 220. It features the only B.S. and M.S. program in Software Engineering in New Jersey, not to mention many other innovative academic offerings.

Originally its only large campus building was Wilson Hall—the summer home of Woodrow Wilson when he was President. In 1961, Mon-

mouth College was bequeathed the summer home of the wealthy Guggenheim family for use as library. Both structures are on the National Register of Historic Places. Since then, many impressive campus buildings have been constructed including one named after my predecessor, Representative James J. Howard.

The success of the Monmouth "Hawks" basketball team has in many ways paralleled the growth of Monmouth University as an educational institution. I congratulate them on their success and wish them the best of luck on their near and long-term endeavors.

### WAIVING THE MEDICARE PART B PENALTY FOR MILITARY RETIREES WHO ENROLL IN TRICARE FOR LIFE

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill to amend the portion of last year's Defense Authorization Act that extends health care benefits to military retirees.

Congress made great strides toward fulfilling its promise of health care for life for all members of the military when it extended TRICARE benefits to retired members of the military and their families. However, the legislation required that beneficiaries have Medicare Part B.

I have been contacted by several constituents who would like to take advantage of the new health benefits, but never enrolled in Medicare Part B. Current law states that if a person is not enrolled in Medicare Part B, their monthly premium is increased 10% for each year past the age of 65 that they have not been enrolled. For example, an 80-year-old individual enrolling in Medicare Part B for the first time would have a 150% penalty. Their monthly premium would be \$125. The base premium for Medicare Part B is \$50.

My bill waives the 10 percent penalty for enrolling in Medicare Part B. It also waives the Medicare Part B requirement for military retirees who are already enrolled in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Military retirees should not be penalized for not having Medicare Part B. In addition, retirees should not be forced to enroll in Medicare Part B if they are already enrolled in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

### HONORS ROSE SORRENTINO ON HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor one of New Haven, Connecticut's most treasured residents and my dear friend, Rose Sorrentino, as she celebrates her 80th birthday. Throughout her life, Rose has been an inspiration to all of those who have known her.

I have often spoke of the importance of volunteer work and the tremendous impact volunteers have on our communities. When I speak of the time and dedication that they give, I often think of all the good work Rose has done. A founder and past editor of the *Bella Vista Reporter*, Rose continues to write for the residential publication, ensuring that residents are informed about those issues most important to seniors. Rose has been the President of Bella Vista's 321 Club for over twenty years and she continues to volunteer as a courtesy caller—making several calls each morning to check on her friends and neighbors.

For the past thirty years, Rose has dedicated her energy and enthusiasm to giving a strong voice to the residents of Bella Vista and the elderly. In addition to her work at Bella Vista, Rose has also given her time to numerous local and State committees and service organizations. She continues to be an active member of the Committee on Aging for the State of Connecticut, the Committee Supporters of Hospice, and the Committee of the Elderly for the City of New Haven. Over the course of three decades, Rose has established herself as one of the most vocal advocates for Connecticut's elderly.

Rose is known throughout the City of New Haven for her work as Democratic Ward chair for New Haven's 13th Ward. Her vibrancy and fervor is contagious—exhibiting the energy and tenacity one would see in someone more than half her age. Rose's commitment to public service is undeniable and she has certainly left an indelible mark on the local political arena.

A mother of four, grandmother of three, and great-grandmother of three, I am continually in awe of the seemingly endless commitment and dedication Rose shows each day. I am proud to stand today and join her children, Penny, Peggy, Ernestine, and Susan, family, friends and community members in extending my sincere thanks and appreciation to Rose Sorrentino for her many contributions to our community. My warmest wishes for many more years of health and happiness. Happy birthday!

BOROUGH OF BUTLER  
CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**  
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer congratulations to the Borough of Butler, of Morris County, New Jersey, which celebrates its centennial anniversary today.

Although known as Butler today, this community was originally called West Bloomingdale.

Nestled in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains, West Bloomingdale was still a village until, in 1879, land speculators realized the economic opportunities that could come to this area along the banks of the Kakeout Brook and Pequannock River.

The growth of the community is directly linked to the development of the rubber industry in the area. In fact, the community honored the president of the American Rubber Company, Richard Butler, by naming its post office after him in 1881.

Through the efforts of Mr. Butler, the land was surveyed and the village streets were laid out. Mr. Butler also donated land for the early school and the churches within the community.

As an industrial community, Butler experienced extensive growth, both economically and socially. Factories were built, the population grew, freight and passenger train service thrived.

By an act of the New Jersey Legislature, Butler became incorporated on March 13, 1901.

Prominent in the continued development of the borough was the American Hard Rubber Company and the Pequannoc Rubber Company, which employed over 1,000 people. The relatively stable employment picture of these two plants contributed to the economic welfare of the community.

The Borough of Butler owned municipal services not possessed by many other towns of a like size in the country. The Butler Water Company and The Butler Electric Company have serviced Butler and surrounding communities since the early 1900's. In 1902 the Butler Volunteer Fire Department was formed. Law enforcement was handled under the Marshall system from 1901 until March 13, 1939 when the Butler Police Department was started. The borough has graciously funded the Butler Museum since 1976 so that its history can be retained.

A fire at the Pequannoc River Company in 1957 and the closure of the Amerace Corporation (American Hard Rubber Company) in 1974 brought an end to the heyday of the factories in Butler and the beginnings of the lovely town one sees today.

Butler's Centennial Celebration has its 7,200 residents reminiscing about its rich history and it has them looking forward to retaining Butler's "small town" quality, which serves as an attraction for small business' and industries.

The mayor and town council are beginning the next 100 years by revitalizing the borough with an attractive downtown area, by its continuing support of its schools, and by ongoing beautification programs for the borough park.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Borough of Butler on its 100th anniversary.

IN MEMORY OF SHERIFF GENE  
DARNELL

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of Representatives of the passing of my good friend Gene Darnell, a resident of Lexington, Missouri. He was 68.

Gene, a son of the late Ennis Mark and Hannah K. Elkins Darnell, was born in Dover, Missouri, on June 12, 1932. He married Leona "Onie" Clouse on March 6, 1954. Gene then served honorably and successfully in the United States Army. He was very proud of his service as a soldier.

Gene was a deputy sheriff for Lafayette County from 1959 to 1964. In 1964, he was elected Sheriff of Lafayette County, and he was reelected six additional times. Gene was

truly a unique and highly respected politician, a brilliant investigator, a masterful interrogator and a believable witness. He was founding member of the Missouri Rural Major Case Squad, and was Missouri Sheriff Pension Board Director. He was also a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy.

Mr. Speaker, Gene Darnell will be greatly missed by all who knew him. I know the Members of the House will join in extending heartfelt condolences to his family his wife Onie and his siblings, Fred Darnell, Kathryn Hayes and Mary Ann Mais.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEWORK  
TAX INCENTIVE ACT

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide a \$500 tax credit for telework. The purpose of my legislation is to provide an incentive to encourage more employers to consider telework for their employees. Telework should be a regular part of the 21st century workplace. The best part of telework is that it improves the quality of life for all.

Nearly 20 million Americans telework today, and according to experts, 40 percent of American jobs are compatible with telework. Telework reduces traffic congestion and air pollution. It reduces gas consumption and our dependency on foreign oil. Telework is good for families—working parents have flexibility to meet everyday demands. Telework provides people with disabilities greater job opportunities. Telework helps fill our nation's labor market shortage. It is also a good way for retirees to pick up part-time work.

Companies save significantly when they have a strong telecommuting program. At one national telecommunications company, nearly 25 percent of its employees work from home at least one day per week. The company found positive results in the way of fewer days of sick leave, better worker retention, higher productivity, and increased morale.

According to a George Mason University (Fairfax, VA) study, for every 1 percent of the Washington metropolitan region workforce that telecommutes, there is a 3 percent reduction in traffic delays. George Mason University completed another study which suggests that on Friday mornings there is a 2- to 4-percent drop in traffic volume in the Washington metro region, a so-called "Friday effect."

This is promising news because it means that with just a 1- to 2-percent increase in the number of commuters who leave their cars parked and instead telework just one or two days per week, we could get to the so-called "Friday effect" all week long.

Two years ago, I participated in Virginia Governor James Gilmore's telework task force. I want to take the opportunity to congratulate Governor Gilmore for his strong leadership and involvement in telework. The governor's task force made a number of recommendations to increase and promote telework. One recommendation was to establish a tax credit toward the purchase and installation of electronic and computer equipment that allow an employee to telework. For

example, the cost of a computer, fax machine, modem, phone, printer, software, copier, and other expenses necessary to enable telework could count toward a tax credit, provided the person worked at home a minimum number of days per year.

My legislation today would provide a \$500 tax credit "for expenses paid or incurred under a teleworking arrangement for furnishings and electronic information equipment which are used to enable an individual to telework." For example, the cost of a computer, fax machine, modem, software, etc., as well as home office furnishings would apply toward the credit. An employee must telework a minimum of 75 days per year to qualify for the tax credit. Both the employer and employee are eligible for the tax credit, but the tax credit goes to whomever absorbs the expense for setting up the at-home worksite.

I have stated before that work is something you do, not someplace you go. Hopefully we can make telework a commonplace as the morning traffic report. There is nothing magical about strapping ourselves into a car and driving sometimes up to an hour and a half, arriving at a workplace and sitting before a computer. We can access the same information from a computer in our living rooms. Wouldn't it be great if we could replace the evening rush hour commute with time spent with the family, or coaching little league or other important quality of life matters?

Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues will consider signing on as a cosponsor of this proposal to promote telework and provide choices for employees in the workplace.

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 "Telework Tax Incentive Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Federal, State, and local governments spend billions of dollars annually on the Nation's transportation needs.

(2) Congestion on the Nation's roads costs over \$74,000,000,000 annually in lost work time, fuel consumption, and costs of infrastructure and equipment repair.

(3) On average on-road-vehicles contribute 30 percent of nitrogen oxides emissions.

(4) It is estimated that staying at home to work requires 3 times less energy consumption than commuting to work.

(5) It was recently reported that if an identified 10 to 20 percent of commuters switched to teleworking, 1,800,000 tons of regulated pollutants would be eliminated, 3,500,000,000 gallons of gas would be saved, 3,100,000,000 hours of personal time would be freed up, and maintenance and infrastructure costs would decrease by \$500,000,000 annually because of reduced congestion and reduced vehicle miles traveled.

(6) The average American daily commute is 62 minutes for a 44-mile round-trip (a total of 6 days per year and 5,808 miles per year).

(7) The increase in work from 1969 to 1996, the increase in hours mothers spend in paid work, combined with a shift toward single-parent families resulted in families on average experiencing a decrease of 22 hours a week (14 percent) in parental time available outside of paid work they could spend with their children.

(8) Companies with teleworking programs have found that teleworking can boost employee productivity 5 percent to 20 percent.

(9) Today 60 percent of the workforce is involved in information work (an increase of 43 percent since 1990) allowing and encouraging decentralization of paid work to occur.

(10) In recent years, studies performed in the United States have shown a marked expansion of teleworking, with an estimate of 19,000,000 Americans teleworking by the year 2002, 5 times the amount in 1990.

#### SEC. 3. CREDIT FOR TELEWORKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to foreign tax credit, etc.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### "SEC. 30B. TELEWORKING CREDIT.

"(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—In the case of an eligible taxpayer, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the qualified teleworking expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer during such year.

"(b) MAXIMUM CREDIT.—

"(1) PER TELEWORKER LIMITATION.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for a taxable year with respect to qualified teleworking expenses paid or incurred by or on behalf of an individual teleworker shall not exceed \$500.

"(2) REDUCTION FOR TELEWORKING LESS THAN FULL YEAR.—In the case of an individual who is in a teleworking arrangement for less than a full taxable year, the amount referred to paragraph (1) shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to \$500 as the number of months in which such individual is not in a teleworking arrangement bears to 12. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an individual shall be treated as being in a teleworking arrangement for a month if the individual is subject to such arrangement for any day of such month.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) ELIGIBLE TAXPAYER.—The term 'eligible taxpayer' means—

"(A) in the case of an individual, an individual who performs services for an employer under a teleworking arrangement, and

"(B) in the case of an employer, an employer for whom employees perform services under a teleworking arrangement.

"(2) TELEWORKING ARRANGEMENT.—The term 'teleworking arrangement' means an arrangement under which an employee teleworks for an employer not less than 75 days per year.

"(3) QUALIFIED TELEWORKING EXPENSES.—The term 'qualified teleworking expenses' means expenses paid or incurred under a teleworking arrangement for furnishings and electronic information equipment which are used to enable an individual to telework.

"(4) TELEWORK.—The term 'telework' means to perform work functions, using electronic information and communication technologies, thereby reducing or eliminating the physical commute to and from the traditional worksite.

"(d) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—

"(1) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—The credit allowable under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of—

"(A) the regular tax for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under subpart A and the preceding sections of this subpart, over

"(B) the tentative minimum tax for the taxable year.

"(2) CARRYFORWARD OF UNUSED CREDIT.—If the amount of the credit allowable under subsection (a) for any taxable year exceeds the limitation under paragraph (1) for the taxable year, the excess shall be carried to

the succeeding taxable year and added to the amount allowable as a credit under subsection (a) for such succeeding taxable year.

"(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

"(1) BASIS REDUCTION.—The basis of any property for which a credit is allowable under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount of such credit (determined without regard to subsection (d)).

"(2) RECAPTURE.—The Secretary shall, by regulations, provide for recapturing the benefit of any credit allowable under subsection (a) with respect to any property which ceases to be property eligible for such credit.

"(3) PROPERTY USED OUTSIDE UNITED STATES, ETC., NOT QUALIFIED.—No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) with respect to any property referred to in section 50(b) or with respect to the portion of the cost of any property taken into account under section 179.

"(4) ELECTION NOT TO TAKE CREDIT.—No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any expense if the taxpayer elects to have this section not apply with respect to such expense.

"(5) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—No deduction or credit (other than under this section) shall be allowed under this chapter with respect to any expense which is taken into account in determining the credit under this section."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 1016 of such Code is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (26), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (27) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end the following new paragraph: "(28) to the extent provided in section 30B(e), in the case of amounts with respect to which a credit has been allowed under section 30B."

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 30B. Teleworking credit."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after the date of the enactment of this Act, in taxable years ending after such date.

A TRIBUTE TO ROGER CARAS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, all of us who are active in the movement to protect Animals recently lost a compassionate and articulate colleague. It is with a heavy heart that I rise today and pay tribute to a true friend of the animal welfare movement and a dear friend of mine, Roger Caras.

Mr. Speaker, Roger began his career in the film industry, but after 15 years as a motion picture executive, he left to follow his true calling, the study of animals in their natural habitats. This led him to a take position as the "house naturalist" on NBC Today Show and later as a special correspondent covering animals and the environment for ABC. From these important and highly visible positions, Roger was able to share his passion for animals with millions of Americans.

Later in life, Roger became the President of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). This is the oldest humane organization in the United States, and

Roger served as its fourteenth President from 1991 to 1999. During his tenure, he was credited with transforming the ASPCA through the expansion of its national animal protection programs. Roger also played an integral role in strengthening the Society's public education programs and focusing on population control for animals rather than euthanizing unwanted animals. To this end, Roger decided to end the 100 year old relationship between the ASPCA and New York City in which the ASPCA collected and killed abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals for the city each year. Under his leadership, the Society also acquired and later expanded the first poison control center for Animals in the United States.

Roger was also a prolific writer, leaving a rich legacy of thoughtful writing on animal welfare issues, including seventy books. His written works cover a full range of topics, from pet care to children's books. His fictionalized biographies of individual animals in their natural habitats were loved by children around the world. And to millions of dog lovers, Roger will always be remembered as the distinctive voice announcing the Westminster Dog Show at Madison Square Garden each February.

Mr. Speaker, Roger Caras was an extraordinary man who devoted his life to ensuring that animals are treated with the respect and care they deserve. I am sure I speak for all friends of animals when I say that Roger will be truly missed. I invite my colleagues to join me in mourning the passing of this outstanding leader.

**LUCE RETIRES AFTER 30 YEARS  
IN EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
FIELD**

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles Luce, the executive director of the Luzerne County Human Resources Development Department. Charlie is retiring after 30 years in the employment and training field and will be honored with a testimonial dinner on March 14.

Charlie is the lead staff member for the Workforce Investment Board for Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, which receives federal and state funding to provide employment and training opportunities in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties. The board also oversees the one-stop CareerLink centers in both counties. Under his leadership, the Luzerne/Schuylkill Workforce Investment Area is considered one of the best in the state.

He graduated from King's College with a bachelor of arts in psychology and sociology and the University of Scranton with a master's of science in human resources administration.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to serving the people of Northeastern Pennsylvania for the past 30 years by helping them train for the workplace, Charlie has long served his country. He is a Vietnam combat veteran as well as a veteran of the Persian Gulf War, and he is a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He currently commands the 367th Military Police Group located in Ashley, Pennsylvania, where he is responsible for 10 subordinate M.P. units stationed throughout Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Charlie is also a community volunteer and active in many organizations. He is a member of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, King's College Act 101, Catholic Social Services, Wilkes-Barre Area School District Strategic Planning Committee, the Reserve Officers Association, of which he is a past state president, and is currently Chairman of the Wilkes-Barre Industrial Development Authority and the Economic Development Corporation.

He is married to the former Antoinette Pucylowski, with whom he has two children.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the good works and distinguished career of Charles Luce, and I join the community he serves in wishing him all the best in retirement.

**IN HONOR OF JUDGE JOSEPH  
BATTLE**

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Joseph Battle, Jr., a loyal public servant and a close personal friend, who passed away on March 11, 2001. Joseph Battle was a man who led by example and was a true bright spot in his hometown of Chester.

The grandson of Irish immigrants and son of a roofer, Joseph Battle was a lifelong resident of the City of Chester. Joseph graduated from Notre Dame with honors and received his law degree in 1962 from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was the recipient of the prestigious American Jurisprudence Award for Excellence in Local Government.

Joseph served his country bravely as an officer in the U.S. Army in Korea. Joseph's outstanding duty was recognized when he was awarded the Commendation Medal for Meritorious Service.

With strong academic record and proven service to his country, Joseph could have taken his life experiences anywhere he wanted to. However, Joseph returned home to the City of Chester where he continued to serve his community. In 1980, Joseph was elected Mayor of Chester, a position he held until 1986.

An honest and caring man, Judge Battle had a joke and made everyone feel at ease. As Mayor of Chester, he helped clean up a city that was marred with a reputation of corruption. Today, Chester is undergoing a renaissance after years of hard times. Many of the improvements we see today can be traced back to changes he made two decades ago. Joe worked tirelessly to repair the name of the city he loved to serve.

Joe did not stop there, he continued to serve his community and Delaware County. Joe ran for county sheriff in 1985 and won by a huge margin. He served in that office until 1987 when he was appointed to the Common Pleas Court port by the late Gov. Robert Casey.

Judge Battle leaves us at the young age of 63. At the time of his passing, he was serving as the President Judge of Delaware County, a port he held with pride and honor.

Joseph was a kind and compassionate man, he as also a man of his word. One example makes the point. As a young man, Joseph promised to take care of his mother, a promise that he kept long after the death of his father.

This Weekend, My Congressional District lost a leader. The City of Chester lost a loyal champion. I lost a friend. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in a tribute to Joseph Battle for his selfless dedication to his community and his country.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY  
OF OAK CREEK WATER AND  
SEWER UTILITY**

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Oak Creek, located in my district, for the outstanding work the city's Water and Sewer Utility has done on the Oak Creek Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project. The city, along with the Milwaukee office of CH2M Hill, Inc., is being honored by the American Consulting Engineers Council at its 2001 Engineering Excellence Awards here in Washington, D.C. tonight.

Using Aquifer Storage and Recovery technology pioneered by CH2M Hill, Inc., the Oak Creek Water and Sewer Utility will store treated surface water in deep wells in the Sandstone Aquifer, where it will be available in the summer to meet seasonal demands. Use of this technology will allow the utility to cut its annual costs in half.

Oak Creek is on the cutting edge, Mr. Speaker. This new well is the first of its kind in the state, and by all accounts it's been a rousing success, and I'm pleased to be able to commend them today for receiving this honor.

I'm also very proud to announce that the city's water was recently named the best tasting purified water in the world by the judges at the 11th Annual Berkeley Springs International Water Testing Contest.

I want to recognize the hard work of all the staff at Oak Creek Water and Sewer Utility, especially Dan Duchniak, Assistant Manager of the Utility, and former Manager Don Ashbaugh, who are in Washington tonight to receive the award. Kudos as well to Oak Creek Mayor Dale Richards for his leadership in this project.

**TRIBUTE TO THE CARROLLTON  
LADY HAWKS**

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Carrollton Lady Hawks who recently won the Illinois High School Association Class A basketball tournament. The Lady Hawks swept the tournament, winning all three games, and brought back their first state championship.

It was a great finish to a near perfect season. The Lady Hawks went an amazing 34-1

this year. They brought a lot of excitement and joy to all those that followed the team. Basketball great Michael Jordan once said, "Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence win championships." Every championship is the cumulative effort of each individual player and coach—each striving to be the best they can be—on any given day.

I would like to personally thank everyone on a job well done. To the players: Karen Brannan, Laura Moss, Kaci Graham, Justine Tucker, Kara Gillingham, Katie Nolan, Alicia DeShasier, Emily Pohlman, Dana Carter, Molly Reed, Lauren Steckel, Amber Shelton and Nicole Meyer, I couldn't be more proud of you. I would also like to congratulate the coaches Lori Blade and Donna Farley on a great season. To everyone behind the scenes—the scorer, Elissa Settles; team manager, Courtney Symes; Athletic Director, Greg Pohlman; Principal, Terry Dillard and Superintendent Mike Barry—thanks for your hard work and support of the team.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS  
CLEANERS ADOPT SAFER TECHNOLOGIES

**HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce—with my colleagues DAVE CAMP of Michigan and DAVID PRICE of North Carolina—a bipartisan legislative approach to pollution prevention for an industry that is struggling to maintain its prosperity in the face of very limited options for environmentally friendly, but costly, cleaning technology.

The legislation we introduced today, The Small Business Pollution Prevention Opportunity Act of 2001, offers a positive alternative for owners of cleaning establishments, workers handling potentially hazardous solvents, as well as dry cleaning consumers. Our public health, the business community and our environment are the eventual winners.

To expedite the adoption of available and viable pollution prevention technologies by new and existing cleaners, we are proposing tax incentives. New and safer cleaning solvents, including but not limited to liquid carbon dioxide, water-based wet cleaning and even ozone, are available to the dry- and wet-cleaners. However, without a tax credit, these newer technologies are out of the financial reach for the tens of thousands of cleaning establishments across the country.

Last Congress, I worked diligently trying to enact similar legislation, and I held a hearing on July 20, 2000 in the House Small Business Committee to explore tax incentives to help small business cleaners adopt safer technologies. After the hearing, I cosponsored the legislation, then offered by Representative DAVE CAMP. This year, as Chairman of the Small Business Committee, I was asked to take the lead on this important legislation. I am pleased that in addition to Representatives CAMP and PRICE, many other representatives, including ROB ANDREWS, TAMMY BALDWIN, RICHARD BURR, RON PAUL, MARK UDALL, JOHN SHIMKUS, DIANA DEGETTE, and JERRY WELLER have joined us in supporting this important bill,

that would provide cleaners with a 40-percent tax credit against the cost of pollution prevention cleaning equipment in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, or renewal communities and a 20-percent credit elsewhere.

The 35,000 dry and wet cleaners in this nation are one of the largest independent small business segments in this country. Almost everyone relies on their services from one time or another, and these businesses are centrally located in our communities. Many of us, including myself, did not realize the hazardous and flammable nature of the solvents used to clean our garments. These chemicals can pollute our air and groundwater and, when this happens, it costs millions of dollars to remediate the contaminated sites left behind. In fact, because of the liability attached to the expensive clean-up costs, many banks across the country are reluctant to make loans to cleaning businesses or unrelated businesses located nearby or in the same shopping center.

Many of us have read about or seen contaminated sites that have affected the drinking water of unwary citizens and cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars to clean it up. The U.S. Marines announced last November one of the worst cases of contaminated water supplies ever—caused potentially by a dry cleaner using perchloroethylene (PERC)—that caused unknown diseases to afflict Marines and their families for over two decades. The television station in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that broke this sad story did a follow-up investigative report on the dry cleaning industry in Wisconsin and reported cause for concern. While the Camp Lejeune situation is reason enough for concern, we in the Congress need to help the military adopt environmentally-friendly cleaning processes and to help commercially available safe systems become more affordable and more accepted.

The small business cleaners in this nation are seeking a path to continue performing a valuable service, making a reasonable profit, and maintaining the public health and safety. Those cleaners who want to switch to safer cleaning systems face financial hurdles and need our help. Their availability of financing for new equipment is limited and their cash flow is not sufficient to spend unwisely. That is why this tax credit is needed and must be enacted.

I encourage my colleagues to join us in this win-win legislative effort where incentives are certain to change behavior faster and more efficiently than regulations, which seek to punish and shut down small businesses.

HONORING CHARLES P. SEXTON  
FOR HIS SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to my friend and constituent Charles P. Sexton Jr. Charlie Sexton is celebrating his 25th year as an outstanding community leader in Springfield, Pennsylvania.

Charlie Sexton, son of Bernice and Charles Sr., was born March 1st in Ardmore, Pennsylv-

vania. After serving his country valiantly in the United States Marine Corps, Charlie Sexton Jr. followed in his father's footsteps served for seven years as a police officer with the Lower Merion Police Department. Always a strong law and order man, he served with distinction and honor as a uniformed patrol officer.

As a police officer, Charlie gained experience in surveillance, investigation and personal and property protection. In 1975 he took this knowledge to the private sector and founded a family-run business. Since its founding, Foulke Associates has provided its clients with outstanding service and a clear commitment to quality. Today it is one of Delaware County's finest family businesses.

While building his business and raising his family, Charlie found it difficult to ignore his strong political convictions. Tapped early on as a rising star, Charlie was hired as an Administrative Assistant to one of my predecessors, Congressman Larry Williams. While serving with Congressman Williams, Charlie developed a keen sense of the local political process. He learned the issues that impact our local communities, and he learned how to communicate our vision and ideals to middle-class working families. After gaining the respect of his neighbors and friends, he was chosen to lead the Republican Party in Springfield Township, a position that he holds to this day. Today, Charlie is one of the most respected political minds in our great state. Much of what I have learned in my career in public life, I learned from Charlie Sexton.

As a breeder of Champion Bloodhounds, Charlie has always maintained an incredible level of commitment and passion. Clearly, a quality that has filtered down to every endeavor he has undertaken.

Charlie Sexton's commitment to his community is not only felt in political circles, but also at two important institutions in my district. For the last 8 years, Charlie has been an outspoken member of the Delaware County Prison Board. He also sits on the Board of Directors at one of the premier hospitals in Pennsylvania, Riddle Memorial Hospital in Media. Both of these institutions are better—and life in our community has improved—because of Charlie's involvement.

Charlie resides in Springfield with his wife Inger. He is father to Annette and Kenneth, and he is a caring grandfather of five grandchildren—Kenneth, Michelle, Sean, Matthew and Christine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a man who has always stood up for what he believes in. Let us applaud this dedicated, passionate and hard working American, Charles P. Sexton Jr.

RICHARD COSGROVE HONORED AS  
MAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard Bernard Cosgrove of Pittston Township, Pennsylvania, who will be honored as the Man of the Year by the Greater Pittston Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on March 17.

Mr. Cosgrove has a long history of involvement in the community. He is a member and

past president of the Wyoming Valley Serra Club of Wilkes-Barre and a past district governor of District 80 of Serra International. He is also a member and past grand knight of President John F. Kennedy Council 372 of the Knights of Columbus in Pittston and a member of the council's Fourth Degree Assembly.

In addition, he is a member of the parish community of St. Casimir, St. John the Evangelist and St. Joseph churches in Pittston, where he serves as a Eucharistic minister, an altar server and a member of the parish liturgy committee. He is also a past president of the parish Holy Name Society.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cosgrove is an institution in Northeastern Pennsylvania newspapers. After graduating from St. John the Evangelist High School in Pittston in 1941, his introduction to the business came in January, 1943, with the Times Leader in Wilkes-Barre. He joined the staff of the Sunday Dispatch in Pittston for the publication of its very first edition on February 9, 1947. He continued in various capacities with the Dispatch until the summer of 2000, when he affiliated with the Citizens' Voice in Wilkes-Barre as a writer, a position he continues to hold today. He also served for several years as a local correspondent for the Scranton Tribune.

Mr. Cosgrove is a son of the late George and Elizabeth Healy Cosgrove. His wife, the former Mary Neary, passed way in April 1981. Their union was blessed with two sons, George B., principal of Pittston Area Middle School, and Joseph M., a practicing attorney in Luzerne County. His family also includes his son George's wife, the former Virginia Berto, and two granddaughters, Jill, a senior at College Misericordia in Dallas; and Mary Ann, a freshman at the University of Scranton.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the good works and distinguished career of Richard Cosgrove, and I join the Friendly Sons in congratulating him on this well-deserved honor.

A SALUTE TO THE PIRATES

**HON. MIKE MCINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lumberton High School women's basketball team for their tremendous accomplishment this week. Their spirit and determination throughout the 29-1 season has been an inspiration to us all.

On Saturday, March 10, the Lady Pirates defeated East Wake High School 69-45 to win the North Carolina state 4-A girls' basketball title for the first time in school history. This is truly an amazing achievement for Coach Danny Graham, his coaching staff, and the entire Pirate team. It was the first state championship won by Lumberton's girls in any sport. Lumberton's only other state crown was a 2-A football title won in 1951.

Throughout the year, the Lady Pirates have represented the students and faculty of Lumberton High School well by sticking together and demonstrating good sportsmanship. Coach Graham has instilled in his players the ethic of dedication, sacrifice, and teamwork in the pursuit of excellence, and instilled in the

rest of us a renewed appreciation of what it means to win with dignity and integrity. Indeed, it was my distinct privilege to have personally experienced Coach Graham's excellence in both instruction and inspiration when I had the opportunity to coach our sons' basketball teams together in the Lumberton Recreation Department's basketball program several years ago.

I also salute the many students, teachers, coaches, administrators, friends and fans of Lumberton High School who cheered our Lady Pirates throughout the season and through the playoffs to the ultimate victory in Chapel Hill. Your unwavering support made this truly a family affair and an opportunity for unity in our community!

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating this extraordinary group of players and their coaches, parents and classmates who cheered them on and made this year's basketball season one to remember. Congratulations, Pirates!

The 2000-2001 Lumberton High School Lady Pirates (listed alphabetically): Sheena Bell; Katrice Brunson; Juachau Cogdell; Anna Evans; Jennifer Hammonds; Letecia Hardin; Alicia Hunt; Jessica Hunt; Missy Jones; Cheryl Locklear; Shakwonda McArn; Billie McDowell; and LaTonya Washington.

INTRODUCING THE MEDICAID  
ESTATE RECOVERY AMENDMENT

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce an amendment to the Medicaid Estate Recovery Act, that will restore the discretion of the states to decline to participate in the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program.

More than three decades ago, the Medicaid program was enacted and implemented throughout the States with a mission of bringing relief to the poor, with an emphasis on children and the frail elderly, which included long-term or nursing home care for those who could not afford it.

When the Estate Recovery program was instituted, it was at the discretion of the states as to whether they would participate in the recovery of medicaid costs for the care of indigent elderly and disabled persons through the sale of their homes.

Among others, the State of West Virginia had declined to participate in a program that would take the homes of persons, just because they were extremely ill and because they were too poor to pay the costs of long term or nursing home care.

But in 1993 that discretion among the states was taken away, and in its place there was a state mandate to participate in Medicaid estate recovery efforts as a condition of federal Medicaid funding. West Virginia reluctantly enacted a State law that would permit the selling of the homes for elderly victims who died while in the care of Medicaid-funded nursing care. The State did so only after HCFA advised them in no uncertain terms that if they did not they would lose part or all of the State's Medicaid funding.

As a result of the government's mandate, my State enacted the law that would allow the

State to practice estate recovery against helpless home owners who happened to be too poor to pay for their own end-of-life care. In protest, the State law as enacted directed West Virginia's State Attorney General to file a lawsuit in federal court, claiming that the mandatory selling of people's homes was a violation of the 10th Amendment of the Constitution. The State's lawsuit is still pending.

That was eight years ago, and no relief is in sight. That is why I have introduced my bill today, that would restore to the states their own discretion as to whether they will participate in estate recovery. Under my legislation, those states that wish to continue to sell the homes of the elderly in order to recover the medicaid costs of their end-of-life care, may continue to do so. But for West Virginia (and three other states who have steadfastly declined to ever implement an estate recovery program: Michigan, Georgia and Texas), it will have the discretion it had prior to the 1993 amendment to the Medicaid Act not to do so.

As stated above, the original purpose of the Medicaid program was to provide funding to the states to furnish medical assistance to vulnerable populations with inadequate resources. There was no indication then that states would later be required to collect monies from the estates of the very same persons who were deemed by federal law to be vulnerable as to require medical assistance.

I would like to give my colleagues one example of the disparity between poor and more affluent states when it comes to winning or losing under the estate recovery program.

Estate recovery in a State which has a 50 percent federal matching share of Medicaid funds (FMAP), and which state recovered \$2.5 million in a given year, that state would be able to keep \$1.075 million in estate recovery funds for its own use. In a poorer state, like West Virginia, with a federal matching share of Medicaid funding (FMAP) of 75 percent, it would have been able to retain no more than \$425,000 in estate recovery monies for its own use (West Virginia returns 75 percent of recovered funds to the Federal treasury, and pays 19.6 percent to a collection agency to carry out the estate recovery actions against the estates of persons who died while receiving Medicaid funded long term care. In other words the poorest states receiving the highest Federal matching shares under Medicaid receive the least benefit from estate recovery, and they return the most money to the federal treasury. This disparity results in the reversal of the direction of transfer payments on which the Medicaid program is based. In simpler terms, estate recovery subsidizes the better-off state with the assets of those residing in the poorest states.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation restoring to the states the discretion to implement and carry out an estate recovery program, in lieu of the current mandate. In this manner Congress will have allowed those states who desire to continue estate recovery activities to do so, while giving states that do not wish to participate in estate recovery the right to withdraw.

JAMES GUELFF BODY ARMOR ACT  
OF 2001

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce the James Guelff Body Armor Act of 2001 with my colleagues ASA HUTCHINSON and BOBBY SCOTT. I also want to commend Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator SESSIONS for introducing this legislation in the Senate, and Lee Guelff and the Fraternal Order of Police on their hard work in moving this legislation forward. Our bill is an important stride for law enforcement: it takes body armor out of the hands of criminals and gives law enforcement greater access to it.

This bill means a great deal to me. I have introduced similar legislation in the House for several years, and have been part of the ongoing effort to pass this bill. It is also rewarding that this year we have a bipartisan team in both the House and the Senate working to pass bill that is so important to our nation's law enforcement.

Special thanks are certainly owed to Lee Guelff, who has worked tirelessly on this issue since his brother was tragically killed by a shooter wearing body armor and a Kevlar helmet. Through his efforts, and that of countless police officers across the country, individual states are passing similar pieces of legislation. In fact, I am pleased to say that last year my own state of Michigan passed legislation banning the ownership or usage of body armor by convicted felons, and I commend the Michigan legislature for its action.

Law enforcement officers all over the country need protection from criminals wearing body armor. These offenders are impervious to the bullets of the police officers trying to stop them, yet these very same police officers incredibly often lack funds for their own body armor.

You may all recall the chilling video of a shootout at a bank robbery in California some years ago, where the perpetrators could not be brought down because they were wearing body armor. Eleven police officers and six civilians were injured in that 20 minute gunfight with the Los Angeles Police Department.

This is a threat to law enforcement, and this bill is needed. We cannot allow criminals to have an advantage over the men and women that put their lives on the line every day to protect society. The days of the Wild West are over, and gunfights have no place in our society. Criminals should not be able to face police without fear because they are protected by body armor, able to shoot at will.

Our bill enhances the penalties for crimes committed while wearing body armor, outlaws the possession of body armor by convicted felons and promotes the donation of surplus body armor to police. These measures will take away the criminals' advantage and return the power to the people that deserve it, our nation's law enforcement. I look forward to working with my colleagues on passing this important legislation this year.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT JUNIOR  
GRADE JOHN G. ROTHROCK

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Lieutenant Junior Grade John G. Rothrock as he receives the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

As a United States Navy Recruiting Liaison Officer, Lieutenant Junior Grade Rothrock is responsible for recruiting Naval Reserve Intelligence Officers. His hard work and dedication has been cited as contributing to the selection of his area as the "Area of the Year for FY 2000." In addition, his peers consider him to be a true team player who leads by example.

In addition to his Naval Reserve responsibilities, Lieutenant Junior Grade Rothrock serves as my Chief of Staff. His leadership abilities are evident in the management of both my DC and district offices. Lieutenant Junior Grade Rothrock cares not only about the professional performance of the staff members he directs, but also their personal well-being. This concern has contributed greatly to the stability of my highly motivated staff.

Lieutenant Junior Grade Rothrock, despite his youthful age, has already achieved a distinguished career on Capitol Hill. He has served Congressmen BALLENGER, GUTKNECHT, and PICKERING, as well as the House Committee on Science. Prior to moving to Washington, DC, his budding political expertise was utilized by several campaigns in his home state of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this 107th Congress join me in congratulating Lieutenant Junior Grade John Rothrock as he receives the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. JOAN P.  
ALTMAN

**HON. MIKE McINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to extend my warmest thanks and my most sincere best wishes to Mayor Joan P. Altman who will be leaving southeastern North Carolina after many years of service to the citizens of Oak Island, Brunswick County, and the State of North Carolina.

Currently serving her fifth term as Mayor of Oak Island, Joan has been an instrumental leader and good steward of the public's interest in a variety of capacities. Mayor Altman currently serves as Chairman of the North Carolina League of Municipalities Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources Committee. She is a member of the N.C. General Assembly Legislative Research Commission Committee on Beach Issues and was a member of the N.C. Estuarine Water Quality Stakeholder Group. In addition to her public service, Joan serves her community in a variety of other ways, including being a member of the Brunswick Community College Board of Trustees, Cape Fear Area United Way Board of Directors, and Cape Fear Council Boy Scouts Board of Directors.

When I think of Joan's commitment to the public good, the words "spirit, sacrifice, and service" come to mind. Joan's positive spirit has always been to do the task at hand—a spirit that inspires others to achieve. Joan's sacrifice in time and commitment has been to make southeastern North Carolina a better place to live and work—a sacrifice that meant doing the right thing and not being concerned with who gets the credit.

Pearl S. Buck once said, "To serve is beautiful, but only if it is done with joy and a whole heart and free mind." Joan, there is no question that your years of service have been the epitome of this statement. Service to others has been the embodiment of your life—service that sets a path for others to follow and that we all should emulate.

As you enter this next stage of your life, I am confident that your talents and energy will continue to be of benefit to many. Through your commitment to your family, and your community, a shining jewel you will continue to be.

Bart Giamatti, the former President of Yale University, said it well in 1987, "Be mindful of what we share and must share; not the least of which is that each of our hopes for a full and decent life depends upon others hoping the same and all of us sustaining each other's hopes \* \* \* If there is no striving for the good life for any of us, there cannot be a good life for any of us."

Joan, on behalf of the citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, thank you so much for the good life you have given to so many. Now, you enjoy the same, and may God's strength, peace and joy be with you always.

TRIBUTE TO JACKIE STILES

**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young lady who has brought praise and honor to the sport of basketball and to Southwest Missouri State University by becoming the nation's all-time leading scorer in women's NCAA Division I basketball.

Jackie Stiles has been among the leading scorers in women's college basketball for four years. Her 31 points per game average is the best in the nation this year. She was the leading women's scorer last year and ranked second in the nation in her sophomore year. She was also the country's top scoring freshman in her first year of collegiate competition.

Stiles has scored 20 or more points in college games 86 times, 30-plus points 35 times, 40-plus points 10 times and in two games she broke the 50 point mark. She is one of only two players in NCAA woman's basketball history to break the 50 point mark twice.

Stiles broke the 12 year old NCAA Division I career scoring mark of 3,103 points during a contest at Southwest Missouri State University when her Lady Bears squad beat Creighton University Thursday night. Needing only 20 points to eclipse the old mark set by Mississippi Valley State's Patricia Haskins, Stiles finished the Creighton game by netting 30 in laying claim to the title of "Women's Collegiate Basketball Scoring Champ."

The SMSU Lady Bears squad has one more conference game and perhaps as many as three tournament games left in their season that will allow Stiles to raise the new bar even higher.

The accomplishments of Jackie Stiles have been noticed by fans, other players and coaches who typically have guarded her with two and sometimes three defenders. She is the first player in the history of the Missouri Valley Conference to earn back-to-back "Player of the Year" honors and the first sophomore to earn that title. She has made the first team All-Missouri Valley Conference in each of her first three years on the court at SMSU.

Jackie Stiles grew up playing basketball in Clafin, Kansas where she was highly recruited by colleges and universities nationwide as a perimeter shooting guard. Today, her 58 percent field goal percentage ranks among the 20 best in the nation.

Jackie Stiles is an All American both on the court and off. She is as good a student as an athlete. Majoring in physical education, Stiles has maintained a sparkling 3.45 grade point average into her senior year and has been named to the Missouri Valley Conference Scholar-Athlete first team every year in her career.

Stiles has become an icon on the basketball court in Springfield, Missouri. She is a role model for younger women who would like to follow the good-student, good-athlete trail she is blazing. She is a key reason that while some women's basketball games around the country draw crowds numbered in the hundreds, the Lady Bears' games often draw larger crowds than the men at Southwest Missouri State University. Thursday night's game at Hammons Student Center at SMSU drew the second biggest crowd in school history with more than 9,100 fans there to witness history. Fans in Southwest Missouri believe Jackie Stiles stands a lot taller than her 5 foot, 8 inch frame.

I'd like to wish Jackie Stiles and her teammates continued good shooting in their pursuit of a crown in the Missouri Valley Conference and in the women's NCAA tournament later this month.

TRIBUTE TO POET LAUREATE  
STANLEY KUNITZ

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to Stanley Kunitz, who was born in my hometown in Worcester, Massachusetts. Stanley Kunitz is an outstanding poet who began his career in 1930 when he wrote his first book of poems titled "Intellectual Things". Prior to this book, Stanley Kunitz studied at Harvard College where he received his BA in 1926 and his MA in 1927. It was after his years of study that he began writing his first book of poems. Unfortunately his first book was barely recognized and he did not publish his second book, "Passport to War", for another fourteen years. The Second World War interrupted his career, and after returning from the war he joined the faculty of Bennington College. Although Stanley Kunitz was years

removed from poetry he persevered to eventually win the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1958 for his first "Selected Poems".

For a writer whose working life spans thirteen Presidents, Kunitz's commitment is all the more amazing. Stanley Kunitz is realistic and simple, the furthest from extravagant, which at the time when he wrote was rare. This is evident in his opposition to the long epic poem, which was popular in American Poetry during the first half of the twentieth century. What Kunitz's work lacks in glamour it compensates for in serious and influential purpose.

The popularity of Stanley Kunitz's work is evident in his many awards and accomplishments. In addition to his Pulitzer Prize he received the Bollingen Prize, a Ford Foundation grant, the Levinson Prize, and the Shelley Memorial Award to name a few. In 2000 he was named United States Poet Laureate. Stanley Kunitz is the founder of the Fine Arts Center in Provincetown, Massachusetts and Poets House in New York City. Stanley Kunitz has also worked as a translator, creating English versions of Russian Poems.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. Kunitz for his enthusiasm and commitment to his poetry and society. He truly exemplifies that ability is never ending.

COMMENDING MERKAZ BNOS HIGH  
SCHOOL ON ITS SELECTION AS A  
BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL BY THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF EDUCATION

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Merkaz Bnos High School, in Brooklyn, NY on its selection as a Blue Ribbon School by the United States Department of Education.

Merkaz Bnos High School is an all-girls academic institution comprising grades nine through twelve. Its current director, Rabbi Chaim A. Waldman, founded the yeshiva in 1990 under the guiding principle of giving "every girl the chance to maximize her potential within a nurturing and supportive environment." In awarding the Blue Ribbon, the Department of Education recognizes that the Yeshiva has succeeded tremendously in carrying out its mission.

The Blue Ribbon School Program was established in 1982 by the U.S. Secretary of Education with three goals in mind. To identify and recognize outstanding public and private school across the United States, to offer a comprehensive framework of key criteria for school effectiveness, and to facilitate the sharing of best practices among schools. Schools selected for recognition have conducted a thorough self-evaluation, involving administrators, teachers, students, parents and community representatives in the completion of their nomination forms. This process included assessing their strengths and weaknesses and developing strategic plans for the future.

Merkaz Bnos High School is one of only seventeen private schools selected nationally and the only Yeshiva to be honored with the Blue Ribbon Award, one of the most prestigious awards in the country. In awarding this honor the Department of Education stated the

"yeshiva presents a picture of a school completely focused on helping students achieve high academic standards while developing a strong sense and knowledge base on their Jewish heritage".

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Merkaz Bnos High School on its Blue Ribbon Award and wishing the entire school community—students, teachers, staff members and parents—continued success and many great simchas in the future.

A SALUTE TO THE BRONCOS

**HON. MIKE McINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Fayetteville State University women's basketball team for their tremendous accomplishment this week. Their spirit and determination throughout the season has been an inspiration to us all.

On Saturday, March 3, the FSU Broncos defeated North Carolina Central University 63-59 to win the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association Tournament for the first time in twenty-two years. This is truly an amazing achievement for Coach Eric Tucker and the entire Bronco team. The Broncos will now embark on a new journey, playing in the NCAA Division II tournament for the first time since 1997.

Throughout the year, the women Broncos have represented the students and faculty of FSU well by sticking together and demonstrating good sportsmanship. Coach Tucker has instilled in his players the ethic of dedication, sacrifice, and teamwork in the pursuit of excellence, and instilled in the rest of us a renewed appreciation of what it means to win with dignity and integrity. I am sure that the Broncos will demonstrate these important characteristics on the national stage during the NCAA tournament.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating this extraordinary group of women and their coaches, parents and classmates who cheered them on and made this year's CIAA tournament one to remember. Congratulations, Broncos! We will be watching you in the NCAA tournament, and we wish you the very best.

ADDRESS BY DR. JOHN DUKE ANTHONY ON VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND KUWAIT

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

ON VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND KUWAIT: THE KUWAIT-AMERICA FOUNDATION

(By John Duke Anthony)

This past week's tragic incident in California in which yet another student at an American school killed his classmates was as senseless as all the similar acts that went before. It is no less tragic for the likelihood that, short of effective remedies, the phenomenon is destined to recur in the future.

As with the earlier school killings, there will be much wringing of hands and soul searching among pundits and politicians in search of ways to cope with this ongoing blight on a significant segment of American society. In the debates that will ensue, much can be learned from a hitherto little known effort by the Kuwait-America Foundation that is helping to address this problem and others related to the violence that persists in the lives of Americans and Kuwaitis.

Two weeks ago, the nonprofit and non-governmental Kuwait-America Foundation (KAF) administered a multifaceted program to commemorate both the fortieth anniversary of Kuwait's independence and the tenth year since its liberation from Iraqi aggression. Over a period of several days, KAF manifested a growing phenomenon in international relations: the efficacy of having such organizations play pivotal roles in matters of global importance.

Like innumerable other Arab and Islamic philanthropic associations, KAF has yet to become a household word in America. However, the day is fast approaching when it will be recognized as having become a respected albeit low-key activist in support of laudable objectives in American national life.

Until ten days ago, KAF was not as well known in Kuwait as one might have thought. Many outside observers had believed, mistakenly, that Kuwait's government and private sector must have held annual commemorative events to honor the country's liberation from aggression ten years ago.

#### A COUNTY'S YELLOW RIBBON

Not so. The commemorative activities were the first of their kind. The previous national decision to forgo any annual outpouring of joy at the return of the country's internationally recognized government, and with it, the restoration of freedom and safety to the Kuwaiti people, was deliberate.

The decision not to celebrate was, in essence, reflective of a people's collective preference instead for wearing a yellow ribbon in memory of hundreds of missing Kuwaiti and other nationals who have yet to return from the months-long nightmare that Iraq unleashed against Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

For most, the idea of rejoicing with so many of their fellow citizens' still in Iraq was seen as premature and inappropriate. It was overshadowed by the ongoing grief over the country's hostages, its missing in action, and the fate of other nationalities abducted to Baghdad in the waning days of the war that have yet to be accounted for by Iraq.

The Numbness of Numbers. In Kuwait as elsewhere, the process of coming to terms with the impact of an adversary's aggression and violence against it is considered by most to be an essential component of reconciliation. But among outsiders who have wanted to see reconciliation between Kuwait and Iraq occur sooner rather than later are many who appear to wonder whether the concern about those missing from Kuwait has been a Kuwaiti pretense or, at least exaggerated for effect.

If so, many reason, could it not be little more than a carefully crafted device deliberately tailored to garner international sympathy for the country's ongoing deterrence and defense needs that might not be as effectively obtained in any other way?

By the standard of Great Power populations, the number at issue, cynics seem prone to emphasize, appears to be minuscule. In noting that the total is 608, the tendency of some has been to think that this is a typographical error and that one or more digits must be lacking.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Kuwaiti citizens who vanished from their country in the course of being spirited

off to Baghdad by Iraqi forces a decade ago are hardly faceless statistics. No Kuwaiti of this writer's acquaintance knows fewer than four who disappeared without, to date, there being a trace of what happened to them. By extension, most Kuwaitis know and regularly come into contact with an average of forty other Kuwaitis who long for the return of those missing.

Because the population of the United States is so large, and that Kuwait is so small, it is difficult for many Americans to grasp the extent of the tragedy that befell the Kuwaiti people as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation.

The following, however, provides perspective that may be otherwise hard-to-come by. In terms that U.S. citizens can relate to, the number of Kuwaitis missing in Iraq is equivalent to 270,000 Americans being incarcerated and unaccounted for in undisclosed sites in Canada or Mexico. In terms that the British and French can understand, it is as if 60,000 of their citizens had been forcibly seized, carted across the border, and, to this day, were still being held in a neighboring country.

On a related additional Richter scale of human tragedy, the recent commemorative events in Kuwait, in which this writer was privileged to participate, revealed yet another daunting set of numbers. One of the highlights was the unveiling by Kuwaitis, former President Bush, and former British Prime Ministers Thatcher and Major, of a memorial to the war dead resulting from the country's liberation. Listed were the names of the 351 Kuwaitis and 331 Allied Coalition country and other nationals killed during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Three hundred fifty-one. Some may say, 'for an international conflict that dominated the headlines for more than half a year, that's not so many.'

Those Killed: American Comparisons. Any in doubt as to "how many is many?" might ask a Kuwaiti. The number, again in terms equivalent to the population of the United States, is equal to 135,000 Americans having been killed. For further context and comparisons, consider that the United States lost 58,000 in Vietnam.

Here, two points are especially pertinent. The first is that the proportionate number of Kuwaitis killed by Iraqis, is comparison with Americans killed in Vietnam, is almost three times as many. The second is that Iraqis killed this many Kuwaitis over a period of just seven months. The 58,000 Americans that died in Vietnam were killed over a 12-year period, i.e., a span of time nearly 24 times as long.

The survivors of the Kuwaitis killed during the conflict, including their spouses, children, and other relatives of those missing and unaccounted for, were front and center recently in Kuwait. Former U.S. President George Bush, Sr., U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, former British Prime Ministers Dame Margaret Thatcher and John Major, General Norman Schwarzkopf, and many another prominent international leader associated with the country's liberation met with them. They listened to their pleas for assistance and vowed not to rest until their countrymen's return or until the missing have been fully accounted for by their captors.

KAF, Violence, and The Do The Write Thing Program. On display by KAF in the same ceremonies was another side of the same coin minted in the currency of violence. These were American grassroots leaders of KAF's "Do The Write thing (DTWT) Program." The Program exists in a growing number of American cities that have long been plagued by exceptional levels of violence among their inner city youth. A range of civic, religious, and professional leaders

from Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington, DC were among the cities represented.

In the aftermath of the reversal of Iraq's aggression, a great many Kuwaitis wanted to convey their gratitude to the United States in a way that would have practical meaning and great symbolic significance to what lay at the heart of a country and a people's violation. To this end, KAF spearheaded a one-of-a-kind movement to ensure that the lives of Americans and others that had fallen in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm were not in vain.

Reaching Out to American Schools. KAF has reached out to American school districts where guns and acts of violence remain commonplace, where parents, with abundant reason, worry for the safety of their children, and where students and other children often live literally in fear of their lives.

In so doing, KAF joined forces with national and local humanitarian and nonprofit associations, including the National Urban League, the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, the U.S.-GCC Corporate Cooperation Committee, and several other civic and professional organizations. Ever since, KAF has been working with leaders in America's urban centers in a way that, thus far, is unparalleled among non-governmental and nonprofit groups in other countries.

Of direct relevance to what transpired in a California school last week, KAF has targeted a core constituency within which the incidence of acts of violence per capita in the United States remains all too frequent: intermediate and secondary school students. Working with school superintendents, principals, guidance counselors, and teachers, KAF several years ago initiated a bold and innovative program that has met with increasingly widespread appeal among American leaders concerned with curbing the incidence of crimes against youth. The program has inspired thousands of American students to write essays about the effect of violence on their lives and what they propose to do to bring about its end in their community.

Paneled judges read the essays and select the finalists. The winners, together with their parents or teacher, get to visit Washington, DC. There they are recognized in an awards ceremony attended by national dignitaries, meet their Congressional representatives and officials at the Department of Justice and the Office of Education, and tour the cultural and civic highlights of the nation's capital.

In arriving to this way of contributing something of meaning and lasting value to the United States, the citizens of Kuwait, through KAF, have unlocked a powerful positive force for good. The beneficiaries are numerous American metropolitan areas previously in a quandary as to how best to begin to loosen the grip of violence upon their communities.

KAF, in essence, has provided hope for countless American youth who had all but given up hope that there was a reason to believe that they could make it to adulthood unscathed by the infliction of physical pain upon them or a loved one by someone in their community. It provides them a ticket to non-violence.

A Recipe for Responsible Citizenship. Participation in KAF's Do the Write Thing Program offers American students a sure-fire recipe for instilling a significant measure of personal responsibility, accountability, leadership skills, and the means to responsible citizenship. And it does all this in association with the students' parents, teachers, schools, and a plethora of civic and professional associations within their communities.

A student's right of entry to the DTWT Program is completion of a three-part essay.

Students write about how violence has affected their lives. They suggest ways for ending this scourge upon the quality of life in many of America's inner cities. They express their resolve to do what they can to make a difference by having nothing to do with this phenomenon that, left unchecked, will continue to rob their community and country of a promising component of its future leaders.

Sound schmaltzy? Not to the survivors of thousands of those gunned down in the prime of their life, like those in California, Colorado, Georgia, and elsewhere. Not to those who had previously despaired of having a reason to believe that they could make it through school without their or someone dear to them being killed or falling victim to bodily harm en route.

Not to the unsung heroes and heroines among teachers who struggle daily and valiantly, often against seemingly insurmountable odds, to try to instill a sense of self-worth, values, and the pursuit of excellence among America's leaders of tomorrow.

Not to school guidance counselors, leaders of youth associations, crime prevention and law enforcement officers, and civic as well as business, professional, and religious leaders committed to offering youth a range of opportunities for self-development no matter how disadvantaged their personal, home, and community situations might be.

Not to former Kuwaiti Ambassadors to the United States Shaikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah and Dr. Muhammad Salim Al-Sabah. Not to KAF Chairman Dr. Hassan Al-Ebraheem, KAF Vice-Chairman Anwar Nouri, and not to KAF co-founding board members Fawzi Al-Sultan and Daniel Callister. Not to Kuwait University President Dr. Faizah Al-Kharafi, Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science Director General Dr. Ali Al-Shamlan, and the Kuwaiti members of KAF's board of directors.

Not to Administration and Congressional leaders who endorse President Bush's encouragement and empowerment of private sector initiatives that seek to reverse the emasculating effects of school and urban violence on our country's would-be future leaders.

Practical Idealism. What KAF has done is help bring into being in an important corner of American national life the essence of practical idealism. It has done so through joining hands with the National Campaign to Stop Violence, the National Guard, the regional and local offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Council of Great City Schools, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the U.S. Department of Education, the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, and the U.S.-GCC Corporate Cooperation Committee. Each of these organizations supports KAF's Do The Write Thing Program.

KAF's programs and activities also receive support from nearly a dozen Kuwaiti companies and leading American multinational corporations. In addition to the Marriott Corporation, the list of U.S. firms that support KAF's Do The Write Thing Program is impressive and growing. They include U.S.-GCC Corporate Cooperation Committee members Boeing Corporation, Booz Allen Hamilton, Bryan Cave, Ltd., Chevron Corporation, CMS Energy, ExxonMobil, General Dynamics, General Electric Corporation, Lockheed Martin, Lucent Technologies, McDonnell Douglas, Merrill Lynch, MPRI, Northrop Grumman, Parsons Corporation, Phillip Morris Companies, Inc., Raytheon, SAIC, Texaco, and TRW.

KAF Student, Teacher, and Parent Award Ceremonies. Anyone search for an injection of idealism would do well to attend one of the DTWT awards ceremonies. Present at

each is an assemblage of national dignitaries and, in the wings, a significant number of journalists, television producers, and film crews.

The opportunity to observe the press in such a setting is illuminative of the powerful impact that this program has on young and old alike. In few other settings are media professionals so predictably moved to tears as they are by the impact that the Do The Write Thing Program has on American youth, their teachers, and their parents.

Each year during the filming of the annual awards ceremony, this writer has seen cameramen involuntarily reach for their handkerchiefs. They become caught up in their emotions from seeing, at the end of their lens, a mirror image of someone who could easily be their daughter or son.

This is what invariably happens when one sees and hears the students read their prize-winning essays to appreciative adult audiences in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol and elsewhere.

The stirring and uplifting scene happened again ten days ago in Kuwait instead of Washington. An added feature to the ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the country's liberation was a recent KAF-commissioned film about the DTWT Program. The film premiered at the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, the Arab world's leading intra-regional development assistance agency. The audience was virtually a "Who's Who" of all the national and international leaders that had been involved in lifting the veil of violence from Kuwait ten years ago.

The film's main actors were an unlikely collection of celebrities: former President Bush, former Secretary of State James Baker, former Secretary of Defense and now Vice-President Dick Cheney, current Secretary of State Powell, and General Norman Schwarzkopf. Each testified to the efficacy of the Do The Write Thing Program as a major contribution to the national challenge of ending the continuing pattern of violence in the lives of America's inner city students and children.

A Symphony and Two American Teenagers. One of the many highlights of the several days' festivities in which this writer was a participant was a specially-produced symphony by a Kuwaiti artist that included strands of "America the Beautiful." The symphony was performed by an ensemble of Kuwaiti musicians.

At the end of the concert, young Rominna Vellasenor, a 13-year-old student from an inner city school in Chicago, took the stage to read her essay. One could barely see her head behind the podium as she hurled thunderbolts of insight about the phenomenon of violence in America. She was followed by John Bonham, now in university but earlier a student and resident of a crime-plagued neighborhood in Washington, D.C.

Rominna, one of this past year's Do The Write Thing Program winners, was there with her mother. John was a prize-winner several years ago. Rominna's essay was cast in the immediacy of the here-and-now of a life that has been seldom far from crime in her school and community. John's was forged from the perspective of the rear view mirror, contrasting the downwardly spiraling life he had led before he participated in the program and the one hundred and eighty degree turn-around for the better that it has taken since then. Following their speeches and the film, there was not a dry eye in the audience, the President's included.

KAF's Further Preparation of America's Leaders of Tomorrow. Only days before the anniversary celebrations began, a group of American university and high school students had visited Kuwait as participants in

the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations' Kuwait Studies Program. What all had in common was their outstanding participation as delegates to one of the National Council's annual Model Arab League Leadership Development Programs, which are currently underway and involve 2,000 students and their teachers in Models in 18 cities across the United States.

For years now, KAF, the University of Kuwait, the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, and the American Embassy in Kuwait, headed by former Ambassadors Edward Gnehm and Ryan Crocker, and by current Ambassador James Larocco, have hosted the Kuwait Studies Program for promising American youth that have performed with distinction in the Model Arab Leagues.

Considering that all of the participants to date are still in their twenties, the results, to date, are phenomenal. One of the program's alumni is currently assigned to a major U.S. government post that deals daily with pressing issues pertaining to the Kuwait-U.S. bilateral relationship. Another entered the Foreign Service and was posted to the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait. Another is a career military officer working full time on strategic U.S. defense planning relating to Kuwait and other GCC countries.

Yet another alumnus of the program is currently a Rhodes Scholar. Others include the winner of First Prize for Best Master's Thesis on the Middle East at Oxford University last year, a former intern at the National Council and KAF who is finishing her Ph.D. at Stanford, and one of the best of a new breed of American foreign affairs specialists who is currently teaching tomorrow's military leaders and defense strategists at one of America's service academies.

More than half a dozen of the Kuwait Studies Program and Model Arab League alumni have returned to Kuwait for a year of intensive Arabic language training at Kuwait University. Others are working in the United States for member companies of the U.S.-GCC Corporate Cooperation Committee that have invested in Kuwait's economy. Each of these young American leaders of tomorrow has been exposed at length to a side of Kuwait culture and society quite different from any they could have imagined short of visiting the country and meeting with its people.

KAF As A Bridge To The Future. In this way, KAF is helping to prepare a cadre of Americans that will manage the future bilateral Kuwait-United States relationship and America's ties to other Arab countries, the Middle East, and the Islamic world.

This group of American youth that KAF has assisted is only a few years older than those mowed down by gunfire in the California school. Each acknowledges their debt to KAF and recognizes it as an organization that helped them, much earlier than most of their peers, to take responsibility for their actions and to do what they can to make a positive and lasting difference in the lives of others.

For any nation in search of a cure for the phenomenon of violence and other behavioral excesses that plague its society, it is incumbent upon its leaders to look first and foremost to their country's own resources for solutions. This, to be sure, has been and will continue to be done by America's national, state, and local leaders. But here is a sterling example of how one can also learn much that is timely and relevant from the private sector and civic activist efforts of a dedicated group of Kuwaitis.

These Arab allies, though geographically remote, are no less profoundly concerned than Americans are with funding the means to come to grips with the vicious cycle of violence cycle of violence visited upon their

country and people. They are committed to doing something positive and lasting about it, both here and in Kuwait, in the course of working side by side with their counterparts in the United States.

The efforts of the Kuwait-America Foundation to help American youth expand their horizons and break the barriers of violence have emerged from the horrors of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the deepening bonds of U.S.-Kuwaiti friendship spurred by Kuwait's liberation ten years ago. The spirit of understanding and reciprocal respect that these efforts represent are a testimonial to the wisdom, necessity, and mutuality of benefit that flow from closer U.S.-Arab relations.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX  
RELIEF ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, this massive tax plan is not balanced, not fair, not honest, not bipartisan, and not responsible.

It will spend down every penny of our hard-won surplus before we have ensured the future of Social Security and Medicare. It will deprive working Americans of the help they need and deserve. It will imperil our capacity to improve education, health care, and the environment. It relies on accounting gimmicks and rosy forecasts. And it places at risk a decade of unprecedented prosperity.

Apparently, the Republican leadership knows it. Why else would they ram through this tax plan before we even have a budget in place, and without the serious analysis the American people expect and deserve?

Frankly, this is the administration's first big test of its stated commitment to bring about a new, bipartisan tone in Washington, and, as one who believes in bipartisanship, I am sorry to say that it has failed that test completely.

Instead of rewarding a select few at the expense of others, let's give generous tax cuts to the families who need it most, while paying down the debt and investing in our future. That's the right approach. I urge my colleagues to vote no on this massive giveaway, and vote yes on the Democratic alternative.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RAIL  
MERGER REFORM AND CUSTOMER  
PROTECTION ACT

**HON. EARL POMEROY**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Rail Merger Reform and Customer Protection Act. This legislation would extend the reach of the antitrust laws to the railroad industry while providing the Surface Transportation Board (STB) with additional criteria on which to evaluate future railroad mergers.

For virtually every business in the United States, mergers and acquisitions in excess of \$10 million are subject to antitrust review by the Antitrust Division of the Department of

Justice. Railroads, however, are treated differently. Under current law, the STB has exclusive jurisdiction over most matters concerning rail transportation including mergers and acquisitions. In exercising that authority, the STB has approved a series of mergers over the past 20 years since passage of the Staggers Act which has resulted in widespread consolidation in the rail industry. This consolidation has reduced the number of rail carriers from 63 Class I railroads to just 7, resulting in significant service disruptions, negative impacts on shippers and a reduction in competition.

Mr. Speaker, believe it or not, the railroad industry is the only industry, except for America's favorite pastime, baseball, that is almost entirely exempt from the substance of the antitrust laws. With the rail industry now consolidated to seven major railroads, and the stage set for a possible final consolidation, there is an increased potential for the rail industry to exercise market power and monopoly abuse against shippers. In order to protect shippers and promote true competition, it makes sense to treat the railroads like other industries and subject them to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and full application of antitrust laws.

Currently, the Department of Justice can only comment on proposed mergers. In previous mergers the recommendations of DOJ were ignored. For example, the Department of Justice pegged the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger "most anti-competitive rail merger in history." In that merger, the STB ignored not only the concerns expressed by Department of Justice, but also the concerns of rail customers, organized labor, and the United States Department of Agriculture. I believe that the Department of Justice, an agency that can objectively evaluate the impact of mergers and protect shippers from the continual decrease in competition, needs to have a strong voice in mergers reviewed by the Surface Transportation Board.

My legislation would require both the Department of Justice and the STB to review and approve future rail mergers. Under this proposed regulatory framework, the DOJ would approve a merger unless it substantially restrains commerce in any section of the country or tends to create a monopoly in any line of commerce. The STB would still be required to review and approve a merger under a similar standard but it would also judge the proposed merger by a broader public interest standard. However, my legislation would not allow a merger to move forward without approval from both Department of Justice and Surface Transportation Board.

In this day and age, there is no public policy reason to justify the industry's special treatment, particularly since the railroads have enjoyed considerable deregulation under the Staggers Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) Termination Act. The passage of these laws which reduced the scope and effectiveness of the regulatory agency, makes it more necessary than ever for shippers to have the full panoply of remedies available against monopolistic activities.

Under my legislation, the STB would also be required to examine several additional criteria before approving a merger. Future mergers and consolidations would not be approved unless it was shown that the merger: (1) provides additional rail to rail competition and

competitive options for rail customers; (2) improves service to customers; and (3) will not reduce competitive rail routes available to current railroad customers. Additionally, the legislation ensures that relief can be sought under the current regulatory framework or through the antitrust laws.

I am pleased that the Alliance for Rail Competition, the Consumers United for Rail Equity, National Farmers Union, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Association of Wheat Growers, the American Forest and Paper Association, the Transportation Intermediaries Association, Otter Trail Power, Minnesota Power, the National Association of Chemical Distributors, and the American Chemistry Council have endorsed this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to ensure that the railroad industry is subject to the same laws as every other industry. It is in the public interest to raise the bar for review of the last few remaining mergers and to have oversight by the Department of Justice on the actions of the railroads.

REMEMBERING A GREAT MAN:  
ABRAHAM QUEZADA AMADOR

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a great man, Abraham Quezada Amador, who died one year ago at age 70. For 30 years Abraham was the founder and director of Comite Regional Campesino, a nonprofit organization that has assisted countless individuals and families become United States citizens.

Abraham made the measure of difference in the lives of countless people. Indeed, it was not unusual to see dozens of people lined up outside the door of his home office patiently waiting their turn to talk with Abraham. He was always willing to offer his help and advice regarding their citizenship applications. Immigration and Naturalization Service documents or letters they needed to have translated, as well as a myriad of other things. Abraham shared his knowledge and expertise with kindness, understanding, and a smile larger than life itself.

Abraham was a strong, tireless, and compassionate leader who dedicated his life to assisting those in need, and he has been sorely missed by all whose lives he touched. He devoted his life to helping others and was the most caring and unselfish person I have ever known. We miss his kind words, his sage advice, and his contagious smile. I feel fortunate to have known Abraham for so many years and I am proud to have been his friend.

Abraham is survived by his wife, Maria Guadalupe Aceves, his daughters Lupe Saldana, Blanca Amador, Anna Blevins and Gloria Amador, his sons of Antonio, Abraham Jr., Alphonso and Roy, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. I invite my colleagues to join me as I remember this great man who left a wonderful legacy and made the measure of difference in the lives of so many.

GOOD SAMARITAN HUNGER  
RELIEF TAX INCENTIVE ACT**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to introduce the Good Samaritan Hunger Relief Tax Incentive Act. I am pleased to be joined by my colleague RICHARD BAKER from Louisiana in co-sponsoring this bill, especially given his concern for hungry Americans through his work with the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank. We join with our esteemed colleagues in the Senate, Senators LUGAR and LEAHY, who have introduced companion legislation. They are longstanding champions of programs that help the hungry and our nation is enriched by their leadership on this forgotten issue.

Despite our economy's strength, hunger still plagues our nation. It directly threatens 31 million Americans, many of them families and working people. Many of them are leaving welfare and need help along the path to self-sufficiency. Many of them are just like you and me, except that they are often hungry and must turn to community and faith-based hunger relief organizations to feed their families. Currently, more than 10 percent of our fellow citizens depend on nonprofit food distribution organizations for a major part of their nutritional needs.

I have been working on the issue of hunger for more than fifteen years. Now more than ever it is clear that we can cure hunger, that we know what to do. Working together, government, non-profit organizations, and the private sector can eliminate hunger, but any solution must be multi-faceted. Our government needs to improve and expand the Food Stamp Program, our nation's front line of defense against widespread hunger. Non-profit food banks need additional commodities, especially The emergency food Assistance Program, which also benefits our farmers and private donations. And we need to encourage the private sector to do their part by donating food and other resources.

Mr. Speaker, this bill focuses on this third facet by encouraging and assisting the private sector to donate to hunger relief organizations. It would expand the charitable tax deductions to farmers, restaurants and other businesses that are not just corporations. And it would clarify the treatment of donated food for tax purposes.

I have introduced a version of this bill for the past two sessions of Congress, and am encouraged that the Senate Finance Committee is conducting a hearing this week on encouraging charitable giving. I am thankful for colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee who are supporting this bill and have supported the concept in the past, especially JIM RAMSTAD, JOHN LEWIS, KAREN THURMAN and AMO HOUGHTON. I am hopeful that after years of trying we can pass this bill this year.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Americans waste 96 billion pounds of food every year. That amounts to more than \$31 billion worth of food that is thrown away, or \$1,000 worth of food for every one of the 31 million people are hungry or at risk of hunger. Dumping or plowing under this uneaten food costs our local communities more than \$1 billion a year in waste management costs. If we could recover just 5 percent of the food wasted, we could feed four million people. If 10 percent was recovered, 8 million more people would be fed and with 25 percent recovered, we would have food for 20 million people.

Giving food to charities makes good sense, and removing the tax disincentives to the private sector contributions is a key part of that effort. If they help, I am happy to provide a benefit to businesses like Pizza Hut, the largest prepared-food donor in the country; or Potato Management Company (PMC), a farmers' co-operative that just donated 20 million pounds of potatoes to America's Second Harvest; and Kraft Foods, one of the largest overall donors to hunger relief efforts. The private sector needs to do even more to help us wipe out hunger and this bill will assist them with that task.

I am even happier to help the groups that are on the front line of the struggle to end hunger. The Emergency Food Bank in my district of Dayton, Ohio does a terrific job in feeding the hungry. They simply need some help, and this bill is one way we in Congress can help our local food banks. Of course, this bill alone is not sufficient, but it is a step in the right direction.

This bill represents the second generation of Good Samaritan legislation. When gleaning and food recovery began to expand two decades ago, farmers and businesses needed to know that they were protected from liability in acting as Good Samaritans. I was able to encourage the state of Ohio to pass liability protection for those who open their fields to gleaners or who donate food in good faith. Then, in 1996, we were able to enact the Bill

Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, which created liability protection nationwide.

I hope this Congress and President Bush will turn this new legislation into law. It enjoys the support and endorsement of America's Second Harvest, the National Council of Chain Restaurants, Grocery Manufacturers of America, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Restaurant Association, National Farmers Union, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, National Fisheries Association and the National Milk Producers Federation.

I look forward to the day when I no longer hear the stories about senior citizens skipping meals to pay for their prescriptions, or parents cutting way back to make sure their kids have enough to eat, or veterans lining up at community kitchens for a hot meal. But before that time comes, we have to do everything we can to meet the needs of those who are hungry.

Alone, this bill will not solve the problem of hunger, but it will give us another arrow in our quiver. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation and bringing us significantly closer to ending hunger.

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HONORING THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF J.B. AND GERRY AMBURGEY

**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize J.B. and Gerry Amburgey on their 50th Wedding Anniversary. They have been a vital team in Montgomery County since they were married in Camargo on March 13, 1951.

The Amburgey's have served the Jeffersonville/Means community for over 50 years through their family business, civic duties and church-related activities. For the majority of their 50 years together, J.B. and Gerry worked side by side at W.J. Amburgey & Sons. With the local Post Office housed at the same location as the family business, Gerry also dedicated 27 years to the community as its Post-Master.

It is a great honor to provide a tribute for a couple who have committed themselves to each other for so many years. That is why it is a privilege for me to rise today and honor J.B. and Gerry's 50th Wedding Anniversary. I wish them many more years of happiness together.