

demonstration is modeled on successful work undertaken by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to promote compliance with complicated requirements. Through this demonstration, we are going to help small providers overwhelmed by the complexity of Medicare's rules by showing them what they need to do to comply.

We also create an ombudsman to help providers solve problems they encounter with the Medicare program. Too many doctors tell us that they operate in fear of making an innocent error and ending up with the very viability of their practice in jeopardy. We need to change that mind set—Medicare should help providers comply with rules—it shouldn't drive them away from the system.

Passage of the Johnson-Stark bill will take a long step toward making that goal a reality. I look forward to working with my colleagues and with the Administration to see our bill become law this year.

CLEAN WATER USERS PROTECTION ACT

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Clean Water Users Protection Act." This bill provides that plaintiffs under the Clean Water Act must post a bond for their opponents' legal fees before filing a case. Ordinary farmers, small businessmen, rural counties and school districts have all become targets for zealots who place their own interpretation of the law before the interests of rural America. My act will ensure that only legitimate lawsuits are brought under the Clean Water Act.

Congress established Clean Water Act citizen suits in the 1970's to ensure that each citizen would have a voice in making sure that our environment remained clean. Unfortunately, the process was corrupted by those who want to destroy private enterprise and line their pockets in the process. The Talent Irrigation District is a perfect example. In that case a radical environmental group challenged a commonly used, federally regulated herbicide as violating the Clean Water Act. A lower court rejected their suit, and rightfully so. The 9th Circuit Court ruled, against nearly 30 years of precedent to the contrary, that aquatic herbicides are also covered by the Clean Water Act. Every irrigator in the United States now faces the prospect of losing their farms or going to jail. Had the plaintiff in the case been forced to post a bond, perhaps they would have thought twice before filing their suit.

The Clean Water Users Protection Act does not change any obligation under the Clean Water Act. It does not reduce the remediation and/or penalties that can be ordered if violations of the Clean Water Act are found. It will, however, reduce the incentives for frivolous suits to be filed. It will restrain the impulse for mercenary lawyers to set up shop in the guise of caring for the environment. The Sacramento Bee recently ran a series of articles about the immense amounts of money that flow into the pockets of lawyers performing such "citizen-suits." They reported that the government paid out \$31.6 million in plaintiffs attorneys fees for

434 environmental cases during the 1990's. Businesses, farmers, and local governments have paid an untold amount more. My bill will stop the flow of dollars away from environmental protection and into lawyers pockets while protecting the honest men and women who live in, care for, and make their living from the beautiful Western states we call home.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 30, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2620) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rangel amendment to the Fiscal Year 2002 VA-HUD Appropriations bill which would eliminate funding used to implement the community service requirement for residents of public housing.

The community service requirement amounts to nothing more than an attack on those who are poor. Granted, residents of public housing do receive a benefit from the government—a benefit Congress began providing almost a century ago, because it understood that despite their hard-work, parents could not meet the basic needs of their families.

But instead of proactively addressing the factors that cause people to need public housing in the first place—lack of jobs, low wages, poor education—and helping them to escape the vicious cycle of poverty, we just add to their hardships and label them as undeserving. With these community service requirements, we're essentially saying to them, "Earn your keep or else."

If we followed this logic and made every American earn their keep, then we would demand CEO's of nuclear power companies, who receive millions of dollars from the government to subsidize their liability insurance—far more than the meager cost of a public housing unit—to hand out sandwiches at the church soup kitchen. We would demand heads of pharmaceutical companies who, year after year, get billions of dollars in tax breaks, to be candy strippers at the local hospital.

But do we demand those things? Of course not. Because those are the people who donate to our campaign war chests.

If we followed this logic, we would demand the suburban couple, who got a tax break when they bought their first home, to scrub graffiti off the wall at the subway station. We would demand the farmer, who received a subsidy when his crops were damaged in last summer's drought, to pick up litter along the highway.

But do we demand those things? Of course not. Because those people aren't poor. And in Congress, we only like to make things difficult for those who are poor.

For the last decade, every time that poverty issues come before the House, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, proclaim the words, "personal responsibility." I challenge my colleagues to hold themselves to that same standard. Take responsibility for your own actions. Admit that provisions like this are only intended to demonize those who are poor. Don't hide behind the falsehood that this community service requirement will somehow alleviate the problems of those living in public housing. Acknowledge that your failure to offer serious solutions has only exacerbated their problems.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote for the Rangel amendment and encourage them to support initiatives that will actually improve the situation of those struggling to make ends meet.

TRIBUTE TO RUDY ABBOTT

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rudy Abbott, the head baseball coach of Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama, for 31 years.

Coach Abbott retired this year after a remarkable career. He is the 29th coach in NCAA history to win 1,000 games and was the winningest coach in Alabama collegiate sports history. Among the highlights of his coaching career are the fact that he led the Jacksonville State Gamecocks to back-to-back NCAA Division II National Championships in 1990 and 1991 and was named the NCAA Division "Coach of the Year" in both years. He guided five teams to the Gulf South Conference titles and earned Gulf South Conference "Coach of the Year" on seven different occasions. He captured eleven Gulf South Conference Division crowns and took seven teams to championships and NCAA Division II World Series berths.

Such a record is all the more remarkable when you learn the "rest of the story" that he only got into collegiate coaching by chance. Following graduation from a junior college in Mississippi, Coach Abbott had returned home to Anniston, Alabama, and landed a job as sports writer for The Anniston Star. In 1964, he became the Sports Information Director at Jacksonville State, and in 1970, he asked to step in as Baseball Coach for a temporary period of time due to the illness of the permanent coach. He stayed for 31 years.

It is said that the measure of a man is the influence he has on the lives of others. Over his thirty years in coaching, it is almost impossible to imagine how many lives Coach Abbott has affected. On a professional level, he coached 24 All Americans and over 75 of his players have gone on to the professional ranks. But more important is what he has done for Jacksonville State University and its athletic department and its student athletes and its student body. I salute Coach Abbott at the end of his baseball coaching career and wish him and his family the very best in the future.