

to work each day, looking forward to friendly conversations with his friends, neighbors and customers.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication and selflessness demonstrated throughout Bill's life certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. There is no question that Bill will be remembered as a great businessman. However, he will best be remembered as a selfless person, a great friend and dedicated family man. It is my privilege to pay tribute to a man who dedicated his life to his country, family and community. Bill's life was the embodiment of all that makes this country great and I consider it an honor to have been Bill's friend.

WELCOMING PRESIDENT CHEN
SHUI-BIAN OF TAIWAN TO
UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 2003

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 302. I also want to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution that expresses the sense of Congress welcoming President Chen Shui-bian of Taiwan to the United States on October 31, 2003.

Taiwan is a beacon of liberty and democracy in a region of the world where human rights and personal freedoms are routinely denied, and I believe that this Chamber should recognize Taiwan's achievements and congratulate President Chen on his outstanding leadership.

I ask my colleagues to consider the following facts: Taiwan has become one of the world's freest nations, and is now one of the most successful models of rapid reform in the region. Fifty years ago, Taiwan was a closed authoritarian society with no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, and no right to vote. Today, Taiwan is a full-fledged democracy. It has robust political parties, and virtually every office in Taiwan is contested through free and fair elections.

Taiwan supports the same democratic, economic and security values, which we as a Nation cherish. Taiwan shares our belief in free-market economics, which has resulted in Taiwan providing its people with one of the highest standards of living in Asia. Furthermore, U.S. strategic interests in the region are closely intertwined with Taiwan's security in the region. In addition, Taiwan and the U.S. share the same respect for human rights. In fact, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate President Chen Shui-bian for receiving the Human Rights Award from the International League for Human Rights.

H. Con. Res. 302 provides us with a golden opportunity to affirm our friendship and support for the free people of Taiwan. Because Taiwan is such a steadfast ally of the U.S., I am a proud cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 302. I also wish to thank my colleague from Florida, Mr. WEXLER, for introducing this resolution and the House Leadership for scheduling a vote on it. I believe that Congress should extend a warm and public welcome to President Chen of Taiwan upon his arrival in the United States

on October 31, 2003. President Chen's visit will serve to broaden and deepen the strong alliance between the United States and Taiwan. Also, his visit is of tremendous importance to all Americans who join me in recognizing the value of a longstanding friendship between the U.S. and Taiwan.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in support of this resolution, and I offer a hearty welcome to President Chen and wish him great success upon his visit to the U.S.

SALUTING JESSIE ROBERSON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute and congratulate Jessie Roberson, Department of Energy's (DOE) Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, and Gerald Boyd, DOE's Oak Ridge Operations Manager, his team and their many partners, for recently winning the prestigious Phoenix Award from the Environmental Protection Agency—for their outstanding local reindustrialization program and for excellence in brownfield redevelopment.

This Phoenix Award, which is comparable to winning a Hollywood Oscar in the brownfield development world, was recently presented at the International Brownfields 2003 Conference in Portland, Oregon.

The Department of Energy's office in Oak Ridge, along with the Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee and the Bechtel Jacobs reindustrialization team, has worked on remediating and redeveloping the former K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Oak Ridge, now called the East Tennessee Technology Park, into a thriving new economic development model celebrated by brownfield developers around the world.

Sixty years ago, the K-25 facility was constructed to help America win a war. From 1943 through most of the Cold War, this facility served as an example to the world of our Nation's technological capabilities. This technology played an essential role in our Nation's security. I believe it is a great testament to the men and women who made this work possible that today, the East Tennessee Technology Park is once again an example of American ingenuity. From preserving our Nation's freedoms to helping restore our Nation's environment, those working at the East Tennessee Technology Park are recognized as leaders.

They have taken dirty, abandoned government facilities and cleaned them up and turned them into available commercial properties to help create new jobs in our region. To date, more than 1,200 jobs have been created, with over \$40 million in new annual payroll.

As chairman of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am proud that EPA's region 4 office has recognized this outstanding example right in the heart of the Tennessee Valley Science and Technology Corridor of how we can work to transform abandoned industrial properties into productive new economic development projects that help create new jobs and new opportunities for more Americans.

I ask the entire House to join me in thanking and congratulating DOE and their partners for their innovation and this outstanding achievement.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
CALLING FOR THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT TO BUY REC-
REATIONAL LAND FROM THE
CITY OF CRAIG, ALASKA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today calls for the federal government to buy 349 acres of recreational land from the City of Craig, Alaska. The land includes a trail leading to Mount Sunnahae, its trailhead, a parking area, and mountaintop property. The legislation requires an appraisal before purchase. The bill also allows for a \$250,000 appropriation to the U.S. Forest Service for trail maintenance and property rehabilitation.

I am introducing the bill at the request of Prince of Wales Island residents. The City of Craig is the economic center of Prince of Wales Island—which is the third largest island in the country. The town contains the major retail shopping and service outlets on the island. Craig also has the most active and largest commercial fishing harbor and fleet on the island. But the local economy, like many other parts of South East Alaska, has suffered from a downturn in the timber industry. In the early 1980's, the city and Prince of Wales Island were the center of a solid timber economy that provided thousands of direct and indirect jobs to the Island. Much of that is now gone as a result of terrible Federal forest management policies. According to the Alaska Department of Labor, unemployment rates in Craig regularly exceed 20 percent. This is more than twice the national average. This bill will help community expansion and development as well as facilitate Forest Service land management.

One of the Forest Service's main administrative facilities, the Craig Ranger District Station, is located in Craig. The Craig Ranger has management authority over approximately one million acres on Prince of Wales Island. Right now, there is not any Forest Service land near the Ranger Station. In an unusual situation for Alaska, the Ranger Station is an in-holding among private, state, and City owned land. So when visitors come to the Craig Ranger Station to orient themselves to the Forest, there is no onsite recreation. However, the city of Craig owns almost 350 acres of prime recreational land including a dedicated trail in the immediate vicinity from the Ranger Station. The Forest Service should own this land so that it can integrate the parcel into its land management plans.

The property to be acquired by the city of Craig is a cannery site dating from the early 1900's which has not been used since the early 1980's. It is prime land for the city to redevelop in order to provide economic stimulus in Craig. The parcel could be used by Craig to develop a good port and harbor and to provide first class land for retail merchants and other community services.

The Federal Government will receive equal value in land from the city. The passage of this Act is good for the public and for the residents of Craig.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR
MOSS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to the life and memory of an outstanding citizen and community leader. Arthur Moss of Grand Junction, Colorado recently passed away at the age of eighty-four. Art was very active in his community and leaves a legacy in Grand Junction worthy of praise. As his family and friends mourn his loss, I am honored to pay tribute to his life and accomplishments here today.

Born in Canada and raised in Michigan, Art moved to Grand Junction in 1955. He was a community leader from the beginning, serving as the first Director of Club 20, an organization dedicated to representing the concerns and interests of the communities of Western Colorado. Art helped bring Grand Valley Daybreak, an adult daycare program, to Grand Junction. In addition, he served as President of the Western Colorado American Boy Scouts and Chairman of Mesa County Republicans. An endless list of organizations have benefited from Art's influence, from the Masonic Lodge to the United Fund. No matter what the cause, Art always helped get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, Arthur Moss was a true community leader. Unconcerned with seeking credit for his work, Art worked tirelessly to improve his community. He was a dedicated and driven man who wanted the best for his friends and neighbors. While Art has passed on, his legacy is sure to live for many years to come. I am honored to join with my colleagues in remembering the life and accomplishments of Arthur Moss here today, and my thoughts are with his family during this difficult time.

SUPPORT OF NATIONAL BREAST
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in support of the fight against breast cancer. I am told that this year 211,300 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed. A few years ago, two of those cases were my nieces, Donna and Catherine.

I will never forget their experiences in fighting the disease, the pain and side effects of treatment. I will never forget the feelings of fear and helplessness that their parents and the rest of our family felt because we could not take away their suffering.

So today as we celebrate the progress made in the fight against breast cancer, I want

to express my gratitude to those who work to raise awareness and who encourage self-testing and early screening. I also commend those involved in research, those who fight to fund that research, and the survivors of breast cancer and their families for the strength and support they provide to other victims. Without your efforts, Donna, Catherine, and many other breast cancer victims would not be here today.

To my colleagues in Congress, I urge you to do your part in the fight against breast cancer: let us ensure that when the reauthorization of the Mammography Quality Standards Act and the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program comes before us, we provide the necessary funding so that one day there will be no need for Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

MEDICAID PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
FAIRNESS ACT OF 2003

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced H.R. 3633 a bill of great importance. Federal law generally allows states to use matching federal Medicaid funds to pay for inpatient psychiatric care. There is, however, a key exception that poses risks both to patients in need of services and the facilities that serve them. Specifically, federal law does not permit the use of federal matching funds to provide acute inpatient psychiatric services at freestanding non-governmental psychiatric hospitals, the so-called Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs). The exclusion applies only to patients between the ages of 21 and 65 who are on Medicaid.

That is not to say the federal government is not willing to pay for this population's acute inpatient psychiatric care. To the contrary, Medicaid funds can be used to pay for the care of these patients in general hospitals that provide psychiatric services. The difference has nothing to do with the patient or the care. It has everything to do with the type of facility.

States are free to spend their own money on these patients when services are delivered in an IMD. They have been reluctant to do so, however, because there is no federal match and, perhaps more importantly, the patients are already getting the care without the state having to spend a dime.

How is that possible?

Simple. Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act, better known as EMTALA, patients presenting themselves to a hospital which provides emergency services must be assessed and stabilized before they can be discharged.

With many hospitals emergency rooms full to capacity and with a shrinking number of acute psychiatric beds in the U.S., patients with psychiatric problems and their families either seek emergency services in a non-governmental psychiatric hospital or are transferred from a general hospital to an IMD. Once the patient comes into the IMD's emergency room, the hospital is legally obligated under EMTALA to provide treatment to stabilize the patient, which can take several days or more.

If the patient is on Medicare or private insurance, the IMD can be paid for the services rendered. But if the patient is on Medicaid and happens to be between the ages of 21 and 65, the psychiatric hospital generally has to render care for which they will not be reimbursed.

Consider the unfairness. Washington has passed a law requiring a hospital to provide medical care for an entire class of patients and simultaneously refused to make Medicaid matching payments for those services.

Required to take these patients, IMDs are placed under tremendous financial pressure. Those with a particularly high number of these EMTALA Medicaid cases may find their only option is to close their doors, creating a real access problem in local communities.

In Shreveport, Louisiana, for example, there is one non-governmental IMD whose continued financial viability is tenuous. Over the past year, this facility has taken emergency transfers from over 70 hospitals throughout the state and from as far away as 300 miles. If this psychiatric hospital closes its doors as a result of their unreimbursed Medicaid costs, these mentally ill patients will lose their only access to care in North Louisiana.

In order to address this unfair conflict in two federal laws—the IMD exclusion and EMTALA—I introduced H.R. 3363, the Medicaid Psychiatric Hospital Fairness Act of 2003. This measure would allow states to use federal matching funds to pay for the care of Medicaid recipients between the ages of 21 and 65 in IMDs if the patient was admitted pursuant to EMTALA or as a result of a transfer from another hospital and required immediate, inpatient hospitalization.

The measure is supported by the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill—the country's largest advocacy organization for the mentally ill, the National Association of Psychiatric Health Systems, the American Hospital Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and the National Association of County Behavioral Healthcare Directors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift action on this legislation that will help ensure nongovernmental psychiatric hospitals remain open to serve one of our most vulnerable populations, individuals with serious and persistent mental illness.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BERNICE
TOONEN COOPER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to the life and memory of an outstanding woman from my state. Bernice "Bernie" Toonen Cooper of Durango, Colorado passed away recently at the age of 90. As her family and friends mourn their loss, I would like to tell my colleagues about this remarkable woman here today.

Born in 1913 in Wisconsin and raised in California, Bernie moved to Colorado in 1940. Trained as a nurse, she devoted 40 years to her profession, and many Durango residents chose to receive care in the hospital where she worked simply to have Bernie be their nurse. Several physicians with whom she regularly worked regarded her as the best nurse in town.