

honored tradition and kept the spirit of America alive. And I'm proud to say that among this year's winners is Tri-Cities, TN-VA, a place our founding fathers would recognize as a fulfillment of their vision of what a free people, living and working together, can accomplish.

Among the criteria by which all participants were judged were citizen involvement, effective government performance, philanthropic and volunteer resources, a strong capacity for cooperation, and community vision and pride. And, Tri-Cities—the first-ever region to be so honored by this award—possesses those qualities in spades.

Included in the presentation which tipped the judges' decision in their favor were their efforts to involve youth in the decision-making process; improve health care in isolated communities and create an interest in rural medicine among future physicians; and celebrate and preserve the Appalachian region's oral and musical traditions. And they did it all without government handouts or mandates from Washington. Their message, set to the sound of bluegrass music: we are willing to work; we are willing to lead.

I think the song, written by a local storyteller and sung by all the Tri-Cities delegates, says it all:

If you call, we will answer;

If you need us, we will come.

We'll lend a hand—there's strength in numbers;

If we work together, we can get it done.

Mr. President, on behalf of all the people of Tennessee, and all Americans everywhere, I congratulate the citizens of Tri-Cities, Tennessee-Virginia for their accomplishment. Not only they, but all of us, are winners because of their efforts.●

CLEVELAND SCHOLARSHIP AND TUTORING PROGRAM

● Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the achievements of the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program. Now in its third school year, this program, which is one of only two school choice experiments in the country, continues to offer hope and promise to nearly 3,700 inner city children and their parents by making private schools, including religious schools, affordable. I have been a long-time supporter of the Scholarship Program, as well as the school choice concept in general. Believing that competition fosters improvement, I made the implementation of this pilot school scholarship plan one of my education reform priorities by signing a 2-year budget package that included \$5 million for the introduction of the program in 1995.

The Cleveland Scholarship Program is the first of its kind in the country that offers state-funded scholarships for use at both secular and religious

private schools, giving low-income students access to an otherwise unattainable private school education in Cleveland, where schools graduate a mere 36 percent of its high school seniors. In September of 1996, during its first school year, the program provided scholarships to approximately 1,855 students for the public, private, or religious school of their choice. Recent growth of the program's budget enabled the parents of nearly 3,700 students to use vouchers to enroll in 59 participating area schools during the 1998-1999 school year.

Two separate studies by Harvard University on the Cleveland Scholarship Program found parents of voucher recipients were more satisfied with many aspects of their school than were parents of students in Cleveland public schools. That satisfaction included the school's academic program, school safety, school discipline, teacher skills, the teaching of moral values, and class size. A separate study found that test score results in mathematics and reading show substantial gains for Cleveland Scholarship Program students attending the Hope schools, two non-sectarian schools which were created in response to the establishment of the program. Additionally, parents of voucher recipients reported lower levels of disruption in their child's school—including fighting, racial conflict, and vandalism.

The results of these studies further underscore the success of this program. Time and again, data and surveys from the state have confirmed the Cleveland Scholarship Program meets the one true test of any taxpayer-supported program—it works. Although the program is not without its critics, I believe the best way to put these criticisms to rest is to continue demonstrating the program's effectiveness in Cleveland as we continue to look beyond the conventional and pursue creative and imaginative approaches to education.

I applaud the achievements of the Cleveland Scholarship Program and its contributions to the education of our children, and am proud to say that my hometown serves as a model for the rest of the Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER R. ROVZAR ON BEING NAMED PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Christopher R. Rovzar, of Exeter, New Hampshire, for being selected as a 1999 Presidential Scholar by the U.S. Secretary of Education.

Of the over 2.5 million graduating seniors nationwide, Christopher is one of only 141 seniors to receive this distinction for academics. This impressive young man is well-deserving of the title of Presidential Scholar. I wish to

commend Christopher for his outstanding achievement.

As a student at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, Christopher has served as a role model for his peers through his commitment to excellence. Christopher's determination promises to guide him in the future.

It is certain that Christopher will continue to excel in his future endeavors. I wish to offer my most sincere congratulations and best wishes to Christopher. His achievements are truly remarkable. It is an honor to represent him in the United States Senate.●

IN RECOGNITION OF REAR ADMIRAL LEONARD VINCENT, SUPPLY CORPS, U.S. NAVY

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I recognize and honor Rear Admiral Leonard Vincent, U.S. Navy as he retires upon completion of 32 years of service to the Navy, The Department of Defense and the Nation.

Born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, a graduate of McAlester High School, Oklahoma he enlisted in the Navy Reserve in 1961. He graduated from Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma, in 1965 and received his commission as a Ensign in the Navy Supply Corps that same year. In 1976 he receive his Masters in Business Administration from George Washington University.

A distinguished professional, Admiral Vincent currently commands the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC). As the Commandant of DSMC, he has been a leader of change agents for acquisition reform. And he has brought a wealth of acquisition, logistics, and contract management experience to the vital task of training our nation's Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce.

Afloat he has served as the Supply Officer of an amphibious ship, the USS *Pensacola* (LSD 38) and the Supply Officer of a submarine tender, the USS *Dixon* (AS 37).

Ashore his assignments have included duty as Supply Officer with Naval Special Warfare Group and with Naval Inshore Warfare Command, Atlantic, both in Little Creek, Virginia.

His varied acquisition assignments include Director of Contracts, Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound; Contracting Officer for the Supervisor, Shipbuilding and Repair, Bath, Maine; Director of the Combat Systems department and Director of the Contracts department at the Navy's inventory control point, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; Assistant Commander for Contracts, Naval Air Systems Command; Deputy Director for Acquisition for the Defense Logistics Agency; and prior to his current assignment, RADM Vincent was the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Fleet Supply and Ordnance, Pacific Fleet.

In addition to his current assignment, his command tours have included Commander, Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Los Angeles, California; Commander, Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton, Ohio; and Commander, Contract Management Command, Washington, D.C.

Throughout his career Admiral Vincent has displayed exemplary performance of duty, extraordinary initiative and leadership, keen judgment, and dedication to the highest principles of devotion to his country. He leaves the military and the acquisition community better by having served them. His contributions will have lasting consequence.

Mr. President, Leonard Vincent, his wife Shirley and their three children, Lori, Tiffany and Stephen have made many sacrifices during his 32 year Navy career. A man of his leadership, enthusiasm and integrity is rare and while his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize him before my colleagues and wish to him "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he brings to a close a long and distinguished career in the United States Naval Service.

I ask that an article and narrative on Rear Admiral Vincent be printed in the RECORD.

The article and narrative follows:

REAR ADMIRAL LEONARD VINCENT—COMMANDANT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLLEGE

Rear Admiral Leonard "Lenn" Vincent became the Commandant Defense Systems Management College (DSMC), Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in January 1998. The College is a graduate-level institution that promotes sound systems-management principles by the acquisition workforce through education, research, consulting, and information dissemination.

Admiral Vincent entered the Naval Reserve program as a sea-man recruit in October 1961. Upon graduation from Southeastern State Teachers College in Oklahoma, he received a commission in July 1965 from the Officers Candidate School, Newport, Rhode Island, as an ensign in the Supply Corps, U.S. Navy.

Since returning to the Navy in 1970, RADM Vincent's wide variety of afloat and shore-based assignments have provided him extensive contracting, contract management, and logistics experience.

Afloat he has served as the Supply Officer of an amphibious ship, the USS PENSACOLA (LSD 38) and the Supply Officer of a submarine tender, the USS DIXON (AS 37).

Ashore his assignments have included duty as Supply Officer with Naval Special Warfare Group and with Naval Inshore Warfare Command, Atlantic, both in Little Creek, Virginia. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia; and then in Washington, D.C., he earned a Masters in Business Administration from George Washington University.

His varied acquisition assignments include Director of Contracts, Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound; Contracting Officer for the Supervisor, Shipbuilding and Repair, Bath,

Maine; Director of the Combat Systems department and Director of the Contracts department at the Navy's inventory control point, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; Assistant Commander for Contracts, Naval Air Systems Command; Deputy Director for Acquisition for the Defense Logistics Agency; and prior to his current assignment, RADM Vincent was the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Fleet Supply and Ordnance, Pacific Fleet.

In addition to his current assignment as Commandant, DSMC, his command tours have included Commander, Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Los Angeles, Contract Administration Services Region, Los Angeles, California; Commander, Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton, Ohio; and Commander, Contract Management Command, Washington, D.C.

His military decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal with gold star, Legion of Merit with gold star, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three gold stars, Navy Commendation Medal, and Navy Achievement Medal.

NARRATIVE

Rear Admiral Vincent distinguished himself by exceptionally outstanding achievement throughout thirty two years of service culminating in his distinguished performance as Commandant of the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) from 30 December 1997 to 31 July 1999.

Admiral Vincent exhibited extensive knowledge, technical competence, tireless energy, imagination, and superb leadership. As Commandant, he focused the College on improvements essential for the entire Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce (AWF), and dramatically improved the quality and greatly expanded the scope of their education and training. During his tenure, student throughput increased by nearly five percent, greatly helping the military departments to meet the formal acquisition education requirements that public law imposed on all major system program managers. These achievements are all the more remarkable because they were accomplished during a period when DSMC funding decreased by over seven percent, and personnel by over 11 percent.

Admiral Vincent also successfully focused the exceptional capabilities of the College's staff and faculty on meeting the rapidly changing needs of the acquisition workforce. Upon assuming command of DSMC, he led the College's senior leadership through the development of a corporate plan that set the course into the new millennium for the education and training of acquisition professionals. This dynamic plan provided the foundation for DSMC operations and outlined a series of strategic goals, objectives, and metrics that guided the College through the efficient accomplishment of its four-pronged mission of providing education and training, research, consulting, and information dissemination. He successfully challenged the College to achieve these improvements, while maintaining the highest quality of support available to the acquisition workforce.

Anticipating the need to achieve a cultural transformation within the acquisition community, Admiral Vincent encouraged the students, staff, and faculty at DSMC to become change agents and instilled in them a sense of urgency to keep up the momentum of Acquisition Reform. He directed the as-

essment and revision of over thirty DSMC-sponsored courses to reflect the latest changes, ensuring that Acquisition Reform initiatives are seamlessly threaded throughout the 12 functional areas. To further enrich the learning environment, he spearheaded the effort to recruit students from industry, bringing a commercial business perspective into every classroom—he served as the catalyst to stimulate partnering with industry and effective teaming within program offices. Beginning with the students, staff, and faculty at DSMC, he successfully developed a cultural mindset that would revolutionize the way DoD approaches its business affairs—embracing best practices, empowering the workforce, and achieving optimal solutions at the lowest costs.

In a push to constantly improve the quality of integrated courses, Admiral Vincent created the Acquisition Management Curriculum Enhancement Program (AMCEP) to seamlessly integrate the Acquisition Management Functional Board requirements with the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) course development and delivery processes. The result was a continuous evolutionary process that facilitated and improved the current integrated acquisition management curriculum. The enhancement effort created a learning environment characterized by a problem-based learning curriculum which replicated to the highest possible fidelity actual problems the graduates would likely encounter in their subsequent assignments.

Additionally, to further improve the efficiency at DSMC, Admiral Vincent consolidated all information/automation systems enhancement efforts at the College under the Chief Information/Knowledge Officer. By concentrating the information technology activities under one person, Admiral Vincent effectively orchestrated the consolidation of automated systems requirements, significantly reducing costs and making educational information widely available to internal and external customers. Under Admiral Vincent's guidance, the College underwent the process of standardizing the automation equipment in each classroom and upgrading the server infrastructure, along with video tele-conference capability, to better support distance learning conversion efforts of DSMC courses. This initiative, while minimizing costs to infuse information technology capability, not only improved the students' learning environment, but also made acquisition education and training more accessible to the workforce.

Admiral Vincent also provided the thrust behind the development of the Integrated Curriculum Environment (ICE) database, an automated, centralized management system for DSMC courseware and supporting documentation. This standardized curriculum management tool will significantly simplify the course revision process, and eventually, will make course materials available electronically to all students and accessible by all graduates. Through his active leadership and visionary foresight of the information revolution, Admiral Vincent launched DSMC—and acquisition education and training—into the 21st Century, guiding the College through the transformation process of becoming the acquisition workforce's Center for Continuous Learning.

Admiral Vincent further improved the stature of DSMC as the Department of Defense world-class center for international acquisition education excellence. Under his leadership, DSMC co-sponsored the 10th Annual International Defense Educational Arrangement (IDEA) seminar with France and

hosted the 11th IDEA seminar in the United States—a fifteen-nation symposium on Intra-European and Transatlantic armaments cooperation. Additionally, Admiral Vincent initiated the first IDEA Pacific seminar with the Australian Defense Force Academy, providing eight nations of the Pacific Rim with a forum for exchange of acquisition best practices. With the growing emphasis on international cooperation, the College also hosted biannual international acquisition forums for DUSD (International Programs) and the Services international program offices. As the principal U.S. representative to IDEA, Admiral Vincent provided the leadership and facilitated international cooperation, significantly advancing the understanding and effectiveness of international cooperative acquisition issues among participating nations.

His distinguished career included additional command tours as Commander, Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Los Angeles; Commander, Defense Contract Management Command International; Deputy Director for Acquisition Management and Commander, Defense Contract Management Command, Defense Logistics Agency.

Throughout the period of his assignment as Commandant, DSMC, and his thirty-two-year career, Admiral Vincent displayed exemplary performance of duty, extraordinary initiative and leadership, keen judgment, and dedication to the highest principles of devotion to his country. He leaves the Defense Systems Management College and the acquisition community better by having served them. His personal dedication has been solely responsible for numerous contributions of lasting consequence, which will enhance the ability of each Service to accomplish its mission better, now and in the future. His exceptional performance in extremely important and challenging positions has been in keeping with the highest traditions of the Service and reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Navy, and the Department of Defense.●

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The text of S. 1282, passed by the Senate on July 1, 1999, follows:

S. 1282

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; not to exceed \$2,900,000 for official travel expenses; not to exceed \$150,000 for official reception and representa-

tion expenses; not to exceed \$258,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, \$133,168,000.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services for the Department of the Treasury, \$35,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated shall be used to support or supplement the Internal Revenue Service appropriations for Information Systems.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for official travel expenses; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$100,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury, \$30,483,000.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed 150 for replacement only for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; not to exceed \$6,000,000 for official travel expenses; not to exceed \$500,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration, \$111,340,000.

TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Treasury Building and Annex, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel expenses of non-Federal law enforcement personnel to attend meetings concerned with financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; not to exceed \$14,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$27,681,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in this account may be used to procure personal services contracts.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities authorized by Public Law 103-322, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as follows:

(1) As authorized by section 190001(e), \$181,000,000; of which \$17,847,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including \$3,000,000 for administering the Gang Resistance Education and Training program, \$1,608,000 for an explosives repository clearinghouse, \$12,600,000 for the integrated violence reduction strategy, and \$639,000 for building security; of which \$21,950,000 shall be available to the United States Secret Service, including \$5,854,000 for the protective program, \$2,014,000 for the protective research program, \$5,886,000 for the workspace program, \$5,000,000 for counterfeiting investigations, and \$3,196,000 for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children, of which \$1,196,000 shall be available as a grant for activities related to the investigations of exploited children and shall remain available until expended; of which \$52,774,000 shall be available for the United States Customs Service, including \$4,300,000 for conducting pre-hiring polygraph examinations, \$2,000,000 for technology for the detection of undeclared outbound currency, \$9,000,000 for non-intrusive mobile personal inspection technology, \$4,952,000 for land border automation equipment, \$8,000,000 for agent and inspector relocation: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2000, \$5,735,000 for laboratory modernization, \$2,400,000 for cybersmuggling, \$5,430,000 for Hardline/Gateway equipment, \$2,500,000 for the training program, \$3,640,000 to maintain fiscal year 1998 equipment, and \$4,817,000 for investigative counter-narcotics and money laundering operations; of which \$28,366,000 shall be available for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement; of which \$1,863,000 shall be available for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including \$600,000 for GATEWAY, \$300,000 to expand data mining technology, \$500,000 to continue the magnitude of money laundering study, \$200,000 to enhance electronic filing of SARS and other BSA databases, and \$263,000 for technical advances for GATEWAY; of which \$9,200,000 shall be available to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for construction of two firearms ranges at the Artesia Center: *Provided*, That these funds shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2000; and of which \$49,000,000 shall be available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Special Forfeiture Fund to support a national media campaign, as authorized in the Drug-Free Media Campaign Act of 1998: *Provided further*, That these funds shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2000;

(2) As authorized by section 32401, \$13,000,000 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for disbursement through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to local governments for Gang Resistance Education and Training: *Provided*, That notwithstanding sections 32401 and 310001, such funds shall be allocated to State and local law enforcement and prevention organizations.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; purchase (not to exceed 52 for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation) and