

for the Patriot, Avenger, Stinger, and other advanced missile defense systems.

The McGregor Range comprises more than half of the Fort Bliss installation land area, and the range and its restricted airspace in conjunction with the White Sands Missile Range, is crucial to the development and testing of the Army Tactical Missile System and the Theater High Altitude Area Defense System.

The high quality and unique training capabilities of the McGregor Range allow the verification of our military readiness in air-to-ground combat, including the Army's only opportunity to test the Patriot missile in live fire, tactical scenarios, as well as execute the "Roving Sands" joint training exercises held annually at Fort Bliss.

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 requires that the withdrawal from public use of all military land governed by the Army, including McGregor Range, must be terminated on November 6, 2001, unless such withdrawal is renewed by an Act of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to reiterate the importance of the McGregor Range land for the testing and training for Fort Bliss and the White Sands Missile Range. By being designated as the Army's Air Defense Artillery Center of Excellence, Fort Bliss has already received the status as an intricate part of the nations military defense systems. Tactical scenarios would not be possible without McGregor Range to conduct the projects. The Military Lands Withdrawal Act is necessary in order to continue these projects that ensure the prosperity of the nation's defense systems.

TRIBUTE TO SALVE REGINA
UNIVERSITY

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1999

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to congratulate Salve Regina University for being selected to receive the 1999 National Preservation Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Indeed, I cannot think of many college campuses that would qualify for such a distinctive and prestigious Award.

It is no secret, Mr. Speaker, that Newport is home to many of the 19th century "summer cottages" which personified the Gilded Age. Indeed, the city by the Sea enjoys a rich history of the splendid architecture of that Age. What is not widely known, however, is that Salve Regina's unique campus is comprised of 18 of these restored summer estates on some 60 manicured acres along the Atlantic coast. Salve Regina was recognized by the National Trust for its ongoing restoration of its campus and its accredited historic preservation educational program. The award was presented on October 22nd in Washington, D.C. at the National Trust's annual preservation conference.

Beginning in 1947 with the gift of an estate designed by noted architect Richard Morris Hunt, the University has added the former summer homes of Vice President Levi Morton, international sportsman James Van Alen, and

New York financier William Watts Sherman to its collection. Some of the homes were designed by H.H. Richardson or McKim, Mead and White, and feature details by Louis Comfort Tiffany, John LaFarge, or Karl Bitter. This architectural treasure trove, which also includes landscapes designed by Frederick Law Olmstead, has been preserved in its entirety by Salve Regina.

The Salve Regina campus with its Gilded Age mansions, shingled Victorian cottages, and classically-designed landscapes is a working laboratory of American history and architecture. One such unique home is Ochre Court. It was the first of a group of spectacular Newport houses in the Grand Manner designed by Richard Morris Hunt, America's foremost architect of the late 19th century. Commissioned by the Goelet family in 1888, the stately 50 room mansion was given as a gift by the family in 1947 to the Sisters of Mercy to begin Salve Regina. Ochre Court now serves as the University's administration building and is a treasure trove of mythology, literature, and the arts and sciences.

Mr. Speaker, Salve Regina is also the home of the Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, named in honor of our former colleague Senator Claiborne Pell of Newport. In 1997 Salve Regina acquired Fairlawn to be the home of the Penn Center. Built in 1852, Fairlawn became the home of Vice President Levi Morton in 1860. Morton added a ballroom to this mansion in 1870 to accommodate a visit by President Ulysses S. Grant.

Aside from its many architectural treasures, Salve Regina is also recognized for its wonderful educational system. Having recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, the University is emerging into national recognition as a co-educational institution where academic excellence is fostered in a context of ethical living. In the tradition of its founders, the Religious Sisters of Mercy, Salve Regina embraces a mission of commitment to learning and community enrichment for students of all backgrounds and faiths. Over two thousand undergraduate and graduate students from 43 states and 26 foreign countries are enrolled in 32 undergraduate concentrations and 11 graduate programs, including a doctoral program in Humanities.

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate Salve Regina University for receiving this national award. It is a testament to the leadership of the University under the incomparable Sister Therese Antone, the faculty, and the student body that their campus has been selected as one of our nation's top historic treasures. It is also symbolic of the ability of the University to not only adapt to this rich environment, but to continually feel the responsibility to preserve it for future generations of students, members of the community and visitors to Newport.

IN HONOR OF MARVIN D. GENZER,
ESQ.

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Marvin D. Genzer, Esq. Recently, Mr. Genzer was honored by the Pace University School of Law for his outstanding contributions to the Bar, Pace University School of Law, and his community.

Mr. Genzer is the Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary responsible for all legal affairs of the EDO Corporation in New York. He is a past president of the Corporate Bar Association of Westchester and Fairfield.

Mr. Genzer teaches the Daniel A. Austin Memorial Lecture Series on In-House Corporate Practice as an Adjunct Professor of Law at Pace University School of Law and is a 1981 graduate of the law school.

While Mr. Genzer has been with the EDO Corporation since 1966, his first profession was in Electrical Engineering. In this endeavor, Mr. Genzer contributed greatly to our national safety and planning. He was Program Manager of the Lunar Landing Probe and a designer of the logistics program for the U.S. Magnetic-Minesweeping of Haiphong Harbor.

He is active in his Community, was President of the Fox Lane Ski Club, and has been involved in Little League and Youth Soccer. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention the outstanding life and work of Mr. Marvin D. Genzer. I ask that my Colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Genzer on his well deserved honor.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN JALILI

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the distinguished career of Santa Monica City Manager John Jalili, who is retiring after many years of dedicated public service.

John Jalili has served as a truly exemplary City Manager since 1984, leading the city to national recognition in environmental management, transit services, telecommunications, downtown revitalization, the arts, housing, human services and financial management. During his tenure, Santa Monica's financial rating has been upgraded three times and was recently given three triple A financial ratings—one of only four cities nationwide with this extraordinary financial standing. In addition, under Mr. Jalili's leadership, the Third Street Promenade stands as one of Southern California's most exciting community treasures.

John Jalili has served the remarkable beach-side City of Santa Monica for a total of twenty-five years. Prior to his appointment as City Manager, he served five years as Assistant City Manager and five years as Director of Community Development.

John Jalili has been honored by numerous professional organizations throughout his career. Last June, he was honored by the American Society for Public Administration, Los Angeles Metropolitan Chapter with the Dykstra Award for Excellence in Government. He has been recognized for his many years of public service by the International City/County Management Association. He has also been named one of the most influential people in Santa Monica by The Los Angeles Times' "Our Times" newspaper and was recently honored by the Pier Restoration Corporation for his contributions to the revitalization of the Santa Monica Pier.

John Jalili is known throughout City Hall as a manager who cares deeply about the quality of life of the residents of Santa Monica. He has been a creative, persistent and enthusiastic champion for the city and will be dearly missed by his colleagues and the community he has served.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating John Jalili for his long, distinguished career in public service and in wishing him and his family all the best in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HEALTH CARE PRESERVATION AND ACCESSIBILITY ACT OF 1999

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1999

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, State hospitals all over the country are experiencing severe financial crisis due to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA 97, P.L. 105-33), which reduced Medicare reimbursements to hospitals and health service providers over a 5-year period. The BBA cuts ordered in 1999 were supposed to slow the growth of Medicare and save \$112 billion over 5 years, including \$4 billion from Medicare payments to hospitals. However, the BBA, which I opposed, has imposed severe financial burdens on teaching hospitals, rural hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and home health providers. In my State alone, hospitals are estimated to lose \$2.8 billion in Medicare payments over a 5-year period.

The financial burden of the BBA cuts is causing severe pain for the teaching hospitals in my State. Because Illinois ranks fifth in the Nation in the number of teaching hospitals,

and these facilities are expected to lose more than \$1.6 billion over the 5-year period, of the BBA's life. These cuts have a devastating effect on the communities that they serve.

In order to provide relief for these hospitals, I am introducing the Health Care Preservation and Accessibility Act of 1999, which will restore one-third of the difference between the projected and actual savings from hospitals. The legislation will accomplish this by freezing the cuts on teaching hospitals, rural hospitals, children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs, skilled nursing facilities and home health care. Specifically, my legislation will restore cuts in the following manner:

Teaching Hospitals: Freezes the cuts in indirect medical payments (IME) to 1999 levels. It also freezes cuts in the disproportionate share payments (DSH payments) at 2% and provides payments directly to those serving a large share of low-income patients.

Children's Hospitals—GME: Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments as specified to each children's hospital for the cost reporting period under Medicare for FY 2000 and 2001 for the direct and indirect expenses associated with operating approved medical residency training programs.

Rural Hospitals: Sets a floor on outpatient hospital payments so that rural hospitals do not fall below 1999 levels and establishes a new payment system for rural health centers.

Safety Net Providers: Revises the payment system for community health centers so that it more adequately covers the costs and allows those providers that furnish service to low-income Americans to be directly compensated for their services.

Rehabilitation Therapy Caps: Eliminates the \$1,500 per beneficiary cap imposed by the BBA and replaces it with a payment system that is based on the severity of illness.

Skilled Nursing Facilities: Revises the BBA's new prospective payment system for skilled nursing facilities. My bill will increase reimbursements for patients needing a high level of service to more accurately reflect the cost of their care. It will establish a demonstration program where the rule requiring a 3-day hospital stay for skilled nursing services can be waived for certain illnesses.

Home Health Providers: Delays a 15% reduction in the interim payment system if the Secretary of Health and Human services misses the deadline for instituting the new prospective system. It also allows for interest free

recoupment of overpayments due to HCFA's underestimation of the interim payment rates for certain agencies.

My legislation also provides additional protections for senior citizens and persons with disabilities and strengthens protections and sanctions for Medicare fraud and abuse.

I hope that my legislation, the Health Care Preservation and Accessibility Act of 1999 will provide the much-needed relief to the Illinois Hospitals that have been harmed by the 1997 BBA-imposed reductions.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE AWARENESS AND PRESERVATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 25, 1999

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2303, the History of the House Awareness and Preservation Act. As an original co-sponsor of H.R. 2303, I believe the private and public sectors of this country would benefit substantially from the commission proposed by my colleagues from Connecticut and Missouri. This comprehensive history of the House of Representatives would provide an accurate, non-partisan picture for all those who are interested in American history and public policy.

In addition, this tax-free effort would be beneficial for current and future Members of Congress. H.R. 2303 includes a provision to authorize the Library of Congress to improve its collection of oral histories from former Members. Also, I am in support of the sense of the Congress provisions that create a historical orientation program for new Members, as well as a Speaker's lecture series. The Majority Leader's lecture series has been a success in the other body, and I expect this forum would be the same.

Furthermore, I believe this commission would be successful because a select board will choose prominent historians who will focus primarily on procedures and policy, as well as personalities. In conclusion, I am reminded by an aphorism that states "Anybody can make history—only a great man can write it." Mr. Speaker, I hope we will find great individuals to write this important book of history.