

Teachers make great contributions towards shaping our future. They provide the foundation and support to foster the education of our children. They help mold and shape students into knowledgeable young adults. Teachers help students realize their potential for success and foster self-confidence. They have a personal commitment to help students become a whole person, equipped with the knowledge, self-confidence, and respect they need to compete and excel in today's ever changing world. Tomorrow's leaders are being prepared for their impending roles in society by today's teachers.

I would like to congratulate this year's Guam finalists and, especially, the 2001 Teach of the Year, Beverly San Nicolas. I take great pride in having these individuals counted as my colleagues in the field of education and I urge them to keep up their excellent work. Si Yu'os Ma'ase'.

**COMPUTER SECURITY  
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000**

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 2000*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2413, the Computer Security Enhancement Act of 2000, contains modest but important changes to the legislation as it was reported by the Committee on Science. These changes to section 12 and other provisions of the bill were made at the request of the Committee on Commerce, and, as a result of their adoption, I have no objection to this bill. I want to thank and commend the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Science Committee, Representative BART GORDON, and their staffs, for their courtesy and cooperation in this matter.

The changes made clear that, as in the case of the Electronic Signatures Act that recently became law, the Federal Government will not establish a one-size-fits-all standard for electronic authentication technology that must be used by government agencies and those entities that report to them. Federal agencies and their committees of proper, legislative jurisdiction must be unconstrained in their ability to see that electronic authentication technologies that best serve their statutory and regulatory purposes are adopted. As a result, this legislation only asks that the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) serve as a resource for federal agencies on electronic authentication technologies, and any guidelines and standards NIST develops are to be both advisory and, very importantly, technology-neutral.

In fact, a provision of the bill as it was reported by the Science Committee would have required NIST to report to Congress within 18 months after enactment, evaluating the extent to which electronic authentication technology being used by federal agencies conforms to NIST standards. That provision of the Committee-reported bill as been deleted. Instead, NIST is only asked to report to Congress concerning progress federal agencies made and problems they encounter in implementing elec-

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

*October 25, 2000*

tronic authentication technologies. In addition, a new provision of the bill provides that a study on electronic authentication technologies to be completed by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences may not recommend any single technology for use by government agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the Science Committee has focused attention on an important issue, and I thank them for their hard work. I have no objection to suspending the rules and passing this legislation.

**AMERICAN HOMEOWNERSHIP AND  
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF  
2000**

SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 2000*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1452, especially subtitle B of title V. The title expands housing assistance for native Hawaiians by extending to them the same types of federal housing programs available to American Indians and Alaska natives. The provision authorizes appropriations for block grants for affordable housing activities and for loan guarantees for mortgages for owner- and renter-occupied housing. It authorizes technical assistance in cases where administrative capacity is lacking. The block grants would be provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands of the government of the State of Hawaii.

I thank the Chairman of the Banking Committee [Mr. LEACH], the Ranking Member [Mr. LAFALCE], the Chairman of the Housing Subcommittee [Mr. LAZIO], and the Ranking Member of Subcommittee [Mr. FRANK] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BEREUTER] for their assistance in incorporating the provisions for Native Hawaiian housing in the bill.

Passage of this bill is critical because within the last several years, three studies have documented the housing conditions that confront Native Hawaiians who reside on the Hawaiian home lands or who are eligible to reside on the home lands.

In 1992, the National Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing issued its final report to Congress, "Building the Future: A Blueprint for Change." In its study, the Commission found that Native Hawaiians had the worst housing conditions in the State of Hawaii and the highest percentage of homelessness, representing over 30 percent of the State's homeless population.

In 1995, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development issued a report entitled, "Housing Problems and Needs of Native Hawaiians." This report contained the alarming conclusion that Native Hawaiians experience the highest percentage of housing problems in the nation—49 percent—higher than that of American Indians and Alaska Natives residing on reservations (44 percent) and substantially higher than that of all U.S. households (27 percent). The report also concluded

that the percentage of overcrowding within the Native Hawaiian population is 36 percent compared to 3 percent for all other U.S. households.

Also, in 1995, the Hawaii State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands published a Beneficiary Needs Study as a result of research conducted by an independent research group. This study found that among the Native Hawaiians population, the needs of Native Hawaiians eligible to reside on the Hawaiian home lands are the most severe. 95 percent of home lands applicants (16,000) were in need of housing, with one-half of those applicant households facing overcrowding and one-third paying more than 30 percent of their income for shelter.

S. 1452 will provide eligible low-income Native Hawaiians access of Federal housing programs that provide assistance to low-income families. Currently, those Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on Hawaiian home lands but who do not qualify for private mortgage loans, are unable to access such Federal assistance.

I look forward to enactment to the bill because it is so important to the native people of Hawaii.

**HONORING CAROL BEESE OF  
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS**

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 25, 2000*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a good friend, Carol Beese, of Barrington, Illinois. Carol is a community leader without equal, and is retiring from the Barrington Area Chamber of Commerce after 32 years of service.

Carol became involved in the Barrington Area Chamber of Commerce many years ago. A true professional, her career in public service as a leader is rarely equaled. As President of the Chamber of Commerce, Carol has built the organization into one of the most energetic and engaged Chambers in the State of Illinois. She has been both dedicated and adamant with regard to the issues facing Chamber members, and is active as liaison between local businesses and Village officials.

She is truly deserving of this tribute, and I am certain she will remain committed to serving the Barrington community for many years to come.

**HONORING FLINT, MI OFFICE OF  
HEARINGS AND APPEALS**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 25, 2000*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you to call attention to an event taking place in my hometown of Flint, Michigan. Today, civic and community leaders will gather to mark the official relocation of the Social Security Administration's Flint Office of Hearings and Appeals to 300 W. Second Street.