

relief. I believe much credit should go to my colleague and Chairman of the Banking Committee, JIM LEACH. Last year, under his leadership, the Banking Committee approved took critical steps toward realizing our debt relief goals through passage of H.R. 1095. While some of the most important provisions of H.R. 1095 were realized last year, the debt relief provisions included in this conference report help us to fully abide by our pledge to engage in meaningful debt relief for the world's poorest countries.

I am also pleased with the \$2.82 billion in aid to Israel contained in this bill. U.S. aid to Israel is always essential, but it is especially important today with the ongoing crisis in the Middle East. As the region is engulfed in violence, it is precisely at such moments that the clear demonstration of U.S. support for Israel and her security, as manifested in this foreign aid bill, is vitally important. U.S. aid to Israel, both economic and military, helps Israel meet its most pressing security needs. As other nations in the Middle East expand and modernize their arsenals, U.S. aid provides Israel with the means to obtain the advanced American weaponry it needs to defend itself. By keeping Israel's strong and prepared, U.S. aid actively deters aggressors from attacking Israel without an American military presence, which Israel has never sought. It is only through an affirmative vote for this Conference Report that Israel will receive this critical U.S. support.

Mr. Speaker, at less than 1 percent of the federal budget, foreign aid helps the U.S. confront threats to our national security and promotes peace and democracy while supporting humanitarian objectives. I urge my colleagues to support the debt relief provisions in this bill, U.S. aid to Israel and passage of the Fiscal Year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriation Conference Report.

PATRICK ROY: THE GREATEST

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the greatest goal tender in the history of the National Hockey League (NHL). Patrick Roy, a perennial Hall of Famer representing the Colorado Avalanche, earned the distinction of the winningest goalie in NHL history on Tuesday, October 17th by winning his 448th game. This is an incredible personal achievement in the sporting world, and a proud day for the people of Colorado.

In his professional career, Patrick Roy has hoisted three Stanley Cup Trophies, three Vezina Trophies given to the league's best goalie, and the Conn Smythe Trophy, which is given to the Most Valuable Player of the post season. He holds the record for the most seasons winning twenty games or more, and he has more post season wins and shutouts than anyone in the history of the National Hockey League. As a young player for the Montreal Canadiens, Patrick Roy dazzles the hockey world with his quick reflexes and athletic ability when he won his first Stanley Cup and Conn

Smythe Trophy as a rookie in 1986. In Colorado, a more mature Patrick Roy intimidates opposing teams with his confidence and poise as the greatest clutch goal tender of all time.

Patrick Roy is a fierce competitor whose passion and dedication define the sport of hockey. These very attributes were on display Tuesday night as he denied twenty seven shots on goal en route to leading the Colorado Avalanche to a dramatic overtime victory against the Washington Capitals. As a proud resident of Colorado, Patrick Roy donates his time off the ice by actively participating in many Avalanche charity functions. He is a loving father who ritually writes the names of his three young children on his stick before every game to give him inspiration and strength. He is an incredible athlete. It is with tremendous pride that I stand here today to recognize one of Colorado's best athletes. Patrick Roy is a legend in the history of sport, and an inspiration to sports enthusiasts and fans.

**MEDICAID INTENSIVE COMMUNITY
MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT
ACT**

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I along with my colleague, Representative BARBARA CUBIN, introduced important legislation to improve the standard of care for the mentally ill under the Medicaid program, the Medicaid Intensive Community Mental Health Treatment Act of 2000. This legislation provides each state with the option of covering intensive community mental health treatment under the Medicaid program. These community health programs are intensive treatments for adults and children with a diagnosed and persistent mental illness if they meet certain criteria under Medicaid. This bill amends title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide states with the option of covering intensive community treatment under the Medicaid program.

With this bill, the states can use 24-hour, 7-day-a-week intensive case management programs, psychiatric rehabilitation, discharge planning, and other evidence-based approaches such as assertive community treatment. These programs have been proven more effective and less expensive than inpatient care. The severely mentally ill are not receiving the help they need under the current programs covered under Medicaid.

This bill helps states reduce the costs of inpatient care under Medicaid. Trials have demonstrated that the use of these services substantially reduces the need for inpatient mental illnesses. This bill focuses the treatments used to benefit the severely mentally ill and thereby reduces the amount spent on inpatient care.

Current federal financing for community-based mental health care is spread across six or more optional Medicaid service categories. There exists a patchwork of state and country programs characterized by a lack of coordination, inflexible funding streams, and missing service components. This bill brings together a number of proven treatments for the severally

mentally ill. States are given a choice, not a mandate, to adopt these improved services.

The people in our country who suffer from severe and persistent mental illnesses are not receiving the care they deserve. Without this specialized and intensive treatment it is extremely difficult for them to improve their lives. Many of the severely mentally ill are habitual inhabitants of the prison system or are homeless. If they have access to the specialized intensive care provided by these programs, cyclical regression to their illnesses may be avoided. This bill puts the choice squarely on the states: they can and should exercise the option to provide the quality of care individuals with severe mental illnesses deserve.

This bill does not cover everyone seeking psychiatric therapy. It covers only those with severe and persistent mental illnesses who meet one of the following criteria: a history of hospitalization or of repeated arrests for minor offenses; A history of poor outcomes from lesser treatments; who cannot meet their own basic needs; or have a history of coexisting substance abuse for at least 12 months.

The Medicaid Intensive Community Health Treatment Act of 2000 gives states a clear choice to improve the lives of their severely mentally ill residents.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes No. 551 and No. 552. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 551 and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 552.

**HONORING DON DIMENSTEIN FOR
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY**

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the New Haven, Connecticut community and my dear friend—Don Dimenstein. I am proud to join Mayor John DeStefano, members of the Atwater Senior center, and the City of New Haven as they gather to salute Don for his many years of outstanding leadership and service.

After nearly five decades of public service, Don continues to serve the City of New Haven with unparalleled dedication and commitment. A life-long resident of New Haven, Don has been a leading figure in our community for many years. His extensive record of commitment to the community includes public service in a variety of capacities. Don will leave a legacy in the incredible example he has set for us by his professionalism and sense of civic duty. I am consistently amazed at the energy and tenacity Don continues to demonstrate on behalf of New Haven residents.

For nearly four decades, Don has served in the City of New Haven in the field of Human Services. First, as a member of the Board of Alderman, then as an original staff member of the New Haven's first anti-poverty agency, Community Progress, Inc., and most recently as an employee with the City's Elderly Services Department which he now heads. Don's career has taken him across the lines of every demographic group, from our children to our grandparents. Don has truly had a significant impact on the entire New Haven community. As one of the first members of Community Progress, Don played a major role in the development and implementation of employment and training programs. Since their inception, these programs have given thousands of men and women the skills they need to join the workforce and provide for their families. During his tenure with the Elderly Services Department, Don has worked diligently to make sure the needs of our seniors are met. He is known throughout the Greater New Haven area as a strong voice on behalf of seniors and always willing to go to great lengths to ensure their interests are represented.

Determined and inspired to make a difference in our community, Don's commitment to the families and elderly of New Haven extends beyond his professional career. "Man's rent on Earth is his service to others"—a classic quote that has become Don's lifelong motto. He has touched the lives of many with his volunteer efforts, including with such organizations as the Westville Youth Association, the New Haven Area Mental Health Association, the Bikur Cholim Sheveth Achim Synagogue, and the League of Women Voters. These are only a few of many community organizations he has helped. I have often said that our communities would not be the same without the efforts of volunteers and this is especially true in Don's case. He has had such a profound impact on the City of New Haven that there is no doubt it would not be the same without the compassion and generosity he has demonstrated.

I am proud to stand today and join Don's wife, Patricia, family, friends, and colleagues to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for his outstanding service and invaluable contributions to our community. The residents of New Haven are better off because of all of Don's good work. Thank you, Don, for all you've done.

ELECTRONIC PRIVACY
PROTECTION ACT

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Internet and Privacy Caucuses I rise to call my colleagues attention to a bill I introduced today to protect consumers from software more commonly known as "spyware."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a July 14th article in the Washington Post that outlined this problem. In this article entitled "Your PC Is Watching," the Post writer points out that companies like Mattel who make inter-

active computer toys like the Reader Rabbit and Arthur's Reading Games are using spyware to track the habits and usage of children. She also points out that companies like Intuit Inc. who make the popular home accounting program Quicken employ spyware.

Spyware is a computer program, usually embedded in another program, that can take information from a person's computer without their knowledge or consent. That's right. Information can be removed from a computer without the consent of the user. What this software does is take information stored on a person's computer and transmits it to the operator of the spyware while a person is online.

This information is typically sent to the manufacturer of the software, a marketing company or an advertising agency to aid in the development of new products or advertising campaigns. Spyware often collects the cookies that a person accumulates while browsing the net.

Let me make this clear, Mr. Speaker. This legislation does not affect the issuance of cookies by Internet companies. Cookies, do not by themselves act as spyware. A cookie is an identifier for a particular Web site that allows among other things a host to recognize a user. Protections for people who want to guard against cookies are built into the major Web browsing programs.

What my legislation does is protect the American people from intrusion. None of us let strangers into the house without first checking who is at the door. Surely, we do not want intruders coming into our computers without first giving our consent and, for example, misusing cookies. With the increasing use of home computers for personal business like taxes and financial planning people are storing more and more sensitive personal data on their PCs.

What this legislation does is require the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations within 120 days of the bill's passage to do a few common-sense things. The regulations will require that any piece of software that contains spyware be clearly marked with a label. Also, it would make it unlawful to knowingly install spyware on a computer or use spyware without obtaining consent from the primary user of the computer.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other important thing that this legislation will do. It will double the penalty for any person or company to use or install spyware on a computer that is known to be under the control of a minor.

Mr. Speaker the practice of strangers tracking the activities of our children is deplorable. I understand that most companies argue that they do not use these programs for sinister reasons. I also understand the argument that this software allows them to tailor products and services to the needs of the consumer.

Mr. Speaker I also understand that it is not a far stretch from this to the unintended uses of this software to cyber-stalk children, steal financial or medical information or even steal a person's identity.

It is time we stopped talking and studying the problem of privacy protection and start acting to protect our constituents. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

[From the Washington Post, Fri., July 14, 2000]

(BY ARIANA EUNJUNG CHA)

Keith Little, a computer technician who makes house calls on the apple farms of central Washington state, says more and more of his clients are asking him to take steps to protect their online privacy. So he scans their computers for any mischievous programs and installs security software.

What surprises people is how often Little finds programs designed to funnel bits of their personal information from their computers and into giant corporate databases. He says more than half of the 20 or so computers he inspects each week are running stealthy programs he calls "spyware."

The electronic eavesdroppers usually come attached to the software people install on their personal computers. Whenever a user connects to the Internet, these programs take advantage of the opening to pass on information that has been stored on the PC's hard drive. The data—it could be details of Web surfing habits or identifying personal information—are then typically sent to the manufacturer of the software or a marketer to be used in developing new products or advertising campaigns.

At a time when concerns about online privacy have spread from Internet bulletin boards to Capitol Hill, this tracking software has become a flash point for the debates about how to balance consumer rights with the business models of the digital age.

Little has found the programs in children's software such as Mattel Interactive's Reader Rabbit and Arthur's Reading Games, Intuit Inc.'s financial planner Quicken, and dozens of other packages. The electronic hitchhiker also is part of a program associated with the Netscape browser that millions of people use to travel the Internet.

One Web site has identified more than 4000 of these data-gathering and tracking programs. Most are free "shareware" that people download off the Web, but an increasing number are mainstream programs, even those people pay for.

"When people find out, they are livid," said Little, 42. "They say, 'Get it out of there'. Then they become very afraid to use their computers, afraid of what personal stuff it's sending out. The problem is that they were not informed."

The companies that use the programs say they were created not for nefarious reasons but to help tailor information consumers want. The programs work by collecting data from a hard drive or from the electronic "cookies" many users pick up when they visit Web sites. A marketing company might then use the information about what Web sites you frequent to decide whether you would be interested in an ad for a sporting-goods retailer or one for opera tickets. A software manufacturer often wants to know who has purchased its products so it can alert users to problems or update them about new goodies.

Most companies say they do not seek out information that would identify a person by name. Further, they say the information is not disseminated publicly, but only used for internal corporate purposes.

Privacy advocates, though, equate the programs to taps on phone lines. Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) recently introduced a bill that would require companies to give "conspicuous notice" of any information they are collecting and to allow users to decline to participate. A New Jersey photographer last week filed a lawsuit against Netscape Communications, an America Online Inc. subsidiary, accusing the company of using its SmartDownload program to "eavesdrop."