

(A) 8 individuals with no personal or business financial interest in the airline or aerospace industry to represent the traveling public. Of these, 1 shall be a nationally recognized expert in finance, 1 in corporate management and 1 in human resources management.

(B) 4 individuals from the airline industry. Of these, 1 shall be from a major national air carrier, and 1 from an unaffiliated regional air carrier, 1 from a cargo air carrier.

(C) 3 individuals representing labor and professional associations. Of these, 1 shall be from National Air Traffic Controllers Association;

(D) 2 individuals representing airports and airport authorities. Of these, 1 shall be representative of a large hub airport.

(E) 1 individual representing the aerospace and aircraft manufacturers industries.

(F) 1 individual from the Department of Defense.

(G) 2 individuals from the Department of Transportation. Of these, 1 shall be from the Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

(2) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 18 months.

(d) FIRST MEETING.—The Commission may conduct its first meeting as soon as a majority of the members of the Commission are appointed.

(e) HEARINGS AND CONSULTATION.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission shall take such testimony and solicit and receive such comments from the public and other interested parties as it considers appropriate, shall conduct at least 2 public hearings after affording adequate notice to the public thereof, and may conduct such additional hearings as may be necessary.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Commission shall consult on a regular and frequent basis with the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Defense, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(3) FACA NOT TO APPLY.—The Commission shall not be considered an advisory committee for purposes of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(f) ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS AND STAFF.—The Federal Aviation Administration may give the Commission appropriate access to relevant documents and personnel and shall make available, consistent with the authority to withhold commercial and other proprietary information under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Freedom of Information Act"), cost data associated with the acquisition and operation of air traffic service systems. Any member of the Commission who receives commercial or other proprietary data from the Federal Aviation Administration shall be subject to the provisions of section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, pertaining to unauthorized disclosure of such information.

(g) TRAVEL AND PER DIEM.—Each member of the Commission shall be paid actual travel expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses when away from such member's usual place of residence, in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) DETAIL OF PERSONNEL FROM THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall make available to the Commission such staff, administrative services,

and other personnel assistance as may reasonably be required to enable the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

### SEC. 3. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving the final report of the Commission and in no event more than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation, after consulting the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit a report to the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Appropriations, and Finance of the Senate and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report to Congress under subsection (a) a final report of findings and recommendations of the Commission under section 2(b), including any necessary changes to current law to carry out these recommendations in the form of proposed legislation.

### SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

## A TRIBUTE TO KIM CHI TRIEU

### HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2000

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of Kim Chi Trieu, Program Manager for the Social Services Agency of Santa Clara County. Ms. Trieu is retiring after 16 years of dedicated service to the people of Santa Clara County.

Kim Chi Trieu arrived in the United States in 1983 as a Vietnamese refugee with two of her young children and \$5 in her pocket. Within two weeks, she had found work at Catholic Charities as a job developer. In 1984, Ms. Trieu began her work with the Social Services Agency as a worker with the Targeted Assistance Unit. She helped to establish and put into operation the Central Intake Unit, which was the gateway for newly arrived refugees.

Kim Chi Trieu was promoted to Supervisor of the Refugee Unit in 1985. Her tireless work on behalf of the refugee community earned her the admiration and gratitude of Santa Clara County's many refugee populations: Vietnamese, Hmong, Mien, Cambodian and later, Ethiopian, Somali, Polish, Russian, Bosnian, Serbian, Iranian, and Afghan. In a short time, Ms. Trieu was asked to assume responsibility for the Santa Clara County Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) Planning Unit.

With her belief in community partnership, Kim Chi Trieu invited participation from impacted communities in the ever-changing Refugee Services Delivery System. Universally respected as a tactful mediator, she was skilled at working cooperatively with other social service programs and government agencies to ensure all her clients received the benefits to which they were entitled.

In 1996, Kim Chi Trieu expanded her role to assist in the development of the county's Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program, which has been cited by the Urban Institute as

one of the top 10 performing programs in the Nation.

Kim Chi Trieu has been a role model and a leader in her community and in county government. She has been the anchor to freedom for her family, working two jobs to help resettle two dozen family members including her parents. She has not only lived the American dream herself—she has provided countless refugee families with the opportunity to achieve that dream.

I wish to thank Kim Chi Trieu for her compassionate and dedicated service to the County and wish her the best in her future endeavors. Her integrity, compassion, and strength will be sorely missed, but our lives are the richer for having known her.

AN AFFIDAVIT BY MICHAEL  
TERLECKY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2000

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am submitting an affidavit by Michael Terlecky of Mahoning County for the RECORD. The affidavit, signed and sworn on the fourth of December, 2000, alleges, Federal Bureau of Investigation knowledge and participation in illegal gambling activities and other mob related activities.

Terlecky, as a Mahoning County Deputy Sheriff, worked exclusively with the Youngstown Police Department Special Investigations Unit (SIU) to raid and eliminate illegal gambling rings in the Mahoning Valley. He was removed from active duty in 1988 because of a physical disability.

The affidavit alleges gross misconduct on the part of FBI agents Robert Kroner and Larry Lynch. He points to the pressure that was placed upon any law enforcement officer who challenged the illegal activities of James Prato and Joey Naples. Prato and Naples, both local Mafia bosses, ran illegal gambling operations in Youngstown. Rival factions were hit hard by raids while the Prato/Naples operations were left alone. Terlecky alleges Agents Kroner and Lynch attempted to control his gambling raids so that there would be no interference with the Prato/Naples operations.

As the affidavit illustrates, Terlecky was manipulated and neutralized by the local FBI agents' efforts to protect the FBI's participation in illegal activities. Michael Terlecky was dangerous to the local FBI. He was also an unlucky man for having stumbled upon the connections of the Prato/Naples faction and the FBI. For this, he was later indicted and convicted for taking a bribe from another mob boss. Lenine Strollo.

In that trial, Terlecky's attorney was Stewart Mandel. Mandel was a former U.S. attorney within the Justice Department. Following the trial, Mandel became a business partner of mob boss Lenine Strollo for a company in Conneaut, OH. Think about it. Whose interest was Mandel representing, Michael Terlecky or his business partner and mob boss Lenine Strollo?

In subsequent hearings, Lenine Strollo admitted that he never paid Michael Terlecky