

The problems with the present system are several fold. First, the complexity of the system is daunting. There are presently over 6,500 taxing jurisdictions in the United States, when all State, county and municipal authorities are included. Needless to say, any retailer with a physical nexus to a State (and therefore subject to state tax jurisdiction under the 1992 Quill decision) is subject to a myriad of confusing and complex State and Local taxes.

Second, the current disparate tax treatment as between traditional "bricks and mortar" retailers (which are subject to state tax) and remote sellers (which are not) has the potential to cause continuing economic distortion. As the New York Times editorial board has written, "[a]n elementary principle of taxation says that taxes should distort purchasing decisions as little as possible. It is not the role of a tax code to determine whether customers shop in stores, online, or by mail order.

With regard to the impact on State and local governments, maintenance of the current system carries with it the potential for significant financial loss. Sales taxes constitute the most important State and local revenue source, far greater than income and property taxes, with the Census Bureau estimating the 47.9% of State and local revenues come from sales taxes. With projections of online sales estimated to exceed \$300 billion annually by 2002, State and local governments could lose as much as \$20 billion in uncollected sales taxes under the present system.

Finally, the present system could significantly harm individual consumers. This could obviously be the case if individuals faced increasing income and property taxes or declining services as a result of the loss of sales taxes from remote sales. A separate concern is the adverse impact of the present bifurcated system on poor and minorities. According to a recent Commerce Department study, wealthy individuals are 20 times more likely to have Internet access, and Hispanics and African Americans are far less likely to have such access. This means that poor and minorities who only buy locally face a greater sales tax burden than their counterparts. Maintaining the present system will only serve to perpetuate that disparity.

Time is of the essence, and I look forward to the Judiciary Committee and the full House taking up this important issue.

INTERNET NONDISCRIMINATION
ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3709) to make permanent the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act as it applied to new, multiple, and discriminatory taxes on the Internet:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, as the Internet flourished during its infant stages and development, the impor-

tance of access and accessibility is key to America. It is my belief that the Internet should not be encumbered with burdensome taxation. However, sales through the Internet without paying taxes gets into another area, an area that could seriously effect the economy of states such as Texas. The Internet, a technology where America is the unquestioned world leader, should be allowed to develop and flourish without every state and locality burdening such commerce with taxation during its growth process.

The purpose of H.R. 3709, sponsored by my colleague, Representative COX, will extend for an additional five years the current three-year moratorium on the imposition of state and local sales taxes on Internet access, as well as any multiple or discriminatory taxes imposed on the Internet. With this legislation, Members of Congress are attempting to find a fair solution for traditional business and state and local authorities, while not stifling the growth of e-commerce. Though H.R. 3709 may be attractive, the extended five-year period may be too long. I find the amendment proposed by my colleague, Representative DELAHUNT, more appealing. His amendment will provide only a two-year extension of the moratorium on state and local taxes on the Internet. This two-year period will hopefully give us time to come up with a feasible and fair solution to this troublesome problem for states that fund themselves through sales tax.

Let me end by acknowledging the work that each of you have and continue to do in order to ensure America's leadership position in the technological world. As Members of Congress and leaders, we must realize that ill-considered and disruptive new taxes could literally kill the initial growth stage of our most dynamic and innovative segment of our economy—the Internet. However, now is the opportunity time to examine the relationship between taxes and the Internet. We must find ways that will allow the Internet to play its role as a valuable asset, while funding programs that will be beneficial for individual states, such as Texas, who rely on sales tax for the construction of its transportation systems and the education of our children.

A TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS FULGINITI

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 2000

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, "A teacher affects eternity. He can never tell where his influence stops."—Henry Adams.

Henry Adams may have been talking about a teacher like Phyllis Fulginiti. Phyllis Fulginiti has spent her life as a teacher, touching and molding students for nearly 40 years. She began as a high school graduate, when she began as a teacher in Catholic Schools as part of a special program designed to encourage young people to consider teaching as a career. Well, in at least this one instance, the program worked. After teaching in the Catholic schools for five years, Phyllis joined the Marlton School District and taught at Marlton Middle School for 33 years. She taught his-

tory, government and social studies to thousands of students between the second and the eighth grade. Along the way, she put her theories into practice by earning both a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Arts degree at St. Joseph University. She did all of this while raising a daughter, Susan, and maintaining a 27 year marriage to her husband, Richard Fulginiti. Although she is about to commence a new phase of her life as a retired teacher, I would like to commend her for the work that she has done as a teacher. As I am certain that many of her students would agree, she has touched eternity, and our community, our state, and our nation, are better off because of her contribution.

GEORGE RUIZ OF CORPUS CHRISTI

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to an extraordinary patriot and citizen of South Texas, George Ruiz of Corpus Christi, whose support and promotion of the U.S. Armed Forces is unconventional, and which is a wonderful recruiting tool unto itself.

Since 1992, after the Persian Gulf War, George Ruiz began gathering up area young people to attend an exhibition he conceived, "Dare to Dream." This exhibition includes flyovers, several Air Force planes, and booths from local law enforcement, NASA and the U.S. Border Patrol. George, a bus driver for the Calallen school district in the Corpus Christi area, does this each year out of the sheer passion he has for the military.

George knows, as I do, that if young people are introduced to an organization which demands discipline, they are far more likely to succeed in life . . . to stay in school, to stay clear of gangs, and to remain drug-free. He also knows talking alone will not get it done. The driving force behind George's philosophy is that our only limit is our imagination.

The most important thing he does is inspire young people to dream. He uses the mystery and majesty of aircraft to invoke their dreams. He uses the time he has with young people on his bus to talk about the importance of staying in school, and the possibility of the military as a career.

It is not quite enough for George to only inspire young people through an air show exhibition; this guy lives it. He plasters recruiting posters inside his bus, he volunteers weekly at Driscoll Children's Hospital, arranges visits by military personnel to area schools, and takes youngsters to area bases to see first-hand the military facilities.

Just last year, the United States Air Force showed its formal appreciation to George in the form of an award, the Air Forces Recruiting Service's most prestigious and highest form of recognition, the American Spirit Award.

While the military has always been a part of his life, surprisingly enough, George has never served in uniform. His life-long interest in the military began when he was six while his father was stationed at Naval Air Station Kingsville. George's message to young people