

Federal Prison system has grown by 182 percent, compared to 152 percent for men. Prison has never accommodated the needs of women prisoners well. And while health care available to low-income women is poor, women in prison face terribly inadequate medical care.

Although all women in federal prison receive annual OB-GYN exams, the ban on federal funds for abortion services is a direct assault on women's reproductive health care. There are many reasons why women decide not to bear children. Abortion has been a legal health option for women for almost 30 years. But because women in federal prison are more likely to be poor and minority, the ban prevents these women from controlling their own bodies.

Women who are able to pay for abortion may use their own funds to do so, however, jobs available to prisoners pay at a rate of 23 cents to \$1.15 per hour. This means that inmates make anywhere from \$4.80 to \$16 per week. At this rate, very few inmates are able to make enough money to pay for an abortion. The ban on the use of federal funds effectively forecloses their opportunity to obtain these health services.

Imprisonment is a necessary punishment when the law is broken. Imprisonment does not mean, however, that prisoners have no right to safety and medical care. Poor medical care is not punishment, it's a denial of fundamental rights.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the DeGette amendment.

HONORING PUEBLO COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Pueblo County Sheriff's Department for its dedicated professional service. Recently, the Department received the highest award given by the National Sheriff's Association, the Triple Crown Accreditation. In recognition of this award, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their remarkable service.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. awarded the Sheriff's Office this prestigious accreditation. The honor was given after a process of "thorough, agency-wide self-evaluation" in addition to "an exacting outside review" by an independent team of assessors. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Department self-evaluation showed an efficient operation and respect among staff, while the impartial committee observed the same excellence from the outside. The Sheriff's Department was also commended for its compliance with Standards for Health Services in Jails.

The requirements to pass the assessment for the Triple Crown Accreditation Award are so stringent that only 33 organizations in the world earned all three accreditations. Sheriff Dan Corsentino rightfully shows pride in his organization in saying, "We are a professional

organization, we are a united organization, we are an organization that plans, and we are an organization that is worthy of the Triple Crown Accreditation that was awarded to us . . . in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida."

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the Pueblo County Sheriff's Department has set an example for other corrections offices throughout the world to follow. In every sense, the people of this department are the embodiment of all the best in law enforcement and they deserve our praise and admiration. My thanks to them for a job well done.

HONORING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OF REV. ROYAL J. GARDNER

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Reverend Royal J. Gardner, who on June 7, 2001, celebrated his 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Since 1989, Reverend Gardner has faithfully served as the parochial vicar of Sacred Heart Parish in Pittsfield, MA. Reverend Gardner continues to have unwavering dedication and complete devotion to the many communities and thousands of families he has served over the years. I am proud to know of the accomplishments of Reverend Gardner over the last 50 years and wish him many more years of service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the community services of Rev. Royal J. Gardner. I am including for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a recent article that appeared in the Berkshire Eagle on June 16, 2001, that details his extraordinary career.

SACRED HEART VICAR CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

PITTSFIELD.—The Rev. Royal J. Gardner, parochial vicar of Sacred Heart Parish, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood June 7.

A commemoration of the event took place June 10, on the 50th anniversary of his first Mass. The Mass at Sacred Heart was concelebrated by Gardner and several visiting priests. Approximately 400 friends and parishioners attended a reception that followed in the school hall.

Gardner was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 28, 1924 to Royal C. Gardner and Beatrice Dwyer Gardner Furer. He was educated at St. Mark's Grammar School and St. Augustine's High School in Brooklyn. He graduated from Providence (R.I.) College in 1945 and began his study for the priesthood at the Dominican House of Studies in Springfield, Ky., the St. Joseph Dominican House of Philosophy in Somerset, Ohio, and the Dominican House School of Theology in Washington, D.C.

He was ordained a priest in the Dominican Order on June 7, 1951, at St. Dominic's Church in Washington by auxiliary Bishop John McNamara.

Gardner's first assignment was to St. Vincent Ferrer Church in New York City. He then became dean of admissions at Providence College, a position he held from 1955 to 1968. He served as a retreat director at the St. Stephen Dominican Retreat House in Dover.

He was assistant to the Dominican provincial of St. Joseph's Province in New York City from 1974 to 1980.

In 1989, Gardner, wishing to return to parish work, was incardinated by the Rev. Joseph Maguire, bishop of Springfield. Incardination is the process by which priests from one diocese are accepted into another diocese for service.

Gardner spent several months at St. Joseph's in Pittsfield before he was assigned to Sacred Heart as parochial vicar in September 1989. Because he is not yet ready to retire from the active priesthood, at the end of June he will move to St. Teresa's Church to assist the Rev. John Varley.

Gardner has traveled widely in the past and has assumed the responsibility of directing the gardening on the church's ground over the years.

CHANGE IN ESTATE TAX WOULD
HURT MANY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask his colleagues to consider carefully the following Op-Ed from the July 7, 2001, edition of the Omaha World Herald, entitled "Change in Estate Tax Would Hurt Many," as this Op-Ed raises some of the very concerns raised by this Member.

[From the Omaha World Herald, July 7, 2001]

CHANGE IN ESTATE TAX WOULD HURT MANY

(By Gary L. Maydew)

The new tax bill gradually raises the exemption from estate taxes from the current \$675,000 to \$3.5 million by the year 2009. The estate tax is then scheduled to be repealed for the year 2010 (through only for one year). So the new law is much better for estate holders in Nebraska and Iowa who hold a lot of appreciated farmland, right?

Not so fast. Accompanying the repeal of estate taxes will be a change in the income tax basis for inherited assets that will be much worse for all but a handful of estates than is the current estate tax. Under current law, the income tax basis of property inherited is "stepped up" to fair market value at death. This means that the unrealized capital gains existing at death are never taxed. The new law will, effective in 2010, change the basis to what is known as a carry-over basis. Result: The seller of the property will have a whopping capital gains tax bill.

Example 1: Assume that I.B. Widow dies in 2001 holding farmland with a value of \$1 million. The land was purchased many years ago at a cost of \$200,000. After deducting various expenses, her taxable estate before the exemption is \$675,000. Therefore the unified credit (which has an exemption equivalency of \$675,000) results in zero tax. Shortly thereafter, her heirs sell the land. Because their income tax basis is stepped up to \$1 million, they will have little or no taxable gain on the sale.

Example 2: Assume the same facts except that she dies in 2010. Again there is no estate tax: But now when her heirs sell the farmland, her tax basis of \$200,000 carries over to them. Result: They have an \$800,000 capital gain and could owe as much as \$160,000 of tax.

Congress must have a short memory. The stepped-up basis rule was briefly repealed in