

This "de-linking" of BEDI funding from the Section 108 program will help to improve its visibility as a key source of Federal funds to trigger Brownfields redevelopment activities. Additionally, it establishes the BEDI program as an independent program by separating it from the section 108 (q) economic development initiative program as a new section 123 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Third, it increases the allowable guarantee limit for Section 108-backed loans used in conjunction with Brownfields activities—cities and states could access an additional five times their annual entitlement for Brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. This provision will provide smaller communities with the opportunity to assemble a capital pool of sufficient size to cover the costs of Brownfields site preparation. It also gives cities more practical options to pursue Brownfields reuse strategies—for example, to acquire and clean up sites themselves, and assemble them into tracts that best fit markets and uses they have identified. The increase in the allowable guarantee limit for section 108-backed loans for Brownfields activities applies only prospectively to obligations guaranteed after the date of the enactment of the legislation.

Fourth, it promotes Section 108 Loan Guarantee Brownfields activities by better addressing the developmental realities of this type of real estate development. This will be achieved by clearly identifying Brownfields redevelopment activities as eligible activities under the Section 108 program, thereby enabling the loan funds to be used for a wider range of activities that support Brownfields reuse. It also encourages communities to identify and coordinate other public and private funding sources for Brownfields projects by allowing them to count as leverage in terms of award criteria.

Fifth, it implements HUD's Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) Pilot program. The CEF Pilot is designed to use the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program in combination with the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grant program. It is noteworthy that several years ago, HUD issued a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and guidelines, but failed to implement the CEF Pilot program. The CEF Pilot is designed to mitigate or even eliminate the risk of loss to a community's CDBG program inherent in making business loans funded by the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program. The CEF Pilot combines modern private sector financial engineering with privatization of much of the administration of business loans. The EDI grants are to provide a pooled cash loan reserve to cushion against losses resulting from defaults on business loans funded through the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program and reducing the risk to the community's CDBG program.

Sixth, and finally, it directs HUD to undertake a comprehensive study of Brownfields redevelopment issues on a nationwide basis. While Brownfields redevelopment has become a critical community and economic development issue over the past five years, it seems that there has not been a thorough Federal ef-

fort to collect data and analyze key issues in a manner which would serve as the foundation for Legislative and Executive branch decision-making in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which will foster and promote the revitalization of American communities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for the RECORD to indicate that had I been present on Monday, September 24th I would have voted "yea" on both rollcall votes 349 and 350, the Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy bill and the continuing resolution. My plane was delayed as a result of inclement weather in the Washington, D.C. area.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to tornado warnings, my flight was diverted to Philadelphia, and I was unavoidably detained on September 24, 2001. As a result, I missed Recorded Votes #349 (H.R. 717, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Childhood Assistance, Research and Education Amendments of 2001), and #350 (H.J. Res. 65, Continuing Appropriations for FY2002).

I ask that the RECORD reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on all of the above motions on September 24, 2001.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ADAMS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the bravery and military service of William Adams, a great American who currently resides in Montrose, Colorado. William Adams learned very important lessons about life and death when he was faced with the challenges of self-preservation and patriotism in the South Pacific during WWII.

At the young age of nineteen, William Adams, along with the rest of his advance landing unit of the 4th Marines landed on Saipan. There he struggled through one of the bloodiest campaigns his Division had seen and finally took control of the small island. By the end of the battle, 3,400 American soldiers

had lost their lives. William managed to survive several other battles including the invasions at Tarawa and Tinian. He finished his tours in the South Pacific having been wounded three times and being awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. William is a proud servant of his nation, exemplified by several accounts of bravery including putting his own life on the line to rescue a fellow soldier.

William is no longer the young man who landed the many shores of the Pacific Theater to defend freedom and liberty in the United States. Amidst all of the violence and death, William Adams returned to the United States although many of his friends did not. William now lives a peaceful life as a resident of Colorado but the sacrifices he made while serving our nation will never be forgotten. Mr. Adams fought selflessly for the ideals and protection of all Americans. He helped to ensure that our freedoms and way of life would live on. It is my pleasure to honor William Adams for the great sacrifices that he has made and assure him that his countrymen are grateful for his service.

SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of reauthorizing the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program. Continuing this program will encourage the development of small businesses and help strengthen our economy.

I have been a long time supporter of this program. It helps small businesses, including minority and women owned businesses, to participate in the research and development of new technologies. Various businesses in my district have benefitted from the STTR program as they work with the many research institutions and federal agencies located in the Washington region.

The STTR program has been successful since the launch of its pilot program in 1992. This success was recognized as funding for the pilot program was twice reauthorized in 1994 and 1996. Now, we can make this a permanent program and encourage participating agencies to implement outreach programs to small businesses and research institutions that will enhance the STTR program.

The STTR program has helped small businesses benefit the economy by encouraging technology innovations and job creation. This program has been credited for promoting collaborative efforts in research and development. Under this program, small businesses are exposed to the scientific knowledge available at our nation's research institutions. In addition, the STTR program helps move academic theories from research institutes to viable commercial use that benefit our nation and the world.

Furthermore, in a recent GAO report that examined 102 projects under the STTR program, companies and research institutions indicated that they felt both contributed significantly to the research and development of new technologies. Their collaborative effort contributed to the construction and testing of prototypes and in providing equipment and facilities. Most of these projects were successful. For those projects that were discontinued, companies indicated insufficient funding for further technical development as a basis for terminating their projects.

This piece of legislation, encourages the continued viability of the STTR program. The legislation increases the percentage of the extramural budget required to be expended by agencies participating in the program from 0.15 percent to 0.3 percent. The permanent nature of the program is acknowledged by striking the word "pilot" as previously used to describe the program. Also, the amount a small business can receive under a Phase II award increases from \$500,000 to \$750,000, in line with the Phase II awards of the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.

In addition, the legislation requires participating Federal agencies to collect and maintain information. This will allow for a quick oversight of the program's progress. Also, the information would be kept in similar databases that agencies have already created to monitor the SBIR program.

By passing this legislation we will endorse a program that has been successful since 1992. The STTR program will ensure that the partnership between research institutions and small businesses, which adapts research technologies for commercial use, continues till at least 2008.

Therefore, I urge all members to support this legislation that encourages the development of small businesses and the continued cooperation between federal agencies and small businesses in the research and development of new technologies that benefit the nation.

GENE AUTRY DAY FESTIVAL IN
TIOGA, TX

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the first annual Gene Autry Day Festival this weekend, September 28 and 29, 2001, in Tioga, Texas, in the Fourth Congressional District. Tioga is Gene Autry's hometown, and I join all those in Tioga and Grayson County, as well as friends and admirers throughout the Nation, in celebrating the life of this legendary American.

Gene Autry was born on a ranch near Tioga, Texas, on September 29, 1907, to Delbert and Elnora Autry. Gene's grandfather, William T. Autry, was a Baptist preacher who taught Gene to sing when he was five years

old. At the age of twelve, Gene bought his first guitar from a Sears and Roebuck catalog for eight dollars. In his autobiography, *Back in the Saddle Again*, Gene noted that by his fifteenth birthday he was comfortable singing and performing before audiences at school and around his hometown.

At a young age, Gene began working as a telegraph operator at the old Tioga railroad depot, where he reportedly sang and played for local townsfolk and passengers on the railroad. By the late 1920s, Gene was working as a telegrapher for the railroad in Oklahoma. While singing and playing in the office one night, Gene was discovered by the great cowboy humorist, Will Rogers, who recommended that he try performing on the radio. And thus began a career that would span more than 60 years in the entertainment industry and that would bring fame and fortune to this young man from Tioga, Texas.

Gene Autry was successful in radio, recordings, motion pictures, television, rodeo, and live performances. He is the only entertainer to have five stars on Hollywood's Walk of Fame—one each for radio, records, film, television, and live theatrical performance, including rodeo. Gene appeared in 94 feature films and made 635 recordings, over 300 of which he wrote or co-wrote. Some of his best known movies are based on his hit records, including *South of the Border* and *Back in the Saddle*. He sold over 60 million records, including more than a dozen gold records and two platinum records, *Here Comes Santa Claus* and *Peter Cottontail*. Another record, *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer*, remains the second best selling single of all time, with sales totaling more than 30 million. From 1950 to 1955 Gene produced and starred in *The Gene Autry Show* and produced other popular television series as well.

In addition to his success in the entertainment industry, Gene was successful pursuing another passion—a love of baseball. In 1961 he purchased the American League's California Angels (now the Anaheim Angels) and held the title of Vice President of the American League until his death in 1998.

Gene Autry was always proud of his hometown, Tioga, and he would have been honored by this Festival and by the efforts of local citizens in memory of him. Proceeds from activities associated with the Gene Autry Day Festival will be used to build a Tioga Heritage Museum, featuring Gene Autry, and to benefit Boys & Girls Clubs through United Way of Grayson County. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the citizens of Tioga for planning this tribute to their hometown hero and to a legendary American whose contributions to our culture will long be remembered and appreciated—the late, great Gene Autry.

CHILLING INDICATORS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACK

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in the events that have followed the tragic attack on our Nation, we have seen a flurry of activity in both responding to the attack, and attempting to uncover the network, financing, and planning behind the attack. Though I believe our law enforcement and intelligence agencies understand and are closing the apparent gaps that may have aided the terrorist's ability to launch the attack on September 11, there is a recent piece in the September 21 edition of *Washington Times* that gave me pause.

The *Inside the Beltway* column titled "Signs in Cyberspace" alleged that indications of the impending attack might have existed in certain registered domain names, recently expired, on the Internet. Some of the domain names quoted in the article were:

worldtradetowerattack.com;
nyterroriststrike.com;
pearlharborinmanhattan.com; and
terroristattack2001.

It is indeed chilling that no one appears to have taken notice until it was too late. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that our federal agencies, along with Congress, continue to take a hard look at where our intelligence system failed and make the difficult and necessary decisions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 2001, I missed rollcall vote No. 349 and rollcall vote No. 350 due to a delay in my flight. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 717 and "yes" on H.J. Res. 65.

IN RECOGNITION OF SISTER JOAN MCKEE FOR HER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sister Joan McKee, who, on Sunday, September 30, 2001, will be honored at a special ceremony for her 50 years of service to the Sisters of Charity organization. The Sisters of Charity organization assists in ensuring adequate access to quality social services and educational opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged. The ceremony honoring Sister