

(B) in the case of the total amount of fees, not be greater than the total amount appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for salaries and expenses directly attributable to registration of manufacturers and having products included in the information provided under section 1(a).

(3) CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Fees collected for a fiscal year pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be credited to the appropriation account for salaries and expenses of the Secretary of Commerce and shall be available in accordance with appropriation Acts until expended without fiscal year limitation.

(B) COLLECTIONS AND APPROPRIATION ACTS.—The fees imposed under paragraph (1)—

(i) shall be collected in each fiscal year in an amount equal to the amount specified in appropriation Acts for such fiscal year, and

(ii) shall only be collected and available for the costs described in paragraph (2).

SEC. 3. PENALTY.

Any manufacturer of a product who knowingly registers a product under section 2 which is not made in America or the equivalent thereof—

(1) shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$7500 which the Secretary of Commerce may assess and collect, and

(2) shall not offer such product for purchase by the Federal Government.

SEC. 4. DEFINITION.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "made in America or the equivalent thereof" means—

(A) an unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States; or

(B) an end product manufactured in the United States if the value of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States equals 90 percent or more of the total value of all of its components.

(2) The term "product" means a product with a retail value of at least \$250.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or in any regulation promulgated under section 2 shall be construed to alter, amend, modify, or otherwise affect in any way, the Federal Trade Commission Act or the opinions, decisions, and rules of the Federal Trade Commission under such Act regarding the use of the term "made in America or the equivalent thereof" in labels on products introduced, delivered for introduction, sold, advertised, or offered for sale in commerce.

THE POSTAL PRIVACY ACT OF 1995

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the Postal Privacy Act of 1995. This legislation is intended to protect the privacy of each U.S. resident who files a change of address notice with the U.S. Postal Service.

Few people are aware that when they change their address, the Postal Service makes the information public through a program called national change of address [NCOA]. NCOA has about 25 licenses—including many large direct mail companies—who receive all new addresses and sell address correction services to mailers. If you give your new address to the Postal Service, it can be distributed to thousands of mailers. When people ask "How did they get my new address?", the answer may be that it came from the Post-

al Service. People who want their mail forwarded—and who doesn't?—have no choice. File a change of address notice and your name and new address will be sold.

NCOA is a reasonable program because it saves the Postal Service and the mailing community money by making everyone more efficient. I support NCOA, but it needs one small change. People who file a change of address should be given a choice. They should have the option of having their mail forwarded without having their name and address sold to the world of direct mail advertisers. This is what the Postal Privacy Act of 1995 will do. It will give people a choice. It will not end the NCOA program.

Who might be concerned about keeping a new address private? Anyone who has fled an abusive spouse does not want the Postal Service giving out a new address. An individual who files a change of address notice on behalf of a deceased relative will not want the new address sold. Imagine sorting through the affairs of a deceased family member only to receive a mound of unwanted mail offering new products and services to that family member. Jurors in highly visible trials, public figures, and others may have a special need for privacy as might elderly people who may be more vulnerable to unwanted solicitations.

The bottom line is that everyone should have a choice about how his or her name and address is made available to others. You don't have to have a justification. It should be your decision. The Postal Service should not make this decision for you.

Recently, the Postal Service announced that it would provide some protection to individuals who have court orders protecting them against spousal abuse. This is a small step in the right direction, but it is not enough. It only protects those who have gone to the trouble and expense of obtaining a court order. Everyone should be entitled to the same option, but without the need for a court order. The Postal Service has demonstrated that it is possible to provide protection to people selectively. I want to extend the option to everyone.

There is nothing new about giving consumers a choice. The Direct Marketing Association has been a strong supporter of opt-out procedures which give individuals a choice about what type of mail they receive. The association supports its own a mail preference service that offers consumers an option. There is no reason why the Postal Service cannot do the same thing.

The Postal Privacy Act of 1995 is based on work done by the Government Operations Committee. Those who seek more information about NCOA should read "Give Consumers A Choice: Privacy Implications of U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address Program" (House Rept. 102-1067).

SALUTE TO FRANCIS SORRENTINO

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker I rise to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Mr. Francis "Frank" Sorrentino, who is retiring from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation [PennDot] after 34 years of distinguished and dedicated service.

Mr. Sorrentino, who received both his BSCE and MSCE from Drexel University in Philadelphia, has served for the past 5 years as the assistant district engineer for services in engineering district 6-0. The services unit has provided support activities for all of the PennDot design, construction, and maintenance activities in the district 6-0 jurisdiction of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

Mr. Sorrentino has led a staff of 95 engineering technical and clerical personnel responsible for the right-of-way acquisition, utility relocation, geotechnical, survey, traffic, and municipal service functions of PennDot district 6-0.

Throughout his long career with PennDot, Mr. Sorrentino has shown leadership and dedication and a structural designer in the highway design unit, as chief project manager in the Philadelphia interstate office, as district soils engineer, and as administrator of the project management unit. He has also played a key role in the design, community coordination, and implementation of such major area highways as I-95, I-76 rehabilitation, I-476, and I-676.

Mr. Sorrentino will retire from service to PennDot on January 13 to enjoy more time with his wife Martha and three sons: Frank Jr., David, and Brian. I applaud and thank him for his commitment to Pennsylvania transportation system.

Further, I commend him for his ability, dedication, and pursuit of excellence in public service upon his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SUPERVISOR BRADY BEVIS

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's most progressive elected officials, Marin County supervisor, Brady Bevis. Bevis was elected to represent the 5th Supervisorial District of Marin County in 1990. She has served the people of Novato and Marin County very well in this capacity for the past 4 years.

Brady is mother of five children and has been a resident of Marin for over 15 years.

As we celebrate Brady Bevis' years of service to this community, I wish to recognize Supervisor Bevis for her commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank her for her long record of public service.

I was pleased to have had the opportunity to work closely with Supervisor Bevis over the last several years on important issues such as the conversion of Hamilton Field in Novato, bringing communications technology and training to the College of Marin with the Digital Village program at Indian Valley campus, fighting for Novato's cable concerns, and working to protect open space at Brookside Meadow. It has been a pleasure to work hand-in-hand with Brady. I continue to be impressed by her vision and sincere concern for others.

Brady Bevis has been a strong and vocal advocate for the city of Novato on the board of supervisors, and she has demonstrated

great leadership on a wide variety of issues. She voted in support of the domestic partners ordinance and a smoking ban in public places. Brady has helped to keep Stafford Lake open, make the County Faire more accessible, and assisted in the completion of funding and approvals for the Waldo interchange upgrade for Marin City. She has assisted with successful school parcel tax efforts and the Pass program in Novato. In addition, she has been actively involved in open space purchases in the county.

There is no doubt that Brady has made many significant contributions to our community by leading and becoming active in multiple county organizations. As an example of her commitment to the county, Brady was chair of Marin Sane/Freeze, a founding member of Marin Action, on the pro bono panel of Legal Aid, a member of the Peace Conversion Commission, a founding board member of Exodus, and a former board member of Marin Civic Light Opera. She is also an active participant in the MIDAS project for Marin County and was appointed to the board of directors for California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research. She is a member of the League of Women Voters, National Organization of Women, the Sierra Club, National Women's Political Caucus, Marin Women's Coalition, Marin Conservation League, Marin Agricultural Land Trust, and the Marin Democratic Club.

Brady received the Peacemaker of the Year Award from the Marin Center for Peace and Justice. She is graduate of Leadership Novato, and a participant in the Master Plan to reduce alcohol and drug problems.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Supervisor Brady Bevis. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Supervisor Bevis over the years. Time and time again she has extended herself on behalf of so many people and for so many causes.

As we gather to celebrate Brady Bevis' achievements I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Brady for continued success now, and in the years to come.

THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX CLOSURE ACT

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Lorton Correctional Complex Closure Act." This legislation addresses the severe public safety and financial problems associated with the District of Columbia's operation of the prison facility at Lorton, VA.

The legislation I cosponsor today with Congressman FRANK WOLF and Congressman JAMES MORAN, will, upon enactment, immediately halt the flow of prisoners to Lorton. The Lorton Closure Act will further require that all remaining prisoners be transferred from the Lorton facility to the control of the Federal Bureau of Prisons within 5 years of enactment.

The Lorton Closure Act establishes an 11 member Closure Commission which is required to recommend and identify options for the future use of the approximately 3,000 acres of land that comprise the Lorton complex. The Closure Commission will consist of

the Federal Administrator of the General Services Administration and 10 people appointed by local governments. Five Commission members will be appointed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, three Commission members will be appointed by the Prince William County Board of Supervisors, and two Commission members will be appointed by the mayor of the District of Columbia, with the advice and consent of the District of Columbia City Council.

The Closure Commission will hold public hearings regarding the future use of the Lorton land, and this legislation requires the Commission to operate in a manner that maximizes local community involvement, input, and participation. In addition, the Lorton property will be subject to all applicable Fairfax County zoning regulations as soon as the Federal Government's ownership interest terminates.

The Lorton Closure Act requires the Commission to submit a final implementation plan to the General Services Administrator within 17 months of enactment of this legislation. The Administrator will then forward the implementation plan to Congress within 1 month, and the plan will take effect 60 days later. In short, the entire process of formulating a plan for future use of the Lorton land will be completed within 20 months of enactment of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Lorton Closure Act will remedy a dangerous situation that jeopardizes the safety of hundreds of thousands of Americans living in the Northern Virginia and Washington, DC region. The Lorton complex is inhabited by 7,300 inmates and is approximately 44 percent overcapacity. The physical plant is outdated and in a condition of dangerous disrepair. The District of Columbia Department of Corrections has not received a budget increase in 11 years while 3,000 more felons have been placed in that department's custody.

Overcrowding and underfunding have transformed Lorton prison from a rehabilitative facility into a training ground for career criminals who quickly return to the streets to resume their criminal activity. Drug dealing and violent crime is so prevalent within the walls of Lorton that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Marshals Service must take numerous agents off the streets and permanently assign them to the Lorton facility. Further, the District of Columbia government appears unable to maintain even the current annual funding level of approximately \$100 million. The shortage of funds has resulted in proposals to adopt an aggressive early release program whereby criminals are set free before serving even the minimum sentence required by the courts.

The Lorton Closure Act will transfer Lorton prisoners into the Federal Prison System where they will receive solid rehabilitation and where their sentences will not be reduced as a result of the District of Columbia's budget problems. This legislation will result in increased public safety and will guarantee a land use decisionmaking process that is controlled by local residents in a manner that maximizes community involvement, input, and participation. I look forward to working with Congressmen WOLF and MORAN, as well as with Senators WARNER and ROBB, to achieve quick consideration and passage of this important legislation.

THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX CLOSURE ACT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, how long do residents of the District of Columbia have to endure the sound of gunfire ringing through their neighborhoods? How long will the people of Washington, DC, the Nation's Capital and capital of the free world, fear for their and their children's lives? How long will we tolerate drug sales in broad daylight on street corners in the shadows of the White House and U.S. Capitol dome? Law abiding citizens are prisoners in their own homes for fear of being murdered, raped, assaulted, or robbed. It is a disgrace that the Nation's Capital is a battleground in which law-abiding citizens are losing the fight on crime.

It is time to take back the streets of the Nation's Capital. That cannot happen, though, unless we take back control of the Lorton correctional complex. How can we expect the dedicated law enforcement personnel who patrol the streets of Washington to combat crime when we can't control substance abuse, murder, assault, sexual harassment, bribery, and corruption in the D.C. prison system? Without focusing on the violence, drug abuse, corruption, overcrowding and dilapidated facilities at Lorton, the crime problem in Washington can never be adequately addressed.

Because I believe, based on conversations with D.C. police and correctional officers, FBI agents, and U.S. attorneys, that the crime problem in our great Federal City is inextricably linked to the reprehensible conditions at Lorton prison, I am introducing legislation, with Representatives JIM MORAN and TOM DAVIS, which addresses these problems.

The bill that we are introducing addresses these problems of overcrowding and funding by immediately incarcerating new District of Columbia felons in Bureau of Prisons facilities. Then, within 5 years, all remaining felons in Lorton will have to be turned over to the control of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This will immediately alleviate problems at Lorton and put it on track for closure within 5 years. The D.C. Department of Corrections would still have responsibility for juveniles, misdemeanants, and pretrial detainees.

We also set up a commission of locally appointed representatives to help devise a plan for the closure of the Lorton correctional complex. The involvement of the local community is essential in establishing a smooth transition and ensures that local residents will have all their concerns heard. The plan is to identify actions with respect to each of the following:

First, the future use of the land on which the complex is located including, if appropriate, plans for a regional park at the site.

Second, the need to address the impact on local and regional transportation resources;

Third, if appropriate, the transfer of real property and improvements thereon to Federal agencies, including the Bureau of Prisons, for Federal use;

Fourth, if appropriate, the disposal of real property or improvements thereon; and

Fifth, changes in law or regulation to effect the purposes of this act and the closure of the Lorton correctional complex.