

also acknowledged by the Electrical Industry Division of the State of Israel Bonds, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Electrical Sign Division, and the United Jewish Appeal and the Bronx Council of Scouting.

The dedication of this man to better his community continued even after his retirement on March 1, 1967. He was instrumental in organizing the thirteen chapters of the Retirees Association of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He served as their first treasurer in 1969, and has served as president since 1975, while continuing to remain a board member on the National Council of Senior Citizens. He still remains active in his community, always putting others before himself. There is no doubt in my mind that this country would benefit by having more people like Joseph Jacobson.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost sincerity and gratitude, that I pay tribute to this man, and thank him for the generosity he has proffered on others throughout his life. He is an outstanding citizen and an inspiration to us all. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to rise with me, and the people of the Fifth Congressional District, as we extend to Joseph Jacobson our sincere appreciation for his life's work and dedication to others.

#### SERVING NEW JERSEY'S VETERANS BETTER

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 1996*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3376, a bill which authorizes major medical construction projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs in fiscal year 1997. Among these projects, there is one which is special importance to me and to my constituents: an allocation of \$21.1 million for a new building on the grounds of the Veterans Medical Center at Lyons, NJ.

Lyons Medical Center has served New Jersey's veterans since 1930. The Center started life as a long-term care facility with 400 beds for the mentally ill. With over 1,000 nursing home and hospital beds and outpatient visits totaling over 90,000 a year, Lyons is now the largest medical center in the VA's health care system.

H.R. 3376 will provide Lyons with the funds for a two-story building that will replace an aging building currently on site. This new building will enable the Center to provide better service in a more cost-effective manner. The Center will be able to consolidate the hospital's emergency department, diagnostic and treatment services, and ambulatory care clinic.

I regard this work at Lyons as one small part of our country's ongoing commitment to its veterans. My father served during World War II as a fighter pilot. He and his generation successfully met the challenge of defending democracy against the fascist threat.

I think our generation now is confronted with another kind of threat, one from within—that is, our every-growing national debt. In light of this problem, we must review our Nation's spending priorities. The 1997 budget resolution reaches a balanced budget in 2002 while increasing spending for Veterans Affairs from \$37.8 billion in 1996 to \$39.9 billion in 2002.

This Congress stands firm in honoring our obligation to veterans, while also honoring our commitment to future generations of Americans by passing a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, with H.R. 3376 and its proposed spending to upgrade the Lyons Medical Center, the House continues to honor its obligation to New Jersey's veterans. I commend Chairman STUMP for this excellent bill, and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3376.

#### NATO ENLARGEMENT FACILITATION ACT OF 1996

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 1996*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as an outspoken supporter of NATO expansion, I am pleased to join Chairman GILMAN and others in introducing legislation designed to move this important process ahead in a timely manner. Regrettably, the Clinton administration's professed commitment to expansion of NATO has not been adequately matched by concrete deeds. The Partnership for Peace program, meant to deepen and strengthen the links between the Alliance and the emerging democracies of East Central Europe, appears stalled. The legislation we introduce today is designed to move the program forward, making much-needed resources available to Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and others, helping them to meet the obligations which NATO membership would entail.

The United States must provide the determined leadership necessary to advance NATO enlargement and check those bent on blocking the inclusion of new states in the Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, the peoples of East Central Europe have made tremendous strides in working to overcome the legacy of communism. Many of the countries have undertaken significant steps to consolidate democracy, to protect human rights, and to rebuild economies based on market principles.

At the same time, my endorsement of an expanded NATO is tempered by a recognition of the fact that progress in the region has not been even. There is room for further improvement in each and every one of the states concerned. I would note that all 27 states which have joined the Partnership for Peace to date are participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]. That membership has committed each to act in accordance with all OSCE documents, including the Helsinki Final Act.

As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I am convinced of the fundamental role of human rights in advancing genuine security and stability, and, as such, must be an integral aspect of the expansion process. The human rights record of prospective candidates for NATO membership deserves close scrutiny. In fact, I would argue that a country's record should be subjected to more—not less—scrutiny the closer that country comes to being admitted into full membership in NATO. I would emphasize that none of the countries seeking NATO membership, including those considered to be leading contenders, is without problems.

The Government of Poland, for example, still has an arcane defamation law that pro-

vides criminal penalties against those who allegedly "slander" the state, similar to the laws previously used by Communist regimes to silence their opponents. In response to a letter from members of the Helsinki Commission on this issue, authorities in Warsaw have recently indicated their intention to repeal this provision as part of a general overhaul of the penal code. This step will, in my view, remove one of the last remaining vestiges of the Communist system from Poland's generally outstanding human rights record.

In the case of Hungary, there is continued concern over the use of excessive force by police, including harassment and physical abuse of Roma, Hungary's largest minority group. Some human rights organizations have suggested that Roma are also kept in pretrial detention more often and for longer periods than non-Roma.

The Czech Republic, although a human rights leader in many respects, passed a citizenship law after the dissolution of the Czechoslovak Federation that leaves thousands of people without citizenship. Regrettably, a recently passed amendment to the law failed to resolve this problem. Also, the Czech Republic has used a criminal defamation law to restrict free speech.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the tremendous progress which each of these states has made since the revolutions of the late 1980's and early 1990's which toppled the dictators of East Central Europe and the former Soviet Empire. I urge the leaders of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to take concrete steps to address the remaining human rights concerns in a manner consistent with OSCE principles as they pursue their goal of full NATO membership.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has sought to play an active and constructive role in moving the NATO expansion process forward. The NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act, which we introduce today, demonstrates our firm commitment to the people of East Central Europe, including those from the Baltic States and Ukraine, as they strive to overcome the legacy of Communism and pursue democracy rooted in respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3562, WISCONSIN WORKS

HON. MARK W. NEUMANN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 1996*

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of H.R. 3562, a bill to authorize the State of Wisconsin to implement the "Wisconsin Works" welfare reform plan. I am also submitting a list of the 88 Federal waivers requested by the Governor of Wisconsin, plus a summary of the Wisconsin Works plan, for the benefit of Members of Congress.

The Wisconsin Works plan was researched, written, debated, and passed into law by the citizens of Wisconsin through their elected representatives. The plan underwent the scrutiny of numerous public hearings and 18 months of public debate. The plan passed the Wisconsin state legislature with bipartisan support—both the State Assembly and State Senate passed the plan with at least a two-thirds

vote. Finally, the President of the United States enthusiastically endorsed Wisconsin's plan in a radio address to the Nation on May 18, 1996.

H.R. 3562

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT WISCONSIN WORKS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon presentation by the State of Wisconsin of the document entitled "Wisconsin Works" (as signed into State law by the Governor of Wisconsin on April 26, 1996) to the appropriate Federal official with respect to any Federal entitlement program specified in such document—

(1) such official is deemed to have waived compliance with the requirements of Federal law with respect to such program to the extent and for the period necessary to enable the State of Wisconsin to carry out the demonstration project described in the document; and

(2) the costs of carrying out the demonstration project which would not otherwise be included as expenditures under such program shall be regarded as expenditures under such program.

(b) LIMITATION OF COSTS.—Subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to the extent that—

(1) the sum of such costs and the expenditures of the State of Wisconsin under all programs to which subsection (a) applies during any testing period exceeds

(2) the total amount that would be expended under such programs during such testing period in the absence of the demonstration project.

(c) TESTING PERIOD.—For purposes of subsection (b), the testing periods are—

(1) the 5-year period that begins with the date of the commencement of the demonstration project, and

(2) the period of the demonstration project.

(d) RECAPTURE OF EXCESS.—If at the close of any testing period, the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that the amount described in subsection (b)(2) exceeds the amount described in subsection (b)(1) for such period, such Secretary shall withhold an amount equal to such excess from amounts otherwise payable to the State of Wisconsin under section 403 of the Social Security Act (relating to the program of aid to families with dependent children) for the first fiscal year beginning after the close of such period. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent such Secretary is otherwise paid such excess by the State of Wisconsin.

**SEC. 2. NO EFFECT ON CERTAIN OTHER WAIVERS GRANTED TO THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.**

This Act shall not be construed to affect the terms or conditions of any waiver granted before the date of the enactment of this Act to the State of Wisconsin under section 1115 of the Social Security Act, including earned waiver savings and conditions. The current waivers are considered a precondition and can be subsumed as part of the Wisconsin Works demonstration.

**SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO PARTICIPATE UNDER SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.**

If, after the date of the enactment of this Act, any Federal law is enacted which modifies the terms of, or the amounts of expenditures permitted under, any program to which section 1 applies, the State of Wisconsin may elect to participate in such program as so modified.

WISCONSIN WAIVERS (88) SUBMITTED MAY 28, 1996

**GENERAL**

1. New fraud penalties

2. Dual agency administration of medical assistance and food stamps

3. New performance standards for agencies

4. End entitlement to cash, health, child care

5. Fair hearing rights

**AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

1. Definition of dependent child

2. Definition of AFDC

3. Benefit for dependent children of parents receiving SSI

4. No entitlement to job positions

5. 60 day residency requirement

6. Assistance group definition

7. End income/resource exemptions

8. Refusal of offer of employment

9. Time-limited participation

10. Early imposition of time limit clocks

11. Flexible use of AFDC and medical funds

12. Agency review of welfare cases

13. Privatization

14. Performance standards for agencies

15. Two month delay in closing cases

16. Changing assets limits

17. Lump sums

18. Benefit calculation

19. End AFDC needs standard

20. Elimination of child care disregard

21. Learnfare sanctions

22. Non-custodial parent eligibility

23. Sanction for child support noncooperation

24. Paying child support directly

25. Treatment of stepparent income

26. End medical assistance extension

27. Eligibility of sponsored aliens

28. Deeming income of sponsors

29. Fraud penalties

30. Minors required to live at home

31. Statewide eligibility criteria

32. Quality control

33. Filing federal fraud reports

34. Benefits under trial jobs

35. Placement for unsubsidized jobs

36. Trial jobs

37. Community service jobs

38. Work required for parents of children under age 6

39. Transition

40. Job access loans

41. Flexible use of cash/medical funds

42. Child care copayment requirements

43. Community steering committee

44. JOBS program provisions

45. AODA participation

46. Work exemption for parents of children under age 1

47. Employment category sanctions

48. Applicant job search

49. Extensions of time limits

50. CWEP participation

51. One parent participation in work program

52. Emergency assistance

53. Displacement

54. Recoupment of overpayment

55. Garnishing benefits for medical premiums

56. Automatic data processing

**MEDICAID**

1. Entitlement status of medical assistance

2. End of medical assistance extension

3. HMOs

4. Maintain effort on medical assistance

5. No public health benefits if employer plan

6. Health plan premiums

7. Medical assistance income eligibility limits

8. Income disregards

9. Assets

10. Privatization

11. Treatment of stepparent income

12. Minor parents required to live at home

13. Agency review of cases

14. Sanction for child support noncooperation

**CHILD SUPPORT**

1. Paying child support directly

2. Child support disregard

3. Mandatory cooperation on child support

4. Continued eligibility for child support

5. Child support services for welfare families

6. Earning incentives on child support

**CHILD CARE**

1. Eligibility age for child care

2. Financial eligibility for child care

**FOOD STAMPS**

1. Certification

2. Graduated benefit levels

3. Employment and training program exemptions

4. Work requirements

5. Nutrition education

**MAJOR FEATURES OF THE WISCONSIN WELFARE REFORM PLAN (WAIVER SUBMITTED MAY 28, 1996)**

1. Cash assistance is available only through work or participation in a work activity (such as community service or a sheltered workshop for the disabled).

2. There is a 5-year lifetime limit on assistance (with limited individual extensions such as for poor local economy).

3. Teen parents must live at home or in a supervised alternative living arrangement like kinship care or group homes.

4. Health care coverage (replacing Medicaid) will be obtained from certified HMOs through benefits packages resembling those offered by employers, with recipients paying premiums on a sliding scale and standard copayments. Under the Wisconsin plan, health care spending grows from \$445 million in FY 1997 to \$475 million in FY 1998.

5. Child care is available to all eligible families who need it to work, with funds focused on lower-income families and recipient copayments linked to the cost of care. Under the Wisconsin plan, child care spending grows from \$158 million in FY 1997 to \$180 million in FY 1998.

6. The Wisconsin plan includes five food stamp waivers, linking food stamps with other benefits, encouraging work (by maintaining food stamp benefits as work and income rises, by limiting exceptions to required work, and by reducing benefits for failure to work), and requiring nutrition education for participants. Food stamps would be replaced with cash, increasing flexibility and recipient self-esteem.

7. Even though child care and health care spending grows, other expenses such as subsidized employment expenses, office costs, and state administration fall even more, resulting in lower total welfare spending (\$1.063 billion in FY 1997 and \$1.042 billion in FY 1998).

**JACQUES STALDER YEAGER, SR.  
PRESENTED UCR AWARD**

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 1996*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the lifetime achievements of Jacques Stalder Yeager. Jacques has a long history of community service which includes public leadership and the raising of many thousands of dollars for community projects.

On June 5, 1996, Jacques is being recognized by the Citizens University Committee at the University of California, Riverside for outstanding service to the University and the extended community. His service to UCR includes University of California Board of Regents 1988-94; Citizens University Committee,