

much revered and respected and beloved. So, I take a very special pleasure in participating in moving this legislation through subcommittee, full committee and now through the floor linking our two regions of the country through this very unique and distinguished judge. I urge the passage of the legislation.

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for their support in this legislation, and I also thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE], and I hope this honors the people of Scranton, PA, in the most positive way.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3364, a bill to name the U.S. Courthouse and Federal building in Scranton, PA, after Senior Judge William J. Nealon.

I want to express my gratitude to Public Buildings and Economic Development Subcommittee Chairman WAYNE GILCHREST and ranking Democrat JIM TRAFICANT for their leadership in moving this bill through the committee and on to the House floor.

To my colleagues who may not be familiar with Judge Nealon, I want to say that I introduced this legislation because Judge Nealon is an extraordinary public servant who richly deserves this fitting tribute.

Judge Nealon has served the middle district of Pennsylvania for the past 34 years, longer than any judge in the history of the district since its inception in 1901. He currently serves as a senior judge, after serving as chief judge of the court from 1976 to 1989. President Kennedy appointed Judge Nealon as the U.S. District Judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania on December 15, 1962, making him at that time the youngest Federal judge in the country.

Judge Nealon was honored in 1983 by the Association of Trial Lawyers of America as the Outstanding Federal Trial Judge in the United States. In 1979, he received the Distinguished Judicial Service Award from the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association and has been honored as an outstanding trial judge by the Pennsylvania Defense Institute.

The people of northeastern Pennsylvania have been enriched by Judge Nealon's long record of community service. He has served as a volunteer for numerous educational, medical, youth, and human services organizations. He and his wife, Jean, are the parents of 10 children and 26 grandchildren.

Designation of the courthouse and Federal building, which is currently undergoing a major expansion and renovation, is an appropriate honor for Judge Nealon, a man who has distinguished himself in the Federal judiciary and in his community. He is a man who truly personifies integrity, fairness, good citizenship, and possesses an unyielding commitment to his profession, community, and family.

I urge passage of H.R. 3364.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3364, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3400) to designate the U.S. courthouse to be constructed at a site on 18th Street between Dodge and Douglas Streets in Omaha, NE, as the Roman L. Hruska United States Courthouse, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3400

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at a site on 18th Street between Dodge and Douglas Streets in Omaha, Nebraska, shall be known and designated as the "Roman L. Hruska Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Roman L. Hruska Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Roman Hruska was born in David City, NE in 1903. He attended local schools, and was graduated from the University of Nebraska Omaha campus, and Creighton Law School. He commenced the practice of law in Omaha, and for 8 years served on the Douglas County Board of Commissioners. In 1952 he was elected to the 83d Congress, and in 1954 was elected to the U.S. Senate to serve the unexpired term of Senator Hugh Butler. Senator Hruska served with distinction in the Senate until his retirement in 1976. During his service in the Senate, he rose to be ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, where he reviewed more than 300 nominees for the Federal bench, including nominees to the Supreme Court.

Following his retirement from the Senate, Senator Hruska continued his public service on educational, and civic boards, including service as regent at

the University of Omaha. He honors his Czech heritage as vice president and general counsel of the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association, and continues to serve as counsel to the law firm of Kutak, Rock, in Omaha.

This bill has the support of the city of Omaha, and the congressional delegation. Congressman BARRETT, a co-sponsor of the bill, appeared before the subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development in support of the bill, and brought statements from other members, and former members Charles Thone and Hal Daub, the current Mayor of Omaha.

I support this bill and I urge my colleagues to pass the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and proper to honor the career and public service of Senator Roman L. Hruska by designating the Federal building and courthouse under construction in Omaha, NE as the Roman L. Hruska Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Senator Hruska's distinguished career spanned 24 years, including 2 years of service, from 1952-54, in the House of Representatives where he was known for his steady, unpretentious style and diligent hard work.

While on the Senate Judiciary Committee Senator Hruska became an early advocate of examining the causes and prevention of violence in American society. Determination and attention to detail became the hallmarks of his legislative work.

H.R. 3400 deserves our support and I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member of the full committee.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I compliment Chairman GILCHREST and our ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. TRAFICANT, on bringing this legislation forward to bring tribute to a former colleague of ours in the House and a former U.S. Senator, Roman Hruska, who had a truly distinguished career both here and in the other body. He was a person most respected for his public integrity and for the great dignity that he brought to the office of U.S. Senator.

It has already been mentioned in the course of previous debate, his unpretentious style, his diligent hard work, his focus on causes and prevention of violence in American society, but he did it all with great dignity and great seriousness of purpose. Not a show horse as we say, but a workhorse, and a very serious workhorse who can be a model for others coming after him and those now serving in both the House and the Senate.

It is entirely fitting and appropriate to designate this Federal building and courthouse now under construction in Omaha, NE, in honor of Senator Roman L. Hruska.

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the diligence and hard work of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], our ranking member, both of whom who have been in assistance to me in my new assignment to the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development.

Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT].

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Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here today to support H.R. 3400, a bill a name the new U.S. courthouse in Omaha, NE, after Roman Hruska—a great Nebraskan, public servant, and personal friend.

Roman Hruska got his start in public service in his local county's board of commissioners. He then served in the House of Representatives, representing Nebraska's second district. And after serving only 1 year in the House, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate. Senator Hruska served in the Senate from 1954 to 1976, 22 years.

It was during Senator Hruska's tenure in the Senate that he influenced the Nation's judiciary system. As the ranking member on the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Hruska had the opportunity to serve on special commissions to revise the Federal appellate court system, reform the Federal criminal code, and to study the causes and prevention of violence.

On a personal level, it was Roman Hruska who encouraged me to enter public service. He was influential in my decision to seek the chairmanship of the Nebraska Republican Party, and later to represent a district in the Nebraska legislature. And after 12 years in the State legislature, I was ready to go home. However, Roman was there, once again, to urge me to run for my current seat in the House of Representatives. He has been a mentor to me, not only by his words, but also by his actions. His reputation for hard work and integrity was earned, and is widely recognized by many Nebraskans.

Senator Hruska, through his work and dedication to an effective judiciary has influenced many Nebraskans in all walks of life. And in the words of Omaha's current mayor, "There is an abundance of Nebraskan legal professionals whose lives have been profoundly affected by Senator Hruska, and whose career choices have been inspired by him."

Realizing Congress does not lightly select names to designate Federal buildings, I think H.R. 3400 would honor an influential Nebraskan and inspire us all to seek the same goals of integrity and honesty in our lives. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA] for their able assistance in naming this Federal building and courthouse after such a distinguished jurist and fine American. I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT] for his contribution to this legislation.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member is pleased to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 3400, legislation to designate the new courthouse in Omaha as the Roman L. Hruska U.S. Courthouse and urges his colleagues to support this bill.

It is most appropriate that the new Omaha courthouse be named after Senator Hruska since he is highly respected for his expertise in judicial policy matters. During his long and distinguished career he served his State and his country in several capacities. While he is a native of David City in the First Congressional District, he began his public service career in Omaha on the Douglas County Board of Commissioners—serving as its chairman. Later he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1952, and then to the Senate where he served from 1954 to 1976. He was the ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee. He also was the chairman of a Presidential commission to revise the Federal appellate court system. Additionally, he served on commissions to reform the Federal criminal code and to study the causes and prevention of violence.

Mr. Speaker, for the foregoing reasons and many others, naming the new courthouse after Senator Roman Hruska would serve as a continuing tribute to his lifetime of service to Nebraska and his devotion to improving the judicial system. This Member strongly urges the passage of H.R. 3400.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COBLE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3400, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bills and resolutions just debated: House Concurrent Resolution 153, House Concurrent Resolution 172, H.R. 3029, H.R. 3186, H.R. 3364, as amended, and H.R. 3400, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

IDEA IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3268) to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, to reauthorize and make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3268

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "IDEA Improvement Act of 1996".

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

SEC. 101. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

Parts A through D of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) are amended to read as follows:

"PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the 'Individuals with Disabilities Education Act'.

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this title is as follows:

"PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 601. Short title; table of contents; findings; purposes.

"Sec. 602. Definitions.

"Sec. 603. Office of Special Education Programs.

"Sec. 604. Abrogation of State sovereign immunity.

"Sec. 605. Requirements for prescribing regulations.

"Sec. 606. Employment of individuals with disabilities.

"PART B—ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION OF ALL CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

"Sec. 611. Authorization; allotment; use of funds; authorization of appropriations.

"Sec. 612. State requirements.

"Sec. 613. Local educational agency requirements.

"Sec. 614. Evaluations, reevaluations, individualized education programs, and educational placements.

"Sec. 615. Procedural safeguards.

"Sec. 616. Withholding and judicial review.

"Sec. 617. Administration.

"Sec. 618. Program information.

"Sec. 619. Preschool grants.

"PART C—INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH DISABILITIES

"Sec. 631. Findings and policy.

"Sec. 632. Definitions.

"Sec. 633. General authority.

"Sec. 634. Eligibility.

"Sec. 635. Requirements for Statewide system.

"Sec. 636. Individualized family service plan.

"Sec. 637. State application and assurances.

"Sec. 638. Uses of funds.

"Sec. 639. Procedural safeguards.

"Sec. 640. Payor of last resort.

"Sec. 641. State interagency coordinating council.

"Sec. 642. Federal administration.

"Sec. 643. Allocation of funds.

"Sec. 644. Authorization of appropriations.