

losses to the Federal Government and student assistance recipients. Presently the Secretary has the general legislative power to do so, but there is no meaningful mechanism in place to collect funds owed. Therefore, the Secretary has only been able to seek recourse from institutions, not their owners. Many institutions fail to make unearned refunds because they are bankrupt. My bill provides the Secretary with the mechanism to collect the funds. It does so by holding the owner liable in the same way that an individual would be responsible for penalties for the nonpayment of taxes.

Taxpayer dollars should be protected to ensure the continued availability and viability of student financial aid programs. A person who has left one proprietary institution without the resources to pay refunds due and owing to students should not be able to start another school without compensating students who are owed refunds. Yet this can happen now. My legislation corrects this problem by requiring that a proprietary institution of higher education may be provisionally certified only if the prospective owner provides the Secretary with financial guarantees.

Mr. Speaker, next year when we consider the Higher Education Reauthorization, I expect that interest in this legislation will grow. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in the months to come.

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1997

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am very pleased to join my good friend and colleague from Connecticut, Mrs. JOHNSON, in introducing the Community Employment Partnership Act of 1997. This bipartisan legislation will provide communities across the country with a significant new tool in moving millions of Americans from welfare to work by establishing tax incentives for not-for-profit employers.

The central challenge of the new Federal welfare reform law is to help millions of public assistance recipients enter the work force. However, currently only profit-making employers are provided with the tools, principally in the form of the work opportunity tax credit, to recruit, hire, and train long-term welfare recipients.

Across the Nation, not-for-profits such as hospitals, nursing homes, universities, and community-based organizations remain a major untapped resource for hiring people on welfare. Many not-for-profit employers that are in need of entry-level workers are located in cities with high concentrations of welfare recipients and easy access to mass transit. This helps eliminate one of the major impediments to welfare recipients keeping a job: the cost and time of getting to and from work.

It is clear that if we want to ensure the maximum level of participation from all employers in moving people from welfare to work, we must pass legislation that expands the work opportunity tax credit program to include not-for-profit employers. Our legislation will do just that through a graduated tax credit to reduce not-for-profits' Federal payroll tax liability. Specifically, this legislation will provide a 20-per-

cent tax credit on payroll taxes from the date of hire for the first \$6,000 in wages for those working 120 to 399 hours each calendar year quarter and a 30-percent credit for the first \$6,000 in wages for people working 400 hours or more.

I know first-hand that in the New York metropolitan area, including hospitals, universities, and other not-for-profits in the welfare-to-work effort will not only help tens of thousands of welfare recipients become self-sufficient, it will also give these institutions the financial means to better support their communities and meet their own pressing labor needs. That is why the Community Employment Partnership Act has been endorsed by the Non-Profit Coordinating Committee of New York.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation is clearly a win-win situation for communities across the Nation. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. TRACY A. BARKHIMER

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding naval officer, Lt. Tracy Anne Barkhimer, U.S. Navy. Lieutenant Barkhimer will soon be completing her assignment as liaison officer in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, Rayburn House Office Building. It is a distinct pleasure for me to recognize a few of her many outstanding accomplishments.

A native of Staten Island, NY, Lieutenant Barkhimer received a bachelor of engineering degree in electrical engineering and an unlimited tonnage/any ocean third mates' license in the U.S. Merchant Marine from the State University of New York Maritime College and was commissioned an ensign in August 1988. Lieutenant Barkhimer completed naval aviation training in the T-34C airplane and in the H-57B helicopter in Pensacola, FL, and was designated an unrestricted naval aviator in June 1990.

After receiving her wings of gold, Lieutenant Barkhimer was transferred to the H-46 Helicopter Fleet Replacement Squadron in San Diego, CA for training in the Sea Knight helicopter. In August 1991, she reported to Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Eleven [HC-11] as an operations officer. During her tour, she deployed as a copilot for 6 months aboard U.S.S. *Wabash* [AOR5], participating in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Lieutenant Barkhimer also flew marines under combat conditions to the shores of Mogadishu, Somalia as U.S. forces worked to secure the airport and the U.S. Embassy. While on shore, Lieutenant Barkhimer performed duties as the squadron NATOPS officer, nuclear safety officer, assistant administrative officer and administrative department head for 3 months.

Lieutenant Barkhimer then deployed aboard U.S.S. *Camden* [AOE2] as assistant officer in charge/operations officer of a two-plane detachment with a complement of 30 maintenance personnel. During this 6-month deployment, she participated as an aircraft commander in Operations Desert Storm and Re-

store Hope. Upon successful completion of her second deployment, she returned to PC-11 as administrative officer and reached the 1,000 flight hours in model milestone. In January 1995, Lieutenant Barkhimer was hand-picked as a liaison officer to the House of Representatives for the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs.

Lieutenant Barkhimer has made a lasting contribution during her 3-year tenure at the Navy Liaison Office. She has processed thousands of sensitive constituent inquiries for the 104th and 105th Congresses in a timely, highly efficient, and caring manner.

Lieutenant Barkhimer planned and escorted numerous staff delegation orientation trips to various Navy and Marine Corps units and installations across the United States, introducing key congressional military advisors to the issues and challenges facing the sea services. Her extensive professional knowledge of aviation, surface and submarine programs, and impressive ability to communicate Navy legislative priorities.

Lieutenant Barkhimer flawlessly planned and executed three major overseas congressional delegation trips, two of which were led by myself. Her meticulous attention to detail and outstanding organizational skills were absolutely essential to the success of these trips.

Mr. Speaker, Tracy Barkhimer and her husband Eric have made significant sacrifices during her 9-year naval career. Tracy has spent a significant amount of time away from her family to support the vital role the U.S. Navy plays in executing our national security strategy. Lieutenant Barkhimer is a great credit to the U.S. Navy and to this great country she so proudly serves. Recently selected to the highly competitive Aviation Engineering Duty Officer Program, she now departs Capitol Hill to take on a new challenge at the Naval Air Systems Command in Patuxent River, MD as the V-22 Osprey Avionics Systems Project Officer. I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish her every success as well as fair winds and following seas, always.

THE WELFARE REFORM PROGRAM IS SUCCESSFUL IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that the welfare reform that we have enacted is achieving the results that we intended in South Carolina. When I was in my district recently I met with Mr. Chester J. Tomson, Jr., who is the director for Orangeburg County of the South Carolina Department of Social Services [DSS]. During that meeting, and in a subsequent letter, Mr. Tomson relayed to me the success that he is experiencing in his County as a result of the welfare reform that was enacted by the Congress. Since the welfare reform initiative began in South Carolina, in January of 1996, the Orangeburg County DSS Office has placed 985 heads of households in full time employment at minimum wage. It is estimated by the staff of that Office that nearly 85 percent of those who were placed in jobs have stayed in that employment for at least 30 days

and that many have been employed for over 1 year.

In regard to articles that have been published about fears that welfare reform would result in incidents of children having to be placed in foster care due to neglect, as well as for other causes associated with changes in the welfare system, those concerns have been shown to be unfounded in Orangeburg County. In January 1996, the intake rate for children in Orangeburg County averaged 35 to 40 cases per month, and the DSS Office there reports that this rate has not changed.

According to the Orangeburg County DSS Office, most of the client families that they serve are headed by single parents who are female, with positions that have been traditionally held by females difficult to find there. In this County, which is the second largest geographically in the State, the unemployment rate is 10 percent, there is a high incidence of illiteracy, and there is no rural public transportation system. Yet, they are making inroads in helping their disadvantaged population to find work and improve their lives. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the staff of the Orangeburg County DSS on their dedication and wish them much continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ENHANCE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to provide new tools for the enforcement of child support orders in this Nation. In the process of shaping the 1996 comprehensive welfare reform bill it became clear that effective child support enforcement was among the best means this Nation has to end welfare as we know it. The bill I introduced today will assist State and Federal officials in dealing with some of their toughest delinquency cases.

This legislation would establish tough enforcement measures for dealing with foreign nationals who are noncustodial parents with children living in this Nation. The bill would deny entry visas and residency status to those falling more than \$5,000 behind in court-ordered child support payments. In addition, naturalization could not take place until one is in compliance with support orders. The bill would allow these foreigners to attend court hearings and other related legal proceedings in this Nation. It also provides new authority for immigration officers to serve court orders, summons, and other legal process at the border—when we best know the whereabouts of foreign nationals.

These provisions are similar to existing child support enforcement measures imposed on U.S. citizens, such as the denial of drivers and/or other professional licenses, as well as passports. These penalties also generally become applicable when one is more than \$5,000 behind in payments. This issue was brought to my attention by a constituent who could not collect ordered payments from a foreign national, though the irresponsible parent regularly traveled in and out of this country on business. As we make it tough on Americans

who are irresponsible, we should do the same with foreign nationals.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation to provide new tools for child support enforcement. I would also ask that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD at this point.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN DONLIN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an educator, and an exceptional community activist, Marilyn Donlin of Warren, MI.

I have known Marilyn Donlin and her husband Bert for many, many years. We first became acquainted through democratic Party activities in Metropolitan Detroit. I have since had the good fortune and pleasure of renewing our friendship and working relationship beginning in 1992, when I was first elected to represent the city of Warren in the new 12th congressional district.

After graduating from Cass Technical High School in Detroit, Marilyn Donlin received a bachelor of philosophy from the University of Detroit and a masters of arts from Saginaw Valley State University. In addition to her involvement in high school and college with the concert and marching bands, no one would be surprised to learn that Marilyn chose the debate team and national forensic league as her other extracurricular activities.

While Marilyn Donlin taught school for Warren's Fitzgerald Public Schools from 1957 to 1955, her pioneering spirit and strong personality assured that Marilyn would be a leader in her community. While serving as president of the Fitzgerald Education Association, [MEA-NEA] from 1984 to 1995, when she spoke of her work, her focus was on the children she taught, their individual lives and struggles.

Marilyn Donlin's institutional knowledge of community politics and activities is unparalleled. Her participation in Democratic Party activities are too numerous to name, spanning decades in the Metro Detroit community. Yet, even a chronological list of her involvement wouldn't do justice to the role Marilyn has played over the years. She is a leader. She is an organizer. She is a mentor. She is truly a pioneer and has been an important progressive force in her community.

Certainly, the results of her work and activism have benefitted individuals in her community—she cares about people and the issues which impact their lives. However, Marilyn's prominent role in politics and public life have had an impact far beyond policy and government action. She has played a significant part in advancing the role of women in politics and public service. She has done this quietly, yet effectively. I know she realizes the importance of this achievement and I hope she realizes the tremendous impact she has had.

It has been my sincere pleasure to work with Marilyn Donlin through the years. I wish her the best as she embarks upon her third retirement. There is no doubt that as she immerses herself in her next endeavor, our communities will continue to reap the benefits of her work.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING INITIATIVE ACT

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Beverage Container Recycling Initiative Act. This comprehensive beverage container redemption bill is based on the current redemption law in my State, Maine.

There is one simple reason why I believe the Maine bottle bill should be the model for Federal legislation: it works. In fact, Maine leads the Nation with a 96 percent redemption rate on all types of returnables.

We have over 20 years experience with our Maine bottle bill. But then, we have over three centuries of experience with the basic Yankee values that underlie the concept of the bottle bill: common sense, frugality and a respect for the environment that sustains us.

After enacting the bottle bill through referendum with 54 percent of the vote in 1976, Mainers reaffirmed the law 3 years later when 67 percent of the voters opposed a repeal initiative. In 1989, to build upon the bottle bill's success, the Maine legislature extended deposits to all glass, metal and plastic beverage containers under 4 liters, except for milk cartons.

Mainers have grown so accustomed to returning their bottles and cans that recycling has become a way of life. In 1993, Maine people recycled over 425,000 tons of material, which equals one-third of the municipal waste generated statewide, and is 50 percent higher than the national average.

Recycling is a \$1.6 billion industry in Maine, employing 8,100 people in good jobs paying an average of over \$20,000 a year. Beaches and roads in Maine are cleaner, our volume of trash collected has been reduced, and jobs have been created, all due to the bottle bill.

My proposal would place a 5-cent deposit on regular beer, wine, and soda bottles. The bill would also extend the 5-cent deposit to so-called new-age beverage containers. These are mostly glass juice containers such as Snapple, Very Fine, and Gatorade. These beverages constitute over 20 percent of the national beverage market. Maine is currently the only State with a deposit and refund on these containers.

My bill would also place a 15-cent deposit on wine and spirit containers. As an incentive to implement the bottle bill, retailers would receive a 2-cent per container fee for their participation in the program. Unclaimed deposits would go to the States to help fund their environmental programs.

The benefits of a national bottle bill are obvious: cleaner highways, beaches and communities. But there is more to a bottle bill than improving the appearance of our country. Recycling creates jobs, reduces the volume of heavy solid waste at landfills and transfer stations, and saves energy. Moreover, a bottle bill engages all people in the task of protecting our natural resources.

I am convinced that a bottle bill modeled on Maine's extraordinarily successful program would benefit the entire Nation. Already nine