

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is about empowering parents and students to be able to get the best education they can, so that like Peter they too will have the chance to participate fully in American society.

We should never forget why we went through this process. Before the IDEA law was on the books over 20 years ago, more than a million children with disabilities were not being educated. Schools refused to take them, and States did not force them to do.

IDEA is a civil rights law. For a parent with a disabled child, there is nothing more important than knowing your child will get as good an education as any other child. You would think that is not so much to ask in this great and rich country of ours. In fact, twenty years ago, it was too much to ask. But it is not any more.

IN MEMORY OF LLOYD REYNOLDS

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to pay tribute to a wonderful friend of mine, Mr. Lloyd Reynolds. Lloyd was 64 years old when he was suddenly and prematurely taken from us last month. It is difficult for me to express the profound loss to me, his family, and the State of Maryland.

Lloyd was born in Long Branch, NJ, and moved to Reisterstown, MD, when he was 16. He graduated from Franklin High School in 1950, and, 5 years later, founded Reynolds & Yellott Co., a construction firm.

Always interested in farming, Lloyd raised cattle, pigs, and turkeys near his home. He became increasingly involved with the farming community and was president of the Baltimore County Farm Bureau at his death. One of his greatest concerns was the loss of quality farmland to commercial developers, and he sought alternative ways for farmers to get equity out of their land without having to sell for such development.

Lloyd was also involved in community service of another kind. A staunch Republican in a State where Democrats outnumbered Republicans by a ratio of three to one, Lloyd was a Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Maryland in 1982 and 1990. Although both attempts were unsuccessful, being involved was a way of life for Lloyd Reynolds.

I could always rely on Lloyd for advice about farming or small business issues because I knew he would be candid and sincere with me. He was always unselfish and genuinely concerned about others—qualities that defined him as a unique human being.

Mr. Speaker, I want to send my condolences to Lloyd's wife of 43 years, Barbara, and his entire family. I will miss him a great deal. At the same time, I remain most thankful that Lloyd Reynolds was a part of my life over the past 12 years.

A FACTSHEET ON ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FROM THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL [CDC]

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, 1997, I held a special order on the dangers of drunk driving. At the time, I submitted a factsheet to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on alcohol-impaired driving from the Center for Disease Control. However, the fact sheet was inadvertently left out of the RECORD. The factsheet is added here as an extension of remarks.

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASH DEATHS: GENERAL POPULATION

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death in the United States for persons from one to 34 years of age.

41.3 percent of the 41,693 traffic fatalities in 1995 were alcohol-related (i.e., either the driver or nonoccupant (e.g., pedestrian) had a Blood Alcohol Content equal to or greater than 0.01 g/dL in a police-reported crash).

A driver with an alcohol concentration of point one-zero (0.10) (the legal limit in many States) or greater is seven times more likely to be involved in a fatal motor vehicle crash than is a driver who has not consumed alcoholic beverages. A driver with an alcohol concentration of 0.15 or greater is about 25 times more likely to be involved in a fatal motor crash.

From 1982 through 1995, the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities decreased 31 percent, from 25,165 to 17,217.

Fatal crashes that occur at night, on weekends, and that involve only one vehicle have the highest percentage of alcohol involvement.

Men who die in motor vehicle crashes are almost two times more likely than women to be legally intoxicated.

Among drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes in 1995, the highest rates of alcohol intoxication were recorded for drivers 25 to 34-years of age (45.9 percent), followed by drivers aged 21 to 24 years (41.7 percent) and drivers 35 to 44 years of age (41.3 percent).

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASH DEATHS: YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

In 1994, 29 percent of the 2,610 traffic fatalities involving 15- to 17-year olds and 44 percent of the 3,616 traffic fatalities involving 18- to 20-year olds were alcohol-related.

Among young persons who drive after drinking alcohol, the relative risk of being involved in a crash is greater for young persons at all blood alcohol concentrations than it is for older persons.

ROLE OF OTHER DRUGS IN CRASH DEATHS

Drugs other than alcohol (e.g., marijuana and cocaine) have been identified in 18 percent of driver deaths. These drugs are generally used in combination with alcohol.

Most fatally injured drivers who have used drugs other than alcohol are males between the ages of 25 to 54.

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES: FREQUENCY AND COST

Approximately 40 percent of persons will be involved in an alcohol-related crash during their lifetime.

In 1990, alcohol-related crashes cost \$46.1 billion, including \$5.1 billion in medical expenses.

DRINKING AND DRIVING: FREQUENCY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS

In 1993, there were approximately 1.5 million arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics in the United States.

Teenage and young adult drivers aged 16-29 years of age who have been arrested for driving while impaired are over four times more likely to die in future crashes involving alcohol than those who have not been arrested for drunk driving.

Adult drivers age 30 and older, who have been arrested for drunk driving, are over 11 times more likely to die in future crashes involving alcohol than those who have not been arrested.

Over 70 percent of drivers convicted of driving while impaired have serious drinking problems.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

By the year 2000, the U.S. Public Health Service wants to reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths to no more than 5.5 per 100,000 population. (In 1994, the rate of deaths from these crashes was 6.4 per 100,000 population.)

By 2005, the U.S. Department of Transportation wants to reduce alcohol-related traffic fatalities to 11,000.

PROGRAMS AND POLICIES TO PREVENT ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING

States lowering the legal BAC to 0.08 percent have experienced a 16 percent decline in the proportion of fatal crashes involving fatally injured drivers whose blood alcohol levels were 0.08 percent or higher and an 18 percent decline in the proportion of fatal crashes involving fatally injured drivers whose blood alcohol levels were 0.15 percent or higher, relative to other states who had not adopted these laws.

Raising the minimum drinking age to 21 years has been shown to reduce alcohol consumption among youth and significantly reduce crash deaths in the under-21 age group.

In one State, raising the minimum drinking age from 19 to 21 years resulted in a 38 percent decline in motor vehicle death rates among 19 and 20 year olds.

States lowering the legal BAC for drivers under age 21 years have experienced a 22 percent decline in deaths in single-vehicle crashes involving drivers 15-20 years of age compared to an only 2 percent decline in States that did not establish lower blood alcohol content for these drivers.

States that require the prompt suspension of the driver's license of persons who drive while intoxicated (i.e., administrative license revocation) have typically experienced a 6 percent decline in single-vehicle nighttime fatal crashes, crashes that typically involve alcohol.

Substance abuse treatment for DWI offenders has generally resulted in a 7- to 9-percent reduction in DWI recidivism.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL BLOOMBERG

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Michael Bloomberg on the occasion of his receiving the prestigious Herbert Lehman Award, presented by the American Jewish Committee. As a member of the tribute committee, I am well aware of Michael's leadership in civic and community service, as well as success in New York's financial community.

A 1964 graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and a 1966 graduate of Harvard Business School, Michael has achieved one success after another. Following graduation, Michael spent 6 years at Salomon Brothers where he

headed equity trading, sales, and systems development. During his tenure at Salomon Brothers, Michael created the company's first computerized information system. As Michael has said, "There might be better traders than me, and there might be people who know more about computers, but there's nobody who knows more about both."

At 39 years of age, Michael created the Bloomberg, would become the largest computerized information resource in the financial world. During the last 15 years, The Bloomberg Corp. has grown to include an internationally syndicated radio station, a direct broadcast television network, the Bloomberg monthly magazine, and of course, the Bloomberg on-line service. As Michael's company has grown, so have his revenues. Annual revenues rose from \$100 million in 1989, to \$2 billion in 1995.

Perhaps more important than his successes are his philanthropic endeavors. Among numerous other distinctions, he is a trustee of the Jewish Museum, the N.Y. Police & Fire Widows' and Children's Benefit Fund, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University.

Michael Bloomberg has not only exerted tremendous influence on Wall Street; he has literally transformed the way the world does business. Traders now have instant access to a tremendous repository of information, not only real-time financial data, but also historical trends, corporate analysis, and new developments as well. Business transactions are now more efficient and more profitable because of Michael Bloomberg. For this, and many other reasons, Michael truly deserves the American Jewish Committee's Herbert H. Lehman Award.

TRIBUTE TO LYMAN BROWNFIELD ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. Lyman Brownfield is retiring after decades of outstanding service as an attorney and community leader.

As Lyman retires, he can have the satisfaction of knowing that his career will stand as a hallmark for others to emulate. Over the years, both his clients and the citizens of the community have depended on him for assistance in solving problems and providing sound judgment on many issues in the region.

Lyman has always put forth a great amount of time and energy in vigorous support of his clients' causes and in community service. Long recognized as one of Ohio's most brilliant attorneys, he also took the time to train and help young lawyers to learn the skills of their profession. He served in many capacities in professional organizations and Government including exemplary service as general counsel of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish con-

tributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Lyman Brownfield. While Lyman may be retiring he has left an indelible stamp on those who know him and on Ohio.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Lyman Brownfield's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

MILESTONES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the monthly publication Milestones as it marks its 10th anniversary as the premier publication for senior citizens in the Philadelphia region.

It is hard to believe that 10 years have passed since I first applauded the Milestones staff for having the vision to launch the first newspaper in the Philadelphia region which addresses the special needs, concerns, and interests of older Americans.

I was a junior Congressman, watching and learning from my esteemed colleague, the late Claude Pepper of Florida. As a staunch senior advocate, Congressman Pepper recognized the rights of retirees and senior citizens, and their need to have those rights protected and defended.

In many ways, Milestones became one of Congressman Pepper's early pioneers by heightening our awareness of senior citizens' issues. By seeing the needs of seniors, hearing their concerns and providing the outlet for them to share their ideas and opinions with other seniors, Milestones became the eyes, ears, and voice of the senior community.

Ten years later, Milestones maintains its unique position as a valuable information and communications source to this large and powerful segment of people in the Philadelphia area.

As the second oldest State, by population, in the country, Pennsylvania's senior citizen voice is powerful and strong. The Philadelphia region alone has one of the highest concentrations of older Americans in the country. One out of every five constituents in my congressional district is over the age of 65. This constituency is active, articulate, and passionately vocal about the issues affecting their lives.

Milestones has not only been their outlet for expressing opinions on issues like Medicare, Social Security, and health and long-term care concerns, but Milestones serves as a monitor of elected officials, informing readers about our positions and voting record with regard to seniors issues.

As a result, Milestones plays an important role in accurately portraying the senior community as the intelligent, active, unified, and legislatively powerful group it is. In doing so, Milestone helps dispel the stereotypes of older Americans—a positive and healthy reminder to people of all ages.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent in Congress a large number of men and women who read and contribute to this paper which is so valuable to the entire senior community. I ask you and my colleagues to sup-

port this commendation and congratulate Milestone on achieving its own 10-year milestone.

A SALUTE TO OUR NATION'S LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join others in the Nation who this week are recognizing our law enforcement officers for their role in protecting their respective communities. I would like to particularly recognize those officers of the sheriff's and police departments of Texas' district 30 which I represent, for I personally know of the distinction and valor with which they carry out their daily duties. Over the years, we have witnessed many of our communities—particularly in urban areas—undergo drastic change. With the scourges of crack, poverty and family dysfunction fraying the social fabric of our communities, law enforcement officers have been called upon to assume a greater responsibility for the safety of our neighborhoods.

Much has been said about the tensions that exist between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve; however, I know that in communities such as Dallas and Irving, TX, the police departments are reaching out to neighborhood residents to establish partnerships in fighting crime and increasing community safety. Many of these policemen and policewomen are unsung heroes, who daily climb into their police cruisers, walk their neighborhood beats or ride their bicycles on patrol, each day knowing that they risk death or serious injury. While communities may be able to function without hostile corporate takeover specialists or sitcom stars, no community could function without a dedicated force of law enforcement personnel. It says something about our priorities as a society that—in spite of its indispensability—law enforcement is among the lowest paid professions.

I would also be remiss if I did not also recognize the husbands, wives and children of our law enforcement officers, the ones who stay home each day not knowing if their loved ones will be facing a life-threatening situation. Should anyone doubt the dangers of the job, they need only visit the National Peace Officers' Memorial in Washington, DC and read the names of those who have given their lives in service to their communities. The families of our peace officers deserve recognition for their steadfast support of their spouse or parent who is often under-appreciated and underpaid. We all should take the opportunity to let our law enforcement officers and their families know that their service and sacrifices are appreciated. As a Member of Congress, I pledge to continue work to enact legislation that aids our peace officers and law enforcement agencies in the performance of their duties. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I offer my heartfelt salute to our Nation's police officers, sheriff's deputies and highway patrol officers.