

## INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERALLY IMPACTED SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ACT

**HON. J.D. HAYWORTH**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Federally Impacted School Improvement Act with my good friend from North Dakota, Congressman Earl Pomeroy. This bipartisan legislation seeks to address the urgent school construction needs on federal lands, an issue I have championed since I was first elected to Congress.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the federal government has jurisdiction over schools in three cases—Indian reservations and military installations, which are funded through the Impact Aid program, and the federal enclave of the District of Columbia. Unfortunately, the federal government has failed to live up to its obligations to federally impacted schools, especially in Indian country.

Nearly one in four of my constituents are Native American and approximately 50 percent of the land mass in my district is tribal land. On several occasions, I have had the opportunity to visit my Native American constituents. Virtually everywhere I go, I find one common problem on the reservations: the schools are antiquated, overcrowded, and in dire need of repair or reconstruction.

The Federally Impacted School Improvement Act begins to address this desperate situation by authorizing \$50 million to be spent on repair, renovation, and construction in our federally impacted school districts. As you may know, Impact Aid school construction is currently funded through Section 8007. This program received a paltry \$7 million in fiscal year 1999, which could have built the equivalent of one school. There is certainly a need for more than one new school in my district alone. In fact, I testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education in 1998 about the importance of school construction funding for federally impacted schools and included documentation of nearly \$180 million in needed school construction funding in just five of my 23 federally impacted school districts. This problem is not isolated to my district. Almost every federally impacted school district faces similar problems.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a start in improving the schools on military and Indian lands. But this is only a beginning. We need to show our commitment to our military and Native Americans, who have long been neglected by the federal government. We must live up to our obligations to educate children on federal land. I urge my colleagues to support the Federal Impacted School Improvement Act.

## IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF BOB AND LOUISE VOELZKE ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special couple from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 15, 1999, in the presence of many of their family members, neighbors, and friends, Bob and Louise Voelzke celebrate a milestone day in their lives. On May 15, at the Ballville Community Hall in Fremont, Ohio, Bob and Louise celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, the celebration of the sanctity of marriage is one of our most cherished and time-honored traditions. Throughout the ages, husbands and wives have reaffirmed their trust, faith, and, most importantly, love for each other on their wedding anniversaries. On this most treasured day, we, as their friends, neighbors, coworkers, and family members, have the opportunity to recognize them for their commitment, their sharing, and their love for each other.

The day on which two people are united in marriage is much more than simply a ceremony, with wedding vows and the exchanging of rings. It is the true union of two individuals who then become one, inseparable entity. It is the common bond and an unwavering dedication to each other than will help the marriage through good times and bad.

Mr. Speaker, for the past fifty years, Bob and Louise Voelzke have shown how love, compassion, and conviction are the cornerstones of their long and lasting marriage. Their strong commitment to each other is an example for each of us to follow.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, for myself and the members of the 106th Congress, I would ask my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Bob and Louise Voelzke on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. May the love and happiness they have found stay with them far into the future. Again, best wishes and congratulations on fifty wonderful years together.

## REGARDING ROLLCALL VOTES ON H.R. 1664

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, we were elected to the “people’s House,” without question the most deliberative body in the world. As such, when legislation comes to the floor of this House, Members should have every opportunity to amend and perfect it before we pass it on to the Senate. It is our duty. It is our obligation.

Last Thursday, the Republican Leadership in the House presented H.R. 1664, the Kosovo and Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999. The measure provided \$12.9 billion for emergency spending to support the ongoing military oper-

ations in Kosovo. The request was \$6.9 billion above the President’s request which by all accounts was more than adequate to fund our mission overseas. H.R. 1664 was presented to this body under a restrictive rule that limited the Minority’s opportunities to perfect the bill. For this reason I opposed the rule.

While the rule was passed, it did allow some Democratic amendments. One of those amendments was the Obey amendment which restored \$1.5 billion to the budget surplus that the Committee bill removed to fund the construction of military projects overseas. The Obey amendment made increases in military pay and effectively dealt with the issue of retirement by not making it subject to future legislation. The Obey measure also provided funds for disaster assistance for the victims of Hurricane Mitch.

The Obey amendment was defeated along with other amendments that sought to restore funds to the budget surplus. Even though the Obey amendment failed, I voted for H.R. 1664 during final passage. When our troops, our sons and daughters, are engaged in military conflict overseas, we must lay aside our partisan differences and give them the financial and moral support they need. While the Majority failed to do this and used H.R. 1664 to fund pork projects abroad, I felt compelled to rise above Party and vote for my country by casting my vote in support of H.R. 1664. I voted for our troops—our sons and daughters who willingly lay their lives on the line for our national security and for freedom.

## ENSURE ACCOUNTABILITY WITH THE FEDERAL SHARE OF THE TOBACCO SETTLEMENT

**HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my extreme disappointment with the inclusion of a particular legislative provision within the conference report for the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

This legislative rider, attached to the appropriations legislation in the other body and approved by the conference committee, prohibits the federal government from recovering any of the federal share of the master settlement reached between the states and the tobacco industry. When the states brought their individual cases against the tobacco industry, they did so to recover certain health care costs, including Medicaid costs. Since the federal government pays a portion of these costs, I believe the federal government has a right to determine which activities it should fund with its share of the settlement. While I believe the federal government should return the federal share to the states, it should only be done if the federal share is spent on tobacco control and other programs which seek to improve the public health.

This rider does nothing to ensure that any money from the settlement is spent on important anti-smoking programs and public health programs. This is wrong. In my view, returning the federal share to the states without proper accountability abdicates our duty to ensure this federal money is invested and spent wisely. Throughout the country, governors, state

legislatures and citizens are debating how their settlements should be spent. While a great deal of these proposals may be admirable, some are not targeted to improving health care and control tobacco, as intended by the settlement.

According to the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, approximately 5,000 children in Rhode Island each year become new daily smokers and 35% of high school students smoke. Nearly one million packs of cigarettes are sold to minors in Rhode Island each year. If current trends continue, it is estimated that 23,000 of Rhode Island's children will later die from smoking. On behalf of the children in my state and the countless children and adults throughout this nation who are negatively impacted by smoking, I urge the fifty governors, state legislators and citizens to work together to ensure this federal money is invested wisely in tobacco control and public health.

THE FORMATION OF THE ALLIANCE OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

**HON. FRED UPTON**

OF MICHIGAN

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, as the co-chairs of the Congressional Automobile Caucus, we rise to recognize the newly formed Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of its Board of Directors.

In Washington today, we hear a lot about reinvention. The Alliance is a perfect example of a major industry "reinventing" itself to reflect new world realities. The American auto industry has undergone a remarkable transformation in the past few years with the mergers and alliances between U.S. manufacturers and manufacturers around the globe. While its predecessor organization was composed of solely U.S. companies, the new Alliance embodies the global market place, with 10 member companies from around the globe.

The Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, an international coalition of car and light truck manufacturers, was formed this past January. The member companies include BMW, DaimlerChrysler, Fiat, Ford, General Motors, Mazda, Nissan, Toyota, Volkswagen, and Volvo. The new trade association created by this powerful Alliance of automobile manufacturers promises to be an organization that is nimble enough to respond to rapidly changing issues that reach across the ever-shrinking global marketplace.

Members of the Alliance have gone on the public record as committed to developing constructive approaches. Moreover, the Alliance pledges to work with government and other stakeholders to find sensible and effective solutions to shared concerns. We have already witnessed this constructive approach to issues. On May 1, President Clinton unveiled EPA's proposed "Tier 2" standards to reduce vehicle emissions and sulfur content in fuel. Prior to this announcement, the Alliance had called for reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions and sulfur-free fuel to provide cleaner cars and cleaner air. EPA's proposal and the

Alliance are similar. The Alliance generally supports the clean air targets that EPA has proposed, including cars and trucks meeting the same average standards for nitrogen oxides.

The Alliance companies operate 255 manufacturing facilities in 33 states. They produce more than 90% of all new vehicles sold each year in the United States.

The Alliance stands ready to provide its views and comments on automotive concerns to Members of Congress as we debate issues of importance to the industry and consumers. It has a dedicated staff of professionals, led by Josephine Cooper, who have a long record of experience and knowledge of automobile issues.

A key component to developing good public policy is having an open dialogue with groups impacted by our decisions. We are confident that the Alliance and its member companies will play a vital role in developing creative and constructive solutions to the issues before the Congress.

IN HONOR OF THE GENESIS CLUB AND THE VISIT OF MRS. ROSALYNN CARTER

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to The Genesis Club of Worcester, Massachusetts and note the visit on May 19, 1999, of former First Lady Rosalynn Carter to the club.

The Genesis Club was founded in 1988 by a small group of local business leaders and professionals whose family members were struggling with mental illness. Since its founding, The Genesis Club has developed a comprehensive model of support and rehabilitation in which participants are not patients or clients, but members who participate fully in management, employment, and therapeutic services and programs. The Genesis Club works to encourage and empower individuals with mental illness to function and maintain independence in their living, working, and social environments. Since its founding ten years ago, The Genesis Club has helped more than 800 individuals cope with mental illness through its supportive atmosphere, which fosters vocational and social development, embraces individuals, and leads to personally satisfying and socially productive lives. I and my fellow residents of Worcester and the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts are understandably proud of The Genesis Club, their programs, and their accomplishments.

On May 19, 1999, The Genesis Club will warmly welcome former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, who, throughout her public service career, has been a driving force in the field of mental health. It was while Mrs. Carter was serving as active honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health during the Carter Administration that the Mental Health System Act of 1980 was passed. In addition, in 1982, President and Mrs. Carter founded the Carter Institute, which strives to relieve suffering in our country and around the world by focusing on the cause and consequences of war, hunger, poverty, and

human rights abuses. I thank Mrs. Carter for the support and encouragement her visit will bring to The Genesis Club.

Therefore, I rise today both in tribute of The Genesis Club of Worcester, Massachusetts, and their efforts on behalf of those suffering from mental illness, and former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, who, by her visit, honors both my district and The Genesis Club.

MEDICARE REHABILITATION BENEFIT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 18, 1999*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise along with my colleagues FRANK PALLONE, JIM MCCREERY, and RICHARD BURR, to introduce the Medicare Rehabilitation Benefit Improvement Act of 1999. This legislation is an urgently needed, common sense approach that will help repair a damaging provision passed by Congress nearly two years ago.

In recent years, cost pressures on the Medicare program have resulted in Congress imposing \$115 billion in cuts on the Medicare program through the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. As a result, we have seen sharp reductions in payments for the elderly's care. Some of these cuts can be absorbed by our health care system. Others, however, cannot, and are having a devastating impact on the quality of patient care being delivered to the most frail, sickest Medicare beneficiaries. The Congressional Budget Office has just reported that actual BBA cuts to Medicare will exceed by billions of dollars what Congress intended for the five years from 1998 through 2002. It is time to look at what Congress actually did, and where appropriate, make necessary changes.

BBA imposed annual \$1,500 caps on Part B outpatient rehabilitative services—one for physical therapy and speech-language pathology, and one for occupational therapy—provided outside the hospital setting. In practice, these limits ignore a patient's clinical requirements and restrict care for those who suffer from the most debilitating diseases, such as stroke, hip fracture, or ALS, and those who incur multiple injuries in a given year. And because the caps are not adjusted for cost variations across the nation, they disproportionately harm beneficiaries in high cost areas. Finally, because the new consolidated billing rules imposed by BBA require all filing for patients in skilled nursing facilities to be done by the facility itself, those facilities that provide adequate therapy services to their sickest patients feel the brunt of the payment limits.

When BBA was being written and debated, Congress held no hearings to examine what the impact of these arbitrary limits might be on patient care. The caps were a crude budget cutting measure designed to deliver savings—\$1.7 billion over five years. And in that regard, they were successful. The therapy caps were implemented on January 1, 1999. Since that time, I have heard that in my district, some Medicare beneficiaries in SNFs have already exceeded their limit. Some estimates indicate that one of every six beneficiaries who receive rehabilitative care outside