

It is clear that, as defined under my legislation, an electric bicycle is not a moped or a motorcycle, and it is certainly not a motor vehicle. To require it, therefore, to meet all the federal standards of a motor vehicle, which require the implementation of brake lights, turn signals, a speedometer, an odometer, wide tires, and other mandates, is contrary to the notion of what you and I hold as a bike.

The bill I'm introducing today would clarify this situation once and for all. It simply provides that electric bicycles are consumer products and are subject to consumer product rules and regulations. This will not eliminate all safety standards for electric bicycles. My legislation will still provide for these products to be subject to strict safety standards.

As I stated, this is a common sense, non-controversial bill. Electric bicycles should be held to the same federal safety standards as bicycles, not motor vehicles. I encourage you to join in co-sponsoring this bill and in supporting passage.

HOLDING MANAGED CARE
ACCOUNTABLE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1999

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring an editorial from today's Chicago Tribune to the attention of my colleagues. The editorial is titled "Holding Managed Care Accountable." I hope that my colleagues take the time to read this informative and interesting commentary.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 22, 1999]

HOLDING MANAGED CARE ACCOUNTABLE
(By Philip H. Corboy)

CHICAGO—John McCarron suggests that the best Congress can do for America's health-care system is to do nothing ("Medical malpractice? When Congress plays doctor, pray for gridlock," Commentary, July 12). Perhaps some agree with him that "there's not much wrong with managed care." They may not have experienced a major medical crisis and the chance to see their HMO in action.

Supporters of the Patients' Bill of Rights point to scores of incidents around the country. Workers pay for medical coverage for themselves and their families, then find that needed care is delayed or denied—even over the objections of their own doctors. Often the result is that the patient suffers more serious harm, or even death.

Mr. McCarron's argument that this is the employer's fault for choosing the HMO is misguided. All managed-care plans have strong financial incentives to minimize care and maximize profits, which amounted to some \$10.5 billion for the industry last year. There is no disincentive to keep administrators from interfering with patient care by denying needed services, understaffing or imposing cumbersome authorization requirements. Unlike every other private business or profession, employee managed-care plans cannot be sued and held accountable for the harm they cause.

This unusual immunity is not something Congress intended, or even considered. In 1974 the legislature passed the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), a complicated statute designed to promote and to protect employee pension funds. To avoid conflicting regulations, Congress pre-empted

state law. As a result if a plan denies or delays testing for a premature baby at high risk for retinopathy and the child becomes permanently blind, the maximum amount of compensation that the parents can recover is the cost of the test itself. To avoid this harsh result, Congress should fix the problem it created.

The industry's primary strategy in its fight to keep its special immunity has been to frighten Americans with dire predictions of a flood of lawsuits and skyrocketing premiums. Fortunately Americans can see for themselves what happens when managed care is made accountable.

For example, ERISA does not apply to government workers. A study by the Kaiser Family Foundation of approximately 1 million government workers in California from 1991 to 1997 found that only 20 had filed lawsuits. The study estimated that permitting liability actions added only between 3 and 13 cents to each policyholder's monthly premium.

In 1997 Texas enacted a statute that created an external review for managed-care decisions and allowed patients to sue their HMOs. The number of lawsuits that have flooded Texas courts: three. The Texas Department of Insurance, the designated external review board, predicted that there would be 4,400 complaints in the first year. Only 531 were registered, 46 percent of which were resolved in favor of the patients. Texans' liability premiums are almost exactly what they were in 1995.

Missouri also chose in 1997 to allow liability suits. So far there have been none. The experience in Texas and Missouri suggests that the deterrent effect of legal accountability has encouraged managed-care insurers to provide better patient care.

Doctors, unions and groups that represent patients, consumers, veterans and seniors all support the Patients' Bill of Rights. They want more accountability for managed-care plans. The industry claims that it needs immunity to save money, which keeps premiums low. Yet in many cases delay necessitates a much more expensive and risky course of treatment.

Congress should do something. Close the loopholes that encourages managed-care bureaucrats and administrators to interfere with doctors caring for patients.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES IN HONOR OF
STRONGSVILLE SAVINGS BANK

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Strongsville Savings Bank for their 38 years of service to Northeastern Ohio.

Strongsville Savings Bank was established by a group of local community businesses in May of 1960. In April 1961 it initiated its service to the Strongsville community, as an Ohio chartered, federally insured savings association. Since then, Strongsville Savings Bank has grown and expanded to 16 offices in Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Medina counties.

Nevertheless, the Bank has remained community-oriented, with an emphasis on customer service. Its services include consumer and commercial checking accounts savings accounts, certificates of deposit, residential and commercial real estate loans, home equity line of credit, use of proprietary ATMs, elec-

tronic fund transfer services, access to a network of ATM and many other services. The Strongsville Savings Bank is very active in its support of developers and builders of residential housing in their market area by providing a wide array of loans and retail financial services.

Recently, in 1996, Emerald Financial Corporation became the Bank's parent company and unitary thrift holding company. Mike Kalinich, one of the Bank's original shareholders, is chairman of both Emerald Financial Corp. and Strongsville Savings Bank. Of the original 128 shareholders, 38 years ago, 21 continue to be owners of Emerald Financial Corp. stock, and many others are the children and grandchildren of the original shareholders.

Historically, Strongsville has had such success, with strong community involvement and investment in local interests. I would like to congratulate Strongsville Savings Bank for their 38 years of success and service, as well as wish them continued success in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote due to my recovery from heart surgery, July 19, 1999—July 22, 1999.

On July 16, 1999:

I would have voted in favor of H.R. 1033 (Roll Call number 308).

I would have voted in favor of H. Con. Res. 121 (Roll Call number 309).

I would have voted in favor of H.R. 1477 (Roll Call number 310).

On July 20, 1999:

I would have voted in favor of H. Con. Res. 158 (Roll Call number 311).

I would have voted in favor of the Campbell amendment to the Smith amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 312).

I would have voted against the Sanford Amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 313).

I would have voted against the Paul Amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 314).

I would have voted against H. Res. 253 (Roll Call vote 315).

I would have voted in favor of the Goodling amendment to H.R. 1995 (Roll Call number 316).

I would have voted in favor of the Mink amendment to H.R. 1995 (Roll Call number 317).

I would have voted in favor of the Crowley amendment to H.R. 1995 (Roll Call 318).

I would have voted in favor of the Martinez amendment to H.R. 1995 (Roll Call 319).

I would have voted against H.R. 1995 (Roll Call number 320).

On July 21, 1999.

I would have voted against the Gilman amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 321).

I would have voted against the Sanders amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 322).

I would have voted in favor of the Gibbons amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 323).

I would have voted against the Goodling amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 324).

I would have voted against the Stearns amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 325).

I would have voted in favor of the Waters amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 326).

I would have voted in favor of the Bilbray amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 327).

I would have voted in favor of the Doggett amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 328).

I would have voted in favor of the Engel amendment to H.R. 2415 (Roll Call number 329).

On July 22, 1999:

I would have voted against H. Res. 256 (Roll Call number 330).

I would have voted in favor of the Rangel amendment to H.R. 2488 (Roll Call vote 331).

I would have voted in favor of the motion to recommit H.R. 2488 (Roll Call vote 332).

I would have voted against H.R. 2488 (Roll Call number 333).

I would have voted against H.R. 2561 (Roll Call number 334).

CONGRATULATION TO DR. LAWRENCE A. JOHNSON UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1999

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of a longtime public servant, Dr. Lawrence A. Johnson, a leading researcher and international authority in the field of artificial insemination and semen physiology and preservation in swine.

Dr. Johnson, was born and raised on a livestock farm in Luck, Wisconsin, in the heart of western Wisconsin's dairy country in my district. He received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin at River Falls in 1961, he received his Master's from the University of Minnesota in St. Paul in 1963, and was awarded his doctorate by the University of Maryland in 1968.

Thirty-five years ago, in 1964, Dr. Johnson began his career with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, first as a chemist with the Swine Research Branch, and later as Research Physiologist with the Reproduction Laboratory. He became Research Leader of the Germplasm and Gamete Physiology Laboratory when it was created in 1991. He also served for two years as Visiting Scientist at the Research Institute for Animal production in the Netherlands.

With Dr. V.G. Pursel, Dr. Johnson developed the Beltsville Freezing and Thawing Method for preserving swine sperm. This method has been commercially used for cryopreservation of boar semen since 1975 and it has been used for the exportation of the highest quality genetics to upgrade swine production in more than 40 countries throughout the world. Subsequently, Dr. Johnson initiated collaborative studies with Dutch which led to the Beltsville TS Semen Diluent becoming the

primary swine semen diluent throughout the world, currently used in 12 to 15 million inseminations worldwide each year. More recently, his research led to the development of the only effective method to control the sex ratio of mammalian offspring, considered a major advance in reproductive biology, which has brought him world recognition as an authority on gender preselection. In 1993, Dr. Johnson and his colleagues successfully adapted the sexing technology to be used for disease prevention in humans.

Dr. Johnson has authored or co-authored more than 265 scientific papers, book chapters and abstracts, and he has presented 75 papers at various international symposia and meetings. His numerous awards have included the Alexander von Humboldt Award in 1994 for the "most significant accomplishment in American Agriculture in the previous five years", and, in the same year, he was recognized as the Distinguished ARS Scientist for the Year. Dr. Johnson's work has also been recognized in countries throughout the world from the Netherlands to Japan.

Upon his retirement from government service, Dr. Johnson will be returning to his home state of Wisconsin. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank him for his years of government service, and wish him well in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. THOMAS LLOYD

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man whose outstanding dedication to our children, the future of our nation, does us all proud. Dr. Thomas Lloyd, General Superintendent of Schools in the Highland Park School District, passed away on June 28, 1999, at the age of 61. The community will miss him dearly.

Dr. Lloyd, who had served since 1996 as the District's 16th superintendent, was born in Miami and graduated from George Washington Carver High School there in 1956. After attending Morehouse College in Atlanta, Dr. Lloyd enrolled at Wayne State University, where he earned a B.A. in Psychology in 1963. In addition, he minored in Sociology and English. He continued on at Wayne State, where he earned a M.A. in Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling, with a minor in Education. Subsequently, Dr. Lloyd earned his Ph.D. in Administration and Supervision at the University of Michigan.

From 1962-63, Dr. Lloyd served as research technician at Henry Ford Hospital and Lafayette Clinic in Detroit. He also served as a clinical psychologist at W.J. Maxey Training School in Whitmore Lake (1963-65), an assistant at Wayne State's Traffic Research Center, and as School Psychological Diagnostician for the Southern Wayne County Economic Group, Inc. (1996-68). Additionally, Dr. Lloyd served as dropout counselor and guidance department supervisor in the Detroit Public Schools; and as team leader, special instructor and acting supervisor of trainee affairs at the DPS Skills Training Center from 1965-66.

In his 32 years of service to the Highland Park School District, Dr. Lloyd held a variety

of posts. A state-certified Psychological Examiner, he also served as School Diagnostician (1967-68), counselor at Highland Park Community College (1968-1971), Assistant Dean at HPCC (1971), and School District Special Education Programs Supervisor (1987). Dr. Lloyd also had an earlier stint as Superintendent of Schools (1978-87) and two periods as President of Highland Park Community College (1971-78 and 1993-96).

Dr. Lloyd was renowned and respected for his leadership ability in the field of education, always placing a strong emphasis on planning, efficiency and fiscal responsibility. His most recent accomplishment was a richly detailed blueprint for improved educational quality and student achievement, the 1997-2000 District-wide School Improvement Plan. Dr. Lloyd realized early on the impact that new technology would have on learning, becoming a strong advocate for high-tech teaching, learning and information services. He led the District into a new age of technology, accomplishing a swift transition into an exciting era.

Dr. Lloyd was also an impassioned defender of Highland Park Community College. He voraciously fought to keep the only convenient metro-area community college open, to serve thousands of "education-seeking students" who could not easily attend other institutions of higher learning. He fought to ensure that education was available to all, not just a privileged few.

Other initiatives fostered under Dr. Lloyd's stewardship were the creation of a new public information program, and in concert with the Mother's Club of Highland Park, reactivation of the Harvey C. Jackson, Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund. Combined with local fundraising and outside providers, the Scholarship Fund has issued \$173,400 in college scholarships to 127 Highland Park students in 18 years. Dr. Lloyd successfully grasped the importance of advanced education in the modern world and ensured that his gifted students were in no way restrained from reaching their full potential.

In addition, Dr. Lloyd, at various points in his career, served as chairman of national and local planning committees. He planned the first annual National Association of Black School Educators Summer Leadership Academy (Ann Arbor, 1983). He also chaired the Southeastern Michigan League of Community Colleges (1977-78), and served on the Executive Board of the Michigan Community College Association. Also, Dr. Lloyd was also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the Phi Delta Kappa educational honorary society, and various state and national professional organizations in the fields of psychology and education.

Dr. Lloyd has served as a member of executive boards of the Highland Park Boys' Club, Rotary Club, Caucus Club, Metropolitan Detroit Bureau of School Studies, and Detroit Black United Fund. In addition, he was a member of the Highland Park Lions' Club, Highland Park City Planning Commission, and the advisory board of the Reggie McKenzie Foundation, and has served as Trustee of Mayflower Congregational Church in Detroit.

In 1997, Dr. Lloyd received the honored Golden Apple Award, from the Trailblazer's Division (Scouting for the Handicapped) of the Detroit Area Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Lloyd is survived by his wife Karen, son Thomas (Melissa), daughters Lisa (Mark) and