

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ALICE TENNISON

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention the outstanding work of Alice Tennison.

Alice lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is a constituent of mine. Recently, Alice won the Education's Unsung Heroes Award for mentoring students and founding the Student Mentorship in Education Project. The Student Mentorship in Education Project gives high school students hands-on experience in leading elementary school classrooms.

I would also like to thank ReliaStar Financial Corporation and Northern Life Insurance Company for sponsoring the event.

A good education helps students achieve their career and life goals. Alice Tennison has helped provide a quality education in New Mexico. Her work touches the lives of our next generation of teachers.

Alice Tennison continues to contribute to New Mexico education and I hope she will continue to do so well into the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask that we recognize and thank Alice Tennison for her achievement.

INNOVATIVE RESPONSES TO
YOUTH VIOLENCE AND SCHOOL
DROPOUTS RATES

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, educators in communities across the country are searching for innovative methods to assist families in combating the threats that plague so many of our nation's high schools. Drugs, juvenile violence, high school students dropping out of their education: schools have a responsibility to partner with parents in safeguarding our children from these hazards.

In 1997, the last year for which we have reliable statistics available, there were 706,000 violent crimes involving teenagers. To reduce this number, we have to start early: as former Winston-Salem, North Carolina police chief George Sweat has said, "the fight against crime needs to start in the highchair, not wait for the electric chair."

Nationwide, 5 percent of students drop out of school. Only 40 percent of high school dropouts are employed. Dropping out often leads students to drifting, trouble and sometimes crime and time in jail. As the demands of the workplace grow more dependent upon high levels of literacy and technical skill, high school dropouts will increasingly face problems in getting and keeping jobs.

The American family is the bedrock of hope for instilling values in children that can keep

them on the right path. But our schools can help as well. The use of innovative methods to educate and encourage young people to respect themselves, to stay in school and out of trouble is essential. One such method is a public-private partnership to which over 40 percent of American schools belong. These schools work with the Channel One Network, an in-school news analysis program that reaches eight million American students daily. Studies have shown that public service announcements by this programmer for military recruitment and drug prevention have been extraordinarily effective. Students in Channel One Schools have more negative impressions of drug use. They are also more likely to consider enlisting in their nation's armed services.

I believe that schools must increase such effective programs in the areas of juvenile violence and high school dropout prevention. I intend to work hard to ensure that our government expands its support of our schools' efforts in this direction.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER MICHAEL
LEWELLEN

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Officer Michael Lewellen for his commendable service to the United States Armed Forces. It is with great pride that I present Mr. Lewellen with seven prestigious military awards and decorations including the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Combat Medical Badge, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Ribbon with Device.

Our nation is graced with many treasures, though none so precious as the peace we enjoy in our prosperous country. I am honored to commend Mr. Lewellen for his contribution to safeguarding that peace. It is one of our nation's great strengths that men and women have answered their country's call, and continue to heed it today to prevent the devastation we have witnessed too often this century.

Fortunately, our society has been blessed with many leaders who learned the values of leadership—responsibility, accountability and loyalty—while wearing the uniform of their country. For without their dedication to duty, we would not enjoy the many freedoms a fortunate America has to offer.

Again, I offer Mr. Lewellen my sincerest congratulations. I join together with everyone in this room to celebrate Mr. Lewellen's patriotism and to pay tribute to his service to our great nation.

BRINGING SMILES TO FLORIDA

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my warmest congratulations to the dental community in Florida for their great success with Project: Dentists Care (PDC), which facilitates access to dental care for indigent or underserved populations throughout the State. In a typical year, over 700 dentists donate more than 10,000 hours to treat 6,000–7,000 patients, providing close to a million dollars worth of dentistry, all at no charge.

Project: Dentists Care Began in Palm Beach County in 1992, and now enjoys success throughout the State. Money raised from fund raisers such as the annual Dentist's Day in October, including the ball, the silent auction and art sales, helps buy supplies and equipment needed for the programs.

I am pleased to support the efforts of Project: Dentists Care, and I urge my colleagues to join me as I extend my support and best wishes for a successful Dentist Day.

COMMANDER JACKIE W. KYGER

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a gentleman who does an outstanding job commanding a Coast Guard Station in my district, Commander Jackie W. Kyger.

Commander Kyger is an absolutely superb man. He commands the South Padre Island Coast Guard Station in Port Isabel, Texas, in my district and he will be leaving Friday, August 6, for the private sector. If he carries the same gung-ho, can-do attitude that he has employed in his service to our country into the private sector, I have no doubt he will retire a millionaire.

The Port Isabel station has a very tough mission, which centers largely on drug interdiction. They have quite a small station, with a tremendous amount of space to cover. In the last Congress, it came to my attention that the station desperately needed new equipment. They were making do with surplus equipment in their quest to interdict drug smugglers along a large chunk of South Texas coast. We ask our Coast Guard to do so much: search and rescue, boat safety, drug interdiction and fishing regulation enforcement, among others.

It is just not right to give them that enormous responsibility without the equipment to do the job. In the next Coast Guard Authorization bill, I made sure to include committee report language stressing the need for new equipment, and as a result, the Port Isabel

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Coast Guard station recently got two new utility vehicles that are currently being fitted. This speaks to Commander Kyger's leadership ability, ensuring that his people had the proper equipment to accomplish their mission.

Mr. Speaker, Commander Kyger will be greatly missed by the larger South Texas community, as well as the Coasties he commands. He is a devoted family man who is also committed to helping the community. He was of great help to a community project known as "Save Our Children," a non-profit group that targeted young people in the Valley, encouraging them to stay away from violence and drugs, and reassuring them that they are indeed loved and are a valuable resource to South Texas. He was also instrumental in forming a partnership with the Boys Scouts of America to create a U.S. Coast Guard Explorers Post, an activity that provides a positive focus for young people after school.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Jackie Kyger, an outstanding patriot, officer and family man on his departure from Coast Guard Station South Padre Island this week.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose the Burton Amendment to H.R. 2606, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, which would limit U.S. foreign aid to India.

This amendment, which cuts essential aid to India, sends the wrong message to the government in Delhi. U.S./India relations have significantly improved since the end of the cold war. In reaching out to the United States and the international community, India has undertaken dramatic economic policy reforms to become a market-oriented economy. As of today, the United States is India's largest trading partner and largest investor.

The Indian government has also taken constructive steps to improve its human rights record. We must recognize the Indian government's efforts and progress, and assist them in taking further steps to reduce human rights abuses in their country.

Although the Indian government has made progress with respect to economic reforms and human rights, they face a much tougher goal of providing for a population of close to a billion people with a rapid population growth of 1.7 percent per year. Forty percent of India's urban population and half of the rural population live below the poverty level. The Burton amendment would cut crucial U.S. humanitarian aid to India that is desperately needed for disease control, population control, malnutrition, and rural development.

India which is an important strategic ally of the United States borders Iran and Communist China. Like the United States, India has many security concerns, including the direct threat of terrorism. Radical terrorist outfits trained in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including that of Osama Bin Laden, have targeted and executed innocent civilians in Kashmir.

I believe that the United States and India have already begun to see the benefits of improved bilateral relations. Unfortunately, this amendment reverses the gains made between our two democracies and denies humanitarian assistance to the most needy in India. I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE PARAMEDIC INTERCEPT SERVICE EQUITY ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Paramedic Intercept Service Equity Act, legislation which will provide reimbursement for critically needed ambulance intercepts, no matter where they occur.

In the past, paramedic ambulance companies have billed Medicare for services administered to beneficiaries during an intercept. In May 1995, the Health Care Financing Administration discontinued allowing the paramedic ambulances to bill Medicare, stating that they only grant payment for services provided by the transporting ambulance, which under an intercept would be the non-billing volunteer ambulance. This policy precludes paramedic ambulances from receiving Medicare payment for their services.

According to the providers this policy has proven to be a nightmare. It creates a situation in which the volunteer personnel might choose to not call paramedic personnel, even if it is against their best judgment, because the patient may not be able to afford the cost of the paramedic care. The billing of the patient could also be avoided, if the patient is physically transferred from the volunteer ambulance to the paramedic ambulance, thereby making it the transporting ambulance but, in the process, wasting time that could be critical to the well being and survival of the patient. However, if the volunteer company does choose to call paramedic personnel, then the cost is passed on to the patient.

Although carriers have begun billing patients for their services, they often waive the charges for seniors who cannot afford to pay the bill. As a result of this policy, many paramedic ambulance companies are experiencing serious financial losses and may have to go out of business, which jeopardizes emergency care. Additionally, many seniors have taken to calling paramedic providers to describe their services, before calling the volunteer ambulance.

In 1997, Congress addressed this issue in the Medicare provision of the Balanced Budget Act. This provision amended the Social Security Act to provide coverage in rural areas for paramedic intercept services under Medicare Part B. This change was intended to allow paramedic ambulance companies to bill

Medicare for their services despite the fact that they were not the transporting vehicle. Yet under the Health Care Financing Administration's proposed methodology, many areas which would commonly be thought of as rural are not considered as such under the rule. Thus, these areas have all the problems of being rural, yet have none of the protections that Medicare reimbursements for paramedic intercept services would provide.

As a result, one town with the fortune of being classified as rural has paramedic intercept coverage, while the town directly next door with the same basic rural nature, but a few more residents has no coverage. This leaves seniors stuck in the middle, confused as to what areas are covered, and scared to call for an ambulance for fear they will be charged with a bill they cannot afford. The policy of only reimbursing ambulance intercepts that occur in rural areas geographically discriminates against Medicare beneficiaries by arbitrarily setting standards for reimbursement that will help only those seniors with the luck of living in a federally defined rural town.

Paramedic intercepts should be covered by Medicare no matter where a senior lives. If a senior is in medical need of an intercept, then Medicare should pay for it. The Medicare Paramedic Intercept Service Equity Act takes the debate over coverage out of rural vs. urban and towards one of medical necessity. Specifically, this bill strikes the word "rural" from the ambulance intercept provision of the Balanced Budget Act. In doing this, all intercepts are covered whether they are in a rural area or not.

Please join me in providing seniors with the critical emergency services they need and co-sponsor this important bill.

COSTELLO HONORS 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF CAHOKIA

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 300th Anniversary of the Village of Cahokia.

As we begin to near the end of this millennium, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the history of the small towns within all of our districts. Throughout this year, Cahokia, a village in my district, continues to celebrate its tricentennial anniversary, with reflection on its vital place in American history.

The Village of Cahokia derives its name, which means "Wild Geese", from the Cahokia Indian tribe. Today, it is recognized not only as a wonderful, thriving community of Southern Illinois but also as the site of the Cahokia Mounds, which is both an Illinois State Historic Site and a World Heritage Site. The Cahokians, members of the Illini Confederation, along with their relatives, the Tamaroas, were the first people known to inhabit this small and beautiful region in the Mississippi Valley. While the Cahokian tribe continues to provide a vital, unique character to the region, in 1699, the diversity of the community was further strengthened with Cahokia's founding by missionary priests from the Seminary of Quebec.