

much money that they will either go out of business or that employers will not be able to provide any coverage at all. This is not the case.

Studies completed by the American Society for Reproductive Medicine have shown that providing comprehensive infertility coverage will add only three dollars per member per year. Thirteen states have already passed similar legislation and it has not driven the insurance companies out of business, nor has it caused employers to drop their health insurance. In fact, in Massachusetts a study shows that the cost for HMOs actually went down when they started providing coverage.

Insurance coverage for infertility also allows for better medicine. We have all heard about and been concerned with the rising number of triplets, quadruplets and even higher numbers of multiple births from fertility treatments. Proper insurance coverage will allow patients and their physicians to pursue conservative, medically appropriate treatments and lower the risk of multiple births.

Consider: just three dollars a year could allow thousands of Americans to become parents. I think it's worth it, the American people think it's worth it and I hope this House will show it thinks it's worth it by passing the Family Building Act of 1999.

ISSUES FACING YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD statements by high school students from my home State of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today. I am asking that you please insert these statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

WORKERS' RIGHTS AND WELFARE REFORM

(On behalf of Daniel Peyser and Jenn Donohue)

Daniel Peyser: I'm going to be covering workers' rights, and specifically minimum wage, and maybe health care, and Jenn is going to be doing welfare reform, which will tie into it.

A key issue regarding the basic rights of workers is a livable wage. There was a minimum wage increase that was from \$4.25 to \$5.15, but it is still not livable. It is nice to have the wage increase, but it is not significantly helping us out. I make minimum wage, and it's a pain when you are not making enough money that you feel that you would deserve more for the work that you put in. But, over the past two decades, the minimum wage, with that one exception of that increase, has largely, for most people, stagnated or declined, and combined with inflation, the real value of the minimum wage hasn't increased very much since around 1955 to 1970.

It used to be, after World War II, that when productivity went up in companies that the workers got cut into the action and everyone prospered. But between 1983 and 1989, we have seen that, as companies reach record profits, that workers aren't getting cut in any more. And between 1983 and 1989, 99 percent of the new wealth that was accumulated went to the top 20 percent of the income groups.

America is now the most economically stratified country in the industrialized world. So there's a lot of issues that also tie in with livable wage. I mean, you have welfare, which is one issue. And one of the incentives perhaps for a lot of people who are on welfare would be a higher minimum wage. I think the answer to the problem would be to require companies to, first of all, raise the minimum wage to something that is easily livable. Ideally, I would have said \$9 an hour or so. Cut back working hours, so require companies, based on how much money they make, to hire a certain number of workers, also based on their expenses, which would help unemployment rates.

Other issues that tie in are, a large part of having an unbalanced budget can be attributed to having stagnated wages. College education prices have gone up 80 percent over the past two decades, I think, as far as the cost of real value. And it is going to be harder and harder for people who are making minimum wage now to send their kids to college or to support their families.

Congressman Sanders: Jenn?

Jenn Donohue: As a senior in high school, the time is coming where I have to go out and find a job and employment. And, as Dan was saying, it bothers me in both respects, that there are people out there who are making minimum wage, trying to feed their kids, trying to buy necessities, basic things that people need, and they are getting welfare; and there are other people out there who don't work, who wait for the check to come every month, and that's what they live on, they have no initiative to get up, get out, and get a job.

Welfare was established for people in need, to help them get back up on their feet until the time came where they were okay, and they were all set, and they didn't need it as much as they did before. But now, I think, there is a problem where people are using it as their basic income. They have no desire to get up and get a job. And it is not the case with all people who are on welfare. Some people need it intensely. They are working two jobs, their spouse is working two jobs. Their kids are going to school, they need food and products all kids need.

I just think that something has to be done to change the way that welfare is going, because it is unfair to deprive people who really need the welfare of the money, when it is going to people who are just using it—I mean, there are women who get pregnant so they will have more money coming in the door. It is sick and it's twisted, and something needs to be done to reform welfare, so that the people who need it are getting it, and the people who need it and aren't doing anything to get it do something about that.

Congressman Sanders: Thanks for tackling a very, very important issue.

ZERO TOLERANCE FOR ALCOHOL

(On behalf of Laura Megivern)

Laura Megivern: My name is Laura Megivern, and I'm from South Burlington High School.

In all 50 states, it is illegal for anyone under 21 to purchase and possess alcoholic beverages. Following this logic, it should therefore be illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to have a blood alcohol concentration of anything over .00. However, this is not the case. In Vermont, anything under a .02 alcohol level is legal for someone under 21 years old, who cannot legally purchase or possess any alcoholic product.

It is required that all states have a zero tolerance law for people under the legal drinking age. A zero tolerance law is defined as any law that states that persons under 21 are not allowed to have a blood alcohol level

of anything more than .02, .01 or .00. In 1994, according to the National Highway Safety Administration, motor vehicle traffic crashes cost the United States more than \$150 billion in economic costs. Crashes involving 15- to 20-year-olds cost the United States years more than \$21 billion in 1994.

Although they may be effective, there is a bit of a discrepancy in the fact that, although youth are not permitted to purchase or possess alcohol, it is all right for them to have some alcohol in their blood. One reason why the legal limit is set above zero is because of problems with the calibration of instruments, and because of the margin of error that may exist in the use of a Breathalyzer.

Other reasons brought up while the law was being created were that some foods may raise the alcohol level in breath, and that wine consumed in church as part of communion may raise the blood alcohol to an illegal level. The amount of wine ingested during communion would most likely be immeasurable, unless the Breathalyzer test was administered just afterwards. Also, an average high school student taking one dose of NyQuil would be under this limit, as the alcohol level would barely be measurable—although, in my opinion, if you feel bad enough to take NyQuil, a cough syrup advertised as helping someone get to sleep, you probably shouldn't be driving anyway. Some yeast products may also raise the alcohol content, but not to a measurable level, according to Dan Steinbar of the Day One Program, an outpatient rehabilitation program. He also says that, a beginning drinker without a high tolerance to alcohol, like a teenager, would be showing signs of impairment, especially of slurred speech and impairment of judgment, at a .02 blood alcohol concentration.

To get to a .02 blood alcohol concentration, you would need to drink a can of beer, 12 ounces, or 6 ounces of wine. In fact, for a 150-pound male, one can of beer, 5 ounces of wine, or 1.5 ounces of hard liquor puts the blood alcohol concentration above the legal limit even for someone over 21. However, if the male waited two hours to drive, he would be below it.

The rationale for zero tolerance is clearly understandable. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 21 percent of 15- to 20-year-old drivers involved in fatal crashes had some alcohol in their blood in 1996. In the same year, an estimated 846 lives were saved by the minimum-age drinking laws, and an estimated 16,513 lives have been saved by these laws since 1975.

Although there is a discrepancy in the legal limit and what one would hope would be the legal limit, I see the reasoning behind it, although I hope that, one day, equipment will be in use in Vermont that has no margin of error, so that we can have an actual zero tolerance law, rather than a .02 tolerance law, because zero should mean zero.

MAXINE DEAMOS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to recognize Maxine Deamos upon her retirement from the Lafayette Regional Health Center in Lexington, Missouri.

Ms. Deamos first started working at the former Lexington Memorial Hospital 34 years ago. During her tenure, she worked as a nursing aid in various departments of the hospital,

including surgery, obstetrics, and the operating room. At the time of her retirement, Ms. Deamos was employed in the sterile central supply, the part of the hospital that provides sterile processing for surgical instruments and equipment. A standout employee during her 34 years, she was named Lafayette Regional Health Center Employee of the Year in 1967 and given the Smile Award, recognizing her cheery attitude, in 1997.

Maxine Deamos is an outstanding citizen of the Lexington community, and her wonderful personality will be missed by all at Lexington Regional Health Center. During her quieter times, Ms. Deamos plans to travel, work on her crafts, and spend time with her grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that our colleagues join me in recognition of this outstanding Missourian.

A TRIBUTE TO LULAC

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most influential Hispanic civil rights organizations in the United States. The League of United Latin American Citizens is celebrating its 70th anniversary of service to the Latino community.

In 1929 LULAC was formed in Corpus Christi, TX. Formed as a grassroots self-help organization, LULAC has a distinguished record of fighting for Hispanic education, employment and civil rights. Today, LULAC's 250,000 members make it the largest Hispanic organization in the U.S. Its 600 councils nationwide have been significant in empowering Latino communities in Texas, New Mexico, California, Florida, Washington, DC and New York.

Education has always been a chief priority for LULAC, providing more than half a million dollars in scholarships for Latino students. LULAC National Educational Service Centers serve over 18,000 students with counseling and dropout prevention programs. At the same time, its commitment to the assurance of equal access has been fundamental in LULAC's fight for affirmative action and women's rights.

In the Hispanic business community, LULAC has been important in furnishing training and management expertise, while also providing support for economic development. LULAC has also made great strides in combating Hispanic unemployment through the development of programs like SER-Jobs for Progress and Vocational Training Centers.

I am proud to represent the city of Santa Ana, which is the home of the first LULAC council in California. Its work in my community is indispensable. In fact, LULAC was responsible for desegregating Orange County Schools in 1946 with *Mendez v. Westminster School District*.

I congratulate LULAC for its 70 years of service to Hispanics in the United States. Its outstanding work should be an inspiration to other Latino leaders and elected officials, especially those here in Congress. I applaud LULAC's on its anniversary, and give thanks for all its good work.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1660, the Public School Modernization Act. It is time for Congress to take action and make an investment in the future of America, our children. This legislation will provide significant help to local school districts in meeting their needs both to build new classrooms to keep up with skyrocketing school enrollments and to renovate and modernize their existing facilities.

Overall, California alone projects a \$20.1 billion five-year cost for school modernization, including \$11 billion for modernization and technology upgrades of old facilities. These technology upgrades include very basic amenities such as additional electrical outlets, and telephone jacks for internet connection.

Additionally, California will need \$4 billion just to build new facilities to accommodate growing enrollment. California would get just over \$3 billion under the Public School Modernization Act. This bill will provide \$24 billion in interest-free funds for school modernization projects and deserves our support.

According to the Committee for Education Funding, the Republican education agenda is projected to cut over \$3 billion from the Department of Education's budget including a \$1 billion cut from Title I funding, a program aimed at supporting children in poverty. Funding will also be slashed dramatically for Federal Pell Grants and the Head Start Program.

It would be prudent to cut funding for wasteful defense programs, and unnecessary manned space exploration. It is time to make a significant improvement in the education of our children. I urge my colleagues to support HR 1606. Our children's future depends on it.

A DARK CHAPTER IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I am here to support Italian Americans who were singled out during World War II as enemy aliens of the United States. Unfortunately, like many Japanese Americans who were persecuted during World War II, over 600,000 Italian Americans were subjected to harsh treatment by the American government, including being evicted from their homes and subjected to strict curfews. Hundreds of Italian Americans were sent to internment camps.

It is unconscionable that these hard working Americans were denied fundamental human rights and freedoms. Like many other ethnic communities in the United States, Italian Americans fought bravely in World War II and played a major role in defeating the Axis powers. However, many Italian Americans who remained in the United States during World War II faced discrimination including the families of soldiers who were injured or killed in Europe and in the Pacific.

I believe that it is incumbent upon the President and the United States government to acknowledge this dark chapter of our nation's history. Italian Americans who were victims of persecution are entitled to no less, and America needs to acknowledge the truth. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2442.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER INTEROPERABILITY AND PORTABILITY ACT OF 1999

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Electronic Benefit Transfer Interoperability and Portability Act of 1999. The sole focus of the bill is to allow food stamp beneficiaries the ability to redeem their benefits in any eligible store regardless of location. Beneficiaries had this ability under the old paper food stamp system but lost it as states migrated to an electronic benefits transfer system.

Under the old paper food stamp system, recipients could redeem their food coupons in any authorized food store anywhere in the country. For example, a food stamp recipient living in Bath County, VA could use their food stamps in their favorite grocery store even if it happened to be in West Virginia. Similarly, a recipient living in Tennessee could visit their Mother in Virginia and purchase food for their children while away from home. Unfortunately, as we move to electronic delivery of benefits, this is currently not the case. My bill provides for the portability of food assistance benefits and allows food stamp recipients the flexibility of shopping at locations that they choose.

Across the country we are finding that people live in one state and shop in another. This cross border shopping is conducted for a variety of reasons. One of them is convenience, another is the cost of goods. The supermarket industry is a very competitive industry. Every week stores advertise specials in newspaper ads across the country. People not only shop at locations convenient to them but also shop around for the best prices. Customers paying with every type of tender except EBT have the flexibility to shop where they choose. Why shouldn't recipients of food assistance benefits be allowed to stretch their dollars in the same way that other consumers do, without regard to state borders?

EBT portability is simply allowing recipients of benefits under the food stamp program to redeem those benefits without regard to state borders at the stores they choose. In addition to portability, my legislation allows for the interoperability of EBT transactions. Interoperability can be simply defined as the ability of various computers involved in authorizing, routing and settling an EBT transaction to talk to each other.

I offered a Sense of the Congress Amendment to the Welfare Reform bill that Congress passed in 1996. My amendment urged states to work together to achieve a seamless system of food stamp benefit redemption. States did a decent job considering the circumstances. They are now asking for an extra nudge to realize the goal of my earlier amendment.