

Rotary where he has 37 years of perfect attendance. He also supports City of Hope, Boy's Republic, and the YMCA. Mr. Sullivan's commitment to community service has earned the recognition of his Rotary Club and the City of Councils of Chino and Chino Hills.

Mr. Sullivan has exemplified his theme for the year, "Friendship + Teamwork = Success," and he is deserving of the accolades of this Congress.

**ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT**

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, as the Ranking Member of the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, and as one of the two Democrats appointed to serve on the conference committee to resolve differences between S. 761, the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, and the House amendments to the bill, I wish to indicate that I concur with the extension of remarks today submitted to the RECORD by the Gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) with respect to this legislation.

I have had an opportunity to review the gentleman from Michigan's extension of remarks concerning certain insertions previously placed into the RECORD by other conferees. I agree with the Gentleman from Michigan's responses to these remarks.

There was no joint explanatory statement prepared in connection with the conference report on S. 761, and the Gentleman from Michigan quite properly notes, certain statements made in the extensions of remarks previously submitted by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) do not accurately reflect the intent or understanding of the conferees. Moreover, some of these statements are simply not correct or conflict with the plain language of the statute.

In addition to the matters discussed in the Gentleman from Michigan's statement, I would also like to mention an additional matter which I believe merits clarification.

I note that Senator ABRAHAM states that the "reference in section 101(a) of the conference agreement to 'any transaction in or affecting interstate commerce' is intended to include electronic records, signatures and agreements governed by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all electronic records, signatures and agreements used in financial planning, income tax preparation and investments." The scope of section 101 is actually narrower; it is limited to "transactions" involving "consumers". For example, the conferees defines transactions to include "an action or set of actions relating to the conduct of business, consumer, or commercial affairs" and consciously rejected including governmental affairs as a whole. The bill does not purport to affect all records, signatures and agreements governed in general by the federal securities laws or "used in financial planning, income tax preparation and investments".

**TRIBUTE TO TEXAS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE AT TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY**

**HON. KEVIN BRADY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments and contributions of the Texas Transportation Institute at Texas A&M University to improved safety on our nation's highways. This year marks a historic occasion for the institute as they celebrate their 50th year. Since its inception, the Texas Transportation Institute has conducted applied research in all modes of transportation and transferred the results to the public and private sectors, enhancing transportation safety, efficiency and sustainability, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Herbert H. Richardson and the Texas Transportation Institute (TTI).

Looking back on the history of the Institute gives us an interesting perspective on how far we've come in terms of transportation and technological advances. I was interested to note that some of the earliest safety research performed by TTI was to develop safer roadside structures, including breakaway supports and impact attenuation systems. As you are aware, one of the first real-world tests of a breakaway sign occurred in September 1965 when a driver lost control of his vehicle and skidded into an "EXIT" sign on IH-10 near Beaumont. Less than 24 hours before the accident, the local THD maintenance force had placed the TTI-designed slip base and hinge sign support in place of the old fixed one. In this accident, the driver and passenger escaped uninjured, and the vehicle sustained only minor damage. Less than a year earlier, a driver hit the same sign, then mounted on a standard base, and was killed. Today, highway safety is still an issue of major concern and I am pleased that TTI has continued to develop technological advances, such as the ADIEM crash cushion, to make our nation's roads and highways safer. Many Americans owe their lives to the development of this technology, which is now in use in nearly 40 states. You and the Institute can certainly be proud of the work.

In the 1950's, Dean of the College of Engineering, Fred Benson was quoted in the Daily Eagle as saying "The Institute intends to assemble a group of men at this college with a thorough knowledge of all types of transportation. These men . . . will provide a forum for analyzing and discussing problems [and] will outline and guide our research program and provide high level education to mature students with an interest in transportation." Given the fact that TTI employs about 570 people, is home to four National Research Clearinghouses and eight National Research Centers, and has urban laboratories in every major metropolitan area in the state, I am certain that Dr. Benson would indeed be very proud of the men and women of TTI and their many accomplishments. I extend to them my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for the next 50 years.

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001**

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill. (H.R. 4635) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the Nadler/Shays/Crowley/Horn amendment to increase HOPWA funding by \$18 million in the FY 2001 VA/HUD appropriations bill. This additional funding will increase the ability of the HOPWA program to meet current needs while bringing additional newly eligible communities into this effective program.

The need for housing assistance among those living with HIV/AIDS is greater now than ever. As new treatments and greater access to HIV/AIDS care through the Ryan White CARE Act allow infected individuals to live longer, new HIV infections are continuing at a steady rate. This means that the overall number of people living with HIV/AIDS has grown to its highest level ever. In addition, the new treatments that are extending so many lives involve a complicated regimen of medications, requiring certain medications to be taken at certain times, certain medications to be taken after eating, and still others on an empty stomach. This makes adherence very difficult, and nearly impossible without stable housing.

As the number of people living with HIV/AIDS increases, so do the number of cities and states qualifying for HOPWA formula grants. At the same time, the rising costs of housing across the country, particularly in urban areas where a large proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS live, make it difficult for HOPWA to maintain current services without funding increases. Despite this increased need HOPWA funding has remained relatively flat over the past 5 years. Increases in the number of eligible jurisdictions means that flat funding is in reality a funding cut for all HOPWA jurisdictions.

More than 200,000 people with HIV/AIDS are currently in need of housing assistance, and 60 percent of those living with this disease will need housing assistance at some point during their illness.

HIV prevalence with the homeless population is estimated to be 10 times greater than infection rates in the general population. In addition, homeless individuals are much less likely to have regular access to health care than the general population and are therefore less likely to be tested for HIV than are people with stable housing. One San Francisco study showed that up to 33 percent of homeless individuals who were living with HIV were unaware of being HIV positive.

HIV/AIDS community policy experts have estimated that unless HOPWA funding is substantially increased, jurisdictions will face decreased service levels and could suffer decreased funding. To avoid these reductions,

we must pass this amendment and provide HOPWA with additional funding to ensure that people living with HIV and AIDS have access to the stable housing that is necessary for their medical care.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN O'SHAUGHNESSEY**

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to honor Dr. John O'Shaughnessey. The Medical Association of Georgia has given Dr. O'Shaughnessey the 2000 Physician's Award for Community Service.

This award is presented only to physicians who rise above the expectations of their medical duties and are intensely involved with community activities. Dr. O'Shaughnessey fits this description precisely as he has donated an immense amount of time and energy to the Macon community.

Dr. O'Shaughnessey has been a dedicated member of the Macon area for many years. In addition to practicing medicine for more than thirty years, he has played an active role in several civic organizations. The Department of Family and Children's Services, the Cherry Blossom Festival, the Macon Civic Club and the Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce are a few of the organizations to which he devotes his time.

The Macon community and myself are very proud of Dr. O'Shaughnessey's service and achievement.

**NEW JERSEY SENATE OBJECTS TO SCHOOL-TO-WORK**

**HON. BOB SCHAFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a resolution recently passed by the New Jersey Senate. Approved on May 10, 1999, Senate Resolution No. 73 express the objection of the State Senate to the School-to-Work provisions being developed by the New Jersey Department of Education.

State Senators Joseph Kyrillos, William Gormley, Scott Garrett, and Guy Talarico achieved a significant victory for quality local education by putting the New Jersey Senate on record opposing the federal School-to-Work curriculum and its goals.

The concerns expressed in this resolution cut to the heart of education reform today: Basic academics, local control, unlimited student opportunity and sufficient quality instructional time are at the forefront of local education efforts and are threatened by School-to-Work. New Jersey is clearly concerned about a radical restructuring of its education system around federal workforce development, "applied learning" and limited student choice. Other states and Congress should take note of the New Jersey's courageous stand.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD New Jersey Senate Resolution No. 73 and commend its content to our colleagues.

**SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 73**

Whereas, The Department of Education is developing a new chapter of administrative code to implement the core curriculum content standards and the Statewide assessment system which will fundamentally reform public education in New Jersey; and

Whereas, A number of the proposals incorporated in the core represent new graduation requirements for public schools students and since the current requirements for graduation were initially established by the Legislature under chapter 7C of Title 18a of the New Jersey Statutes, a revision of those standards of the magnitude incorporated within the proposed code and which represent a fundamental change in the educational requirements for secondary school students should undergo legislative review; and

Whereas, the new code provisions will not be formally proposed, according to the timetable set forth by the Department of Education, until August, 1999; and

Whereas, The new code provisions emphasize career education and include three phases in this area: career awareness in kindergarten through grade 4; career exploration in grades 5 through 8, with the development of individual career plans during this phase; and career preparation in grades 9 through 12, with students being required to identify a career major, from a list of fourteen majors, prior to the start of the eleventh grade; and

Whereas, The new code provisions require that eleventh and twelfth grade students, for a minimum of one day per week or the equivalent thereof, participate in a structured learning experience which is linked to the students career plan and which could include volunteer activities, community service, paid or unpaid employment opportunities, school-based enterprises, or participation in an apprenticeship program; and

Whereas, The new code provisions will make school-to-work a requirement for all students in the State, and will result in the loss of 20% of academic instructional time, putting students at a competitive disadvantage in collegiate academic programs; and

Whereas, The school-to-work component of the new code provisions will result in limiting students' choices far too early in their lives and imposing job specific skills training on the educational system at the expense of instructional time in academic subjects; now, therefore,

*Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey:*

1. This House objects to the school-to-work provisions incorporated into the new chapter of administrative code being developed by the Department of Education to implement the core curriculum content standards and the Statewide assessment system. This House urges that school-to-work provisions be eliminated and that local boards of education be allowed to determine the necessity and nature of any career program for their own school district.

2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a duly authenticated copy of this resolution to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education.

**STATEMENT**

This resolution expresses the objection of the Senate to the school-to-work provisions incorporated into the new chapter of administrative code being developed by the Department of Education to implement the core curriculum content standards and the Statewide assessment system. The resolution also urges that school-to-work provisions be eliminated and that local boards of education be permitted to determine the necessity and nature of any career program for

their own school district. According to the department's timetable, the new chapter of administrative code is not scheduled to be formally proposed until August, 1999.

The school-to-work provisions being developed by the department represent a fundamental shift in the way the children of New Jersey will be educated. The school-to-work provisions emphasize career education and include three phases: career awareness in kindergarten through grade 4; career exploration in grades 5 through 8, with the development of individual career plans during this phase; and career preparation in grades 9 through 12, with students being required to identify a career major, from a list of fourteen majors, prior to the start of the eleventh grade. Eleventh and twelfth grade students would be required to participate in a structured learning experience which could include volunteer activities, community service, paid or unpaid employment opportunities, school-based enterprises, or participation in an apprenticeship program. The structured learning experience would be linked to the student's career plan and would be required of every student for a minimum of one day per week or the equivalent thereof, resulting in a 20% loss of academic instructional time. The school-to-work proposal would limit students' choices too early in their lives and impose job specific skills training on the educational system at the expense of instructional time in academic subjects.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was attending my daughter's high school graduation and missed the following recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted, "no" on rollcall vote 292, "no" on rollcall vote 293, "no" on rollcall vote 294, "yes" on rollcall vote 295, "yes" on rollcall vote 296, "yes" on rollcall vote 297.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. JIM DeMINT**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, last week, I was detained in my district and missed rollcall votes No. 258-269. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all but rollcall vote No. 267. On rollcall vote No. 267, I would have voted "nay".

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 21, 2000*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during the following vote. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On June 15, 2000, rollcall vote 279, on the Nethercutt amendment to keep in place the