

Ignatov, which should include such initiatives as establishing Orthodox and Islam as state religions and imposing a departure tax on persons of childbearing age and "trained specialists."

Mr. Speaker, what can we say? Do Mr. Putin and others in the Russian Government take seriously the advice of people who prattle on about "Hasidic-paramasonic" groups usurping power in a so-called "world government"? The Ignatov article is, at best, a vacuous ramble about the "New World Order and world government, and, at worst, a vicious piece of anti-Semitism reflecting the mind set of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. To wrap fish in it would be to insult fish.

For the record, the Russian Orthodox Church, for all its claims as the historic Christian faith in Russia, has rejected the idea of becoming the state church. Even the Soviet government backed down from the departure tax idea back in the early 1980s.

In my opinion, this article is unworthy of *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, a widely read newspaper of a generally "centrist" orientation. I don't deny their right to print whatever they want, but I find it hard to believe that the editors of *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* want their publication to resemble some of the many anti-Semitic rags that have emerged in post-Soviet Russia.

In any event, I would certainly hope that the leadership of the Russian Government disavows the article, the author and certainly the policy prescriptions suggested.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2000

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to weather delays, I was unable to participate in the following vote. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

September 25, 2000, rollcall vote 478, on recognizing the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, I would have voted "yea."

SERBIA DEMOCRATIZATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARSHALL "MARK" SANFORD

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support of H.R. 1064, The Serbia Montenegro Democracy Act of 1999. In April of last year, I offered a bill containing many of the same provisions of Mr. Smith's bill with the belief that we needed to come up with some alternative strategy, in dealing with Milosevic and the situation in the Balkans.

In wake of the alleged fraud during yesterday's election, I believe it is as important now as it was last April that we begin focusing on what we are doing in the former Yugoslavia. What this bill attempts to do is look towards the future of the region, and I believe begs a

larger point of what are we doing in that part of the world.

For starters, look at the cost of our military operations in Kosovo, such as Noble Anvil, Joint Guardian, Balkan Call, Eagle Eye, Sustained Hope, Task Force Hawk thus far these programs have totaled over \$5 billion. Then add in the cost in Bosnia, roughly \$8.95 billion. Lastly, add in other missions in the Balkans and the total amount of United States taxpayers money spent in the region since 1991 comes to \$15.7 billion. I have to ask the question, where does it end?

We still have troops in Bosnia and Kosovo, despite promises to bring them home. If we have not begun to find some kind of alternative to our current strategy in Montenegro, history will repeat itself. The U.S. has already made commitment after commitment in the Balkans and a break away Montenegro would probably be no different.

So I would applaud Mr. Smith's leadership for incorporating my bill into today's legislation. I would hope that this and future administrations come up with some kind of strategy other than sending troops and bombs through the sky with the Balkans, because that seems to be our current strategy. I think that this bill is a more effective and efficient alternative.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber on Monday, July 25, 2000 when rollcall vote No. 487 was cast and on Tuesday, July 26, 2000 when rollcall vote No. 493 was cast. Had I been present in this Chamber at the time these votes were cast, I would have voted "yes" on each of them.

IN HONOR OF ADAM VENESKI, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S FIREHOUSE OF WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague NYDIA VELAZQUEZ, to pay special tribute to Adam Veneski, the President of The People's Firehouse and a pillar of the Northern Brooklyn community, who recently passed away.

Mr. Veneski, who in early 1975 was a well-liked neighborhood grocer in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, suddenly became a passionate political activist after his neighborhood firehouse, Engine 212, was closed as a result of the Mayor Abe Beame's financial cutbacks. Disillusioned by the excessive number of firehouse closings and concerned for the safety of his neighbors, Mr. Veneski organized a campaign against the city government aimed at changing the Mayor's mind. Mr. Veneski, using every resource he had, however limited, strove towards achieving a single, meaningful goal—to save Engine 212.

Conceiving one of New York City's most memorable acts of civil disobedience, Mr. Veneski encouraged neighbors to sleep in the firehouse on round-the-clock shifts for nearly eighteen months while holding the fire truck hostage as a direct message to the city to keep North Brooklyn's firehouse open. When the Mayor ordered his opposition removed, a deputy fire chief said, "We're not going to remove them, it's the people's firehouse." The name has stuck around since—and so has Adam Veneski.

Mr. Veneski's goal was not only achieved through his public protests, but it was also realized as a result of his relentless research into facts that exhibited the necessity of preserving Engine 212. Mr. Veneski became an expert on fire-related injuries in his neighborhood, pointing out that eight fire-related deaths had occurred during the eighteen months Engine 212 was closed. As a result of the valiant efforts of Mr. Veneski and his neighbors, Engine 212, now known as the People's Firehouse, was reopened and the alarming increase in fire deaths in Williamsburg strongly reduced.

Mr. Veneski, fresh from his triumphal success as a community activist and invigorated by his role in helping the community, continued to serve his North Brooklyn neighborhood. After Engine 212 was reopened as a fully operational fire station, Mr. Veneski and his united neighbors formed a community assistance program, the People's Firehouse, Inc. (PFI). PFI provides legal outreach and mediation services, language education specialists, and housing development assistance to the residents of North Brooklyn. The People's Firehouse is celebrating its twenty-fifth year of public service this year and owes it success to a kind and personable grocer from Williamsburg Brooklyn—Adam Veneski.

From simple beginnings and with few resources, Mr. Veneski pioneered a movement that not only assisted in the improvement of the lives of those in his community, but through the preservation of the People's Firehouse and his dogged determination, saved many of those lives as well. North Brooklyn lost a tenacious advocate with the death of Adam Veneski. He will be sorely missed.

HONORING GEORGE H. WELDON, SR.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate a long-time constituent of the 15th Congressional District of New York and certainly a very dear friend, George H. Weldon, Sr.

On September 28, 2000, George Weldon will receive the Tenth Annual Samuel DeWitt Proctor Phoenix Award from the Abyssinian Development Corporation which is a comprehensive community development and human services organization serving the Harlem community.

George Weldon is one of Harlem's leading businessmen. He has operated the George H. Weldon Funeral Home, Inc., a well-respected family owned funeral business located in Harlem, for over forty years.

A committed civic and business leader, Mr. Weldon is currently a member of various boards including Empire State Funeral Directors Association, Metropolitan Funeral Directors Association, Harlem Junior Tennis League, and Vice President of LaGuardia Memorial House. He also serves as the Secretary of the Board of the Business Resource and Investment Service Center (BRISC) of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone.

Active in the Harlem Business Alliance since 1987, he later served two terms as President. It was during those terms, that he led the organization into the forefront of economic development in Harlem and throughout New York City.

In 1995, I appointed George Weldon to the Uptown Partnership where he currently serves as its Chairman. The Partnership was convened to bring together the diverse business communities in the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone. He also serves on the Mayor's Harlem Task Force for Conflict Resolution.

A native of Harlem, Mr. Weldon served in the U.S. Army and is an Honorable Discharged veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict. Upon leaving the Army, he attended the American Academy of Mortuary Science College where he graduated as a Licensed Funeral Director.

George Weldon has received numerous awards and citations for his service and commitment to the community including the Education Alumni Group of City College of New York (Business Educator of the Year), the Metropolitan Civic League (Martin Luther King, Jr. Award), and the New York Urban League (Building Brick Award).

Mr. Weldon is married and is the father of two children, both of whom have followed in his footsteps as Funeral Directors. He is also the grandfather of five.

In his own words: "Let's not only leave our children a legacy of love, but a legacy of economic empowerment."

THE INTRODUCTION OF "THE MEDICARE, MEDICAID AND SCHIP BALANCED BUDGET REFINEMENT ACT OF 2000"

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2000

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my friend and colleague, the Gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. FRANK, the entire Massachusetts delegation in the House, and many of my other colleagues in the House in introducing the "Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 2000."

Mr. Speaker, in this era of unprecedented surplus, we must ask the question, "Who's surplus is it?" The answer is, "it's the seniors' surplus." The legislation we are introducing today is closely modeled after legislation (S. 3077) recently introduced in the Senate, and will provide \$40 to \$50 billion over five years in additional Medicare and Medicaid payments to health care providers adversely affected by the cuts in the 1997 law, including hospitals, home health agencies, managed care plans, and nursing homes.

In 1997, seniors in our country were told that the price tag for Balanced Budget Act was going to be \$115 billion. Even then, the Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) and I thought that price was too high, and that was one of the principal reasons we voted against the bill. But today, we find ourselves in a situation where the actual cost of the BBA is turning out to be over \$200 billion. In addition to the cost of the BBA doubling, Medicare spending is down sharply, increasing by just 1.5 percent in FY98, decreasing by 1.0 percent in FY99, and increasing just 1.5 percent in FY2000—well below the predicted growth rates for the program.

Mr. Speaker, we owe our seniors a refund. That's not too much to ask for the men and women who built this country. The 1997 Medicare cuts have harmed seniors, and I believe we should give this senior surplus back to the seniors to pay for their health care programs.

Congress is working on a package of Medicare givebacks this year to deal with the most critical aspects of the BBA cuts, a package that will cost about \$21 billion. However, I am hopeful that as we move forward in the few remaining weeks of this session, that we will increase the price tag for this package. \$21 billion is not going to be enough to get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, the following is a summary of the legislation, outlining specific areas of relief, such as community and teaching hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health care facilities, and Medicare HMOs, which I submit into the RECORD.

THE MEDICARE, MEDICAID AND SCHIP BALANCED BUDGET REFINEMENT ACT OF 2000

We believe strong that Congress, in light of the projected budget surplus for the next five years, should provide substantial relief to health care providers hurt by the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. Today, we are introducing the House companion bill to S. 3077, the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 2000.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE KEY PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATION:

Hospitals: Significant portions of the BBA spending reductions have impacted hospitals. According to the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC), "Hospitals' financial status deteriorated significantly in 1998 and 1999," the years following enactment of BBA. BBRA-2000 would address the most pressing problems facing hospitals by:

Fully restoring, for fiscal years '01 and '02, inpatient market basket payments to keep up with increases in hospital costs, an improvement that will help all hospitals.

Preventing implementation of further reductions in (IME) payment rates for vital teaching hospitals—which are on the cutting edge of medical research and provide essential care to a large proportion of indigent patients. Support for medical training and research at independent children's hospitals is also included in the Democratic proposal.

Targeting additional relief to rural hospitals (Critical Access Hospitals, Medicare Dependent Hospitals, and Sole Community Hospitals) and making it easier for them to qualify for disproportionate share payments under Medicare.

Providing additional support for hospitals with a disproportionate share of indigent patients, including elimination of scheduled reductions in Medicare and Medicaid disproportionate share (DSH) payments, and extending Medicaid to legal immigrant children and pregnant women, as well as providing State Children's health Insurance Program (SCHIP) coverage to these children.

Establishing a grant program to assist hospitals in their transition to a more data intensive care-delivery model.

Providing Puerto Rico hospitals with a more favorable payment rate (specifically, the inpatient operating blend rate) as MedPAC data suggests is warranted.

Home Health. The BBA hit home health agencies particularly hard. Home health spending dropped 45 percent between 1997 and 1999, while the number of home health agencies declined by more than 2000 over that period. MedPAC has cautioned against implementing next year the scheduled 15 percent reduction in payments. BBRA-2000 would:

Repeal the scheduled 15 percent cut in the home health payments, remove medical supplies in the home health prospective payment system (PPS), provide a 10-percent upward adjustment in rural home health payments to address the special needs of rural home health agencies in the transition to PPS. Security costs for high crime areas are also covered in this legislation.

Provides \$500 million to care for "outlier", or the sickest and most costly, patients.

Clarifies the "homebound" definition allowing Medicare beneficiaries to attend adult day care, religious services or important family events while continuing to receive home health benefits.

Allows home health agencies to list telemedical services on their cost reports and orders HCFA to study whether these services should be reimbursable under Medicare.

Provide full update payments (inflation) for medical equipment, oxygen, and other suppliers.

Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs). The BBA was expected to reduce payments to skilled nursing facilities by about \$9.5 billion. The actual reduction in payments to SNFs over the period is estimated to be significantly larger. BBRA-2000 would:

Allow nursing home payments to keep up with increases in costs through a full market basket update for SNFs for FY 2001 and FY 2002, and market basket plus two percent for additional payments.

Further delay caps on the amount of physical/speech therapy and occupational therapy a patient can receive while the Secretary completes a scheduled study on this issue.

Rural. Rural providers typically serve a larger proportion of Medicare beneficiaries and are more adversely affected by reductions in Medicare payments. In addition to the rural relief measures noted above (under "hospitals"), BBRA-2000 addresses the unique situation faced in rural areas through a number of measures, including: a permanent "hold-harmless" exemption for small rural hospitals from the Medicare Outpatient PPS; assistance for rural home health agencies; a capital loan fund to improve infrastructure of small rural facilities; assistance to develop technology related to new prospective payment systems; bonus payments for providers who serve independent hospitals; ensuring rural facilities can continue to offer quality lab services to beneficiaries; and specific provisions to assist Rural Health Clinics.

Hospice. Payments to hospices have not kept up with the cost of providing care because of the cost of prescription drugs, the therapies now in end-of-life care, as well as decreasing lengths of stay. Hospice base rates have not been increased since 1989. BBRA-2000 would provide significant additional funding for hospice services to account for their increasing costs, including full market basket updates for fiscal years '01 and '02 and a 10-percent upward adjustment in the underlying hospice rates.

Medicare+Choice. This legislation would ensure that appropriate payments are made