

A TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER
TEMPLE L. ALLEN

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding service and dedication of my friend from San Diego, Lieutenant Commander Temple L. Allen. His career in the United States Navy spans three decades and has earned many awards and recognitions, including Navy Commendation Medal presented to him by the Secretary of the Navy. I would like to take a moment to commend Temple's exceptional service to our country.

Temple began half a century ago in Ontario, California where he enlisted, and upon finishing submarine school was assigned to the U.S.S. *Catfish*. Since then, Temple went on to provide expert organizational guidance and leadership that was required to effectively repair many submarines at the NEREUS facility. He was recognized by his peers for his outstanding responsiveness in the NEREUS repair department and the high quality of work that was directly attributed to him. Throughout his tenure in the Navy, Temple inspired leadership, professionalism, and devotion to duty to those he served with and has continually conducted himself with the highest traditions of the United States Navy.

Mr. Speaker, in an era when the U.S. military is often not given sufficient recognition, outstanding leaders, such as Temple, exemplify the commitment our armed forces has to superior performance. As a veteran and Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Military Procurement, I would like to commend Commander Temple L. Allen for all of his efforts and years of service and to the United States Navy and our country.

TRIBUTE TO "ANGELS IN ADOPTION"
KEVIN AND EILEEN
GILLIGAN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, each year in an effort to improve adoption policy and practice, the Congressional Coalition on Adoption holds a national award ceremony honoring "Angels in Adoption." The purpose of the "Angels in Adoption" campaign is to help raise public awareness of the many different ways committed individuals in our country can help children and families through adoption. This crusade is an opportunity to recognize these unsung heroes who make a difference for needy children all across the world.

Today, I would like to recognize two of this year's "Angels in Adoption" from my congressional district, Kevin and Eileen Gilligan of LaFayette, New York. As a couple, the Gilligans epitomize the loving, caring commitment found in all adoptive parents. In June of 1999, Kevin Gilligan wrote a journal for his new and youngest son, Louis, chronicling their trip to the Russia Republic to adopt him, which became front-page stories in the Syracuse Newspapers. Previously, the Gilligans adopted their

daughter, Addie, who is now 13 years old, and their son, Min, who is 11 years old, from Korea.

I want to commend the Gilligans for the warmth and compassion they have extended to children in need. When Kevin and Eileen met Louis for the first time, he did not even know how to express the most simple of affections, a kiss. As a family, they welcomed him and their two other children into their home and showed them how to love and be loved.

I use this opportunity to recognize Central New York's "Angels in Adoption," Kevin and Eileen Gilligan, and salute all adopted families in our nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF STATE SENATOR
M. ADELA "DELL" EADS'
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE
PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the end of an era in the government of my home state of Connecticut. With the retirement of State Senator M. Adela "Dell" Eads, the Connecticut Legislature is losing more than just a valued and respected member, it is losing a woman who represents the best that Connecticut has to offer, the epitome of the finest tradition of public service.

With over 24 years of service in the Connecticut State Legislature, Dell has left her mark on countless pieces of landmark legislation. From her work to establish the Connecticut Office of the Child Advocate to her leadership on welfare reform, Dell always championed the cause of Connecticut's children and families and acted to protect their interests.

But while Dell's legislative accomplishments are too numerous to mention, the one quality she will be remembered for is clear: leadership. Whether it was as leader of the Republican caucus or as President Pro Tem of the Senate, Dell commanded the respect of adversaries and allies alike. Her career in the legislature is a testament to the fact that civility, intelligence, integrity and strength are qualities that can be found in one individual. Such a public servant is a gift to be treasured in a democracy.

Connecticut and our country are the beneficiaries of the outstanding service provided by M. Adela Eads. I have been privileged to serve with her and to enjoy her friendship as well. I wish her all the best for a happy, healthy and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE HISPANIC
PARADE COMMITTEE, INC.

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I today pay tribute to the Hispanic Parade Committee, Inc. on its 36th Grand Parade. The parade will be held on October 8, 2000, in New York City.

In 1965 the Hispanic Societies met in New York for the purpose of celebrating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492. This was to be accomplished through a parade, which would celebrate the heritage and spirit of the children of the Hispanic American union with a message from Spain and the Latin American nations, representing each country's culture, traditions and folklore.

Mr. Speaker, this project came to fruition in August of 1965 when the Hispanic Societies agreed to celebrate with a true Fiesta in the Latin American spirit that every year in the city of New York on the Sunday closest to the 12th of October. From that year on, the Hispanic Parade Committee has organized the memorable annual event now known as "Desfile de la Hispanidad" with the participation of Spain and all Hispanic American nations, to commemorate and celebrate Hispanic culture, races, language, religion, and traditions through colorful presentations of each country's costumes, folklore, and music, marching up Fifth Avenue from 44th Street to 72nd Street.

The Hispanic Parade Committee is made up of 50 organizations and a board of 27 representatives who spend a whole year preparing and organizing this complex multinational public event, with numerous cultural and entertainment activities. Among the many activities are the Spring Dance in honor of the reigning Queen of the Parade and her Court of Honor; the Salute to the Americas, which are series of conferences and lectures given by important authorities of the Hispanic world; the Art Exhibits where Latin American artists are invited to exhibit their art; the Sports Championships, which include soccer and softball competitions; the election of the Queen of the Hispanic Parade; a Catholic Mass of the Hispanic Parade, which is celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral and dedicated to a Patron Saint of a participating country; and the Great Gala Banquet to celebrate and recognize outstanding individuals of the Hispanic world.

The Hispanic Parade Committee has been growing every year. Fifty organizations belonging to the twenty-one Hispanic-American countries are now affiliated in the Parade, there will be a band, 40 allegorical carriages, and 30 folkloric groups representing these organizations.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Hispanic Parade Committee, Inc. and in wishing them continued success on October 8 and in the future.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE RAVENNA CHURCH
OF THE NAZARENE

HON. ERNIE FLETCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the Ravenna Church of the Nazarene during its 50th Anniversary celebration. This quaint church, nestled in Central Kentucky, has served the community and its members in many different ways over the past 50 years—now they come together to reflect on the many memories and years of fellowship.

Located on Main Street in Ravenna, Kentucky, the Church of the Nazarene holds services in the same building that was dedicated in November of 1956. Now, 50 years later, the Church still stands on a strong foundation, rich with faith and a strong desire to serve its congregation and the surrounding community. It's an active congregation, with weekly services and children's groups. Each year, the congregation comes together for the annual homecoming, where stories are shared and many past years are revisited with joy.

It is a pleasure to recognize the Ravenna Church of the Nazarene on the House floor today, during its 50th Anniversary celebration. I wish this church and its members the very best for many, many years to come.

THE COLORADO COALITION FOR
NEW ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, though my colleague, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and I are from different states and opposite political parties, we join together today in saluting the Colorado Coalition for New Energy Technologies. This coalition, established early this year, brings together Colorado businesses and non-profit groups in support of environmentally responsible economic growth through the efficient use of Colorado's abundant and clean sources of energy.

This new coalition has already accomplished several successes in its short tenure, but perhaps one of the most notable was to help key members of the Colorado state legislature establish the Colorado Renewables and Energy Efficiency Caucus. Modeled on the U.S. House Renewables and Energy Efficiency Caucus, of which we are co-chairs, this state caucus was founded in March 2000 by seven state Senators and Representatives of both parties. Within two months of its founding, this caucus more than doubled in size to 17 state legislators before the 2000 Colorado General Assembly adjourned. Like the U.S. House Caucus, the primary goal of the Colorado caucus is to educate legislators about cutting-edge advances in renewable energy and efficiency technologies, many of which are developed in Colorado at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden.

Throughout its activities, the Colorado Coalition for New Energy Technologies seeks to emphasize how investment in new energy technologies helps sustain the economic prosperity of Colorado and of the United States. In its short existence, it has proven to be a resource for its members, as well as to Colorado state legislators seeking timely and accurate information on new energy technologies.

We salute the Colorado Coalition for New Energy Technologies, its members and its leadership for the valuable contribution it is making to the formation of energy policy in Colorado.

ANNUAL BANKING FEE SURVEY
EXTENSION ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2000

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to extend and expand provisions in current law that require the Federal Reserve Board to report annually to Congress on the cost and availability of retail banking services. These annual bank fee studies have been an invaluable source of information about banking costs and trends that have benefitted consumers and assisted the Banking Committee's oversight of financial activities. The Federal Reserve Board acted last year, under existing law, to terminate all future bank fee reporting. My legislation would amend current law to continue these reports and expand them to reflect broader market activity. The House has passed broader legislation reauthorizing a number of important consumer reports, including the bank fee report in its current form, but that bill is currently awaiting Senate action.

In 1989, Congress directed the Federal Reserve Board, as part of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), to study and report annually on discernible changes in the cost and availability of certain retail banking services. The purpose was to determine whether banks would pass on the expense of higher deposit insurance costs resulting from the savings and loan crisis to consumers. These annual studies were expanded, under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, to include more detailed state-by-state reporting on discernible changes in the cost and availability of retail banking services resulting from the lifting of bank interstate branching restrictions.

Last year, the Federal Reserve Board determined that its annual banking fee surveys and reports were no longer needed. Responding to provisions of the 1995 Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act that permit federal agencies to eliminate outdated or unnecessary reports, the Board included the annual bank fees surveys among a number of Congressionally mandated reports that it proposed to eliminate. The Board's rationale was that the original intent of the reports, determining whether the added costs of deposit insurance were being passed on to consumers, was no longer relevant since banks are now paying minimal premiums for FDIC deposit insurance, and consumers now have broader access to bank fee information over the Internet.

While concerns with higher banking costs arising from the S&L crisis have certainly subsided, the annual service fee reports have taken on increased importance in recent years with the passage of interstate branching and increased consolidation within the banking industry. Passage of the landmark Financial Service Modernization Act last year also creates a continuing imperative to understand how increased integration and cross marketing of services among banks, investment firms and insurance companies will affect the cost and availability of basic financial services. Consumer groups have raised very credible arguments that the annual bank fee reports are more necessary now than at any time in

the past to determine what effect more rapid consolidation among financial services providers is having on consumers—whether the costs of mergers and acquisition are being passed on to consumers and whether consumers realize any of the promised cost benefits of financial modernization.

I have also found the Federal Reserve's annual fee reports to be the only official source of information documenting several extremely important changes within the retail banking sector. In recent years, non-interest income from fees and services has replaced interest income as the major contributor to the record levels of bank profits. In the past three years alone, bank non-interest income has increased on average by 18 percent, with interest income growing by roughly 4 percent annually. Non-interest income has quickly replaced traditional interest charges as the major contributor to bank earnings. As a result, banks of all sizes have sought out new sources of fee income to maintain earnings as greater competition among lenders has shrunk bank lending margins.

These changes have prompted banks and thrift institutions to institute a pay-for-service approach to basic banking and a "penalty pricing" approach to credit cards and ATMs that have generated significant new revenue for banks while antagonizing increasing numbers of consumers. The Federal Reserve Board's annual reports have documented these changes, showing significant and steady growth in over 20 categories of banking service fees. The report has also shown substantially higher average growth in fees among larger multi-state banks and thrifts than among smaller local institutions. This has provided important comparison shopping information for consumers and may help explain why many of the nation's largest banking institutions support the Board's decision to eliminate these reports.

Given the changing financial marketplace and the marked changes in retail banking services, the information provided in the bank fee reports is more important now than at any time in the past decade. It should be Congress, not the Federal Reserve Board, that determines when the information provided in these annual reports is no longer needed by Congress or relevant to consumers.

My legislation, the "Annual Banking Fee Survey Extension Act," proposes two changes in current law to assure that the Federal Reserve Board continues reporting annually to Congress on the cost and availability of retail banking services until such time that Congress determines it is no longer relevant or necessary. First, it amends the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 to exempt the annual bank fee reports from the discretionary authority provided the Federal Reserve Board to discontinue outdated or unnecessary reporting requirements. Second, it amends the 1994 Riegle-Neal Interstate Branching Act to repeal a provision that would sunset aspects of the fee study requirement in late 2001.

In addition, the bill expands the mandate for annual fee reporting to include the fees for retail services charged by credit unions. Past surveys and reports have included only the fees charged by bank and thrift institutions. A large and growing segment of our population currently obtains checking and other financial services from credit unions. Inclusion of credit