

and look forward to spending more time with each of you over the years ahead.

Love,

DAD.

P.S. After reading this, one day do an extra something special for your mom. In my absence over the last six years she has changed a lot of diapers and fixed more than her share of dinners for you.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HERBERT S. BECKER

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that we recognize the accomplishments of a visionary who is set to retire from service to the Congress at the end of this year. Herbert S. Becker has been the Director of the Office of Information Technology Services at the Library of Congress. During his 15 years of leadership, he helped bring about new programs in support of the Congress, the Library, and the nation.

In collaboration with the Congressional Research Service, Mr. Becker created a Capitol-Hill-wide Legislative Information System for better and faster access to legislative resources. He oversaw the successful transition to new technology that made the Library's online card catalog easier for patrons to use. He initiated the development and implementation of new technology to improve archiving at the Congressional Research Service and the U.S. Copyright Office. And he helped create a new financial management system.

But perhaps Mr. Becker's most significant accomplishment was his role in the development of the popular THOMAS website for public access to legislative information. With the advent of THOMAS, any citizen can access detailed and recently updated information about the business of Congress and gain insight into the legislative process.

His vision and the strength of his commitment have clearly facilitated the work of the people's representatives. I know I speak for the entire House when I wish him well in his future endeavors and thank him for his years of service to the American people.

MISSING JOURNALIST IN THE UKRAINE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost three weeks since the highly disturbing disappearance of Heorhii Gongadze, a journalist known for his articles exposing corruption in the Ukraine and for playing a prominent role in defending media freedoms. Mr. Gongadze, whose visit to the United States last December included meetings with the Helsinki Commission staff, was publisher of a new Internet newspaper called *Ukrainska Pravda* (meaning Ukrainian Truth), a publication often critical of senior Ukrainian officials and their associates. In fact, shortly before he vanished, Mr. Gongadze had appar-

ently been facing pressure and threats and had complained that police were harassing him and his colleagues at *Ukrainska Pravda*.

Unfortunately, Mr. Gongadze's disappearance takes place in an increasingly unhealthy media environment. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, his disappearance follows several suspect or inconclusive investigations into the suspicious deaths of several Ukrainian journalists over the last few years and the beatings of two journalists following their articles about official corruption this year. This disappearance has occurred within an environment which has made it increasingly difficult for professional journalists to operate, including harassment by tax police, criminal libel prosecutions, the denial of access to state-controlled newsprint and printing presses, and phone calls to editors suggesting that they censor certain stories. Such an atmosphere clearly has a chilling effect on press freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged that the Verkhovna Rada—the Ukraine's parliament—has formed a special ad hoc committee to investigate Mr. Gongadze's disappearance. I am also hopeful that the Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement agencies will conduct a serious, vigorous investigation to solve the case of this missing journalist.

As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission and as someone who has a longstanding interest in the Ukraine, I am deeply disappointed that the Ukraine's relatively positive human rights record has been tarnished by an environment not conducive to the development of a free media. I remain hopeful that the Ukrainian authorities will make every effort to reverse this situation.

HONORING TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY, OCTOBER 10, 2000

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, as President Chen Shui-bian, Vice President Annette Lu, and the people of the Republic of China prepare to celebrate their National Day on October 10, 2000, I wish to extend my sincere congratulations on their progress.

Since its founding 89 years ago, the Republic of China on Taiwan has attained many remarkable achievements. Their progress ought to be recognized by the United States and emulated by the entire world community. For instance, Taiwan's economy is robust. In June of this year, exports and imports grew nearly 25 percent from the previous year. This growth is due in large part to Taiwan's embrace of the new economy, specifically information and high technologies.

Not only has Taiwan experienced strong economic growth, but Taiwan is also a democracy in the truest sense of the word. Taiwan upholds the freedoms we, as Americans, hold dear, including free elections, free media, and free expression.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan is truly a model of success for many countries in the world. Taiwan deserves our congratulations and our support.

GOVERNOR RIDGE HONORS CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM GOODLING

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following remarks to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on behalf of my good friend and former Member of this body, the current Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Tom Ridge, in honor of the outstanding contributions and dedicated service that Congressman BILL GOODLING has provided to the United States Congress, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the people of the 19th Congressional District.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM GOODLING

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It gives me great pleasure to join the Pennsylvania delegation to honor Congressman Bill Goodling for his outstanding contributions and dedicated service to the United States Congress, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the people of the 19th Congressional District.

Pennsylvania possesses a rich heritage of great civic and business leaders who have made significant contributions to their communities and the Commonwealth as a whole. Bill's attention and unwavering devotion to the needs and best interests of the constituents and our Commonwealth community aligns him with those who exemplify the founding principles of this great nation.

Adequately serving the needs of Pennsylvania citizens, families and communities relies upon the practical knowledge and personal integrity of those committed to the highest measures of citizenship. As Chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce Bill Goodling has consistently demonstrated outstanding leadership that directly reflects his unyielding devotion to ensuring a better quality of life for Pennsylvanians. As a devotee to both family and community, his tireless efforts have ensured south central Pennsylvania's economic stability and leadership as we enter the 21st century. It has been my honor to work with him as both a colleague and as Governor and I have personally witnessed his consistent diligence to the highest levels of personal, professional and civic distinction.

Michele and I extend our best wishes to Bill for much happiness and fulfillment in the future.

TOM RIDGE,

Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF IDALOU FIREFIGHTER DAVID BUTLER

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, today I remember the life of Mr. David Butler, an individual who understood the meaning of dedication and service to his neighbors and his community. On September 19, Mr. Butler was doing what he did best—helping people—when he collapsed and later passed away.

A firefighter with the Idalou, Texas, Volunteer Fire Department for 23 years and Assistant Chief for 10 of those, David gave the ultimate gift of life to save that of another. David,

along with other members of the Idalou and Lorenzo Volunteer Fire Departments, arrived at the scene of a one-vehicle roll-over to find the driver trapped beneath a water truck. In an effort to free the driver, Assistant Chief Butler helped set up air bags to lift the truck off the pavement. Once the bags were inflated, he operated the controls to raise the truck, and the man was soon freed from the wreckage and transported to a local hospital. As firefighters were loading their equipment for the return home, David collapsed never to regain consciousness.

The fire department was an extension of David's family, and he acted as a father to his colleagues just as he did to his own three children. He was the epitome of a family man; an ever-dedicated servant to his family, friends and community. David is a true hero, and through his service, he has made Idalou and our society a better place to live. I would like to extend my most sincere condolences to his wife and children and to all who had the pleasure of working with and knowing him. You are all in my thoughts and prayers.

H.R. 2392

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

HON. NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 5, 2000

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Ms. Velazquez, I submit the following Joint Statement of Managers relating to The Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000 (H.R. 2392).

JOINT STATEMENT OF MANAGERS FROM THE
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS REGARDING
H.R. 2392, AS CONSIDERED PURSUANT TO H.
RES. 590

TITLE I

The Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000 (H.R. 2392) was introduced on June 30, 1999, and referred to the House Committees on Small Business and Science. Both Committees held hearings and the House Committee on Small Business reported H.R. 2392 on September 23, 1999 (H. Rept. 106-329). In the interest of moving the bill to the floor of the House of Representatives promptly, the Committee on Science agreed not to exercise its right to report the legislation, provided that the House Committee on Small Business agreed to add the selected portions of the Science Committee version of the legislation, as Sections 8 through 11 of the House floor text of H.R. 2392. H.R. 2392 passed the House without further amendment on September 27. The Science Committee provisions were explained in floor statements by Congressmen Sensenbrenner, Morella, and Mark Udall.

On March 21, 2000, the Senate Committee marked-up H.R. 2392 and on May 10, 2000, reported the bill (S. Rept. 106-289). The Senate Committee struck several of the sections originating from the House Committee on Science and added sections not in the House-passed legislation, including a requirement that Federal agencies with Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) programs report their methodology for calculating their SBIR budgets to the Small Business Administration (SBA) and a program to assist states in the development of small high-technology businesses. Negotiations then

began among the leadership of the Senate and House committees on Small Business and the House Committee on Science (hereinafter referred to as the three committees). The resultant compromise text contains all major House and Senate provisions, some of which have been amended to reflect a compromise position. A section-by-section explanation of the revised text follows. For purposes of this statement, the bill passed by the House of Representatives is referred to as the "House version" and the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Small Business is referred to as the "Senate version."

Section 101. Short Title; Table of Contents. The compromise text uses the Senate short title: "Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000." The table of contents lists the sections in the compromise text.

Section 102. Findings. The House and Senate versions of the findings are very similar. The compromise text uses the House version of the findings.

Section 103. Extension of the SBIR Program. The House version extend the SBIR program for seven years through September 30, 2007. The Senate version extend the program for ten years through September 30, 2010. The compromise text extends the program for eight years through September 30, 2008.

Section 104. Annual Report. The House version provides for the annual report on the SBIR program prepared by the SBA to be sent to the Committee on Science, as well as to the House and Senate Committees on Small Business that currently receive it. The Senate version did not include this section. The compromise text adopts the House language.

Section 105. Third Phase Assistance. The compromise text of this technical amendment is identical to both the House and Senate versions.

Section 106. Report on Programs for Annual Performance Plan. This section requires each agency that participates in the SBIR program to submit to Congress a performance plan consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act. The House and Senate versions have the same intent. The compromise text uses the House version.

Section 107. Output and Outcome Data. Both the House and Senate versions contain sections enabling the collection and maintenance of information from awardees as is necessary to assess the SBIR program. Both the House and Senate versions require the SBA to maintain a public database at SBA containing information on awardees from all SBIR agencies. The Senate version adds paragraphs to the public database section dealing with database identification of businesses or subsidiaries established for the commercial application of SBIR products or services and the inclusion of information regarding mentors and mentoring networks. The House version further requires the SBA to establish and maintain a government database, which is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and is to be used solely for program evaluation. Outside individuals must sign a non-disclosure agreement before gaining access to the database. The compromise text contains each of these provisions, with certain modifications and clarifications, which are addressed below.

With respect to the public database, the compromise text makes clear that proprietary information, so identified by a small business concern, will not be included in the public database. With respect to the government database, the compromise text clarifies that the inclusion of information in the government database is not to be considered publication for purposes of patent law. The compromise text further permits the SBA to

include in the government database any information received in connection with an SBIR award the SBA Administrator, in conjunction with the SBIR agency program managers, consider to be relevant and appropriate or that the Federal agency considers to be useful to SBIR program evaluation.

With respect to small business reporting for the government database, the compromise text directs that when a small business applies for a second phase award it is required to update information in the government database. If an applicant for a second phase award receives the award, it shall update information in the database concerning the award at the termination of the award period and will be requested to voluntarily update the information annually for an additional period of five years. This reporting procedure is similar to current Department of Defense requirements for the reporting of such information. When sales or additional investment information is related to more than one second phase award is involved, the compromise text permits a small business to apportion the information among the awards in any way it chooses, provided the apportionment is noted on all awards so apportioned.

The three committees understand that receiving complete commercialization data on the SBIR program is difficult, regardless of any reasonable time frame that could be established for the reporting of such data. Commercialization may occur many years following the receipt of a research grant and research from an award, while not directly resulting in a marketable product, may set the groundwork for additional research that leads to such a product. Nevertheless, the three committees believe that the government database will provide useful information for program evaluation.

Section 108. National Research Council Reports. The House version requires the four largest SBIR program agencies to enter into an agreement with the National Research Council (NRC) to conduct a comprehensive study of how the SBIR program has stimulated technological innovation and used small businesses to meet Federal research and development needs and to make recommendations on potential improvements to the program. The Senate version contains no similar provision. The study was designed to answer questions remaining from the House Committees' reviews of these programs and to make sure that a current evaluation of the program is available when the program next comes up for reauthorization.

The compromise text makes several changes to the House text. The compromise text adds the National Science Foundation to the agencies entering the agreement with the NRC and requires the agencies to consult with the SBA in entering such agreement. It also expands on the House version, which requires a review of the quality of SBIR research, to require a comparison of the value of projects conducted under SBIR with those funded by other Federal research and development expenditures. The compromise text further broadens the House version's review of the economic rate of return of the SBIR program to require an evaluation of the economic benefits of the SBIR program, including economic rate of return, and a comparison of the economic benefits of the SBIR program with that of other Federal research and development expenditures. The compromise text allows the NRC to choose an appropriate time-frame for such analysis that results in a fair comparison.

The three committees believe that a comprehensive report on the SBIR program and