

AMT now increasingly hits families with large numbers of children, taxpayers in higher tax states, users of the education tax credits, and, in the case of incentive stock options, the unwary.

Incentive stock options are a preference item for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. That means that you include for purposes of calculating the AMT the difference between the price you pay for a share of stock, and the value of the stock at time of exercise. For example, if you exercised an incentive stock option for \$10 a share, and the stock was valued at \$100 a share, you must include the difference—\$90 a share—for purposes of calculating the AMT in the year you bought the stock. Unfortunately, most people have never heard of the AMT, or believe it applied to only high income individuals, and never took this into account in their decision making. If the stock increases in value, then you can pay the taxes you owe. But if your stock crashes in value, you still owe the same amount of tax. Last year, the stock of some people sank so low that they could sell all their stock and still not raise the amount they need to pay the tax they owe. People have complained about taking out a second mortgage on their home, emptying out their pension plans or education funds for their children, and selling all their other assets, just to pay the tax they owe on stock that has lost much of its value.

What makes this situation our responsibility is that Congress told these people to hold onto their shares of stock. Congress provides in the regular tax base an incentive to hold their stock—a lower capital gains tax rate if they hold their shares for at least a year. So, on the one hand, Congress tells them to keep their stock, and gives them a backhanded slap by means of the AMT when they listen to us.

The bill we are introducing fixes this problem for last year. The bill states that, in effect, that you can recalculate your AMT tax preference using the difference between the amount you pay for a share of stock, and its value on April 15, 2001. Using the example above, if the value of your share fell from \$100 on date of exercise to \$30 on April 15, 2001, your tax preference would be \$20 per share (instead of \$90). Under this proposal, the more you have been hurt by the fall in the value of your stock, the more relief you get. For those who had their stock rise, this bill would not impact them at all.

Some may argue that the bill is retroactive. This, however, has never been a high hurdle for a pro-taxpayer provision. In fact, this week's energy bill contains a retroactive tax provision, as did the Bush tax cut signed into law June 7, 2001.

Others may argue that these individuals simply made a bad investment decision. A bad investment decision does not rest on a tax trap set by Congress, and masked by an outdated and hopelessly complex "second" tax system. Without the AMT, these individuals would simply have lost the value of their stock when it declined, as would any other investor. No one is talking about restoring any value to that stock, and "bailing" these people out. Individuals who exercised incentive stock options are actually much worse off than those who simply made a bad investment decision, because these individuals lose the value of their stock and get to pay the AMT tax on that lost value as well.

This bill costs \$1.3 billion over five years according to the Joint Tax Committee. It is bipar-

tisan, and has Members from across the nation as original cosponsors. Senator LIEBERMAN is introducing a companion bill in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, this tax bill needs to be enacted this year, so that affected taxpayers can file for relief this year. We are working to attach this legislation to any tax bill that moves forward this fall.

POSTAGE STAMP SERIES  
ENTITLED "E PLURIBUS UNUM"

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct privilege of introducing a resolution that honors the United States of America and all the jurisdictions which comprise it through the issuance of a postage stamp series entitled "E Pluribus Unum."

"E Pluribus Unum" is a Latin phrase that may sound familiar to many of us. In English, it means "out of many, one," and it was selected to appear on our coins and dollar bills because it references the unification of the original thirteen colonies into one nation. Today, the United States of America encompasses 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. As the first year of the millennium draws to a close, it is timely and appropriate that we celebrate these distinct states and territories that unite to form our country, the land of the free.

While we go about our daily routines, it is easy to forget that our great country extends past mountains, rivers, valleys, and even oceans. While our children might recognize the stars and stripes of our national banner and their state or territory flag, it is highly unlikely that they are familiar with the varying flags and emblems of the individual states and territories. Stamps depicting state and territorial flags, or other suitable emblems, are creative and highly enjoyable mediums through which we may impart knowledge to our children regarding the diversity of our great nation.

Stamps are issued every year by the United States Postal Service, with the help of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee has 15 members whose backgrounds cover an extensive range of educational, artistic, historical and professional expertise. The Advisory Committee receives a myriad of letters, postcards and resolutions each year proposing ideas for stamps. The Advisory Committee studies the merits of these ideas and makes recommendations to the United States Postal Service, who has the final authority to issue stamps.

Although this resolution cannot require the United States Postal Service to issue the stamp series, it is important for the U.S. Congress to express support for this legislation and consider its possibilities. Not only will this series serve to showcase our flags, seals, or emblems, which are works of pride and art, but we can expect the series to generate profits for the United States Postal Service, just as the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program

Act has done for the Treasury Department. Barring an increase in the cost of stamps, all Americans, particularly our youth, will be introduced to the diversity of our nation at minimal expense by purchasing the whole set of these 56 colorful stamps, for usage or for keepsakes, for under \$20. Because each flag or emblem has a history behind it, these stamps can ignite interest in and awareness of our country's rich diversity and our united commitment to national ideals of freedom, justice, and democracy.

For these reasons and more, I urge support for this resolution, which encourages the Citizen Stamp Advisory Committee to recommend to the Postmaster General the issuance of a postage stamp series that honors the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GOVERNOR  
JOAN FINNEY OF KANSAS

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to former Governor Joan Finney of Kansas, who passed away on July 28th in her hometown of Topeka.

Governor Finney was an extraordinary woman, a pioneer, a populist, and my friend.

Governor Finney served the people of Kansas for sixteen years as our elected State Treasurer and then was elected as the first woman Governor of Kansas, defeating her two predecessors in that office while on her way to achieving that goal.

Joan Marie McEnroy Finney was born on February 12, 1925. Her father abandoned her pregnant mother and two older sisters in 1924, and her mother raised the three girls by teaching piano, voice and harp. Governor Finney herself was an accomplished musician and often played her harp at political and social events. She graduated from Manhattan High School in 1942 and earned a bachelor's degree in economic history from Washburn University in Topeka in 1978. Her political career began in 1953 when U.S. Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas hired her as a secretary in his Washington, D.C., office. She returned to Topeka where she worked for Carlson until he retired in 1969; in the following year Finney was appointed Shawnee County Election Commissioner, where she served until 1972.

In 1972, Finney sought the Republican nomination for U.S. Congress in the Second District of Kansas. Two years later, she switched parties and was elected State Treasurer as a Democrat, winning re-election three times. I first got to know her when we were both statewide candidates on the Kansas ballot in 1986; I lost and she won. I know from firsthand experience on the campaign trail with her that she possessed an amazing ability to remember names and personal details about virtually every Kansan she encountered.

In a recent interview with the Topeka Capital-Journal, former Kansas Democratic Party Chairman Jim Parrish noted that Finney had switched parties because of the way the Republican Party in Kansas had treated her:

She was told generally by the party that, "We're not ready for a woman." . . . I remember her telling me she counselled with Frank Carlson before she did it, and then

proceeded to make the change. I go all the way back to the 1974 treasurer's campaign with Joan Finney, and there's not a stronger, more determined woman in all of Kansas political life, ever. And among women I would say she stands tall in terms of being able to set her sights on an objective and go for it in a world where, when she started, it wasn't particularly easy for women.

The Kansas City Star had it right recently, when they wrote:

People credited Finney's success to her campaign style, kidding that she had crossed every creek in Kansas. And she was the master one-on-one politician, grasping a voter's hand in both of hers. She saw herself as a populist who listened to everybody.

The Associated Press quoted Republican State Senator David Adkins of Leawood, Kansas, as saying,

You had to see Joan Finney work a bean feed to understand her appeal. She would walk in and she already knew half the people there, and the other half, before she left they would think she was their best friend.

Her good friend, Kansas Senate Democratic Leader Anthony Hensley hit the nail on the head when he said,

She literally went door-to-door all of her political career. She'd walk in the parades, speak at the chili suppers, campaign in bowling alleys and grocery stores, just picking up bits and pieces from the people.

In 1991, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas gave her the name White Morning Star Woman after she became the first governor to issue an official proclamation to recognize the sovereignty of American Indian tribes. The state's four tribes and Indian leaders nationwide admired Governor Finney for supporting tribal efforts to open casinos on reservations as an income source for them and for being sympathetic to their efforts to assert their sovereignty.

As Governor, she appointed women to an unprecedented number of top jobs in state government. On average, at least half of her cabinet members were women, and her staff of advisors was almost exclusively female. As Kansas Insurance Commissioner Kathleen Sebelius recently commented,

I don't think there's any question that Joan Finney was one of the most remarkable politicians I've ever known. She changed the face of politics in this state and made it possible for women like me to be seriously considered for statewide office. She pushed women along every step of the way.... She has an impressive place in American history and an incredible place in Kansas history.

During her four years as Governor, the state rewrote its law for distributing money to public schools, revised its abortion law, overhauled its workers' compensation system, re-enacted a capital punishment law, and signed four compacts that allowed Indian tribes in northeast Kansas to open casinos. Legislators rejected her proposals to amend the state constitution to provide for public initiatives and referendums. Finney also took credit for opening international markets to dozens of Kansas businesses due to a series of international trade missions she undertook.

Most importantly, though, Joan Finney will be remembered as a true populist leader in the finest sense of the word. As she said to the Topeka Capital-Journal shortly before her election as Governor:

I believe the people should be supreme in all things. Even if I don't agree and the ma-

majority want a certain issue and believe in a certain issue, I accept that and I will stand by the people.

Governor Finney was a genuine Kansas pioneer, particularly for women in public life. She truly loved people and the people of Kansas loved and respected her. As Commissioner Sebelius noted,

She had the heart of a true Kansan—someone with strong values, ideals and pride. We should all be so lucky to live like that.

We may never see another leader in our state with her determination, self-confidence and independent spirit, and that truly is our loss.

Governor Joan Finney is survived by her husband, Spencer Finney, and their three children, Sally Finney, Dick Finney, and Mary Holaday. I join with them in mourning the loss of this unique, incredible woman.

#### HOMELESS VETERANS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2001

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the "Homeless Veterans Assistance Act of 2001." I intend to have hearings on this measure in September and to ask the House to consider it shortly thereafter.

This is a great Nation, Mr. Speaker, and Fortune smiles on us in this country in so many ways. But tragically, a few are left behind, and a large number of America's veterans are counted among them. Currently, we believe that some 225,000 veterans are homeless on a given night. For these veterans, access to VA benefits, specialized services and effective outreach are vital components to any hope of individual stability and improvement in their prospects.

It is important to create and maintain programs that give veterans the opportunity to become self-sufficient, and to concentrate our resources on programs that work. We know this is not an immediate process but instead constitutes a long-term challenge and struggle for many, both for those who are homeless and those who are trying to help. Also, I believe that some of our government's homeless assistance programs ought to stress prevention as an integral part of any strategy to help homeless veterans. This bill I am introducing, the Homeless Veterans Assistance Act, incorporates a number of these goals.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to pinpoint any one cause of homelessness among veterans. Many problems and difficulties could be traceable to an individual's experience in military service, exposure to combat, or return to a seemingly uncaring civilian society. In fact, we know that a majority of homeless veterans today suffer from serious mental illness, including post-traumatic stress disorder, and illegal substance use often complicates their situations. Many have served time in jail. These individual conditions have far-reaching effects on veterans and their families.

A veteran with an impaired mental state may lose the ability to maintain stable employment. Absent employment, it eventually becomes difficult to maintain any type of permanent housing. The vicious cycle only acceler-

ates once employment and housing are lost. The absence of these two important anchors to society is a precursor for increased utilization of medical resources in emergency rooms, VA and other public hospitals and, unfortunately, the resources of America's courtrooms, jails and prisons.

A full platter of medical services may be available to veterans through VA medical facilities, but without better coordination within and across Federal programs relief is only temporary, because veterans once released from VA health care frequently are exposed to the same challenges that created these conditions in the first place. This is why prevention and accountability are two important priorities of my bill. We need to find new ways to prevent veterans from spiraling down to homelessness, but to be responsible we should also provide for them and their caregivers a sense of accountability. And we should not expect veterans to complete this arduous journey alone.

This bill will hold accountable the three federal departments most directly involved in homeless assistance for veterans: Veterans' Affairs, Labor, and Housing and Urban Development. These agencies need to help homeless veterans make a transition to self-reliance; my bill urges them, and in some cases requires them, to cooperate more fully to address the problem of homelessness among veterans.

The bill improves and expands VA's homeless grant and per diem program. Recipients of these funds are contributing substantially to the fulfillment of this bill's objective: to reduce homelessness and provide for the specialty needs of homeless veterans. The initiative I am introducing authorizes higher funding for the program. It also provides a new mechanism for setting the per diem payment so that it will be adjusted regularly. Finally, it eliminates some of the intricate accounting procedures associated with the receipt of the payment.

It is important that any investment produced at taxpayers' expense to help homeless veterans must do the job for which it is intended, or those funds should be returned to the government and put to better use. The existing law requires grant recipients to submit plans, specifications, and specific timetables for implementation of their programs. If the grant recipients cannot meet these obligations, the United States should be entitled to recover the total of unused amounts provided in the grant. My bill would thus bring greater accountability to VA's program to help homeless veterans.

Working is the key to helping homeless veterans rejoin American society, but this is a process that begins with quality medical care and other supportive services including counseling and transitional housing. The Department of Labor's Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program was designed to put homeless veterans back into the labor force. The Secretary of Labor has the authority to determine appropriate job training, counseling, and placement services to aid the transition of homeless veterans back into the labor force.

This bill makes support services available to veterans in need. As homeless veterans begin to make a transition back into the labor force the respective departments must make available essential services to help these veterans. For example, the bill urges the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs to increase contracts with