

gaining adequate data on which to judge this option. Unfortunately, those concerns have been validated over the past years, and I am resubmitting corrective legislation to put us back on the right track.

While many in Congress have been pushing for an FEHBP option for military retirees for years, that effort has been stymied because some believe that it would be too costly. That is because budget analysts made some illogical assumptions in projecting the cost of FEHBP for military retirees. For example, the budgeteers incorrectly calculated that all eligible military retirees would select this option. But that is not logical. Some people may be satisfied with their access to care under Tricare, or opt out based on cost calculations. Moreover, budget analysts did not account for the savings that would accrue in other health programs for those who participate in FEHBP.

Given these unrealistic assumptions, I joined other FEHBP supporters in pushing a demonstration so that we could validate the true cost and viability of this option. Unfortunately, even the demonstration was scaled back, creating a "Catch 22" situation.

Congress authorized a three-year demonstration limited to 66,000 participants at up to ten sites. Because the number of eligibles that could be offered this option was capped at 69,663, it has been almost impossible to attract a credible pool of participants on which to judge the viability and cost. To achieve anything close to our intent, we would have to have one hundred percent participation—something no one but the budget analysts ever assumed possible. Set up for failure, this effort could provide opponents the perfect fodder to kill the FEHBP option.

DOD never began any real marketing of the option to potential beneficiaries until August 1999—two months before the pilot was to begin. And the effort that was made was completely inadequate. Notification consisted of a postcard mailer without any detailed information so that eligible participants could compare costs to their current arrangements. People who have Medicare Part B coverage were not informed that under some plans, they wouldn't have to make copayments or meet deductibles. The Department was slow to announce health fairs conducted by FEHBP insurers, leaving less than a week in most cases for potential participants to plan.

The artificial limits, combined with inadequate marketing of FEHBP to military retiree, led to unusually low participation. At the end of 1999, less than one thousand people in eight sites nationwide have signed up for the FEHBP option. Fortunately, a renewed marketing effort and extension for signup last year increased participation to 7200. But almost two years were lost in getting this demonstration off the ground, and it is set to expire at the end of 2002. Meanwhile, DOD still must spend money to market to this small group of eligible participants.

Those who participate in the FEHBP program are also prohibited from getting any further care in a military treatment facility. MTFs such as Walter Reed Army Medical Center need the older patients to keep up their full range of medical skills and they have the space to accommodate retirees. We should allow MTFs to bill health care plans for services—as we are now starting to do with Medicare Subvention.

My bill would address these limitations by:

Removing the limits on the number of people and areas of the country in which the demonstration may be carried out.

Removing the restriction, which prevents participants from using military treatment facilities (MTFs), and allows MTFs to charge the FEHBP plans for retiree services. That balances cost considerations, and ensures a steady mix of older patients so that the military medical personnel are able to keep up their full range of skills.

Extending the current demonstration two years so that we have the benefit of solid data and a credible program on which to judge the viability of the FEHBP option.

Mr. Speaker, these fixes are no substitute for comprehensive military retiree health care reform. In my view, the time for demonstrations and patchwork fixes to the DOD health care system is over. Congress took a major step in that direction last year by authorizing the "Tricare for Life" benefits. But we need comprehensive action to ensure a menu of affordable health care options for military retirees. I am confident that an honest assessment will confirm the viability of an FEHBP option for all military retirees.

We cannot continue to punt on that because of budget concerns. We provide FEHBP to millions of civilian federal employees throughout their careers and in retirement. Military personnel and their families make many sacrifices throughout their careers. The least we can do is provide them with the same level of care that other federal workers have. They deserve no less.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 2001*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a bipartisan coalition of other Members in introducing the "Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act."

Energy use in buildings in this country accounts for approximately 35% of polluting air emissions nationwide about twice as much as the pollution from cars. It costs the average American \$1500 to heat and cool their homes every year, which amounts to an annual cost of \$150 billion nationwide. Commercial buildings and schools incur \$100 billion in annual utility bills. And yet, the tax code fails to provide sufficient incentives to reduce wasteful and unnecessary energy use. This is bad policy, and it must be changed. In these times of "brown outs" and "black outs" in communities across this nation and in times of rising fuel prices, we should be looking for ways to ensure that energy is never wasted.

That is why we have introduced the "Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act." Our bill would spur use of energy efficient technologies, such as super-efficient air conditioning units, which could result in a substantial drop in peak electricity demand of at least 20,000 megawatts—the equivalent of the output of 40 large power plants. At a time when many communities are currently facing electricity supply shortages, and the local political

issues involved with siting and building new power plants are difficult and contentious, our bill provides a way to reduce pressures on the nation's electricity grid. Specifically, our bill provides tax incentives for:

Efficient residential buildings, saving 30% or 50% of energy cost to the homeowner compared to national model codes, with a higher incentive for the higher savings.

Efficient heating, cooling, and water heating equipment that reduces consumer energy costs, and, for air conditioners, reduces peak electric power demand, by about 20% (lower incentives) and 30%–50% (higher incentives) compared to national standards.

New and existing commercial buildings with 50% reductions in energy costs to the owner or tenant, and solar hot water photovoltaic systems.

If only 50% of new buildings reach the energy efficiency goals of this legislation, air pollution emissions in this country could be reduced by over 3% in the next decade, and decrease even more dramatically over time. In that same ten-year period, this legislation could result in direct economic savings of \$40 billion to consumers and businesses. For example, a family that installs an energy efficient water heater can get \$250 to \$500 back from the tax code changes and an additional \$50 to \$200 every year in reduced utility bills. Or a family that purchases a new home that meets the standards in this bill can get as much as \$2,000 returned to them by the tax incentives, in addition to the \$300 or more in continuing energy savings.

I urge other Members to join us in saving American consumers money, improving the air we breathe and the water we drink, increasing the competitiveness of American industries, and eliminating inefficiencies in the tax code by encouraging energy efficiency in our schools and our commercial and residential buildings.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF JUDGE JULIO FUENTES, HONOREE OF NOSOTROS MAGAZINE'S 33RD ANNIVERSARY GALA AWARD BANQUET

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 2001*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Judge Julio Fuentes, who will be honored at the 33rd Anniversary Gala Award Banquet of Nosotros Magazine on Saturday, February 21, 2001. The Banquet is an annual event that honors distinguished Hispanic leaders for their important contributions to society. This is an opportune time for today's Hispanic leaders to reflect on the economic, political, and cultural contributions that Hispanics have made to American society.

Judge Fuentes was born in Puerto Rico and raised in Toms River, New Jersey. He served in the U.S. Army from 1966 to 1969 as a military police officer. He earned his Bachelor's Degree at Southern Illinois University and his Juris Doctor at the State University of New York at Buffalo. While serving as a judge, Fuentes earned two Master's Degrees, one in Latin American Affairs at New York University and one in Liberal Arts at Rutgers University.

Throughout his career, Judge Fuentes has served with distinction and honor. For over 20 years, he has proven to be an impartial, open-minded, bright, and dedicated public servant at the Municipal, Superior, and Appeals Court levels.

Judge Fuentes's recent appointment to the 3rd U.S. Court of Appeals resonates with historic significance: He is the first Hispanic ever to be appointed to this prestigious court. As a result, the judicial branch is one step closer to reflecting America's rich diversity.

In honoring Judge Julio Fuentes, *Nosotros Magazine* is promoting the most important values in American society today: Hard work, dedication, and compassion. Judge Fuentes embodies these American ideals; and, throughout his career, he has worked tirelessly to provide others with the opportunity to meet the standard of excellence he has set.

Because of community leaders like Judge Fuentes, the Hispanic community is not only experiencing economic empowerment, but also political strength. Today, we prepare for a future that reflects our years of hard work, and our commitment to each other.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Judge Julio Fuentes for his many contributions to the Hispanic community.

TRIBUTE TO D.E. SUMPTER AND ASSOCIATES

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 2001*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to D.E. Sumpter and Associates (DESA) for the contributions they have made to the landscape of the South Carolina business community. This month the company commemorated its 15th anniversary.

DESA, Inc., an African American woman-owned business, has grown to 150 employees from its humble beginnings in 1986. In addition to its headquarters in Columbia, SC, the company now has regional offices in Charleston, SC, Atlanta, GA, and Falls Church, VA. DESA specializes in development education for minority businesses, conference management, technical assistance, construction management, and hospital management.

The State newspaper named DESA's founder, Diane Sumpter, one of the "People to Watch in Business in the Midlands in 2001." She contributes to her community through service on the Cultural Council of Richland and Lexington Counties. She has served on the boards of the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Ms. Sumpter is also a founding member of the Minority Contractors Association for the State of South Carolina. She is a Life Member of the NAACP, and has recently joined the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Small Business Chamber of Commerce.

DESA has worked with numerous small minority and women owned businesses through mentor protégé programs. The company has been awarded SBA's 1990 Advocate of the Year, Midland Minority Supplier Development Council's 1991 Vendor of the Year, SBA's 1992 South Carolina Minority Business Person, and the YWCA Tribute to Women in In-

dustrial Award. Most recently, DESA received the 2000 BB&T Trailblazer Award.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in paying tribute to DESA and its proprietor, my good friend, Ms. Diane Sumpter for the contributions she and her company have made to our State and Nation.

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN REHRER

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 2001*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I congratulate Ms. Susan Rehner as she retires after 21 years of dedicated service to the Visiting Nurse Association (VNA) of Northwest Indiana. A retirement celebration will be held for her on Tuesday, March 6, 2001 at the Center for the Visual and Performing Arts in Munster, Indiana.

As Executive Director of the VNA for the past 13 years, Susan has been directly responsible for the management and administration of the agency's programs and services. She has been instrumental in leading the VNA through many different changes, including industry upheaval, market influx, new innovative programming and financial viability. Through her diligence the VNA has not only survived through these difficult changes, but it has thrived in the midst of the industry's transition.

Susan's leadership helped to successfully develop the Critical Pathways program. This program is an individualized patient care plan which relies on precise, detail-oriented information. It has revolutionized the industry by allowing each patient to receive the care needed. Susan is extremely proud of the development of this program, and her hard work has helped to ensure its success.

During her years at the VNA, Susan has demonstrated a sincere love for the community in which she lives. In addition to improving the lives of others through her professional career, she has also volunteered her time to champion many causes aimed at bringing comfort to those in need of assistance. She has played an active role in the Healthy Start program, a community-based infant mortality reduction plan employed in many areas of Northwest Indiana and throughout the country. Susan is also involved in the Healthy East Chicago program, designed to mobilize individuals and resources to promote a healthy community.

For all of her conscientious efforts, both professionally and voluntarily, Susan has been recognized by her peers. She has earned numerous state and national awards for excellence in the health care industry. Her dedication to the VNA movement and home health care in Indiana has been extraordinary. She is a true believer in the industry's importance and its ability to improve the lives of those who otherwise would live in discomfort.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Ms. Susan Rehner for her 21 years of service to the Visiting Nurse Association, and the last 13 years as the Executive Director. Susan has shown impeccable leadership abilities as well as an undying love for her community. The people of Northwest Indi-

ana will surely miss her enthusiasm, but we thank her for her years of service and wish her happiness in her well-deserved retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL ARCTIC WILDERNESS ACT OF 2001

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 2001*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most magnificent wildlife reserves in America has been targeted for oil and gas development. It is threatened as never before, and will lose its wild, untrammelled character forever if we do not organize to fight this threat. Today, Rep. NANCY JOHNSON and I are introducing the Morris K. Udall Arctic Wilderness Act of 2001, with more than 120 cosponsors, Republican and Democrat, all united in their goal to preserve this precious wilderness in its current pristine, roadless condition for future generations of Americans.

We have a bipartisan legacy to protect, and we take it very seriously. It is a legacy of Republican President Eisenhower, who set aside the core of the Refuge in 1960. It is a legacy of Democratic President Carter, who expanded it in 1980. It is the legacy of Republican Senator Bill Roth and Democratic Representative Bruce Vento and especially Morris Udall, who fought so hard to achieve what we propose today, and twice succeeded in shepherding this wilderness proposal through the House. Now is the time to finish the job they began—now is the time to say "Yes" to setting aside the Coastal Plain as a fully protected unit of the Wilderness Preservation System.

Every summer, the Arctic coastal plain becomes the focus of one of the last great migratory miracles of nature when 130,000 caribou, the Porcupine caribou herd, start their ancient annual trek, first east away from the plain into Canada, then south and west back into interior Alaska, and finally north in a final push over the mountains and down the river valleys back to the coastal plain, their traditional birthing grounds. This herd, migrating thousands of miles each year and yet funneling into a relatively limited area of tundra, contrasts sharply with the non-migratory Central Arctic herd living near the Prudhoe Bay oil fields.

The coastal plain of the Refuge is the biological heart of the Refuge ecosystem and critical to the survival of a one-of-a-kind migratory species. When you drill in the heart, every other part of the biological system suffers.

The oil industry has placed a bull's eye on the heart of the Refuge and says "hold still. This won't hurt. It will only affect a small surface area of your vital organs!"

Nevertheless, the oil industry has placed a bull's eye on the very same piece of land that Congress set aside as critical habitat for the caribou. The industry wants to spread the industrial footprint of Prudhoe Bay into a pristine area. Let's take a look at the industrial footprints that have already been left on the North Slope. Look at Deadhorse and Prudhoe Bay. They are part of a vast Industrial Complex that generates, on average, one toxic spill a day of oil, or chemicals, or industrial waste of some