

happy holidays, and good luck in her future endeavors.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE RETIREMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Retirement Enhancement Act of 2001. The Retirement Enhancement Act of 2001 consists of two bills, one amending the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the other amending the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

These bills are the result of my work as the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations, which last Congress and earlier this year held a number of bipartisan hearings to consider improvements to ERISA. The Subcommittee heard from a wide variety of witnesses representing pension participants, employers, and financial advisors. They presented us with a variety of proposals to improve the retirement security of American workers. The Retirement Enhancement Act seeks to take the best of these contributions, and couple them with other pension provisions that I have either advocated or supported in the past.

Joining with me as cosponsors of the Retirement Enhancement Act of 2001 are numerous members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, including Representatives MILLER, KILDEE, OWENS, PAYNE, MINK, SCOTT, WOOLSEY, RIVERS, HINOJOSA, TIERNEY, KIND, SANCHEZ, FORD, KUCINICH, HOLT, SOLIS and McCOLLUM. They share my belief that enactment of these bills will improve workers' access to and adequacy of needed retirement benefits.

Since the enactment of ERISA, the number of Americans who participate in a pension plan has nearly doubled from 38.4 million in 1975. While this growth is considerable, it still leaves about half of the workforce without access to a pension plan through their employer. Both the General Accounting Office and Congressional Research Service have completed studies analyzing pension coverage in the United States. The studies found that approximately 53 per cent of workers, roughly 68 million people, lacked a pension plan in 1998. About 39 per cent of those without coverage worked for an employer that did not sponsor a plan, while 14 per cent lacked coverage because their company's plan did not include them.

These bills seek to eliminate the remaining weaknesses in ERISA and lay the groundwork to help those not covered by an employer pension. These bills seek to improve pension coverage and adequacy. Under these bills, employers that sponsor plans would be required to offer pension coverage to all employees who meet current minimum eligibility requirements such as completion of one year of employment. These bills also improve coverage for part-time workers who represent one of the largest groups without pension coverage. Women represent 70 percent of the part-time workforce.

With the ever-changing workforce, it is also important that we decrease the vesting period

for workers in defined contribution plans. For workers who will have many employers during their working lives, we need to ensure that they will earn pension benefits that will benefit them in retirement. The bill reduces pension vesting from 5 to 3 years for defined contribution plans.

The Retirement Enhancement Act seeks to expand pension availability to those workers without it. One of the innovative ways in which it would do so is to create a model small employer group pension plan into which small employers could buy in with minimal administrative responsibilities. The Departments of Labor and Treasury would work with associations or financial institutions to establish and advertise these model plans so that employers and employees would know that easy and accessible pension options exist.

The Retirement Enhancement Act includes important pension protections for women. These bills establish a 75 per cent joint and survivor annuity option that would provide surviving spouses greater benefits in retirement. It provides enhanced protection to divorced spouses' pension rights and improves spousal information rights. These bills would also allow for time taken off from work under the Family and Medical Leave Act to count toward pension participation and vesting requirements.

The Act improves ERISA's safeguards for the investment of pension plan monies. It creates an expedited prohibited transaction exemption approval process under which plans would be able to more easily and quickly provide participants with new investment products. It does so, however, without weakening participant protections. It permits employers to provide qualified investment advice, including self-interested advice provided advisors meet minimum qualifications, adequate notice is provided, employees have an independent option and also effective remedies are available to employees for breach of the advisors fiduciary duties. This will be extremely helpful to those workers in defined contribution pension plans who bear the primary responsibility for their pension plan investment decisions.

In recent months tens of thousands of participants in defined contribution plans have suffered great loss when their company stock price dramatically declined, most notably in the case of Enron. Too many participants have had their retirement savings effectively wiped out. The Retirement Enhancement Act would give pension participants enhanced rights to diversify their employer pension contributions. The bill would require all employers to notify employees of their right to diversify employer contributions and would require employers to diversify employer contributions.

The Retirement Enhancement Act of 2001 improves access to pension information and strengthens enforcement mechanisms. It would require that plan participants regularly receive statements apprising them of the status of their earned pension benefits. Pension plans would also have to provide more detailed financial information about their earnings and investments. These bills would improve the current pension auditing system by requiring accountants to conduct full scope audits and report irregularities to the Department of Labor.

The bill includes important incentives to increase meaningful access to pension plans for low and moderate wage earners. It makes refundable the new tax credit for individuals who

make pension contributions either to an IRA or 401 (k) plan and it also includes a tax credit to small businesses that would subsidize 50 per cent of their pension contributions for the first 3 years of a plan.

The bills create an alternate dispute resolution system to resolve benefit disputes. The Department of Labor, along with dispute resolution organizations, would develop an early neutral evaluation program. This would allow for participants to receive benefits in a timely manner instead of after years of litigation. The bills also strengthen ERISA's remedies to ensure that participants have meaningful access to court, and that the courts can adequately remedy violations of the law.

Finally, the Retirement Enhancement Act of 2001 requires the timely distribution of defined contribution cash-out amounts, which would have to be made within 60 days of an employee's termination. It permits employees to work longer without being required to start pension receipt by delaying the minimum distribution of benefits from age 70½ to 75. Furthermore, for workers who are involuntarily terminated, it permits them to borrow against their pension earnings in order to pay for health or job training expenses.

Mr. Speaker, it is now time for the Congress to build on what was started with the enactment of ERISA in 1974, and take additional steps to ensure retirement security for our workforce. Advances in medical technology, environmental protection, nutrition, and improved living standards give us reason to believe that Americans are going to live longer lives. Whether the quality of these lives, after retirement, is good or not, will depend upon the existence, nature, and security of each person's pension plan. Because employers are rapidly shifting to the use of employee-directed pension accounts, more and more workers will be making decisions that are critical to their future financial health. I believe that the Retirement Enhancement Act of 2001 will help make those decisions easier, and make the benefits of those decisions more secure. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the pension community to continue to improve these bills and advance their consideration.

TRIBUTE TO JANET AND MAXWELL HILLARY SALTER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to two dear friends, Janet and Maxwell Hillary Salter. Janet and Max are being honored on January 17, 2002 by the University of Judaism (UJ) in Los Angeles for their tremendous commitment to Jewish, business and civic activities. We have known Janet and Max for more than three decades and can not imagine two more deserving recipients for this prestigious honor.

The evening will be particularly meaningful because the Sigi Zierling Institute at the UJ will be unveiled due to the generosity of Janet and Max. The institute will provide a national

center to explore the moral and religious impact of the Holocaust for future generations. And, it will solidify and honor the memory of Sigi Zierling, who was a beloved philanthropist, entrepreneur, scientist and Holocaust survivor. Sigi is survived by a loving family who have also been instrumental in furthering the mission of the UJ.

Janet and Max have been leaders in philanthropy for as long as we can remember. They are patron members of the UJ and for more than ten years they hosted parties for Jewish singles affiliated with the UJ.

They are also patron members of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Museum of Contemporary Art and Platinum Members for the Center Theater Group. They are avid supporters of the Beverly Hills Education Foundation, the Maple Center, the Venice Family Clinic and Happy Trails. Their tireless dedication to the arts and education has made them integral members of Los Angeles, civic community.

Janet is a multi-talented published cartoonist who also coproduced, co-wrote and directed two major musicals for the City of Beverly Hills. She was awarded the first Golda Meir Award in 1978 by the State of Israel Bonds. She has served as a board member and chair of the Beverly Hills Fine Art Commission for nine years. She currently serves as president of the Beverly Hills Theatre Guild and is on the board of the Greystone Foundation.

Max served two years as mayor of Beverly Hills during his eight year tenure on the City Council. He is the chairman of Beno's, a downtown Los Angeles apparel company, chairman of the Fashion District Business Improvement Board and member of the board of directors of Diagnostic Products. He is also on the advisory board of the Jewish Community Foundation and past president of Temple Beth Am. Like Janet, Max's influence is felt wherever he dedicates his talents.

Janet and Max have lived in Beverly Hills for over 40 years. They have three wonderful children, all graduates of either Berkeley or UCLA, and twelve grandchildren, six of whom were at Berkeley at the same time.

We are delighted to honor our dear friends as they receive a much-deserved honor from the University of Judaism and ask our colleagues to join us in wishing them all the best for the future.

BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION
AUTHORITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY
OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3005, the Trade Promotion Authority Act. I believe in free trade that is also fair trade, and this bill does not ensure that our future trade agreements will fit that description.

I strongly feel that we have to learn from the experience of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which has been a failure. Since NAFTA our trade deficit with Mexico has increased, the environment along the US/Mexico border has gravely suffered, consumer safety has been put at risk due to the

importation of goods that are poorly inspected, and manufacturing jobs in states like Rhode Island have been put at risk as employers leave for Mexico and other countries.

I also am concerned about the role that international organizations such as the World Trade Organization have on our national sovereignty. Our hard-fought federal, state, and local regulations that protect our consumers and environment will be put at risk by H.R. 3005. The bill would allow our environmental agreements that safeguard biodiversity, control the use of particular pollutants, and preserve our most endangered species, to be challenged as unacceptable barriers to trade.

Another major problem with the bill is its failure to learn from NAFTA's mistakes when it comes to corporate investment. Foreign corporations are using NAFTA's Chapter 11 on investment to challenge core governmental functions. Rhode Islanders need to be particularly concerned about this. We need to learn from the experience of the State of California which has been sued by the Canadian company, Methanex, because of California's ban on MTBE, a gasoline additive. This example is particularly pertinent to Rhode Island, because the Pascoag water district of Burrillville, Rhode Island has a contaminated water supply from MTBE. If we pass The Trade Promotion Authority Act, we need to be aware that we open the door to place Rhode Island laws and regulations at the mercy of foreign firms.

For all of these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 3005 and in support of the Levin-Rangel substitute.

CDC RETIREE AND CONSTITUENT
GARY CONRAD

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the distinguished career of Mr. Gary Conrad, who is a member of my constituency in Georgia's Sixth District and has provided countless hours of assistance to the Congress as an employee of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia where he has served as the Chief of the Congressional and Legislative Branch in the Financial Management Office.

Mr. Conrad is retiring from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention after 34 years of service to the agency. His service record with CDC spans his entire career and it is a career that demonstrates loyalty, dedication, quality, and selfless acts to the people of Georgia, the United States and in fact the world. Mr. Conrad has worked tirelessly to provide Congress information about the agency, its mission, and its programs. His work has contributed significantly to our understanding of the agency's mission and the nation's public health needs.

Mr. Conrad has had several notable assignments and he can truly be recognized as an individual in the forefront of the public health service. During his career with CDC, Mr. Conrad worked directly with the World Health Organization, Smallpox Eradication Programme in Bangladesh where he investigated potential smallpox cases and implemented disease containment procedures in areas with

confirmed cases. His efforts contributed to the worldwide eradication of the disease.

For nearly eleven years, Mr. Conrad served as the Director for Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programs in Atlanta, Nashville, Salt Lake City, and San Juan. In addition he has served CDC as the Deputy Director for the Public Health Service—Region IV, Division of Preventive Health Services.

When the CDC began to recognize the cases of the HIV virus early in the epidemic it was Mr. Conrad the agency called upon to serve as the Desk Officer for the Department of Health and Human Services newly designated National AIDS Program Office. During his career, Gary has also represented CDC as an advisor to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the International Organization on Migration, and the U.S. State Department on refugee-based health screening. He also served CDC in Miami on an emergency Cuban refugee screening project during the Mariel Cuban Boatlift.

Mr. Conrad's career is truly noteworthy and represents the excellence that exists within the citizens of our community and the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will surely miss the perennial contributions to public health of Mr. Conrad as he retires and it is my pleasure to recognize his efforts today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO JANE ROBERTS

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jane Roberts who will retire in December as Commissioner of Springfield Township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. She has served her community for many years with distinction.

Jane is a dedicated public servant. Upon arriving in Montgomery County, she became active with the Schuylkill Valley Center for Environmental Education and became interested in politics through the League of Women Voters where she served as President.

Jane, a Democrat, was elected a Commissioner of Springfield Township in 1994. She served as Vice President of the Board of Commissioners in 1996 and 1997. For the past seven years, she has been active in promoting recycling and other environmental causes as the Chairwoman of the Cultural and Environmental Resources Committee. In addition, she has served as the Commissioner Liaison to the Board of Directors of the Free Library of Springfield Township.

Jane and her husband Roy are the proud parents of two sons and one granddaughter.

I am pleased to honor Jane Roberts on her retirement from the Board of Commissioners. She has made significant contributions to her community that will leave a lasting mark. Her dedication to her community truly is commendable. I join Springfield Township in congratulating Jane on her many years of exemplary service.