

this year. They brought a lot of excitement and joy to all those that followed the team. Basketball great Michael Jordan once said, "Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence win championships." Every championship is the cumulative effort of each individual player and coach—each striving to be the best they can be—on any given day.

I would like to personally thank everyone on a job well done. To the players: Karen Brannan, Laura Moss, Kaci Graham, Justine Tucker, Kara Gillingham, Katie Nolan, Alicia DeShasier, Emily Pohlman, Dana Carter, Molly Reed, Lauren Steckel, Amber Shelton and Nicole Meyer, I couldn't be more proud of you. I would also like to congratulate the coaches Lori Blade and Donna Farley on a great season. To everyone behind the scenes—the scorer, Elissa Settles; team manager, Courtney Symes; Athletic Director, Greg Pohlman; Principal, Terry Dillard and Superintendent Mike Barry—thanks for your hard work and support of the team.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS
CLEANERS ADOPT SAFER TECHNOLOGIES

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce—with my colleagues DAVE CAMP of Michigan and DAVID PRICE of North Carolina—a bipartisan legislative approach to pollution prevention for an industry that is struggling to maintain its prosperity in the face of very limited options for environmentally friendly, but costly, cleaning technology.

The legislation we introduced today, The Small Business Pollution Prevention Opportunity Act of 2001, offers a positive alternative for owners of cleaning establishments, workers handling potentially hazardous solvents, as well as dry cleaning consumers. Our public health, the business community and our environment are the eventual winners.

To expedite the adoption of available and viable pollution prevention technologies by new and existing cleaners, we are proposing tax incentives. New and safer cleaning solvents, including but not limited to liquid carbon dioxide, water-based wet cleaning and even ozone, are available to the dry- and wet-cleaners. However, without a tax credit, these newer technologies are out of the financial reach for the tens of thousands of cleaning establishments across the country.

Last Congress, I worked diligently trying to enact similar legislation, and I held a hearing on July 20, 2000 in the House Small Business Committee to explore tax incentives to help small business cleaners adopt safer technologies. After the hearing, I cosponsored the legislation, then offered by Representative DAVE CAMP. This year, as Chairman of the Small Business Committee, I was asked to take the lead on this important legislation. I am pleased that in addition to Representatives CAMP and PRICE, many other representatives, including ROB ANDREWS, TAMMY BALDWIN, RICHARD BURR, RON PAUL, MARK UDALL, JOHN SHIMKUS, DIANA DEGETTE, and JERRY WELLER have joined us in supporting this important bill,

that would provide cleaners with a 40-percent tax credit against the cost of pollution prevention cleaning equipment in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, or renewal communities and a 20-percent credit elsewhere.

The 35,000 dry and wet cleaners in this nation are one of the largest independent small business segments in this country. Almost everyone relies on their services from one time or another, and these businesses are centrally located in our communities. Many of us, including myself, did not realize the hazardous and flammable nature of the solvents used to clean our garments. These chemicals can pollute our air and groundwater and, when this happens, it is costs millions of dollars to remediate the contaminated sites left behind. In fact, because of the liability attached to the expensive clean-up costs, many banks across the country are reluctant to make loans to cleaning businesses or unrelated businesses located nearby or in the same shopping center.

Many of us have read about or seen contaminated sites that have affected the drinking water of unwary citizens and cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars to clean it up. The U.S. Marines announced last November one of the worst cases of contaminated water supplies ever—caused potentially by a dry cleaner using perchloroethylene (PERC)—that caused unknown diseases to afflict Marines and their families for over two decades. The television station in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that broke this sad story did a follow-up investigative report on the dry cleaning industry in Wisconsin and reported cause for concern. While the Camp Lejeune situation is reason enough for concern, we in the Congress need to help the military adopt environmentally-friendly cleaning processes and to help commercially available safe systems become more affordable and more accepted.

The small business cleaners in this nation are seeking a path to continue performing a valuable service, making a reasonable profit, and maintaining the public health and safety. Those cleaners who want to switch to safer cleaning systems face financial hurdles and need our help. Their availability of financing for new equipment is limited and their cash flow is not sufficient to spend unwisely. That is why this tax credit is needed and must be enacted.

I encourage my colleagues to join us in this win-win legislative effort where incentives are certain to change behavior faster and more efficiently than regulations, which seek to punish and shut down small businesses.

HONORING CHARLES P. SEXTON
FOR HIS SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to my friend and constituent Charles P. Sexton Jr. Charlie Sexton is celebrating his 25th year as an outstanding community leader in Springfield, Pennsylvania.

Charlie Sexton, son of Bernice and Charles Sr., was born March 1st in Ardmore, Pennsylv-

vania. After serving his country valiantly in the United States Marine Corps, Charlie Sexton Jr. followed in his father's footsteps served for seven years as a police officer with the Lower Merion Police Department. Always a strong law and order man, he served with distinction and honor as a uniformed patrol officer.

As a police officer, Charlie gained experience in surveillance, investigation and personal and property protection. In 1975 he took this knowledge to the private sector and founded a family-run business. Since its founding, Foulke Associates has provided its clients with outstanding service and a clear commitment to quality. Today it is one of Delaware County's finest family businesses.

While building his business and raising his family, Charlie found it difficult to ignore his strong political convictions. Tapped early on as a rising star, Charlie was hired as an Administrative Assistant to one of my predecessors, Congressman Larry Williams. While serving with Congressman Williams, Charlie developed a keen sense of the local political process. He learned the issues that impact our local communities, and he learned how to communicate our vision and ideals to middle-class working families. After gaining the respect of his neighbors and friends, he was chosen to lead the Republican Party in Springfield Township, a position that he holds to this day. Today, Charlie is one of the most respected political minds in our great state. Much of what I have learned in my career in public life, I learned from Charlie Sexton.

As a breeder of Champion Bloodhounds, Charlie has always maintained an incredible level of commitment and passion. Clearly, a quality that has filtered down to every endeavor he has undertaken.

Charlie Sexton's commitment to his community is not only felt in political circles, but also at two important institutions in my district. For the last 8 years, Charlie has been an outspoken member of the Delaware County Prison Board. He also sits on the Board of Directors at one of the premier hospitals in Pennsylvania, Riddle Memorial Hospital in Media. Both of these institutions are better—and life in our community has improved—because of Charlie's involvement.

Charlie resides in Springfield with his wife Inger. He is father to Annette and Kenneth, and he is a caring grandfather of five grandchildren—Kenneth, Michelle, Sean, Matthew and Christine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a man who has always stood up for what he believes in. Let us applaud this dedicated, passionate and hard working American, Charles P. Sexton Jr.

RICHARD COSGROVE HONORED AS
MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard Bernard Cosgrove of Pittston Township, Pennsylvania, who will be honored as the Man of the Year by the Greater Pittston Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on March 17.

Mr. Cosgrove has a long history of involvement in the community. He is a member and

past president of the Wyoming Valley Serra Club of Wilkes-Barre and a past district governor of District 80 of Serra International. He is also a member and past grand knight of President John F. Kennedy Council 372 of the Knights of Columbus in Pittston and a member of the council's Fourth Degree Assembly.

In addition, he is a member of the parish community of St. Casimir, St. John the Evangelist and St. Joseph churches in Pittston, where he serves as a Eucharistic minister, an altar server and a member of the parish liturgy committee. He is also a past president of the parish Holy Name Society.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cosgrove is an institution in Northeastern Pennsylvania newspapers. After graduating from St. John the Evangelist High School in Pittston in 1941, his introduction to the business came in January, 1943, with the Times Leader in Wilkes-Barre. He joined the staff of the Sunday Dispatch in Pittston for the publication of its very first edition on February 9, 1947. He continued in various capacities with the Dispatch until the summer of 2000, when he affiliated with the Citizens' Voice in Wilkes-Barre as a writer, a position he continues to hold today. He also served for several years as a local correspondent for the Scranton Tribune.

Mr. Cosgrove is a son of the late George and Elizabeth Healy Cosgrove. His wife, the former Mary Neary, passed way in April 1981. Their union was blessed with two sons, George B., principal of Pittston Area Middle School, and Joseph M., a practicing attorney in Luzerne County. His family also includes his son George's wife, the former Virginia Berto, and two granddaughters, Jill, a senior at College Misericordia in Dallas; and Mary Ann, a freshman at the University of Scranton.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the good works and distinguished career of Richard Cosgrove, and I join the Friendly Sons in congratulating him on this well-deserved honor.

A SALUTE TO THE PIRATES

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lumberton High School women's basketball team for their tremendous accomplishment this week. Their spirit and determination throughout the 29-1 season has been an inspiration to us all.

On Saturday, March 10, the Lady Pirates defeated East Wake High School 69-45 to win the North Carolina state 4-A girls' basketball title for the first time in school history. This is truly an amazing achievement for Coach Danny Graham, his coaching staff, and the entire Pirate team. It was the first state championship won by Lumberton's girls in any sport. Lumberton's only other state crown was a 2-A football title won in 1951.

Throughout the year, the Lady Pirates have represented the students and faculty of Lumberton High School well by sticking together and demonstrating good sportsmanship. Coach Graham has instilled in his players the ethic of dedication, sacrifice, and teamwork in the pursuit of excellence, and instilled in the

rest of us a renewed appreciation of what it means to win with dignity and integrity. Indeed, it was my distinct privilege to have personally experienced Coach Graham's excellence in both instruction and inspiration when I had the opportunity to coach our sons' basketball teams together in the Lumberton Recreation Department's basketball program several years ago.

I also salute the many students, teachers, coaches, administrators, friends and fans of Lumberton High School who cheered our Lady Pirates throughout the season and through the playoffs to the ultimate victory in Chapel Hill. Your unwavering support made this truly a family affair and an opportunity for unity in our community!

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating this extraordinary group of players and their coaches, parents and classmates who cheered them on and made this year's basketball season one to remember. Congratulations, Pirates!

The 2000-2001 Lumberton High School Lady Pirates (listed alphabetically): Sheena Bell; Katrice Brunson; Juachau Cogdell; Anna Evans; Jennifer Hammonds; Letecia Hardin; Alicia Hunt; Jessica Hunt; Missy Jones; Cheryl Locklear; Shakwonda McArn; Billie McDowell; and LaTonya Washington.

INTRODUCING THE MEDICAID ESTATE RECOVERY AMENDMENT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce an amendment to the Medicaid Estate Recovery Act, that will restore the discretion of the states to decline to participate in the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program.

More than three decades ago, the Medicaid program was enacted and implemented throughout the States with a mission of bringing relief to the poor, with an emphasis on children and the frail elderly, which included long-term or nursing home care for those who could not afford it.

When the Estate Recovery program was instituted, it was at the discretion of the states as to whether they would participate in the recovery of medicaid costs for the care of indigent elderly and disabled persons through the sale of their homes.

Among others, the State of West Virginia had declined to participate in a program that would take the homes of persons, just because they were extremely ill and because they were too poor to pay the costs of long term or nursing home care.

But in 1993 that discretion among the states was taken away, and in its place there was a state mandate to participate in Medicaid estate recovery efforts as a condition of federal Medicaid funding. West Virginia reluctantly enacted a State law that would permit the selling of the homes for elderly victims who died while in the care of Medicaid-funded nursing care. The State did so only after HCFA advised them in no uncertain terms that if they did not they would lose part or all of the State's Medicaid funding.

As a result of the government's mandate, my State enacted the law that would allow the

State to practice estate recovery against helpless home owners who happened to be too poor to pay for their own end-of-life care. In protest, the State law as enacted directed West Virginia's State Attorney General to file a lawsuit in federal court, claiming that the mandatory selling of people's homes was a violation of the 10th Amendment of the Constitution. The State's lawsuit is still pending.

That was eight years ago, and no relief is in sight. That is why I have introduced my bill today, that would restore to the states their own discretion as to whether they will participate in estate recovery. Under my legislation, those states that wish to continue to sell the homes of the elderly in order to recover the medicaid costs of their end-of-life care, may continue to do so. But for West Virginia (and three other states who have steadfastly declined to ever implement an estate recovery program: Michigan, Georgia and Texas), it will have the discretion it had prior to the 1993 amendment to the Medicaid Act not to do so.

As stated above, the original purpose of the Medicaid program was to provide funding to the states to furnish medical assistance to vulnerable populations with inadequate resources. There was no indication then that states would later be required to collect monies from the estates of the very same persons who were deemed by federal law to be vulnerable as to require medical assistance.

I would like to give my colleagues one example of the disparity between poor and more affluent states when it comes to winning or losing under the estate recovery program.

Estate recovery in a State which has a 50 percent federal matching share of Medicaid funds (FMAP), and which state recovered \$2.5 million in a given year, that state would be able to keep \$1.075 million in estate recovery funds for its own use. In a poorer state, like West Virginia, with a federal matching share of Medicaid funding (FMAP) of 75 percent, it would have been able to retain no more than \$425,000 in estate recovery monies for its own use (West Virginia returns 75 percent of recovered funds to the Federal treasury, and pays 19.6 percent to a collection agency to carry out the estate recovery actions against the estates of persons who died while receiving Medicaid funded long term care. In other words the poorest states receiving the highest Federal matching shares under Medicaid receive the least benefit from estate recovery, and they return the most money to the federal treasury. This disparity results in the reversal of the direction of transfer payments on which the Medicaid program is based. In simpler terms, estate recovery subsidizes the better-off state with the assets of those residing in the poorest states.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation restoring to the states the discretion to implement and carry out an estate recovery program, in lieu of the current mandate. In this manner Congress will have allowed those states who desire to continue estate recovery activities to do so, while giving states that do not wish to participate in estate recovery the right to withdraw.