

educational trips to New York and to our nation's capital. Mr. Farrell and his classes have always been welcome visitors to my office.

Even more important than this Mr. Speaker, is the fact that Mr. Farrell has significantly contributed to the molding of fine character of those he has taught over the years. The upstanding character displayed by his students on their yearly visits to Washington serves as testament of this.

Mr. Speaker, the Thomas W. Burgess School, the entire Hampden community, and myself are extremely grateful of the dedicated service that Mr. Farrell has provided his students. I congratulate him on his retirement and wish he and his wife Barbara the best of luck in all their endeavors.

HONORING WILLIAM L. GRAY

HON. LOIS CAPPSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mrs. CAPPSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute to a good friend, close advisor, and leader of the Santa Barbara community, Mr. William L. Gray. After twenty-eight years of service, Bill recently retired from Pacific Bell.

Bill started his career at Pacific Bell in 1972 as a customer service representative. His commitment to serving the customers of his company and the members of his community has been Bill's trademark ever since.

I have come to know Bill professionally over the past several years in his capacity as Director of Pacific Bell's External Affairs for Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. Of course, Bill was an effective advocate for the positions of his company on legislation pending in Congress. But more important, Bill was a tireless proponent of the limitless potential that communications technology has to benefit our society. I learned a tremendous amount from Bill about the range of technology choices consumers can and should expect in the years ahead. His counsel was particularly helpful to me in my role as a member of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, there are few institutions in Santa Barbara County that have not benefited from Bill Gray's substantial and generous community activism. He served on the Board of Directors of the Goleta Valley and Santa Barbara Region Chambers of Commerce, the Kiwanis club, the Santa Barbara Chamber Orchestra, Santa Barbara Partners in Education, Santa Barbara Family YMCA, the Red Cross, and the United Way. He has also contributed significantly to business and civic groups in Santa Maria, Lompoc, Carpinteria, and Solvang.

Although Bill may have retired from his job, I know that he and his wife Cindy will not retire from their commitment to improving the quality of life in our community. I will miss working directly with Bill on issues involving Pacific Bell, but I know that I will continue to witness the wonderful contributions he makes to Santa Barbara County. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in congratulating Bill Gray on his lifetime of accomplishments and achievement.

HONORING ELIZABETH HARTWELL
EARTH DAY

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a friend of Northern Virginia, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartwell, who dedicated her life to protecting the environment. I want to recognize her life and all of her contributions to the Eleventh District of Virginia.

Mrs. Hartwell began her quest to protect the environment in 1966, when she learned of plans to rezone part of Northern Virginia, Mason Neck, a wildlife habitat. She made modest films of the wildlife that thrived there and showed it to civic organizations around the region. She even gave tours by boat along Mason Neck's waterways. She formed a committee and, with the backing of local officials, saved 5,000 acres of Mason Neck for use as park land.

She served on many boards to help care for the environment. She was a member and vice chairman of the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. Mrs. Hartwell also served as secretary and vice president of the Conservation Council of Virginia and chairman of the Citizen's Council for a Clean Potomac. Some of her time was spent with the Audubon Naturalist Society.

Mrs. Hartwell was the organizer of "Friends of Mason Neck." Due to her efforts, the 2,277-acre Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge was formed, making it the first area established for the protection of bald eagles. Also created were the 1,804-acre Mason Neck State Park and the 1,003-acre Pohick Regional Park.

During his term, former Governor Linwood Holton appointed her to the Virginia Board of Agriculture. Later she was appointed to the board of Fairfax County Wetlands for seven years. Former Governors Charles Robb and Gerald Baliles both appointed Mrs. Hartwell to the Northern Virginia Potomac River Basin Committee.

Her efforts to protect the environment were rewarded with dozens of honors and awards. In 1976, Mrs. Hartwell was named the Virginia Wildlife Federation Conservationist of the Year. In 1990, she won the Fairfax County Park Authority's Elly Doyle Park Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish the very best to Mason Neck State Park as they honor Mrs. Elizabeth Hartwell on April 21, 2001 in Fairfax, Virginia. She dedicated her life to nature and helping the environment and I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating her remarkable life. Because of her efforts, Northern Virginia today is an even better place to live, work, and raise a family.

SMALL BUSINESS INTEREST
CHECKING ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 2001

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 974, "the Small Business Interest

Checking Act of 2001." This bill will repeal the prohibition against banks paying interest on checking accounts.

When this bill was considered in the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, I expressed my concern that this legislation could be interpreted in a way that would effectively eliminate the financial benefits and checking services that large depositors now receive from banks in lieu of interest. These services are now provided in accordance with substantial interpretive guidance that has been issued by the Federal Reserve under Regulation Q. Current law states that the provision or the receipt of such services and benefits does not constitute interest.

I am pleased that Chairman OXLEY agreed to modify the bill by including a new section and accompanying report language. These provisions clarify that the current provision of services by banks in accordance with Regulation Q will be continued. This legislation will not alter the legal definition of interest for real estate closing escrow transactions and provides that current Regulation Q Federal regulatory interpretations regarding the definition of interest on deposits will continue to stand.

Title companies and agents currently receive bank services that defray the overall cost of maintaining real estate settlement escrows. These services subsidize settlement service operations, ultimately lowering the cost of closing and settlement services to the public. As a highly developed financial system, Federal banking law and regulations have consistently operated to facilitate the smooth and efficient flow of real estate transactions and promoted American homeownership.

I am grateful that the Committee included a clear statement of congressional intent with respect to this issue in relationship to the proposed changes in the bill and I fully support H.R. 974.

HONORING THE EIGHTH GRADE
CLASS OF GATES-CHILI MIDDLE
SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the eighth grade class of Gates-Chili Middle School, who arrived in Washington today.

These outstanding students have come to our nation's Capitol not only to experience first-hand our government and history, but to show their respect and gratitude to America's World War II veterans. While here, they will be presenting a donation to the American Legion to help build the World War II Memorial.

More than two generations removed from the Second World War, these young men and women dedicated their time and their energy to raise \$1,000 for the memorial fund. Through a mass production project, the Team 8C Coolaids (as they called themselves), produced CD racks that were sold in school and throughout the community, with the help of the Parent-Teachers Organization.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of these students for their hard work, and for their commitment to ensuring that the sacrifices endured, and the triumph ensured by our nation's World War II veterans will forever be remembered. I ask that this entire Congress join

me in saluting the hard work, service and devoting of the eighth grade class at Gates-Chili Middle School.

SUMMARY OF LOFGREN-CONYERS AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 503

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, the Lofgren-Conyers Amendment, the “Motherhood Protection Act of 2001,” is an overall substitute to the committee bill, the “Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2001,” H.R. 503, and creates a crime for any violent or assaultive conduct against a pregnant woman that interrupts or terminates her pregnancy and makes any interruption punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to twenty years but, if the pregnancy is terminated, punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to life.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 503, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MS. LOFGREN OF CALIFORNIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Motherhood Protection Act of 2001”.

SEC. 2. CRIMES AGAINST A WOMAN—TERMINATING HER PREGNANCY.

(a) Whoever engages in any violent or assaultive conduct against a pregnant woman resulting in the conviction of the person so engaging for a violation of any of the provisions of law set forth in subsection (c), and thereby causes an interruption to the normal course of the pregnancy resulting in prenatal injury (including termination of the pregnancy), shall, in addition to any penalty imposed for the violation, be punished as provided in subsection (b).

(b) The punishment for a violation of subsection (a) is—

(1) if the relevant provision of law set forth in subsection (c) is set forth in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of that subsection, a fine under title 18, United States Code, or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, but if the interruption terminates the pregnancy, a fine under title 18, United States Code, or imprisonment for any term of years or for life, or both; and

(2) if the relevant provision of law is set forth in subsection (c)(4), the punishment shall be such punishment (other than the death penalty) as the court martial may direct.

(c) The provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Sections 36, 37, 43, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 229, 242, 245, 247, 248, 351, 831, 844(d), (f), (h)(1), and (i), 924(j), 930, 1111, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1153(a), 1201(a), 1203(a), 1365(a), 1501, 1503, 1505, 1512, 1513, 1751, 1864, 1951, 1952(a)(1)(B), (a)(2)(B), and (a)(3)(B), 1958, 1959, 1992, 2113, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2119, 2191, 2231, 2241(a), 2245, 2261, 2261A, 2280, 2281, 2332, 2332a, 2332b, 2340A, and 2441 of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 408(e) of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 848).

(3) Section 202 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2283).

(4) Sections 918, 919(a), 919(b)(2), 920(a), 922, 924, 926, and 928 of title 10, United States

Code (articles 118, 119(a), 119(b)(2), 120(a), 122, 124, 126, and 128).

TRIBUTE TO CAPE HENLOPEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE WE THE PEOPLE NATIONAL FINALS

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, on April 21–23, 2001 more than 1200 students from across the United States will be in Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that the class from Cape Henlopen High School from Lewes will represent the state of Delaware in this national event. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals and through their experience have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

I would like to recognize the participating students from Cape Henlopen High School: Matt Beebe, Caroline Boving, Kristin Cannatelli, Cassandra Class, Khara Conlon, Lauren Cooper, Laura Dillon, Megan Kee, Hillary Lord, Alieda Lynch, Chrissy Mulligan, Andrew Olanderski, Neeru Peri, Joe Pritchett, Heather Seward, Sarah Sprague, Megan Sterling, Charli Tabler, and Erin Williams.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Jerry Peden, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the class.

The class from Cape Henlopen High School is currently conducting research and preparing for the upcoming national competition in Washington, D.C. I wish them, and Mr. Peden, the very best of luck; they are all fine representatives of the First State.

THE FREEDOM FROM UNFAIR ENERGY LEVY ACT (FUEL)

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing legislation, the Freedom from Unfair Energy Levy Act or “FUEL Act,” to alleviate the impact of current high fuel prices. My legislation would place a six-month moratorium on federal motor fuel excise taxes, including the 18.3 cent per gallon tax consumers pay for gasoline and the 24.3 cent per gallon tax on diesel fuel, and eliminate permanently the 4.3 cent per gallon tax increase approved in 1993.

Last year, when I first introduced the FUEL Act, I warned of the threat that high energy prices posed to our economy. As was illustrated clearly in the 1970s and early 1990s, fuel price hikes can cause widespread damage to economic well being. Unfortunately, high energy costs have continued to plague the U.S. since that warning and our economy

is beginning to suffer the consequences. Some have argued that money from fuel taxes is more useful in Washington than in Americans' pockets, helping motorists afford the high price of gasoline. In reality, the economic damage caused by high fuel prices far outweighs any impact on federal spending that a six-month moratorium could cause. Congress should act now to mitigate the economic damage caused by steep energy costs.

The current high gasoline prices across the country are a continuation of the energy problems that began during the Clinton administration. In recent years, domestic energy production has fallen to its lowest level since before World War II. The failure to increase domestic production has made the U.S. increasingly vulnerable to the whims of OPEC nations, who recently slashed their oil production in order to increase their profitability. Compounding the problem is the increase in the gasoline tax that was enacted in 1993. That year, when fuel prices were low, Democrats in Congress, President Clinton, and a tie-breaking vote by Vice President Gore combined to increase federal fuel taxes. The FUEL Act would reverse that increase and represents a sound first step in the development of a comprehensive, long-term policy to lower energy costs.

Besides addressing long-term concerns, my legislation provides immediate assistance to the problem of high fuel costs. By halting the collection of federal fuel taxes for six months, consumers will see an immediate dip of nearly 20 cents in the cost of gasoline at the pump. This six month moratorium will help to keep prices down over the summer months which often see steep fuel cost increases. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to fight rising energy prices.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COLONEL HUGH PENTLAND DUNN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lt. Colonel Hugh Pentland Dunn's 100th Birthday. Mr. Dunn was born in New York City on April 24, 1901. He is a veteran of three wars: World War I, World War II, and the Korean War.

Hugh Dunn lives in Santa Rosa, CA, with his wife Patricia. He has a humor and brightness that shines with every story he tells. People who visit Hugh Dunn find him refreshing and entering to be around. We are all enriched by his first-hand memories of the early 1900's.

At age 17, he lied about his age to join the Canadian Army's Expeditionary Force and entered World War I. After the war, he attended college at Columbia University in New York City and joined the ROTC as an officer. Eventually he transferred to City College because of protests at Columbia against the ROTC. Mr. Dunn served in World War II in the Korean conflict, ending his career in Germany in the Army of Occupation.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent such a dedicated and knowledgeable veteran. Please join me in celebrating his 100th birthday.