

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMEMBERING FORMER TRENTON  
MAYOR TOMMIE GOODWIN

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to tell you about Tommie Goodwin, a fine public servant who dedicated himself to the people of Tennessee during a distinguished 20-year tenure as mayor of the City of Trenton, Tennessee.

Tommie first became mayor of Trenton in 1983 and served honorably in that capacity until his passing last year. Under Mayor Goodwin's leadership, our community made great strides in economic development and improvements in the quality of life of our citizens.

Mayor Goodwin's service was also beneficial to our neighbors throughout Gibson County and the state of Tennessee, leading to his recognition as Mayor of the Year in 2000 by the Tennessee Municipal League.

Tommie Goodwin cared deeply about those around him, and that was clear in the dedicated service he provided to our neighbors in Trenton. While we all miss Tommie, we will never be able to forget all he did for Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring a distinguished public servant, an outstanding citizen and my friend, Mr. Tommie Goodwin.

HONORING MISSION SAN JOSE ROTARY  
CLUB'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Mission San Jose Rotary Club, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary in our community. This club has distinguished itself among the elite service clubs in this country.

Mission San Jose Rotary has completed more than 60 projects benefiting many nonprofit organizations and restoring buildings of historical significance in our community. The members of this club have assisted in making a college education a possibility for over 80 scholars; have provided over \$400,000 for charities; and have made major contributions to the Rotary International Polio Plus campaign, with a goal to eradicate polio from the face of the earth by 2005.

The Rotary Club has provided water wells to Central America and built houses in Mexico. This club has received local acclaim for its chili cooking, and it prepares and serves many thousands of meals at the Centerville Free Dining Room. The generous and concerned individuals who are members of this club reach out and make a difference, ensuring

promise and opportunity for this and future generations.

The spirit of community service is alive and thriving in Fremont, in some major part due to the efforts of the members of the Mission San Jose Rotary Club. I am honored to commend the Mission San Jose Rotary Club for its 20 years of generous service to the community.

RECOGNITION TO MR. BILL CLARK

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of Mr. Bill Clark, the executive producer of the Emmy Award-winning police drama "NYPD BLUE." Mr. Clark is being honored with the National Police Defense Foundation's "Man of the Year" award for his work on NYPD BLUE and his longtime dedication to law enforcement.

Bill Clark was born in St. John's Newfoundland. Later he and his family moved to Brooklyn, New York where he spent most of his childhood. He joined the U.S. Army at age 17 and proudly served his country with tours of duty in Europe and Vietnam. After serving in the Army, Mr. Clark joined the New York City Police Department in 1969 and earned his gold detective shield in 1972. While on the NYPD, Mr. Clark attended the New York Institute of Technology on the G.I. Bill and graduated with a B.A. in Criminal Justice. He also entered the Army Reserve at the rank of Staff Sergeant and retired in 1989 as a major. On December 31, 1994, Mr. Clark retired from the Queens Homicide Squad as a first grade detective.

Mr. Clark subsequently joined the NYPD BLUE team as a technical consultant during the show's first season. Later, he was able to add to the show's authenticity by drawing on his 25 years of experience with New York undercover and homicide units. As executive producer, Mr. Clark continues to ensure that the series accurately and realistically portrays the work of New York City detectives. Mr. Clark also coauthored the book *True Blue: The real stories Behind NYPD Blue*.

Currently, Mr. Clark is married to Karen, a former NYPD lieutenant. Together they enjoy spending time with their daughters Natalie, Jennifer and Kristine.

On this day I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in commending Mr. Clark for both his longtime service to the NYPD and his commendable work as executive producer of NYPD BLUE.

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH AND  
DATA MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2003

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Global Change Research and Data Management Act of 2003. This bill updates the existing law that formally established the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) in 1990. This bill is also similar to the Global Change Research and Data Management Act that I introduced in the 107th Congress.

Over the past decade, the USGCRP has significantly advanced our scientific knowledge of Earth's atmosphere and climate and has provided us with a wealth of new data and information about the functioning of our planet.

However, the program has not produced sufficient information, in terms of both content and format, to be the basis for sound decisions. The program has focused nearly all of its resources and efforts on scientific inquiry. Only one broad assessment of the impact of global change on society has ever been attempted by the program, and that assessment was completed nearly seven years after its Congressionally mandated deadline. The local, state, regional, and national policymakers responsible for managing resources, fostering economic development, and responding to natural disasters need information to guide their decisions. In my view, it is critical that Congress reorient the USGCRP toward a user-driven research endeavor.

Most people agree that the climate is changing, but there is widespread disagreement about how much is the result of human activities. I think this bill deserves the support of people on both sides of that argument.

We need to move beyond debates about whether global change is occurring and allocating responsibility for the changes. I continue to believe fervently that we must do all we can to soften our impact on the environment and to slow the pace of global change. But we are going to have to deal with climate change with some mix of mitigation and adaptation. We must acknowledge the interdependence of our social, economic and environmental systems and learn to anticipate and adjust to changes that will inevitably occur.

In its recent review of the Administration's draft strategic plan for the USGCRP, the National Academy of Sciences acknowledged the need for research to evaluate strategies to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of global change, and the Academy recommended that the plan be revised to enhance efforts to support decision-making. The Global Change Research and Data Management Act of 2003 reorients the program to accomplish these goals.

The NAS praised the Administration for including the development of decision support tools in the strategic plan, but criticized the

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

plan for its failure to “recognize the full diversity of decision makers” and for failing to “describe mechanisms for two-way communication with stakeholders.”

The Global Change Research and Data Management Act would address these criticisms by requiring the Administration to identify and consult with members of the user community in developing the USGCRP research plan. The bill would also mandate the involvement of the National Governors Association in evaluating the program plan from the perspective of the user community. These steps would help to ensure that the information needs of the policy community will be met as generously as the funding needs of the academic community.

The 1990 law outlined a highly specific organizational structure for the USGCRP. My bill would eliminate this detailed organizational structure and provide the President with the flexibility to assemble an Interagency Committee and organizational structure that will best deliver the products Congress is requesting. My bill would, however, retain many of the key features of current law—the requirements for a ten-year strategic plan, for periodic assessments of the effects of global change on the natural, social, and economic systems upon which we depend, and for increased international cooperation in global change science.

My bill would establish a new interagency working group to coordinate federal policies on data management and archiving. Advances in computer, monitoring, and satellite technologies have vastly expanded our ability to collect and analyze data. We must do a much better job of managing and archiving these important data resources to support the work of current and future scientists and policymakers.

As was clear from the impasse on the climate provisions of the energy bill in the 107th Congress, we have yet to agree on how much more information, if any, is needed before we take actions to slow the effects of human activities on global change. These are tough policy questions that we will continue to wrestle with. This bill does not offer specific policy direction, but it does affirm the need for the continued strong federal support for global change research, and it does map out a new emphasis on production of information needed to inform these important policy debates. As the world's leader in science and technology, it is incumbent on us to develop solutions that will protect our planet's resources and permit continued economic and social progress for our nation and for the world.

HONORING DR. WILLIS K. “BILLY”  
DUFFY JR.

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Willis K. “Billy” Duffy Jr., a member of one of Orange County's pioneering black families.

Mr. Duffy was born in a small house in Santa Ana, where his father became the first black property owner in 1920. He attended Santa Ana High School where he became an all-State football star and student body president.

At 17, Billy graduated high school early to train as a Tuskegee Airman during World War II. He then went home to attend UCLA where he played halfback on the football team.

Billy also studied dentistry at Howard University in Washington, DC, and ran a successful practice in Los Angeles before his retirement in 1992. He was also active with the NAACP and the Los Angeles Police Department.

Billy's drive and ambition for success was truly an inspiration to those he met. During Black History month, we should all reflect upon the contributions of citizens like Billy Duffy who have made significant contributions to our Nation.

INTRODUCING THE REALIZING THE  
SPIRIT OF IDEA ACT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the “Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act” with my colleague Representative RUSH HOLT (D-NJ) who serves on the Committee for Education and the Workforce.

For twenty-five years the federal government has made hollow promises to fully fund the Individual with Disabilities in Education Act or IDEA. This legislation makes good on these promises. However, it does more than that. By linking funding to better outcomes, it also makes sure that the spirit of IDEA is truly realized for children with disabilities.

IDEA opened the school doors to children with disabilities. But, more needs to be done to make special education work for these students. National statistics suggest that there is still a sizable disparity in the outcomes of students with disabilities when compared to other students.

When compared to students without disabilities, between 19 and 42 percent fewer students with disabilities are able to pass state proficiency examinations.

The drop out rate for students with disabilities is double that of other students.

Only 55 percent of students with disabilities receive a regular high school diploma (compared to 75 percent of individuals within the general school population).

Individuals with disabilities are 50 percent less likely to attend college than are individuals who are not disabled.

Students with disabilities often avoid the painful experience of school and their attendance suffers.

The Census Bureau reports that 50 percent of individuals with disabilities are employed, compared with 84 percent of individuals without disabilities.

The under-funding of IDEA could help explain why students with disabilities fare so poorly on these critical outcomes. While Congress has doubled federal appropriations for IDEA over the last decade, federal funding for IDEA is still less than half of what Congress originally promised.

Unfortunately, recent increases in federal funding have translated into very modest improvement in the overall outcomes of children with disabilities. This would suggest that we not only need more federal funding for stu-

dents with disabilities, but we need to use our resources more wisely.

Disappointingly, the Republican bill, the “Improving Education Results for Children With Disabilities Act of 2003 (HR 1350),” provides no financial incentives for states and local school districts to close the glaring gaps in educational achievement for students with disabilities. The Republican bill requires that states and local school districts meet new performance standards, but guarantees no new funding if they achieve these goals.

Instead, the Republican legislation only authorizes appropriations to achieve full funding of IDEA over the next decade, but it leaves the fate of whether this will actually happen to the appropriations process. With Republicans recently voting to reduce spending on education in their budget, it is unlikely that schools will ever get full federal funding through the appropriations process. Just like the “No Child Left Behind Act,” the Republicans want better results from schools with less federal government funded resources.

In contrast, the “Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act” will dramatically increase the financial support for children with disabilities by making all funding mandatory. However, in order to receive increases, school districts must make sure special education students are not left behind. In return for mandatory increases in funding for IDEA, school districts must help these students: Increase their attendance, increase academic proficiency, lower the incidence of drop out, increase graduation rates, and improve rates of post-secondary employment and education.

The bill will also provide mandatory increases in funding for research and development as well as for programs that help infants and preschoolers with disabilities and their families.

Experts in the fields of special education, learning disabilities, child psychology and psychiatry and disability organizations agree that the “Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act” will improve the quality of education for students with disabilities. Attached, please find two letters of support for this legislation, one from academic experts and the other from advocates for people with disabilities.

Linking mandatory funding to accountability will profoundly change the way IDEA works by doing just that—making it work. The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act is needed to move away from the status quo. Our children, regardless of their ability or disability, deserve more than a second-class education. Please join me in supporting the Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act. It is about time we give meaning to the phrase, Leave No Child Behind.

JUDGE DAVID L. BAZELON CENTER

FOR MENTAL HEALTH LAW,

*Washington, DC, March 26, 2003.*

Hon. PETE STARK,

*Cannon House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STARK: The undersigned national mental health advocacy organizations are pleased to offer our support for the Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act, important legislation you will soon be introducing in the House.

On behalf of our diverse constituency, representing children with disabilities and their families, advocates, providers and professionals, we are concerned about the educational outcomes of students with disabilities who require special education and related services under the Individuals with