

of information technology can have a substantial impact on our nation's economic productivity and growth as well as the educational and social success of our citizens. Accordingly, it is our task to ensure that the Government formulates policies that foster the continued development of the IT sector while also providing for citizens' access to technology and opportunity for economic advancement.

Among the most important ways that the Government can assure the robustness of our information technology sector and broad deployment of technology are by continuing to fund IT research and development and by adhering to technology-neutral policies that support market-based innovation, including by enabling firms to capitalize on the intellectual property they add to government-funded technologies. Private firms are generally willing to commercialize publicly funded research only if they can protect the intellectual property they contribute to the development process in a manner that allows them to secure a return on their investment. Thus, for example, it is vital that the government licenses software developed with public research funds under terms that enable private resources to develop such software into commercially viable products.

Over the years, U.S. businesses and industry have proven extremely adept at developing successful new products from cutting-edge technologies. Many of the private sector's most successful products and technologies have been developed in no small part due to sound public policy that fosters innovation. This is especially true in the information technology sector. With the support of the Federal Government—both through funding and through technology-neutral policies that promote commercialization—we can ensure that the information technology sector remains robust and continues to innovate for the benefit of our economy and the health and welfare of our citizens.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MILES STOTTS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise and pay tribute to Miles Stotts of Pitkin County, Colorado. Recently, Miles announced his retirement from his position as Director of Natural Resources for Pitkin County. As he moves on in his career to undertake new challenges, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

In 1996, Miles came to Pitkin County, when he accepted a position as Manager of Construction overseeing the remaking of the county's landfill. Upon successfully creating one of the most ecological landfills in the state, he took a job as the county's Director of Natural Resources. This job required managing a wide variety of responsibilities for the county. During his tenure, he has been responsible for accrediting restaurants, preventing the spread of the West Nile virus, and monitoring septic systems, water quality and wildlife. One of his most significant achievements was overseeing the successful passage of the Wildlife Protection Ordinance, a mandate for bearproof garbage cans.

Mr. Speaker, Miles Stotts has shown his commitment to the citizens of Pitkin County in his care for the environment. Miles leaves behind a legacy for his work as the Director of Natural Resources, and his oversight and leadership in developing the county's new landfill. Thanks for all your hard work Miles, and I wish you the best in your future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO KEITH ALEXANDER GLASCOE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Keith Alexander Glascoe.

This weekend a street in New York City will be dedicated and named in honor of Keith Alexander Glascoe. This is a fitting tribute to an honorable man.

In his life, he traveled down many streets and by-ways. The message of his life was to always keep moving down the road and to never be sidetracked by any obstacles.

As we know, he played football from the time he was a child. He had the rare ability to be both a team player and an outstanding individual player. He not only contributed to several championships on his high school and college teams, he also had the rare opportunity to try out for the New York Jets and played professional football in Italy.

As a testament to his ability to move between many arenas, this athlete was also an actor. And I think that the fact that he was able to accumulate so many acting credits in such a short period of time, not only speaks to his talent, but also his perseverance. Few people have this kind of uncommon versatility coupled with determination. But Keith was not only a determined person, he was a concerned person. He wanted to make things better for others.

So this athlete and actor, added public servant to his list of credits. This is why he worked at New York City's Child Welfare Agency and this is why he went to work for the New York City Fire Department.

And this is exactly the right street to name in honor of Keith because it is situated between Adam Clayton Powell, Jr Boulevard and Malcolm X Boulevard. Keith's street belongs between these two streets that are named after two African-American men who devoted themselves to improving the lives of ordinary people.

Keith Glascoe was the kind of man who saw a problem and wanted to find a solution. He was the kind of man who saw a need and sought to fill it. He was the kind of man who helped others. And gave his life in the process of doing so. That is why it is fitting that we name this street after this great public servant.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ACT OF 2004

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join with my colleague from

Pennsylvania, Mr. DOYLE to introduce the "Clinical Research Act of 2004." This bill will address many of the problems confronting our Academic Health Centers as they attempt to leverage the enormous biomedical research gains made in the past century.

Breakthroughs in basic biomedical sciences, including human genomics, biomedical engineering, molecular biology, and immunology, over the past five decades have provided an unprecedented supply of information for improving human health. As a member of the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee I am proud to say that the remarkable strides that have been made in basic science would not have occurred without the support of Congress and the general public. While we realize that research may not produce results overnight, we, as stewards of the taxpayers' dollar have every right to expect that the fruits of that research will result in better treatments for patients. This requires a clinical research infrastructure capable of translating, in a systemic and rational way, the fruits of basic research into improved patient care.

I, along with many of my colleagues in the Congress and the public in general, have become increasingly concerned that we have been too slow in getting improved patient therapies and interventions from the enormous investment we have made in basic research. Many in this Congress have expressed concern about the apparent disconnect between the promise of basic science and the delivery of better health care for the citizens of this country. Without strong Academic Health Centers capable of conducting clinical research the promise of improving the health of the American people will continue to elude us.

Unfortunately, the clinical research environment in the Academic Health Centers is encumbered by rising costs, inadequate funding, mounting regulatory burdens, fragmented infrastructure, incompatible databases, and a shortage of both qualified investigators and willing study participants.

This bill, through its clinical research support grants, infrastructure grants, and partnerships in clinical research grants will provide our Nation's Academic Health Centers with the resources they need and the opportunity to meet the public's expectations. This bill is specifically aimed at improving the translation of this new medical science knowledge to directly benefit those suffering from a wide array of diseases that impact all too many lives.

If we are going to fully benefit from the enormous investment of taxpayer dollars in biomedical research it is important that we move this legislation forward.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4787

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, over the years, the safety of vehicles and passengers in a funeral procession have been of significant concern to both funeral directors and law enforcement officials. Various means have been utilized to alert the public to a funeral procession and to protect its integrity.

However, these methods are haphazard, lack uniformity and rely on local and state rules and regulations, if any, for enforcement. With the advent of private vehicles with daytime running lights as a standard feature, increased traffic congestion in urban areas, road rage and an increase in the number and variety of law enforcement and emergency vehicles, funeral processions have become more and more vulnerable to accidents and other hazardous conditions. Furthermore, with this increased risk comes increased liability exposure for the funeral home and funeral director resulting in increased financial strain. Therefore, the use of Mobile Infrared Transmitters by authorized personnel only as well as increased use of law enforcement personnel as funeral procession escorts would go a long way in addressing this very real problem. My bill would protect the authorized user and impose penalties and jail time for an unauthorized user or seller.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF MRS.
VICTORIA SOTO CANDELARIA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to honor the memory of Mrs. Victoria Soto Candelaria for her lifelong contributions to her community. Victoria passed away unexpectedly on July 4, 2004. Victoria was a pioneer educator who touched the lives of numerous students, both in and out of the classroom. She was also a union leader, activist, and community advocate, and her numerous accomplishments are worthy of the highest commendation.

After earning a bachelor's degree from Indiana University and a master's degree from Purdue University, Victoria devoted twenty-nine years to the School City of East Chicago teaching English and Spanish. In 1987, she was elected President of the East Chicago, Indiana Federation of Teachers, Local 511, a position she held until 2001. Additionally, Victoria was President of the Indiana Teachers Federation from 1997 until 2003. As well as being dearly loved and respected by her family and community, Victoria was known for her passionate belief in helping to educate the working people in her community.

Victoria strongly believed in the importance of community involvement as well as political activism. She served as secretary of the Northwest Indiana Federation of Labor and as Vice President of the Indiana AFL-CIO. She also served on the Board of Directors for the Lake County Integrated Services Delivery and for the Lake Area United Way. Victoria was a trustee for Ivy Tech State College and for the Indiana Federation of Teachers. In the political arena, she was a member of the Indiana Governor's Roundtable on Education and a member of the Governor's Commission for Hispanic and Latino Affairs. She was a three time National Education Policy advisor to President Clinton, a delegate to the Indiana Democratic Convention, and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1992 and 1996. Victoria received invitations to the presidential inaugurations in 1993 and 1997. She was also honored with the Sagamore of the Wabash in 1997.

While her work in the educational and political fields placed extraordinary demands on her time, Victoria always found time to spend with her most important interest, her family. By providing unwavering guidance to her children, she instilled in them the morals and fortitude that have molded her children into successful adults who are raising families of their own. She is survived by her loving husband of 42 years, Isabelino, three sons and one daughter, eight grandchildren, and a host of other relatives.

Mr. Speaker, Victoria Soto Candelaria dedicated her life to educating the nation's youth and serving as a leader and role model for all Americans. Because of her lifetime work and achievements, Mrs. Candelaria has been lauded as a tireless, passionate, and visionary advocate of the people. I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in remembering Mrs. Candelaria and her outstanding contributions to Indiana's First Congressional District. She will be admirably remembered and truly missed.

PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE SECTOR RE-
SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express support for one of government's most important contributions to the economic welfare of this nation: providing support for public and private sector research and development.

U.S. businesses and industry have proven extremely adept at developing successful new products from cutting-edge technologies. Many of the technologies that underlie these products and spur economic growth were originally developed with federal support.

The extent to which publicly funded research stimulates further innovation depends in large part on whether it is disseminated under terms that attract the private investment needed to commercialize the research. Private firms, however, are generally willing to commercialize publicly funded research only if they can protect the intellectual property they contribute to this process in a manner that allows them to secure a return on their investment.

The importance of intellectual property rights in driving new research and its commercialization is illustrated by this Nation's own experience in funding university R&D activities. In the 1970s, too little federally funded research was being commercialized as a result of tight restrictions on licensing, varying patent protections among federal agencies, and the lack of exclusive manufacturing rights. Indeed, in 1980 only five percent of U.S. government-owned patents resulted in new or improved products.

In response to this problem, the U.S. Congress in 1980 passed the Bayh-Dole Act, which established a uniform government patent policy and allowed universities and other nonprofits to retain title to federally-funded inventions and to work with private-sector companies in bringing them to market.

By any measure, the Bayh-Dole Act has been remarkably successful and today the

federal government provides a majority of all university research funding. According to the last survey on the impact of the Bayh-Dole Act conducted by the U.S. Association of University Technology Managers, in 2000 alone this research spawned 347 new products, 13,032 invention disclosures, 6,375 U.S. patent applications, 3,764 U.S. patents issued from previous applications, 4,362 new licenses, and the creation of 454 new companies. Moreover, universities received \$1.26 billion in licensing revenue from these activities. Much of this money in turn is reinvested in further research and development.

Technological innovation and government support for it are central not only to the Nation's economy, but also to the health and vitality of our citizens. With the continued support of the Federal Government—both through funding and through licensing policies that promote commercialization such as those embodied in the Bayh-Dole Act—we can continue to ensure that technology is developed and made available to the private sector in a manner that spawns further innovation, for the benefit of our economy and the health and welfare of our citizens.

SAN DIEGO WATER STORAGE AND
EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2004

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 9, 2004

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, my San Diego Congressional District suffers from the same problem that exists throughout all of the West—a diminishing supply of usable water. As populations increase, and resources are evermore stretched between agriculture, municipal, and environmental uses, we must be smarter with our current water use. To address this problem, San Diego has had great success. In recent months, we completed a landmark deal with our Imperial County neighbors that will provide up to 200,000 acre feet of new water per year for our growing city. San Diego County has embarked on a remarkable regional seawater desalination program to tap the nearby Pacific Ocean. Water efficiency efforts spearheaded by the San Diego County Water Authority have resulted in our ability to rely on the same amount of water we used in the year 1990—even though our population has swelled by nearly 20 percent. This is great progress, but we have more to do.

For this reason, today I am proud to introduce the San Diego Water Storage and Efficiency Act of 2004. The legislation helps the Sweetwater Authority, which administers much of the water supply in my district, make maximum use of the water they manage by enabling them to more fully use their existing reservoirs.

In 1993, the Army Corps of Engineers determined that one of the top methods to ensure greater water reliability in San Diego County was to connect three isolated reservoirs—the San Vicente, which receives raw, imported water, and the Loveland and El Capitan Reservoirs, which receive only local runoff and are rarely full. By connecting the three, we can ensure that the ability to use available water storage is maximized. This legislation authorizes a \$3 million federal feasibility study of the reservoir intertie project.