

EXPRESSING SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ANNIVERSARY OF TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the anniversary of perhaps the worst day in U.S. history, September 11, 2001.

No one will ever forget where he or she was on that tragic morning. No one will ever forget the selfless and hardworking members of our firefighters, police officers, paramedics, and emergency response workers when the two towers of the World Trade Center collapsed and when the Pentagon was hit by a hijacked plane. No one will ever forget the gallant acts of heroism that occurred on United Airlines flight 93, as the actions of several individuals saved the lives of thousands.

September 11th unified America and reawakened a spirit of patriotism and unity because it was on that day we were reminded that freedom is not free—that there is a price. With time to reflect on the terrible losses suffered that day and the threat of terrorism still present throughout the world, we realize now more than ever the debt of gratitude that we owe to those who place themselves in harm's way to protect our country and our people.

As I stand here before you today, we mourn for those we lost. Our prayers are dedicated to the heroic firefighters, police officers and emergency first responders, our military men and women and other ordinary Americans who have answered the call for freedom.

Again, as our country mourns and continues to heal, I know my colleagues join me in expressing our deepest sympathies to the families of our heroes. America continues to be tested but we are strong and will persevere!

HONORING SENATOR HIRAM FONG

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 2004

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our friend and colleague, Senator Hiram Fong. Even though I did not serve with Mr. Fong, I admired his leadership in the Asian American community.

Senator Fong was born in Honolulu, Hawaii on October 15, 1906. He was one of 11 children born to Chinese parents. His work ethic was a good example to all that aspire to be successful. At the age of 4, Hiram caught and sold fish to contribute to his family. He worked hard as a shoeshine boy and sold newspapers when he was 7. Hiram attended Honolulu's public schools and went on to continue his education at the University of Hawaii and Harvard Law School.

Mr. Fong had a full public service career before he entered the United States Senate. He was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives where he would eventually gain many leadership roles. This helped him gain

support for statehood of Hawaii among his many colleagues. He also served in the Army Air Corp when he took a short break from the Territorial House of Representatives. He eventually retired honorably as a colonel.

The Senator is remembered for the many great things he did in Congress. He secured funding for the H-1 freeway which runs through Hawaii, established and nourished relationships between the United States and Asian and Pacific countries, and promoting civil rights by requiring auditors at polling sights to ensure minority voting rights.

He was also known for working in a bipartisan nature to obtain progress and policy for the citizens of our country. Hiram set an example for all who hold public office. Working with both sides of the aisle earned him a successful Senate record that many admire today.

Hiram Fong was a hard working man that gave a great amount of public service to the great state of Hawaii and our country. He provided big shoes to fill, being the first Asian Pacific American to join the United States Senate. I admired his courage and willingness when he defended the civil rights of the APA community and worked on the Immigration Reform Act of 1965. His true leadership contributed to eliminating the immigration quotas for the Asian and Pacific countries.

Senator Fong is survived by his high school sweetheart and wife Ellyn Lo. They had four children Hiram Jr., Rodney, Marvin, and Merie-Ellen.

My deepest sympathies go out to his family during this time of remembrance. Senator Fong will be greatly missed and his service will never be forgotten.

THE EXPIRATION OF THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, today I come to the floor to protest the Republican leadership's refusal to renew the assault weapons ban. I have heard from law enforcement agencies across the country and citizens from my district urging Congress to take action and renew the assault weapons ban. It is unconscionable that this ban has been allowed to lapse and that we may again see assault style weapons on our street corners.

The assault weapons ban did not have to expire. There are several bills in both the House and Senate that would have extended the assault weapons ban and continued to protect our law enforcement officers from these dangerous weapons. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 2038, the Assault Weapons Ban and Law Enforcement Protection Act of 2003, and H.R. 3831, Assault Weapons Ban Reauthorization Act of 2003. Either of these bills would have successfully and seamlessly continued the protection established by the original assault weapons ban in 1994.

The Assault Weapons Ban has proven remarkably effective in reducing the use of assault weapons in crime. Since 1994, the proportion of assault weapons traced to crimes has fallen by a dramatic 66 percent. In addition, opinion polls show that 75 percent of the public supports the renewal of the assault

weapons ban. This legislation takes a commonsense approach that successfully protects the rights of those who collect or hunt and use weapons for legitimate recreational purposes, while also guarding the safety of our law enforcement officers.

On this issue, the Congressional Republican leadership has ignored the will of the public, the professional opinion of law enforcement agencies across the country, and even the views of President Bush who publicly stated his willingness to sign an extension of the assault weapons ban into law. I am saddened by this failure and I will continue working to reinstate the assault weapons ban and to provide our law enforcement officers with the greatest protection possible.

HONORING SENIOR AIRMAN KURT MARUNICK ON HIS SELECTION AS ONE OF TWELVE OUTSTANDING AIRMEN OF THE YEAR

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 2004

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has given himself wholly to his country and his community. Senior Airman Kurt Marunick, from Dundee, Michigan, has been selected as one of the twelve Outstanding Airmen of the Year. He represents the standard of excellence in service for today's men and women in the armed forces of this country.

As part of this award, Senior Airman Marunick will be honored at the Air Force Association National Convention in Washington, D.C. In addition, he will serve as a member of the Air Force Association's enlisted advisory council for the next year.

Senior Airman Marunick is assigned to the 347th Maintenance Squadron of Moody Air Force Base of Valdosta, Georgia. He was recently deployed to Iraq from February to April of 2004, where he received the Air Force Achievement Medal for "outstanding achievement" for his service. His service is known to have saved many lives and contributed greatly to the success of numerous missions.

In 2003, he was named Airman of the Year for Air Force Special Operations Command. The two awards show a true dedication to his work and fellow Airmen. His efforts are truly commendable; he is a role model who serves in an exemplary manner.

Senior Airman Marunick is a life-long resident of Michigan, graduating from Dundee High School and Eastern Michigan University. Not only does he serve as an example for all who wear a United States uniform, but he also serves as a role model for his friends and neighbors outside of the Air Force. He volunteers for many different charitable organizations, tutors at local high schools, and founded the Moody chapter of Airmen Against Drunk Driving.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise and join me in recognizing Senior Airman Kurt Marunick for all of his accomplishments. Our country is certainly a better place because of his efforts.

HONORING AND RECOGNIZING
DOROTHY SCOTT

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 2004

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, on November 7, 2003, I came to the House floor to honor and recognize servicewomen who served as Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) during the Second World War.

It is not an exaggeration that we owe a big part of the freedom we enjoy today to these women pilots. Their love of country and love of flying is something for which we will always be grateful.

Unfortunately, when I gave thanks to the thirty-eight WASPs who gave their lives in service to their country, I unintentionally failed to include the name of Dorothy Scott. Like the others, her courage is an inspiration for all Americans.

The complete list should read as follows: Jane Champlin, Susan Clark, Margie L. Davis, Katherine Dussaq, Marjorie D. Edwards, Elizabeth Erickson, Cornelia Fort, Frances Grimes, Mary Hartson, Mary H. Howson, Edith Keene, Kathryn B. Lawrence, Hazel Ying Lee, Paula Loop, Alice Lovejoy, Lea Ola McDonald, Peggy Martin, Marie N. Michell, Virginia Moffatt, Beverly Moses, Dorothy Nichols, Jeanne L. Norbeck, Margaret Oldenburg, Mabel Rawlinson, Gleanna Roberts, Betty Scott, Dorothy Scott, Margaret J. Seip, Helen J. Severson, Marie Sharon, Evelyn Sharp, Betty P. Stine, Marion Tovey, Gertrude Tompkins, Mary Trebing, Bonnie Jean Welz, Betty T. Wood, and Mary L. Webster.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5006) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Bordallo-Faleomavaega-Christiansen amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Act and I commend my colleagues, including Chairman DAN BURTON of the Government Reform Committee, for their support.

While I am sure my colleagues will address specific issues related to their constituencies, I would like to share with you my concerns about American Samoa's treatment under the Medicaid program. During the 108th Congress, I introduced H.R. 1188, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for American Samoa treatment under the Medicaid Program similar to that provided to States.

I introduced this legislation for two reasons. One, each year American Samoa's expendi-

tures exceed its federal fiscal ceiling. Two, American Samoa, like every other insular area, pays a higher federal match than 40 other states.

Each of these points deserves discussion and I would like to begin by addressing the issue of federal fiscal ceilings. In fiscal year 2003, more than 36,200 individuals in American Samoa were Medicaid eligible and American Samoa received \$3.7 million in Medicaid reimbursement.

However, in FY2003, American Samoa's Medicaid program cost \$12.2 million and if American Samoa were treated like a State, the federal government would have been responsible for \$6.1 million (or half of the costs) and the American Samoa Government (ASG) would have been responsible for the other half, also \$6.1 million.

As it is, a federal ceiling is in place. For FY 2003, the federal ceiling for American Samoa was \$3.7 million, meaning that the federal government only paid out \$3.7 million of the \$6.1 million to which we would have been entitled if we were treated like a State, leaving a difference of \$2.4 million for American Samoa to pay for in addition to its own share of \$6.1 million. In other words, American Samoa paid the \$2.4 million which was over the federal ceiling plus its local share of \$6.1 million for a total of \$8.5 million in FY2003 Medicaid costs. The federal government paid \$3.7 million.

For FY2004, and as a result of our efforts to include provisions for the insular areas in the Tax Act of 2003, American Samoa will receive about a 5.9% increase or about \$460,000 in Medicaid payments. But an increase of a half a million dollars is not enough. It is not enough for American Samoa and it is not enough for the other insular areas. Like American Samoa, all other insular areas including Guam, CNMI, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico have federal ceilings in place that cap the amount of federal assistance they can receive under the Medicaid program. Although I have introduced legislation to specifically address American Samoa's needs, and although the other Territories have also asked Congress to intervene in their behalf, Congress has hesitated to assist us because of Puerto Rico's population.

Puerto Rico has a population of almost 4 million. American Samoa, Guam, CNMI and the U.S. Virgin Islands have populations which range from 60,000 to 150,000. Federal costs to reduce the match and increase the Medicaid ceiling for Pacific Island Territories and the U.S. Virgin Islands would be minimal. However, to assist Puerto Rico, Congress would have to shell out millions of dollars per year in Medicaid reimbursements and this has been the problem.

Time and time again, Congress has hesitated to assist the Pacific Island Territories and the U.S. Virgin Islands for fear this might open the door for increased Medicaid benefits to Puerto Rico. Quite frankly, I think we should all be treated fairly, including Puerto Rico, and I will continue to bring this matter to the attention of Congress until the matter is fairly resolved.

With a per capita income of about \$4,500 per year, more than 56 percent of American Samoa's population lives below the poverty level and all on-island health care is provided by the LBJ Tropical Medical Center. The LBJ Tropical Medical Center is a semi-autonomous agency of the American Samoa Government.

Construction of the LBJ Tropical Medical Center was completed in 1967. The in-patient wards have not been renovated since this time. The patient wards have no air conditioning and many do not meet fire safety codes and ADA standards and requirements.

While I am not asking for millions of dollars to address the inequity that currently exists in the way we provide for the healthcare needs of American Samoa, I am asking that the federal Medicaid ceiling be raised and the calculations used to determine the federal match for the States be applied to American Samoa.

Until this matter can be fully resolved by Congress, I am hopeful that my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, will support this amendment which minimally increases the Medicaid cap for American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and CNMI.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their consideration of this amendment and I look forward to working with each of you to find a fair and reasonable approach to resolving health care disparities in the United States Pacific Island Territories.

THE HONORABLE CHARLES L.
LEWIS III

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 2004

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and honor the life of Charles L. Lewis III.

Charles Lewis was a leader in the San Diego community, the city that I am so proud to represent in the Congress. During his 37 years of life, Charles contributed so much to the citizens of San Diego. With his passing on August 8, 2004, our city has lost one of its great heroes.

Charles's life is that classic story of one of the kids that made good. He grew up in the neighborhoods of Skyline and Paradise Hills in San Diego, where he was known by his friends as Chucky. At the time, these were tough, working class neighborhoods that were often forgotten by the officials elected to represent them.

Through hard work, talent, and grace, Chucky grew into a strong young man. He graduated from Morse High School and went on to receive a bachelor's degree from San Diego State University.

It was at this time, Mr. Speaker, that Chucky came to be known as Charles, and he came to serve this body. He spent his senior year of college interning for then Congressman Jim Bates and began what would be a lifetime of service to San Diego.

Recognizing his intelligence and dedication, Charles was hired by Councilman George Stevens to serve his constituents in the City's Fourth Council District, the very neighborhoods Charles grew up in. Over the next 12 years, Charles spent every day of his life serving the Fourth District. Remembering where he came from, he resolved to never let his neighborhoods be forgotten by City Hall again.

While working for Councilman Stevens, Charles developed many innovative programs that empowered and inspired the people of the Fourth District. He helped create 23 Neighborhood Councils that gave residents a voice to