

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF
HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 24, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3010) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to note that during the debate on the Nadler amendment to H.R. 3010, which would have restored funding to Arts in Education programs, a procedural error occurred.

The RECORD will reflect that at the end of the debate, as a result of the agreement by Chairman REGULA to work to maintain funds for Arts in Education programs in conference, I stated that I would not seek a vote on my amendment. Immediately following the debate, however, in his haste to keep the proceedings moving, the Chair called a vote, contradicting my intention to withdraw my amendment. With nobody apparently listening, or realizing there was a vote in progress—no “aye” or “nay” vote was heard—the Chair declared the voice vote in the negative.

I would like the RECORD to reflect that it was my intention to withdraw my amendment, because of Chairman REGULA's commitment to the Arts in Education program. I trust that commitment will not be affected by the procedural error.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF
HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 24, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3010) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to Mr. PAUL's amendment that would bar Federal funds from being used for mental health screening programs. This amendment misunderstands the recommenda-

tions offered by President Bush's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, minimizes the importance of mental health to the well-being of Americans, and threatens vital efforts to promote access to mental health services.

Mental health is one of the greatest problems facing our Nation. During any one-year period, up to 50 million Americans—more than 22 percent—suffer from a clearly diagnosable mental disorder involving a degree of incapacity that interferes with employment, attendance at school or daily life. Among other things, mental health affects whether one gets involved in substance abuse, commits violence, follows through on medical advice, cares for a child, performs his work, and engages in healthy behaviors. In short, one's mental health affects almost every aspect of life.

I believe strongly in the need to support children's physical and mental health, while respecting parental rights. Recognizing that early childhood is a critical period for the onset of emotional and behavioral problems, the President's Commission encouraged organizations that work with children to improve early identification of children with mental health needs. Research shows that early detection, assessment, and connection to treatment and support helps prevent mental health problems from worsening. Because more than 52 million students attend schools in the U.S., the Commission recognized that schools are in a key position to identify mental health problems early and help link children to appropriate services. The Commission in no way recommends mandatory legislation or any effort to circumvent parental consent to screening. Quite the opposite, in fact. It repeatedly recommends that child-serving organizations work with parents to support identification and treatment efforts.

Like so many disorders, mental illness does not discriminate and affects every age, ethnic, and socioeconomic group. Given its widespread effect on individuals and society, we need to put more emphasis on mental health, not less. I urge my colleagues to vote against the Paul amendment.

DAVID MUELLER OF WESTFIELD,
INDIANA

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, for many years we in this body have been discussing the issue of the use of methyl bromide and the impact of the elimination of this chemical as stated in the Montreal Protocol. We must look at how this will affect our diverse economy as well as lay the groundwork for new alternatives to replace methyl bromide. As signatories to the Montreal Protocol, the United States negotiators have a responsibility to Congress and the Administration to seek an

acceptable balance as they travel to Montreal in a few days to attend the Twenty-fifth Open-Ended Working Group Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties, and associated meetings 26 June–2 July 2005.

I am proud to say that the answer to this international problem is found right in the State of Indiana and is being promoted by a Hoosier with a vision to create a safer environment while at the same time stimulating growth in the Hoosier economy.

This person is David Mueller of Westfield, Indiana. He is a fumigator and the son of a flour miller and has been fumigating since he was a teenager. His privately owned family business was founded in 1981 and has 25 employees.

Methyl bromide is a product that his company Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc. began using in the 1980s for fumigating flourmills, food processing structures, and post harvest commodities throughout the United States. At one point Mr. Mueller and his company used or sold over 300,000 lbs of methyl bromide per year in the early 1990s. This represented about 55 percent of their total fumigation business.

As of January 1, 2005, this Indiana company no longer uses methyl bromide. How did they phase out of this biocide?

In 1995 they heard that methyl bromide was going to be phased out under the Montreal Protocol. Dave understood that the loss of methyl bromide would have a dramatic effect on his business. He attended several domestic and international meetings to determine if this was a true story. After determining that alternatives would, in fact, be required under the U.S. Clean Air Act and the international treaty signed by President Reagan called the Montreal Protocol, his company began to search for credible alternatives.

As a stored product entomologist, Mr. Mueller started this search process by looking at methyl bromide and how it affects the insects and other pests. It is a biocide that kills like napalm. When it touches something, it kills it: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Other fumigants needed more time or a higher dosage rate to work. However, he understood that the respiration of the insects could be increased substantially by increasing the temperature in the flourmills and food factories or choosing the warmest time of the year to plan the scheduled fumigations.

By increasing the temperature of the insects they were observed to become stressed, dehydrated, and would die faster. The dosage rates for conventional fumigants and insecticides like phosphine, dichlorvos, and sulfuryl fluoride worked better, faster, and at lower dosage rates when temperatures of 90–100° F (30–40° C) were created.

He also added carbon dioxide (3–5 percent) to the mix to allow for better mortality and shorter shutdown times for these post harvest fumigations. The carbon dioxide makes the insects and rodents breathe harder and faster allowing the fumigants to kill better and faster.

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

This is called the combination fumigation method.

The ten-year findings to this search for alternatives to methyl bromide showed those who were willing to listen that credible alternatives to methyl bromide do exist. The combination of heat and/or carbon dioxide added to existing E.P.A. registered fumigants and insecticides offers credible, technical, and economic alternatives to methyl bromide.

During this search for alternatives, Mr. Mueller noticed that many companies don't use methyl bromide. He asked how they do it. The answer was simple, they don't fumigate because they do all the things that they should do to prevent having to fumigate. Brand name companies like Frito Lay, Nestle, PepsiCo, Kal Kan, Purina, Gerber, Procter and Gamble, Wal-Mart, and many more don't fumigate with methyl bromide. Good cleaning, good prevention and monitoring strategies to be proactive rather than reactive have allowed these companies to prioritize their sanitation program with excellent results and corporate reputations. Their brand names are the best in the industry because they spend the resources to stop the insects and other pests from entering their facilities. If pests do get through the "gatekeeper" they have strategies to monitor for their early detection. Local treatments are then applied in a timely manner to eliminate any outbreaks. This is post harvest IPM and it works for those willing to be proactive instead of reactive.

In summary, life without methyl bromide is possible. This Hoosier company is doing it and other companies are doing it with credible alternatives for the protection of the environment. There is a price to pay for protecting the environment and everyone can find credible alternatives if they search for them like Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc. did. Companies that continue to use methyl bromide when there are credible alternatives available should spend the time, resources, and effort to make the right choice as did Mr. Mueller and Fumigation Supply & Service, Inc.

TRIBUTE TO THE BOOKER T.
WASHINGTON JUNIOR-SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1963

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to the reunion of Miami-Dade County's Booker T. Washington's class of 1963. In a special way, I commend this dedicated group of alumni, who entered our community's landmark institution in 1957. Forty-two years later, the members of this class are journeying to Washington, DC to celebrate a memorable "60th Birthday Bash," beginning on July 21, 2005.

Indeed, these distinguished alumni symbolize a cadre of young men and women daring to be great in their own right during their years at the school. Inspired by their motto, "Not the largest, but the best," this class represents a convergence of their desire to achieve greater enhancement of our noble traditions and the meaning of our common struggles.

Booker T. Washington is truly a school for students of all ages. It was established in the

days of segregation in 1926 and underwent many and varied changes, including its conversion to middle school status. But through the resilience of this class, its members achieved the unthinkable and convinced the Miami-Dade County School Board to reinstate its senior high school status in August 1999.

The alumni are now prominent members of our community and occupy positions of honor and prestige in many professions at the local, State and Federal levels. Among its distinguished leaders is Les Brown, who is on the national speakers' circuit, advising people of all ages to strive to be the best they can be; the Miami Dolphin's extraordinary athlete Larry Little; professor and author Audrey Thomas McCluskey of Indiana University; teacher-of-the-year awardee Laurasteen Thompson Jones, who continues to tutor children in innercity schools; preeminent educator Roberta Thompson Daniels; and educational counselor Stanley Squire—these are but a few of the members of the class of '63. They are bonded by their quest to serve others, and together they evoke a unique family of achievers and dreamers who have prided themselves in enduring the same burdens for the sake of others, especially the less fortunate.

As the class of '63 gathers to revive the memories of years gone by, I fully recognize the character of the members' genuine friendship that has given them hope and optimism for a better future amidst life's unceasing challenges. I am proud of this distinguished class because it represents the best and the noblest of our Miami-Dade County community and beyond amidst the countless struggles they have had to endure during a most difficult time of their years of learning. I look forward to their helping us cherish a genuine love for our proud heritage and enlighten us with greater wisdom while they continue to uphold the good name of their Alma Mater, Booker T. Washington High School.

COMMENDING PAUL WILLIAM CANFIELD UPON THE OCCASION OF RECEIVING THE YMCA COACH OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Paul William Canfield, a resident of Chautauqua County, City of Jamestown, upon the occasion of receiving the YMCA Coach of the Year Award.

Paul was honored at the Jamestown YMCA annual meeting for his dedication and devotion to his job and the community. This honor was given to Paul for his exemplary services at the YMCA, not only as a volunteer, but also as a staff member.

In addition to donating his time and energy to the YMCA, Paul is also a special education teacher for the Jamestown Public Schools. Mr. Canfield has shown extreme devotion and generosity to the community, and I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to have the opportunity to honor him here today.

CLARIFICATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GRIJALVA AS AN ORIGINAL COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3051

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 23, I introduced H.R. 3051, the Pima County Land Adjustment Act. At introduction I inadvertently did not indicate Representative RAÚL GRIJALVA as an original cosponsor. Representative GRIJALVA made significant contributions during the authoring of this legislation and played an integral role throughout the process. Although the House rules do not permit Representative GRIJALVA's name to be shown as an original cosponsor of H.R. 3051, I wish to clarify that he rightly deserves this recognition. I would like to express my sincerest apologies to Representative GRIJALVA and his staff for this inadvertent oversight.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PARENTS' TAX RELIEF ACT

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Parents' Tax Relief Act, PTRR, to empower parents who choose to stay home with their children.

This legislation will end the longstanding inequity in the Tax Code that encourages day care above stay-at-home parenting. It will also help parents to spend more time with their children by encouraging flexible employment opportunities such as home-based businesses and telecommuting jobs.

Congress should recognize and support the incredible sacrifices parents make to raise their children. I have heard from Nebraska families who struggle to make ends meet so one parent can stay at home and provide the love, care and attention that every child deserves. The high Federal tax burden, which falls most heavily on the middle-class, has unfortunately made this option extremely difficult, if not unreachable, for many families.

Parents perform a tremendous balancing act between work and family responsibilities. It can be difficult for families to survive without a second income, much of which goes towards day care and work-related expenses such as dry-cleaning bills and gasoline, but which can also support grocery bills, medical expenses and savings for a child's future education.

Greater tax relief will make it a more realistic option for parents to stay at home with their little ones in the early formative years that are so crucial to children's physical, mental and emotional development. The legislation that I am introducing today will improve options for parents to contribute to family income while staying at home for their children, including home-based businesses and telecommuting jobs.

It is clear that parents want these options. A comprehensive study on balancing work and family, conducted by four major charitable foundations, found that 70 percent of parents