

to be an original cosponsor of this legislation which would make technical amendments to the contract support costs provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Over the past two years, the House Resources Committee has focused substantial attention on the problems associated with ongoing shortfalls in payments to tribes for contract support costs. The committee has not taken on this task without assistance. The National Congress of American Indians, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), and many tribes have reviewed the matter and have assisted in developing a long-term solution.

In 1975, Congress firmly launched the nation on a course of Indian self-determination by enacting the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. An important goal was to begin dismantling part of our highly inefficient federal bureaucracy by turning over the daily operation of Native American programs to the tribes and tribal organizations.

Twenty-five years later this Act has proven to be a resounding success. All across the country, tribes and tribal organizations are administering contracts to operate the federal government's hospitals, clinics, and many other programs.

Despite its successes, the policy of self-determination has been consistently plagued by problems, with the most severe being the failure of the IHS and BIA to fully pay contract support costs associated with carrying out these federal government programs under duly-executed contracts.

A recent study by the IHS shows that IHS programs, which are currently funded at roughly \$2 billion, are still \$13 billion short of meeting the health care needs of Indian and Alaska Native people. BIA funding is not much better. The net effect is that there is even less available in these woefully underfunded programs to meet local needs. This is not right.

The "Tribal Contract Support Costs Technical Amendments of 2000" will clarify the rules governing the expenditure of contract funds, initiate a new measure to maximize efficiency in tribal program operations, improve federal administration of the Act; clarify the rules governing the computation of contract support costs; provide federal agencies more time to plan for the transfer of federal programs to tribal operation; and strengthen the Act's enforcement measures.

I urge swift consideration of this proposal to ensure that Congress' support for Indian self-determination continues.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES TO PROTECT AND INVEST IN OUR NATION'S STUDENTS (EDUCATION OPTIONS)

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Education OPTIONS Act, the last component of the House's reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The Education OPTIONS (Opportunities to Protect and Invest in Our Nation's

Students) bill would allow states and local school districts unprecedented authority to transfer federal funds among programs to better meet their needs.

This bill makes significant improvements in the remaining programs in ESEA, streamlines programs, reduces bureaucracy, and increases dollars going to the classroom. We continue our focus on quality, as well as local and parental empowerment.

Education OPTIONS includes a provision to allow States and local school districts to transfer Federal funds among major programs in order to better meet their unique circumstances, including targeting students with the greatest academic needs.

I continue to believe that state and local educational agencies, along with parents, are in a better position than we are in Washington to determine how best to use federal funds to help students improve their academic achievement. Education OPTIONS puts the priority on children rather than federal regulations.

The legislation includes programs for violence and drug abuse prevention, technology in the classroom, charter schools, and a number of other smaller authorizations. ESEA governs the bulk of the federal government's involvement in elementary and secondary education. Once this bill is completed the House will have completed the ESEA reauthorization process that we began last year with the following components: Education Flexibility Partnership Act (signed into law as P.L. 106-25); Teacher Empowerment Act, H.R. 1995 (passed the House); Student Results Act, H.R. 2 (passed the House); Academic Achievement for All Act, H.R. 2300 (passed the House); LIFT (Literacy Involves Families Together), H.R. 3222, and Impact Aid, H.R. 3616, were approved last month in committee and are awaiting consideration by the full House.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING CAPTAIN JOSEPH AVVEDUTI, CMDR., U.S.S. "KALAMAZOO"

**HON. FRED UPTON**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2000

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to come today before this House and the American people to formally thank and honor a true American hero, Capt. Joseph Avveduti, for his great and long service to our nation.

Captain Avveduti served as commander of the U.S.S. *Kalamazoo* from September 1995 to August 1996, and will be retiring from the U.S. Navy in July of this year. His retirement will not only be a great loss to our Armed Forces, but our nation as a whole.

Joseph Avveduti first came to my attention as commander of the U.S.S. *Kalamazoo*, a vessel whose namesake is Kalamazoo, MI, a city in my district. Like the residents of Kalamazoo, Captain Avveduti represents the best America has to offer.

In reviewing his distinguished service record, Captain Avveduti's dedication to his country is immediately evident. Throughout his many years of meritorious service to our country, he has been awarded the Bronze Star, three Meritorious Service Medals, the Air

Medal and the prestigious Legion of Merit in addition to service and campaign medals too numerous to name here.

Captain Avveduti should be embraced as a shining example for many young men and women who are entering our Armed Forces today. After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1974, he was designated a naval aviator and served his initial aviation tour with the helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron in Jacksonville, FL.

Mr. Speaker, Captain Joseph Avveduti has not only spoken of dedication and service to our nation throughout his career—he's lived it. Between 1983 and 1985 while serving as the assistant air officer of the U.S.S. *Guam*, Joseph Avveduti saw combat in Grenada and in Beirut, Lebanon. Just a few years later, Captain Avveduti was once again called to arms to defend democracy during Operation Desert Storm. During this conflict, by all accounts, Captain Avveduti served valiantly aboard the U.S.S. *Saratoga* in the Red Sea as part of the team that successfully defeated Saddam Hussein and restored freedom to the people of Kuwait.

After returning to the United States, in 1997 Captain Avveduti graduated from the National War College here in Washington, DC, and, in his tradition of continuing dedication, he currently holds the Chief of Naval Operations Chair at that institution.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I speak for every Member of this Congress and a grateful nation when I extend to Captain Avveduti, his wife Carol, and his sons Joseph and David, our best wishes for a happy, healthy, and productive retirement. Because I am humbled by his dedication and achievements, I ask your indulgence in making these remarks part of the permanent record of the Congress so that all Americans, now and in the future, can read and reflect on the honor, distinguished service and achievements of a great American—Capt. Joseph Avveduti.

VALLEY GRANGE HONORED ON 100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2000

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Valley Grange 1184 of Danville, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its charter. Valley Grange was chartered April 2, 1900, and has been continuously active since that date.

The Grange is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the quality of life through educational, social and legislative activities; promoting family life through family-oriented activities; advancing the cause of agriculture; developing rural leadership; and acting as a spokesman in public affairs.

From its founding, the Grange has been in the forefront of the fight to secure fair treatment and better conditions for farm and rural citizens. From securing rural free mail delivery to rural electrification, to fair prices for farm products to local tax reform, the Grange has been there for its citizens, "preserving the traditions of yesterday and ensuring the hope for tomorrow," as its current slogan proclaims.

The Grange deserves much credit for preserving the very traditions that have made

America a strong and caring country—traditions such as legislative action, family values, citizenship, stewardship and community service.

Exemplifying commitment to those traditions are ten members of the Grange in Danville who will be honored for their many years of continuous membership when Valley Grange celebrates its 100-year milestone with a dinner at the Grange Hall on April 3.

I am pleased to join their fellow Valley Grange members in honoring the following people, who will be presented with certificates and pins for their dedication: Hazel Savage, 75 years; Sarah Kreisher and Clyde and Ruth Krum, 70 years; Lansford Steininger, 60 years; Robert George, 55 years; and James and Lois Hagenbuch, Dorothy Keefer and Minor Leighow, 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is people like these ten members of Valley Grange who help to keep rural America strong, and I am proud to wish them and their fellow members a happy 100th anniversary.

## 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. ED WHITFIELD**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3908) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I applaud the House's adoption of the amendment to H.R. 3908, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, offered by my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. HUTCHINSON.

My District is currently struggling with an explosion in the use, distribution, and production of methamphetamine. The number of methamphetamine incidents in the First District of Kentucky is estimated to be one of the highest in the country.

The outbreak of clandestine meth labs is creating a tremendous burden of local law enforcement agencies, especially in rural areas with small police departments. Methamphetamine investigations are time consuming and require unique techniques and specialized equipment. Law enforcement officers in making a meth bust cannot simply arrest the suspect or suspects; they must be certified to dispose of these volatile and hazardous chemicals.

This amendment will reallocate much needed funding to DEA for cleanup of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The funds available to DEA for lab cleanups were recently exhausted.

Western Kentucky was fortunate enough to receive a \$1 million earmark for methamphetamine eradication and cleanup. However, we could still experience a funding shortfall based on statistics provided to me by DEA. During Fiscal Year 1999, there were 58 meth lab cleanups in the State of Kentucky; 50 were in my District. During the first quarter of this year, there were 25 meth lab cleanups in Kentucky and 20 were in my District.

This is a serious problem we can't ignore.

GRANTING CHINA PERMANENT  
NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS  
(PNTR)

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 30, 2000*

Mr. HOFFFEL. Mr. Speaker, a great nation has to stand on its principles. If it fails to do so, it is diminished. The Cold War and our policy toward South Africa are just two examples of policy based upon our nation's bedrock principles. Such an opportunity will apparently present itself this year with the anticipated vote in Congress on granting permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) with China.

After months of studying the issues; after dozens of meetings with various groups and individuals on both sides of the issue, such as the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, business leaders from Montgomery County, human rights activists and labor leaders; I have decided to oppose granting PNTR to China at this time.

Fair trade and economic growth in this new economy are very important to me, but not at the expense of the principles for which this country stands.

I remain committed to free and fair trade. I cosponsored and voted for the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act in both the International Relations Committee and on the floor of the House, and I hope to vote for it again when it is reported out of conference committee. I also cosponsored another free trade measure for Africa called the "Hope for Africa Act." Last year, I supported granting a one-year extension of normal trade relations (NTR) with China. I support a comprehensive engagement with China that includes free and fair trade, but only after China has demonstrated a willingness to become a responsible member of the world community.

By granting China PNTR, we surrender the only effective economic and political tool to effect positive change in China—the annual vote to renew NTR. Without this, China has little reason to improve its actions and image in the world community.

There have been too many broken promises by the Chinese government. There are too many protesters in prison. There are too many religious persecutions. There are too many military threats.

China's record on human and workers' rights continues to be abominable. Take for instance the story of Liu Baiqiang. While serving a 10-year sentence for theft, Baiqiang, in support of the 1989 pro-democracy movement, wrote messages calling for freedom and the end of tyranny on scraps of paper and released them into the air attached to the legs of locusts. For this he was sentenced to an additional eight years in prison.

The leadership in China continue to threaten Taiwan, even at a time when we are considering PNTR, just because Taiwan practices democracy. China continues to develop and contribute to the proliferation of missile and nuclear technology, exporting it to rogue nations around the world. China continues to violate environmental standards for development and industry, ignores fair labor standards and

safe working conditions and uses child, low wage and even slave labor to produce many goods for export.

Finally, China has yet to live up to any of the previous trade agreements it has signed with the United States. I am not convinced that China will be any more likely to change this behavior once it is granted PNTR status.

I firmly support a renegotiation of the terms of the U.S.-China bilateral treaty that would provide greater safeguards against Chinese abuses and outlaw behavior. I have participated in two working groups established by Members of Congress that are striving to identify the issues that should be renegotiated and ways to initiate the renegotiation.

A treaty that provides a free and fair trade agreement with safeguards that could better guarantee appropriate Chinese behavior in the world community would receive my full support.

Granting China PNTR now might be economically rewarding, but it would be morally bankrupting.

## NATIONAL WESTERN AGRICULTURE FORUM

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 30, 2000*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, prior to the start of the second session of this 106th Congress I held a widely attended agriculture forum at the 94th Annual National Western Stock Show in Denver, Colorado. The forum featured twelve experts who presented their views on three of the most challenging issues facing agriculture—biotechnology, international trade and federal farm policies.

I will now summarize the remarks of the panelists and comment to our colleagues the opinions shared at the Colorado forum.

The first panel addressed biotechnology. Mr. Roger Bill Mitchell, President of the Colorado Farm Bureau, began by addressing the overriding concern of the biotechnology panel; consumer awareness. "Consumer acceptance is the key to biotechnology's success. Currently, the public is misled by propaganda . . . if the benefits of biotech were put forth then the public would support the technology," he said. "It is up to the farmer and rancher—us—to market biotech products and to educate the public. We have to respond to the markets. Even when the consumer is wrong, he's right."

Dr. Cecil Stushnoff, Director of Horticulture at Colorado State University said the term "genetic engineering" evokes suspicion and fear. "A gap of knowledge generates fear of the unknown. The public should be informed that biotechnology could help in stopping viruses, killing insects, serving as vaccines, and preventing disease," he said.

Dr. Stushnoff said the public should also be advised of the risks to human health and to the environment. "The only way to ensure public support is to assess each product on a case-by-case basis. More research in this field is needed to answer consumer questions. Biotechnology has enormous potential." Dr. Stushnoff also warned of foreign nations that, as a matter of national policy, have promoted campaigns of hysteria regarding genetically