

will also serve to keep her memory alive for generations to come. I am pleased that Rutgers-Newark chose to remember Bessie Nelms Hill with this ceremony on October 20, 2004.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BILL DORN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Dorn from Sterling, Colorado. Bill has been serving his country overseas for over ten years, and I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing his tremendous efforts before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Bill returned to Sterling after serving in the Navy in 1963, and soon thereafter began a construction business with his brothers. In 1974, he started his own business and was recognized for his architectural plans of two hotels with the Golden Crown award given by the Best Western Company to 35 of 2500 entrants every year. In 1989, Bill moved to Wiesbaden, Germany and began working for the US Army with the Community's Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Fund.

Bill has been widely recognized for his contributions to the Wiesbaden community by the Chief of US Veterans Affairs, the US Military Chief of Staff, the US Army Team of Excellence, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the US Great Escape Community Club. In addition, the Army Corps of Excellence and the US Army Europe (USAREUR) have recognized The Wiesbaden community for four consecutive years. Each year, Bill's contributions were specifically mentioned in the organizations reports.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize Bill Dorn for his exceptional service to the US Army personnel serving in Germany. He has been widely recognized for his unwavering ability to get the job done, and the excellence with which he performs his duties. It is with great pleasure that I recognize him today before this body of Congress and this Nation. Thank you, Bill, for your hard work and good luck with all of your future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on November 18, 2004, I missed rollcall vote No. 535 due to surgery. Rollcall vote 535 was on the Stenholm motion to commit with instructions to S. 2986. The instructions contained in the motion seek to require the bill to be reported back to the House with an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill shall not apply after April 15, 2005.

Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 535.

H.R. 2440

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I request that my extension of remarks for H.R. 2440, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments of 2004, be submitted for the RECORD.

As the 108th Congress draws to a close, we can be proud of the steps we have taken toward helping the millions of Native Americans and Alaska Natives living across the country. From continuing to tackle the problems surrounding the Indian Trust Fund lawsuit, Cobell v. Norton, to passage of probate reform for Native American families, the House Resources Committee was able to work in a bipartisan fashion to address these and other important issues.

One of the issues most fundamental to improving the lives of those in Indian country is the health of their people, both young and old. Embodied in H.R. 2440, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments of 2003, is the essence of truly modernizing an outdated system that no longer properly embraces medical advances that have improved health care delivery and quality over the past decades. Since the last time Congress addressed tribal health care on this scale, more than half of the tribes in the United States have exercised their rights under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to assume responsibility in carrying out health programs on their own behalf.

Through the valuable input of the National Steering Committee and others throughout Indian country, the Resources Committee was able to report H.R. 2440 from the Committee with strong bipartisan support. While the House will unfortunately not have time to act on this legislation during this Congressional session, the importance of moving this issue forward remains.

Regrettably, when H.R. 2440 was reported, the Committee report omitted a section that was of importance to my colleague, Congressman J.D. Hayworth. For that reason, I would like to note that I agree with the need to address the role that naturopathic medicine plays in the lives of Native Americans and Alaska Natives. In particular, the report should have noted that in reference to the Loan Repayment Program defined in section 110 of the bill, the definition of health professions as defined in Section 3 includes naturopathic medicine, as there is nothing in H.R. 2440, or reflected in our interactions with the Indian Health Service, that would exclude naturopathic medicine from participation in the program.

IN MEMORY AND TRIBUTE TO THE
LATE WILLIAM M. BURKE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of the late William M. Burke, who passed away recently after a brief illness. Mr. Burke was the founder of the Washington

Center for Internships and Academic Seminars in 1975, and he served as the President until his passing.

Mr. Burke's tireless work in developing the ever-widening circle of influence of the Washington Center has empowered thousands of young people to discover the leadership qualities that they already have and to nurture those talents through experiential education both here and abroad. Bill Burke believed that young people should embrace the values of self-respect, courage, ethics, teamwork, and leadership. These were some of the values that Bill himself demonstrated in his own life.

Mr. Burke sought to educate the leaders of tomorrow by exposing them to the leaders of today. Members of every branch of government, foreign dignitaries, corporate CEOs, academic leaders, and over 33,000 alumni have forged partnerships with the Washington Center over the years. The alumni of the Center have reached some of the highest levels in the public and private sectors.

Bill Burke addressed divisive shortcomings in equal access to the Washington Center by leading the development of the Internship Initiative for Students with Disabilities, the Native American Program, the Diversity in Congress Program, the Minority Leaders Fellowship Program, the Women as Leaders Program, and the NAFTA Internship Program, as well as a growing international program. I have been a supporter of the Cordova Congressional Internship Program, which brings 20 Puerto Rican students into congressional offices to live and learn about life in the United States.

Bill Burke has embodied the most honorable models as a mentor, teacher, father, and husband. We extend our condolences to his wife Sheila, and to his two children Barry and Reavey, and to his colleagues and friends, in whose lives will now exist a vacuum once filled by a great man. And to all people who have felt the extent of Mr. Burke's passion for empowering the young people of this nation to achieve great things, continue to embody the values that Mr. Burke endeavored to instill in you. Mr. Speaker, let us as a Body recognize the legacy of Bill Burke, and honor his memory here today.

TIME TO OVERHAUL THE
DRIVERS' LICENSE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, As you know there is considerable concern that the state drivers' licenses no longer can be said to meet standards of reliability we have come to expect from documents upon which we must rely to authenticate the identity of an individual. The ease with which such documents may be counterfeited, or even procured through lawful channels, by those not entitled to them gives me pause.

Recently I read a thoughtful and provocative Op-ed in the Nov./Dec. issue of Digital Transactions by Mr. Joel Lisker. Mr. Lisker, a former FBI supervisor, federal prosecutor & senior Senate Counsel, who led MasterCard International's Global Security and Risk Management department for 16 years, takes a close look at the current troubling state of such licenses and the need to upgrade them to a reliable, proven state-of-the-art platform.

These are, after all, the de facto U.S. national identity cards, whether we choose to refer to them that way, or not.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the complete text of the article be included in the record, and I commend its reading to my colleagues.

TIME TO OVERHAUL THE DRIVERS' LICENSE

This commonplace piece of plastic has by default become the national identification card. Adding readily available advanced technology, such as integrated-circuit chips, can make it more reliable for a post-9/11 world—and pave the way for chip-based payment cards, to boot, says Joel Lisker.

What is the most valuable piece of paper/plastic in your possession? One that can have a huge impact on the quality of your life; maybe even save your life. Is it your health-care Card? Social Security card? Medicare card? Credit card? Nope. It's that little piece of low-end plastic with your photo and a few personal details issued by your State Department of Motor Vehicles, in hundreds of versions, with a variety of features.

The few standards that do apply to these cards have been deliberately set at the low end for reasons of cost, because in fairness, not too long ago, the drivers' license was just that. As a consequence, operational quality, functionality, security, consistency, and currency vis-à-vis state-of-the-art technology have not been factors. Yet now, these are the very cards that increasingly say with authority who we are, and, most important, that we are who we say we are.

In fact, the ubiquitous, poorly designed and equally poorly crafted drivers' license is the de facto national identity card. But we need something better—and urgently. Why?

In the aftermath of 9/11, government at every level has struggled with the challenges generated by the life-or-death need to make us more secure—no easy task. Several meaningful steps have been taken, but what is lacking, at the core, is a single, self-authenticating piece of identification upon which authorities may rely. So what's the problem? The problem in a word is reliability. The drivers' license has become the primary means of identification that government has come to regard as reliable at a time when counterfeit and fraudulent applications are rampant.

For example, we may question the abilities of the Transportation Security Administration and now private screeners to authenticate drivers' licenses, given that they are called upon to examine hundreds of different licenses on any given shift.

I submit that several excellent solutions now exist that can be implemented, without adding great cost to already strained state and federal budgets. Some of these solutions, if applied in volume to drivers' licenses, would have the added benefit of creating economies of scale for chip-based payment cards in North America.

CATCHING FRAUD

Let's examine a relevant private-sector initiative. Most banks submit all new U.S. credit card applications to a database to check prior use of key data elements. Two of those elements are the Social Security number (SSN) and address. I envision a similar database of all license holders and applicants that would also contain these two data elements. These could be compared with an SSN/current-address file maintained by the Social Security Administration, kept current based on information furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and contained on the Form 1040.

When a criminal steals a Social Security number, he will always use an address different from that of the true account holder. This process would catch most of the cases of

attempted fraud while revealing no other 1040 information. A follow-up mailing to the address listed would confirm that a license using that address had been issued.

The drivers' license itself need's work. For example, it can now be enhanced using readily available and very secure integrated-circuit technology, in use in some markets by the payment card companies, combined with optical memory card technology, now in use on all U.S. permanent resident or "green" cards, Southern Border-crossing cards, Canadian "green" cards, and an increasing number of Canadian drivers licenses.

In fact, these technologies would permit the security screener to simply swipe or insert the license in a secure reader, the same as a credit card, thereby allowing for authentication of the document as validly issued and currently in force. It could not be effectively copied or skimmed.

Thus, not only could the card be authenticated, but, by using biometric information such as that derived from fingerprints, a validation of the cardholder could also be achieved while protecting the privacy of the licensee's data stored on the card in their possession. This process would be far superior to the current "hit or miss" system, which depends entirely on the ability of the TSA Screener to discern a false document.

BEWARE THAT CELL PHONE

This optical-memory card approach, with up to 2.8 megabytes of data per card, would allow for all 10 fingerprints, an iris template, facial template, or just about anything else you might want. This would be entirely consistent with the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission contained in Section 12.4 of its report. Moreover, the deployment of the IC feature of the new drivers license, numbering more than 100 million units, would pave the way for the rapid deployment of a financial payments industry IC card, on a very cost-effective basis. How would government support the additional costs associated with some of the enhancements described here? I submit that a modest increase in the cost of the drivers' license would more than cover this expense. The TSA portion, which would result from the deployment of card-reading terminals at each point of access, could be funded with a modest tax on each airline ticket, one that most air travelers would gladly pay.

To those who would argue against such enhancements on the grounds that they will bring us closer to the dreaded "national identification card," allowing the tentacles of government to slither even more deeply into our lives and privacy, I say this: You better take another look at that GPS cell phone of yours. And what about that OnStar service or EZ Pass? Your ATM Card?

The drivers' license, in its present form is a seriously flawed de facto national identification card. We have cost-effective, proven, secure technologies at hand. Let's use them.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ALBERT J.
LEWIS, JR.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me as I rise to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Albert J. Lewis, Jr., founder and CEO of the World Gospel Musical Association. Dr. Lewis was inducted into the International Gospel Music Hall of Fame and

Museum at an awards celebration dinner on Saturday, October 23, 2004, in Detroit, Michigan.

A resident of the city of Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Lewis is a minister of music at two churches and plays for six choirs. He is a certified social worker, notary public and director/chaplain for the United Chaplain Worldwide Outreach International. He is also the executive producer and host of the Dr. A. Lewis Gospel Hour and the Sound of Gospel and Good News. These programs are shown nationally and internationally via the USA Armed Forces Network.

Dr. Lewis attended the Newark Deliverance Bible Institute and completed the course requirements in 1964. He continued his education at Eastern Bible Institute of New Jersey and received bachelor, masters and doctorate degrees in theology and Christian psychology.

Dr. Lewis is the recipient of many awards and commendations and had the honor of having a street named after him. In June 2002, Dr. Lewis was appointed Musical Director for the State of New Jersey by Governor James E. McGreevey.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lewis' fellow inductees included some of gospel music's most noted performers. They are the Rev. Milton Biggum, Anna Crockett Ford, Donnie McClurkin, Bill Moss and the Celestials, Joseph Niles, the O'Neal Twins and Ce Ce Winans. I urge my colleagues to commend Dr. Lewis for this most deserving recognition.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 2986, INCREASING THE PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 2004

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to S. 2986, which would increase our Nation's debt limit by \$800 billion. This irresponsible legislation shortsightedly gives Congress carte blanche to run up the deficit with no plan to get our budget back in balance. If this measure is signed into law, the real losers are future generations of Americans, who will be stuck with the bill for many years to come.

This bill would raise the debt limit for the third time in just as many years, including a record \$984 billion increase in May 2003. That addition alone was larger than the entire national debt accrued by the United States from our founding in 1776 all the way to 1980.

Today's legislation would allow the national debt to reach a staggering \$8.18 trillion. This thirteen digit amount is 70 percent of the size of our economy. As Senator BYRD noted in a recent floor statement, "To count a trillion dollars, at the rate of \$1 per second, would take 32,000 years." Should S. 2986 pass, counting to our debt limit would take more than eight times as long.

Most alarming is the Administration's refusal to admit that the ballooning budget deficit is a problem. Despite the President's campaign promise to cut the deficit in half, next year's deficit will likely to be even larger than this year's due to commitments abroad as well as the President's promises to privatize Social