

in the world. Across the nation and throughout the soccer world, D.C. United fans applaud the team's determination to fight and to win. Today, we salute D.C. United for a job well done and send best wishes to "America's Soccer Team."

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN KOREN

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2000

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young student from my district in Florida who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in his community. Justin Koren of Miami has just been named one of my State's top honorees in The 2000 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive student in each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Koren, a senior at Coral Reef Senior High School, is being recognized for creating a volunteer teenage community theater group that brings the joys of live theater to others by performing at retirement homes, senior centers, day care centers, and migrant farms in the greater Miami area.

In light of numerous statistics that indicate Americans today are less involved in their communities than they once were, it is vital that we encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution this young citizen has made. People of all ages need to think more about how we, as individual citizens, can work together at the local level to ensure the health and vitality of our towns and neighborhoods. Young volunteers like Mr. Koren are inspiring examples to all of us, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

The program that brought this young role model to my attention—The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards—was created by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995 to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example. In only five years, the program has become the largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, with nearly 75,000 youngsters participating since its inception.

Mr. Koren should be extremely proud to have been singled out from such a large group of dedicated volunteers. I heartily applaud Mr. Koren for his initiative in seeking to make his community a better place to live, and for the positive impact he has had on the lives of others. He has demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today's world, and deserves our sincere admiration and respect. His actions show that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESCRIPTION PRICE EQUITY ACT OF 2000

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Prescription Price Equity Act of 2000, a bill to deny research tax credits to pharmaceutical companies that sell their products at significantly higher prices in the U.S. as compared to their sales in other industrialized countries.

At my request, the Congressional Research Service recently completed an analysis of the tax treatment of the pharmaceutical industry. The conclusion of that report is that tax credits contributed powerfully to lowering the average effective tax rate for drug companies by nearly 40% relative to other major industries from 1990 to 1996. Specifically, it finds that while similar industries pay a tax rate of 27.3%, the pharmaceutical industry is paying a rate of only 16.2%. At the same time, after-tax profits for the drug industry averaged 17%—three times higher than the 5% profit margin of other industries.

The need for this bill is clear. The U.S. Government provides lucrative tax credits to the pharmaceutical industry in this country in order to promote research and development of life-saving new pharmaceutical products. Yet, in return for these government subsidies, the drug companies charge uninsured Americans the highest prices for drugs paid by anyone in the world.

Numerous studies have shown that uninsured seniors pay exorbitant prices for pharmaceuticals. I recently asked the House Government Reform Committee to compare the prices of prescription drugs in the district I represent in Congress with the prices of prescription drugs in Canada. The report found that seniors in Alameda and Santa Clara counties who lack insurance coverage for prescription drugs pay far more than consumers in Canada for the exact same medications.

The study compared the 1997 prices of the five brand name drugs with the highest '97 sales to the elderly—Zocor (a cholesterol reducing medication), Prilosec (an ulcer and heartburn medication), Procardia XL (a heart medication), Zoloft (a medication used to treat depression), and Norvasc (a blood pressure medication). On average, seniors in the 13th District are paying prices that are 100% higher than the prices Canadian consumers pay. For example, for a one-month supply of Prilosec, the average uninsured senior living in our District pays over \$70 more than a consumer in Canada.

This price discrimination against seniors is happening across the country. Yet, America's seniors are the least likely to be able to afford these higher costs. Nearly half of Medicare beneficiaries live on yearly incomes of less than \$15,000 a year and a third live on less than \$10,000. While some Medicare beneficiaries have prescription drug coverage through employer retirement packages, Medicare HMOs (which are lowering their prescription drug coverage each year), and Medigap policies, about 35% of Medicare beneficiaries have no coverage at all and must pay inflated prices for their needed medications. It is also estimated that nearly two-thirds of Medicare

beneficiaries are at risk for being without prescription drug coverage for reasons such as: being unable to afford rising Medigap premiums; Medicare HMOs dropping out of Medicare; and employers renege on retiree health benefits.

Yet, at the same time that seniors are being asked to pay these outrageous prices, the drug companies are reaping the benefit of generous governmental subsidies. There's something wrong with a system that gives drug companies huge tax breaks while allowing them to price-gouge seniors. My bill attempts to correct this glaring inequity in a very even-handed approach. So long as your company gives U.S. consumers a fair deal on drug prices as measured against their same products sold in other OECD countries, you will continue to qualify for all available research tax credits. But if your company is found to be fleecing American taxpayers with prices higher than those charged for the same product sold in Japan, Germany, Switzerland, or Canada, then you become ineligible for those tax credits.

I know that the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America will strongly oppose the Prescription Price Equity Act. PhRMA will say that this bill spells the end of pharmaceutical R&D. That is complete nonsense. As shown by CRS, drug industry profits are already threefold higher than all other major industries. This legislation doesn't change the current system of research tax credits at all unless companies refuse to fairly price their U.S. products. The intent of my bill is by no means to reduce the U.S. Government's role in promoting research and development. It is simply to say that in return for such significant government contributions to their industry, drug companies must treat American consumers fairly. Why should U.S. tax dollars be used to allow drug prices to be reduced in other highly developed countries, but not here at home as well?

Again, this bill simply tells PhRMA that U.S. taxpayers will no longer subsidize low prices in the OECD countries with our tax code. Research and development is important and that is why we give these huge tax breaks, but they do consumers little good if they can't afford the product.

The Prescription Price Equity Act is not the solution to the problems facing America's seniors' abilities to purchase prescription drugs. That problem will only be addressed by improving Medicare to include a prescription drug benefit. I have introduced separate legislation to achieve that goal and look forward to working with my colleagues to achieve that vital Medicare improvement this year.

The Prescription Drug Equity Act is important because it would end the abuse of the U.S. tax code to subsidize an industry that has so far refused to treat American consumers fairly. I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of this legislation to end pharmaceutical companies' abilities to profit at the expense of American taxpayers.

TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY FULLER

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am very honored to rise before you today

to acknowledge the achievements and contributions of Mr. Jeffrey Fuller, President of the Montclair, California Chamber of Commerce. Under his leadership, the Chamber has succeeded in expanding its role in the promotion of local businesses, public policy and community involvement.

During Mr. Fuller's tenure, the Montclair Chamber of Commerce has expanded its membership by 20 percent, increased cash reserves for future expansion and upgraded its computer system to better serve local businesses and residents. At the same time, he reinstated the Chamber's involvement with the State of the City address and organized the first annual Montclair Safety Fair and Business Expo.

Mr. Fuller has tirelessly fought to preserve the spirit of the American dream. I appreciate his work and wish him well in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OMBUDSMAN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2000

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Ombudsman Reauthorization Act of 2000. This legislation is a companion to S. 1763, which was introduced last year by Senator ALLARD of Colorado. The bill reauthorizes the Office of the National Solid Waste and Superfund Ombudsman within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

I have experienced first-hand the important work of the National Superfund Ombudsman in connection with the Stauffer Chemical Superfund Site, which is located in my congressional district in Tarpon Springs, Florida.

I fought tirelessly with my constituents for years to have the Stauffer site designated as a federal Superfund site. In 1994, the Stauffer site was finally included on the National Priorities List. It has been a long and tedious process since then. After six years, we are still waiting for the cleanup to begin. Clearly, this process is taking too long. The Superfund program must be streamlined to make it work within reasonable time frames—consistent with public expectations.

All of my constituents agree on the need for prompt cleanup of the Stauffer site. The question is how and when this will be accomplished in a manner consistent with protecting the public health and safety.

I joined with many of my constituents in repeatedly urging the EPA to carefully consider the unique geography of the Tarpon Springs area, with a particular focus on our sources of drinking water. In 1996, I was pleased to help secure funding for the Pinellas and Pasco County Technical Assistance Grant (Pi-Pa-TAG) to monitor cleanup activities at the Stauffer site. Throughout the years, I have sponsored several public meetings and written many letters regarding necessary standards for the cleanup of the site.

The process of selecting a remedy that is both cost-effective and protective of the public health and safety has been extremely difficult. The affected parties have different opinions regarding the most appropriate solution to the

problem, and many area residents feel that they have been "shut out" of the process.

Mr. Speaker, if anyone deserves to have their voice heard in the debate on cleanup of a hazardous waste site, it should be the local citizens who live in the surrounding neighborhoods.

At my request, the National Superfund Ombudsman, Robert Martin, has launched an independent review of the EPA's proposed cleanup plan for the Stauffer site. To date, Mr. Martin has participated in two public meetings I have sponsored, which were held on December 2, 1999, and February 12, 2000.

These discussions have provided an opportunity for local residents, technical experts, Stauffer company representatives, and federal, state and local officials to express their concerns directly to the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman is continuing to gather additional information and will not make recommendations until the investigation is completed.

During the course of the public meetings, it has become apparent that certain hydrogeological issues were not addressed before the proposed cleanup plan was advanced by the Stauffer Management Company and the EPA. For example, no studies regarding the possibility of sinkholes were conducted prior to the proposal of the remedy outlined in the Record of Decision. Because of Florida's unique environment, sinkholes pose a serious concern for the residents of the surrounding community. If contaminated soil collapses into the groundwater, more than 30 contaminants could be introduced into the area's drinking water supply.

The effect of contaminants from the site on local groundwater is an issue that demands further scrutiny. There has been conflicting evidence regarding the direction of groundwater flow, and it is critical that more comprehensive studies be undertaken to identify the potential for groundwater contamination.

Mr. Speaker, without the involvement of the Ombudsman, my constituents' concerns about sinkholes and groundwater would not have received the attention they deserve.

My constituents have welcomed the Ombudsman's participation in discussions about the proposed cleanup plan. Many of them have renewed confidence that their concerns will be seriously considered in this process. The Ombudsman has been their advocate, giving a voice to those who might otherwise have limited input in the design of a remedy for the site.

The Ombudsman has worked effectively and aggressively to uncover the facts surrounding the Stauffer site, as well as other Superfund sites around the nation. In fact, he has been so successful that EPA officials are considering eliminating his office. This cannot be allowed to occur. Without the Ombudsman's investigation of the Stauffer site, the residents of Tarpon Springs would have been left in the dark and without a voice. I applaud the Ombudsman for his advocacy on their behalf and for bringing integrity back into the process.

The Ombudsman Reauthorization Act will ensure that the Ombudsman is allowed to continue his critical work. This bill reauthorizes the office for ten years, allowing the Ombudsman to carry on the fact-finding investigations that lead to better solutions for communities burdened with Superfund sites.

Mr. Speaker, our constituents benefit enormously from the advocacy efforts of the Na-

tional Superfund Ombudsman. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support passage of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOHN H. TILELLI, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to Gen. John H. Tilelli, Jr., who retired from the U.S. Army on January 31, 2000, after more than 33 years of exemplary service.

General Tilelli was raised in Holmdel, NJ. A 1963 graduate of Pennsylvania Military College, he received a bachelor's degree in economics and was commissioned as an armor officer. He attended the armor officer basic and advanced courses and Airborne School. General Tilelli is also a 1974 graduate of the U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College and completed the U.S. Army War College in 1983. He received a master's degree in education administration from Lehigh University in 1972. Widener University awarded him an honorary doctorate in business management in 1996 and the University of Maryland presented him with an honorary doctorate in law in 1997.

General Tilelli saw combat in two wars during his career. In Vietnam, he served as the company commander, 18th Engineer Brigade and as the district senior advisor, Advisory Team 84. During Desert Shield and Desert Storm, General Tilelli was the commanding general, 1st Cavalry Division.

In other assignments, General Tilelli served in the 3d Battalion, 77th Armor, Fort Devens, MA. He also held positions in the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, and then 1st Armored Division while stationed in Germany. Additionally, he had the opportunity to mentor future soldiers as an assistant professor of military science, Lafayette College, PA, and shared his technical expertise during a tour at the U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Knox, KY.

General Tilelli commanded the Seventh Army Training Command and Combat Maneuver Training Center in Germany before assuming command of the 1st Cavalry Division. After that, he served in the Pentagon as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, then as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. After his promotion to general, he served as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army before assuming command of U.S. Army Forces Command. General Tilelli then became the Commander of the United Nations Command, Republic of Korea/United States Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea.

General Tilelli made monumental contributions and improvements to the United States and Republic of Korea military coalition and vastly improved its ability to deter and defend against attack. He also served as a vital link between the United States and the civilian government of the Republic of Korea, proving to be one of the Army's most successful diplomats. His political and military expertise resulted in the right application and employment of forces to ultimately deescalate the rising