

TAA is in need of significant reform and modification. For instance, under the existing program, the criteria for the TAA benefits are too restrictive, and excludes too many workers who are clearly dislocated by trade and need assistance, including secondary workers—such as those working for companies that supply factories or manufacturing facilities that go out of business as a result of trade. Secondly, the program contains a confusing variety of eligibility requirements, depending on which form of TAA is desired—including those under the NAFTA-TAA program, which is designed to assist workers dislocated specifically because of NAFTA. Third, the current program provides 2 years of training, but only 18 months of COBRA assistance over that same period of time. Too often when the payments stop, people are forced to discontinue their training. Fourth, if a person goes back to work at a part-time job, he or she loses eligibility for TAA training, which is contrary to recent trends in other forms of public assistance. Finally, one of the most difficult problems displaced workers face is that their next job often pays much less than their previous job. About one-third of such workers face this circumstance, and older workers are especially hard hit.

This legislation proposes improving upon the current system in a number of ways, including the establishment of allowances, training, job search, relocation and support service assistance to secondary workers, and workers affected by shifts in production. This measure would also harmonize existing TAA and NAFTA/TAA programs to provide more effective and efficient results for individuals and communities. Realizing the difficulty for older workers to change careers, this legislation would facilitate on-the-job training and faster re-employment by providing wage insurance for up to 2 years for part of the gap between old and new earnings levels. Additionally, this legislation would increase income maintenance from 52 to 78 weeks, substantially increase funds available for training, and ensure that workers who take a part-time job don't lose training benefits. This legislation would also provide a tax credit for 50 percent of COBRA payments, increase assistance for job relocation, and link TAA recipients to child care and health care benefits under existing programs. This bill would also recognize the special circumstances faced by family farmers, ranchers and independent fishermen, and would seek to provide assistance and consulting before they lose their businesses. In addition to current practice, the President, the Senate Finance Committee, and the House Ways and Means Committee would be able, by resolution, to initiate a TAA certification process for an affected industry.

To help communities respond to job losses more quickly and efficiently, this bill would strengthen the state-based Workforce Investment Act ("WIN") programs to expedite trade adjustment assistance applications. As a part of TAA reform, this measure would encourage greater cooperation between federal, state, regional, and local agencies that deal with individuals receiving trade adjustment assistance. At present, individuals receiving trade adjustment assistance can obtain counseling from one-stop shops in their region, but typically this is limited to information related to allowances and training. Information concerning funds available through other Federal depart-

ments and agencies is frequently not available, including information on health care for individuals and their families. To prevent the creation of duplicative programs and to use the funds that are currently available, this legislation would establish an inter-agency working group on trade adjustment assistance be created and that a inter-agency database on Federal, State, and local resources available to TAA recipients be established.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation is extremely important, as it directly addresses the question of how Congress will assist those workers and communities negatively impacted by international trade. It is also long overdue, as Congress has discussed reform of the trade adjustment assistance programs for a number of years. I believe it is time to act, and I think we have a unique opportunity to act in that there is interest both in Congress and the Administration to improve the trade adjustment assistance programs in a fundamental and a beneficial way. Congress should pass legislation that will make these improvements in the trade adjustment assistance program, and I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TRANS-  
PARENCY ACT OF 2001—THE  
F.A.C.T. ACT

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**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 28, 2001*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with Congressman HENRY WAXMAN, the Ranking Member of the Government Reform Committee, to introduce legislation that will require the President's Commission on Social Security to keep their meetings free and open to the public.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), which governs the President's Social Security Commission, requires all meetings to be open to the public. However, under guidance issued quietly by the General Services Administration last summer, this Commission and others governed by FACA have been allowed to meet in secret subgroups. This was never the intention of FACA. The F.A.C.T. Act will close this loophole.

The President's Commission on Social Security has taken advantage of this loophole on at least two occasions. Each time, Mr. WAXMAN and I have written to the Commission expressing our deep concern for these secret subgroup meetings, to no avail. The Commission has refused to open its subgroup work to the public, necessitating introduction of this legislation.

Social Security Reform affects the lives of millions of Americans and is a critical source of income for retirees, disabled workers, and surviving spouses and children. The privatization of Social Security makes the financial challenges of the system substantially worse, necessitating large cuts in these critical benefits. Deliberations and decisions that result in this outcome should not take place behind closed doors. There is too much at stake for America's families.

HUMAN EMBRYO CLONING

**HON. RONNIE SHOWS**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 28, 2001*

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, the cloning of a human embryo goes far beyond the fact that it is bad public policy. We are not a society, I say we are not a creation of God, that would make a life in order to kill it. This is what is happening and this is what we must stop now. The farming of human embryos, human lives, for use as laboratory test rats is a frightening and destructive direction this nation, this society, would take.

The single responsible measure we can take is to stop human cloning now before a slow numbing acceptance takes place.

Douglas Johnson at National Right to Life said, "Each of us began our individual life as an embryo. We were human when we were embryos, and these cloned embryos are human lives too. Once begun, human lives—including human lives begun by cloning—should be protected, not killed to provide biological raw material." He is right.

We must expand on the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, H.R. 2505, passed in July and make human embryo cloning completely illegal.

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RECOGNIZING DIANE CAREY  
WOODRUFF

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 28, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Diane Carey Woodruff, who is retiring after 13 years of service with Napa Valley College.

She joined the campus in 1988 and served as Vice President of Instruction and Student Services for five years. In 1992 she was selected President of the College, the first and only woman to achieve this honor in the school's 60-year history, and has served her community with distinction.

Under her leadership, a second campus was built, as were four other buildings at the main campus, the Child Care Center, the Community Education Center, the Trefethen Family Viticultural Center, and the Napa Valley Vintners Teaching Winery. The latter two facilities were 100 percent funded through community contributions.

President Woodruff also successfully persuaded employers in the community to fund five faculty positions.

During her tenure, the Napa Valley College Foundation became one of the top ten community colleges foundations in California in terms of providing mini grants, equipment, scholarships, and an endowed chair to the college.

President Woodruff also developed a "Naming Opportunities Program" to develop new programs and to increase financial support for the college. The Belle Rhodes Teaching Kitchen, the Elizabeth Brereton Conference room, the Jess and Mary Doud Distance Learning Center, the Virginia Murdoff Counseling Center, and the Ann Marie Koropkin Student Center have all benefited under her leadership.

President Woodruff has received recognition from the community for her work to increase diversity on campus, including the Award of Merit from Napa County Landmarks for her leadership in establishing the Native American Dedication Garden at the Upper Valley Campus.

Among her innovations, she developed programs in paralegal services, viticulture, computer networking, culinary arts and a Fish and Game Academy. She also developed and implemented a comprehensive technology plan to better serve the students, faculty, and staff, including on-line non-credit classes and live interactive classes between the two Napa Valley campuses.

President Woodruff has also been an active participant in the community with such organizations as Napa Rotary, Leadership Napa Valley, the Culinary Institute of America, the Napa Valley Opera House, Queen of the Valley Hospital, the Napa Chamber of Commerce and the Napa Valley Symphony.

Mr. Speaker, President Diane Carey Woodruff has served her college and her community tremendously well. Therefore, it is appropriate that we honor her today for her many contributions and wish her well in her retirement.

IN HONOR OF SERGEANT WESLEY  
R. CALLOWAY

**HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 28, 2001*

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sergeant Wesley R. Calloway of the Jersey City Police Department for his years of distinguished service on behalf of the citizens of Jersey City, NJ. Sergeant Calloway will be honored at a special retirement ceremony on Thursday, November 29, 2001, to commemorate his 28 years as a Jersey City Police Officer. The ceremony will take place at Puccini's Restaurant in Jersey City, NJ.

As an experienced veteran of the Jersey City Police Department, Sergeant Calloway has enjoyed a successful law enforcement career that included numerous awards and acclamations. During his extensive career, he has received a Commendation, two Class D Awards, and four Excellent Police Service Awards.

A graduate of Snyder High School and the Teterboro School of Aeronautics, Sergeant Calloway also served honorably in the Jersey City Army National Guard from 1969 until 1975. While in the National Guard, he was the recipient of the Army Service Ribbon and the New Jersey Good Conduct Medal.

Throughout his career, Sergeant Calloway has successfully balanced his professional responsibilities with his civic duties. He currently serves as a member of the New Jersey Police Honor Legion and is a Boy Scouts of America Troop Leader.

Sergeant Calloway and his wife Vivian are the proud parents of their son Brandon.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sergeant Wesley Calloway for his selfless and committed service on behalf of the residents of New Jersey's 13th Congressional District.

HONORING THE DENVER POST'S  
EDITORIAL WRITER PENELOPE  
PURDY

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 28, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Penelope Purdy, a member of the editorial board of the Denver Post. Ms. Purdy's columns and editorials on land and natural resource protection issues were recently recognized by The Wilderness Society, which selected her as the 2001 recipient of the Aldo Leopold Award for Editorial Writing.

This award was established by The Wilderness Society in 1998. It is given to an editorial writer "who has produced editorials forcefully making the case for protecting America's remaining wild lands." It is named for Aldo Leopold, a celebrated conservationist and a founder of The Wilderness Society whose book "A Sand County Almanac" has come to be viewed as one of the leading guides for the establishment of an environmental ethic focused on the conservation of landscapes and ecosystems. I can think of no one who is more deserving of this award than Penelope Purdy.

Ms. Purdy's body of work is impressive. She holds a masters degree in international and intercultural communications, and writes on a wide variety of domestic and foreign-policy issues. But her contributions on environmental topics are especially noteworthy. She has come to be seen as an expert on these issues, which run the gamut of Superfund cleanups, forest policies, public land recreational use, growth and open space management, federal land agency budgets and pollution of the atmosphere and water.

Her insights on these issues—so important for all of us in Colorado and the west—have had a very beneficial effect on the shaping of public policy. But it is her work on lands protection—the work that drew the attention of The Wilderness Society—that is especially extensive and distinguished.

Through a number of columns, she has effectively and forcefully promoted the practical virtues of protecting special, vanishing lands in Colorado and throughout the west. She is not simply an automatic proponent of any and all lands protection proposals, but evaluates each one on its individual merits and doesn't hesitate to make suggestions based on on-the-ground realities and real world politics. Her well-reasoned arguments have in fact helped persuade others to join in the efforts to preserve what is left of the stunning and majestic landscapes in Colorado.

I have heard it said that while good poetry is emotion recollected in tranquillity, good journalism is more like apathy stung awake in a beehive. In either case, the best writing requires passionate involvement. And the quality of Ms. Purdy's prose is no exception. It obviously arises from her own passion and perspectives as a person who combines intelligence and understanding of complex issues with the personal and emotional values that come from experiencing the outdoors. She has personally visited many of the special places—in Colorado and elsewhere—that have been the subjects of her writings. This personal touch helps inform her views and leads to an enhanced understanding of her subject matter.

To illustrate, I am attaching two of her columns. One is an informative discussion of the complex realities of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The other gives a glimpse of Ms. Purdy's mountain-climbing experiences. The first is a matter of great importance to all Coloradans, while the latter has a particular resonance with those of us who have also spent time seeking to reach a summit or two.

In conclusion, I again congratulate Ms. Purdy on her well-earned award, and look forward to many more insightful, well-written contributions from her on important issues facing Colorado and the nation.

[From the Denver Post, Nov. 28, 2000]

ARSENAL'S HARSH REALITY

(By Penelope Purdy)

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal exudes such a warm, fuzzy image as a wildlife refuge that Coloradans sometimes forget it's still one of the most polluted landscapes in America.

In recent weeks, workers at the federal property north of Aurora discovered six bomblets that may contain sarin, a nerve gas so deadly just a drop will kill a person—and each grapefruit-sized mini-bomb could hold 1.3 pounds. Arsenal officials admit more unpleasant surprises might be unearthed as cleanup crews pick through the site's hazardous garbage.

That confession may surprise folks who view the arsenal as a place scout troops and school groups take guided tours to gawk at bald eagles and 300 species of birds, mammals and reptiles that make their home there.

But many of these creatures live on the arsenal simply because its 27 square miles represent some of the last open prairie in the metro area. It's a sad comment on the destructive impacts of urban sprawl that wild animals prefer to live atop chemical waste than amid endless strip malls.

Yet the animals' presence doesn't erase harsh facts about the land they inhabit:

Starting in 1942, the U.S. Army used the place to manufacture hideous weapons including sarin, mustard gas and wheat rust, a biological agent capable of wiping out crops.

From 1952 to 1988, Shell Oil Co. used the same property to make pesticides, some now outlawed as too dangerous.

For 40 years, the feds and Shell dumped deadly liquid and solid wastes into unlined pits.

Some of these pits, or basins, eventually leaked, letting poisons seep into the drinking water of nearby communities.

The government didn't keep proper tabs on where it tossed unused munitions, so sarin bomblets and other explosives may be strewn around several parts of the arsenal.

Worst of all: The 1996 pact between the feds and the state of Colorado really doesn't insist on decontaminating the land. It just calls for the feds and Shell to dig up the worst toxic goo and bury it elsewhere on the property. So the pact is less a cleanup plan than a reburial plot.

Changing the signs at the arsenal from army post to wildlife refuge didn't erase decades of lies, delays and political hardball that the feds used to stop Colorado from getting a more thorough cleansing of the place.

The feds cornered Colorado into this unhappy position despite bipartisan efforts to make the Army do better. In 1987, then-State Attorney General Duane Woodard, a Democrat, sued the federal government to force a cleanup. When Republican Gale Norton succeeded him in 1990, she pursued the case with gusto. Indeed, Colorado won several big federal court decisions.

But the Army maneuvered to stall and complicate the case. Meantime, Congress