

consideration the bill (H.R. 22) to reform the postal laws of the United States, with Mr. SIMPSON in the chair.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 22, The Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act.

In 1775, Members of the Second Continental Congress established the Post Office Department, the predecessor of the Postal Service and the second oldest federal department or agency in the United States. For the past two centuries, the United States Postal Service has evolved and changed as the United States has grown. Today the Postal Service delivers hundreds of millions of messages each day to more than 141 million homes and businesses. Still, the Postal Service is experiencing economic loss because of the decrease in first class mail volume due to the high usage of e-mail and faxes and the increase in operating costs as the number of addresses to which the Postal Service must deliver are growing everyday.

For the past couple of decades, Members of the House Government Reform Committee have worked together to create legislation to reform the Postal Service. The bill that we have before us today is a compilation of hard work and bipartisan effort that includes a variety of interests such as large financial mailers, mail-dependent small businesses, magazine publishers, postal competitors, unions and consumer organizations. H.R. 22 provides for a comprehensive overhaul of the financial operations, rate structure, and civil service policies that currently govern the United States Postal Service. It is important to note that this bill today is not only a work of bipartisan congressional action, but it is the product of labor unions and management, postal employees and businesses, working together to make compromises to make postal reform a reality.

Protecting collective bargaining rights, ensuring six-day a week postal delivery and demanding that postal workers receive the best federal employee healthcare are all important provisions that were included in this bill to benefit postal workers. H.R. 22 is a tribute to the countless letter carriers and postal employees who have been committed for many years to reforming the USPS. I have spent hours walking mail routes with the letter carriers in my home state of New Jersey. I have seen first hand how dedicated postal employees are to ensuring the timely and safe delivery of mail to their local communities. These letter carriers should be applauded for their service to all Americans.

I am proud to have been a cosponsor of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act and am pleased that my colleagues have finally brought this to the House floor. The United States Postal Service is the knit between communities across America and I ask my colleagues to pass this meaningful postal reform legislation for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the hardworking postal employees around the country and especially

in my district. In the wake of passing the first postal reform bill in three and a half decades, I believe it is only appropriate to acknowledge the hard work and tireless effort of postal employees.

The Postal Service has been around since 1775. It has come a long way since the days of the Pony Express and steamboats and despite the fact that e-mail and online bill paying are becoming increasingly popular, the United States Postal Service remains more vital than ever.

I stand here today to deliver a heartfelt thank you to the men and women of the United States Postal Service. I think sometimes we take their efforts for granted. Their work is not only stressful at times, but it is their efforts in keeping all of our correspondence flowing smoothly that provides the glue that hold our communities together. The closing of a Post Office can be devastating to a small rural community, so I understand the importance of the preservation of this service. I feel strongly that my colleagues and I did a good thing last night when we passed the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act.

I urge all of my colleagues as well as every American to take the time out of the day and thank their local letter carrier or postmaster the next time they see them. In closing, I would like to thank all of the postal employees in the 15th district for their part in strengthening our communities. Their efforts are sincerely appreciated.

SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH FAIRNESS ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2005

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 525, the Small Business Health Fairness Act. I am deeply concerned that this legislation will jeopardize valuable patient protections for all Americans. While pooling insurance risks may allow employers to strengthen their bargaining power with insurance carriers and share administrative functions, the methods outlined in this bill would threaten the quality of health plans available to small business employees, and the stability of the market for small businesses without access to trade associations.

This legislation establishes association health plans by removing them from state oversight—including the application of state patient protections and solvency standards. For example, my home state of Rhode Island is one of 15 states to mandate health insurance coverage of a colorectal cancer screening test. My constituents value this protection. But under this legislation, my constituents could find themselves enrolled in association health plans that are not required to follow that and other state laws designed to increase access to preventative care and screenings.

In addition, this bill permits association health plans to offer coverage to specific types of employers, allowing plans to seek memberships with better risks and less costly populations. This “cherry picking”—skimming off the healthiest consumers and leaving the sickest patients uninsured—will force premiums

even higher for the majority of the market. A recent Congressional Budget Office study estimated that costs would decline for the 20 percent of businesses that join AHPs, but would therefore go up for the remaining 80 percent.

Alternatively, the Democratic substitute would provide small business and their employees access to small employer health pools, without the negative features of H.R. 525, by including a number of protections for businesses and their employees. The substitute amendment provides that participating health insurance companies will remain subject to the requirements of state health insurance laws and stipulates that all participating insurers offer benefits equivalent to or greater than the options offered to Federal employees. There are ways to accomplish the goal of increased access to health insurance that do not threaten that patient protections and state laws that Americans have come to rely on.

Small business employers and their workers do need better access to affordable health care coverage, but this misguided bill is not the way to accomplish that important goal. As we look for innovative ways to provide health care to all, we must not sell small business owners and employees short. We must address the health care crisis, and we must do it in a way that does not exacerbate the existing problems. I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 525.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WILLIAM L. “SPIDER” NYLAND, U.S.M.C.

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and pay tribute to General William L. “Spider” Nyland, United States Marine Corps, on the occasion of his retirement from active duty. General Nyland has served our great Nation for more than 37 years. The departure of General Nyland marks not only the end of an illustrious career replete with many honors, it also marks the beginning of several initiatives which, by virtue of his strategic vision, dynamic leadership and accomplished diplomatic skills, will ensure that U.S. national strategy is prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

General Nyland was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps under the NROTC program upon graduation from the University of New Mexico in 1968. In addition to attaining a M.S. degree from the University of Southern California, his formal military education includes The Basic School (1968), Naval Aviation Flight Training (NFO) (1969), Amphibious Warfare School (1975), Navy Fighter Weapons School (TopGun) (1977), College of Naval Command and Staff, Naval War College (1981), and Air War-College (1988).

After being assigned to VMFA-531, General Nyland was ordered to Vietnam where he flew 122 combat missions with VMFA-314 and VMFA-115. General Nyland's other tours included Instructor RIO, VMFAT-101; Squadron Assistant Operations Officer and Operations Officer, VMFA-115; and Brigade FORSTAT and Electronic Warfare Officer, 1st Marine Brigade. He also served as Operations Officer