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No. 110

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 4, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Before You we stand, Lord God. As this fall session of the 107th Congress begins, we ask Your blessing upon all the Members of the House of Representatives and all who assist them in their work here on Capitol Hill.

Shed divine wisdom upon them that they may be gifted with insights, choose their words carefully and make solid judgments and prudent decisions.

May Your blessing make their committee meetings productive. By conscientious work may just laws be enacted so that Your people may enjoy hope and security. In each passing day may we realize Your presence with us until our work here is finished.

Then, as now, to You be the glory forever and ever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H6001

S. 812. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals.

S. 1010. An act to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of North Carolina.

S. 1227. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Niagara Falls National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

S. 1240. An act to provide for the acquisition of land and construction of an interagency administrative and visitor facility at the entrance to American Fork Canyon, Utah, and for other purposes.

S. 1325. An act to ratify an agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America to exchange land rights received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for certain land interests on Adak Island, and for other purposes.

S. 1339. An act to amend the Bring Them Home Alive Act of 2000 to provide an asylum program with regard to American Persian Gulf War POW/MIA, and for other purposes.

S. 1649. An act to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to increase the authorization of appropriations for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve and for the preservation of Vancouver Barracks.

S. 1843. An act to extend certain hydroelectric licenses in the State of Alaska.

S. 1852. An act to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Wyoming.

S. 1894. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park, and for other purposes.

S. 1907. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Haines, Oregon.

S. 1946. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

S. 2487. An act to provide for global pathogen surveillance and response.

S. 2549. An act to ensure that child employees of traveling sales crews are protected under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

S. 2558. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of

data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries.

S. 2810. An act to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to extend the deadline for the INTELSAT initial public offering.

S. Con. Res. 137. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service should exert its best efforts to cause the Major League Baseball Players Association and the owners of the teams of Major League Baseball to enter into a contract to continue to play professional baseball games without engaging in a strike, a lockout, or any conduct that interferes with the playing of scheduled professional baseball games.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 2, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 2, 2002 at 11:05 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 223.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 309.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 601.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1384.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1456.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1576.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2068.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2234.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2440.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2441.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2643.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3343.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3380.

Appointments: President's Export Council.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,
MARTHA C. MORRISON,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 2, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the rules of the U.S. House of Representa-

tives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 2, 2002 at 9:34 a.m.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 3009.

Appointments: National Skill Standards Board and Global Climate Change Observer Group.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

MARTHA C. MORRISON,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore WOLF signed the following enrolled bill on Friday, August 2, 2002:

H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes, and the following enrolled bills on Wednesday, August 7, 2002:

H.R. 223, to amend the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993 to provide additional time for Clear Creek County to dispose of certain lands transferred to the county under the Act;

H.R. 309, to provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax;

H.R. 601, to redesignate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1384, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route in Arizona and New Mexico which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk in 1863 and 1864, for study for potential addition to the national trails system;

H.R. 1456, to expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1576, to designate the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2068, to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as Title 40, United States Code, "Public buildings, property, and works";

H.R. 2234, to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona;

H.R. 2440, to rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts," and for other purposes;

H.R. 2441, to amend the Public Health Service Act to redesignate a facility as the National Hansen's Disease Programs Center, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2643, to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for inclusion in the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3343, to amend Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3380, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines with the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

RESOLUTION CELEBRATING HEROISM AND BRAVERY

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, just some basic facts. Each and every year every American uses 47,000 pounds of mined materials. Of that, 7,600 pounds are coal; and coal generates more than half of our domestic electricity, providing millions of Americans with energy that they need.

Mr. Speaker, it is the miner who we should thank for providing us with the quality of life that we enjoy, and we should remember that their work often comes at great personal risk.

In fact, on July 27, nine coal miners were trapped 240 feet below the Earth's surface for 77 hours in absolute darkness and chest deep in 55-degree water. This event revealed what is great about America, because hundreds of individuals courageously worked to rescue these nine men and return them safely to their families. Thankfully, we all witnessed a miracle as each miner was brought to the surface healthy and safe.

To express our sincere gratitude to these nine miners and their rescue crews, I am entering a concurrent resolution honoring these individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in supporting this resolution which celebrates heroism and bravery.

WAR SHOULD NOT BE FIRST INSTRUMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, overshadowing all of our hopes and dreams for our families and for our country is the daily talk of war. This Administration's apparent intent to launch a go-it-alone invasion of another country is unprecedented in American history, it is unprecedented in ignoring the warnings of military experts, it is unprecedented in rejecting the advice of our allies and, most importantly, unprecedented in the dangers posed for the safety of American families everywhere.

At one time "regime change" was the now-abandoned goal of our foreign policy toward an island 90 miles off our shores. Immediate success is even less certain for a regime on the other side of the world through a means uniformly rejected at present by the countries of the region. Of course, Saddam Hussein is a menace, as was Libya's Muammer Qaddafi, as was Josef Stalin. But able policymakers of both parties

found ways to contain such threats without starting what could become another world war.

Mr. President, unite our country and the world to eliminate weapons of mass destruction; do not divide us by making war the first instrument of your foreign policy.

CONGRESS SHOULD THINK TWICE BEFORE THRUSTING U.S. INTO WAR

(Mr. PAUL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the Congress to think twice before thrusting this Nation into a war without merit, one fraught with danger of escalating into something no American will be pleased with.

Thomas Jefferson advised, "Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is in their interests to go to war." We have for months now heard plenty of false arithmetic and lame excuses on which we must pursue a preemptive war of aggression against an impoverished, third-world nation 6,000 miles from our shores that does not even possess a navy or air force, with the pretense that it must be done for national security interests.

For some reason, such an attack makes me feel much less secure while our country is made more vulnerable.

Congress must consider the fact that those with military experience advise a go-slow policy, and those without military experience are the ones demanding this war.

We cannot ignore the fact that all Iraq's Arab neighbors are opposed to this attack and our European allies object as well. If the military and diplomatic reasons for policy restraint make no sense, I advise they consider the \$100 billion it will cost and that will surely compound our serious budgetary and economic problems we face here at home. We need no more false arithmetic on our budget or false reasons for pursuing this new adventure into preemptive war and worldwide nation-building.

THE CASE AGAINST SADDAM HUSSEIN HAS BEEN MADE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am a newcomer to Congress. I have been here only 8 months. I also have the distinction of being the only Member who is a member of the National Guard still drilling. At this time I have had, of course, my first August recess.

During the August recess, the issue that came up the most was the issue already discussed, and that is the dan-

ger of Iraq. We now have a bloodthirsty dictator who has access to chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons; he has the ability with ballistic missiles to send them against American allies and against American troops that are stationed throughout the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we should put our faith in the President, the intelligence agencies that we have, the wonderful military that we have, and the civilian military officials that we have before us. We need to understand there was a vote on September 14, 2001, right here in Congress, almost unanimously, to provide for military action against those who harbor or support terrorists, and the intent of that was to stop future terrorist attacks on the United States.

America has been attacked, and we are under threat. This is not a speculation as to the future; it has occurred. It will occur again if we do not take action to defend our civilian citizens.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 183) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society and its mission of promoting musical excellence throughout the educational system and encouraging people of all ages to commit to the love and expression of musical performance.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 183

Whereas in February 1996, several Senators and members of the House of Representatives participated in a performance of the Broadway musical "1776", a story depicting the signing of the Declaration of Independence;

Whereas in April 1996 several Senators and members of the House of Representatives met with Maestro Martin Piecuch, the music director of the musical "1776", and formed the United States Congressional Choral Society;

Whereas on May 20, 1998, the United States Congressional Choral Society debuted at St. Joseph's Church on Capitol Hill, with standing ovations following its rendition of the "Song of Democracy" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic";

Whereas on March 13, 1999, the United States Congressional Philharmonic Orchestra String Quartet played before the Ambassador to the United States from Canada at the Embassy of Canada in the District of Columbia;

Whereas on March 19, 1999, the United States Congressional Choral Society appeared in performance at the Washington National Cathedral;

Whereas on May 13, 1999, the United States Congressional Philharmonic Orchestra String Quartet played before a gathering of Ambassadors at the Benjamin Franklin Diplomatic Reception Room of the United States Department of State;

Whereas the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society is approved as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization under the Internal Revenue Code and is a corporation in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware;

Whereas the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society will offer free concerts to the public in the Washington metropolitan area;

Whereas the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society will encourage the development of young musical talent across the United States by providing educational programs for schools across the nation and establishing internships and scholarships; and

Whereas the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society envisions holding a series of concerts focusing on themes such as Celebrations of America, Salutes to the States, a Great Americans series, and an International Congressional Concert series: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society should be applauded—

(1) for organizing two musical groups, the United States Congressional Choral Society and the United States Congressional Philharmonic Orchestra;

(2) for having as its mission the promotion of patriotism, freedom, democracy, and understanding of American culture through sponsorship, management, and support of these groups and their derivative ensembles as they communicate through the international language of music in concerts and other multimedia performances in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and the world; and

(3) for promoting musical excellence throughout the educational system, from pre-school through post-graduate, and encouraging people of all ages to commit to the love and expression of musical performance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 183, which expresses the sense of Congress regarding the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society and its dual mission of promoting musical excellence throughout the educational system and encouraging people of all ages to appreciate musical performances.

In 1996, several Senators and Members of the House participated in a performance of the award-winning Broadway musical "1776," a story depicting

the signing of the Declaration of Independence. A few months later, the United States Congressional Choral Society was formed. By all accounts, Members, staff, and friends of the United States Congress enjoyed their experience; and as a result, they also created the United States Congressional Orchestra, which debuted in 1999.

Today, both the Choral Society and the orchestra operate under a privately funded umbrella organization, the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society. Its vision is to become the artistic voice of America, encouraging Members, staff, and friends to use their musical talents and present musical programs that will enrich the lives of all Americans with patriotic and classical presentations.

□ 1415

These free concerts, which are available to the public in the Washington Metropolitan Area, often play to standing ovations. More important, they also encourage and support the development of young talent through internships, scholarships, and educational programs through schools.

I applaud the Congressional Philharmonic Society for successfully promoting patriotism, freedom, democracy, and understanding of American culture through music.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) for introducing this important resolution. I would urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 183 and the Congressional Philharmonic Society.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 183. This resolution applauds the work of the U.S. Congressional Philharmonic Society and its promotion of musical excellence, patriotism, freedom, and democracy.

The U.S. Congressional Philharmonic Society is actually made up of two groups, the United States Congressional Choral Society, which has performed at St. Joseph's Church on Capitol Hill and the Washington National cathedral, and the United States Congressional Philharmonic Orchestra, which has performed before foreign heads of state.

Both of these organizations provide a valuable benefit to the people of Washington, D.C. and around the Nation in extolling the virtue of democracy and patriotism through music and song. Song and music have played an important role in many of our Nation's most historic moments, and the Society continues this tradition through its work.

The House does a great service today by recognizing this organization. I urge Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 183, commending the United States Philharmonic Society for their commitment to promote musical excellence throughout the educational system, and to encourage people of all ages to commit to the joy and expression of musical performance.

I believe that Americans should be encouraged to participate in music and art programs. Arts education programs, and specifically music education programs, have a positive impact on the lives of our children. Music education is a valuable lesson that serves to enrich our Society.

The United States Congressional Philharmonic Society plays an important role in accomplishing these goals. The United States Congressional Philharmonic Society has created its own unique mission, which promotes patriotism, freedom, democracy, and the understanding of American culture through sponsorship, management, and education. It has gained support through the international language of music in concerts and performances in the United States and throughout the world.

Under the organization of Maestro Martin Piecuch, the Congressional Philharmonic has quickly established itself as a voice of freedom and democracy through the art of music.

As the Music Director and Conductor of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, he has played a great role in the world of music for the citizens of Northern Virginia. He has served as resident conductor, orchestra manager, and chorus manager at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, and has held the position of Music Conductor and Director for the Alexandria Choral Society.

Maestro Piecuch can be credited with planting the seed when he directed the Broadway musical 1776 at DAR Constitution Hall in March of 1995, in which 12 Members of Congress played roles as Founding Fathers of our great Nation.

With this the U.S. Congressional Choral Society was founded, and in May of 1998 the Congressional Choral Society debuted at St. Joseph's Church right here on Capitol Hill. From this successful base came the idea for the creation of the U.S. Congressional Orchestra, which, together with the Choral Society, operates under the organization of the U.S. Congressional Philharmonic Society.

Today, the U.S. Congressional Philharmonic, composed of Members, executives, and staffers on Capitol Hill, acts as an artistic voice for Congress. Created to honor the U.S. Congress, its Members, and constituents, the U.S.

Congressional Philharmonic performs concerts all year round to salute our Nation's States, to salute American heritage, our great American statesmen, and appropriate cultural programs at various holiday periods throughout the year.

In addition to these commitments, it has developed many projects of its own to promote its premier causes, that include a concert series to promote democracy and peace throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society is a living example of how our country's principles of freedom and liberty can be showcased for the entire world through music. I urge all Members to join me in supporting and commending the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to speak in support of the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society, which will serve as the artistic voice of Congress and highlight works of American composers.

I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), for introducing it, and I am proud to be one of the original cosponsors with him.

The United States Congressional Philharmonic Society is composed of two groups: the United States Congressional Choral Society, whose Members are Capitol Hill staffers, and a professional symphonic orchestra, the United States Congressional Philharmonic.

The organization is led by the wonderful maestro, Maestro Martin Piecuch, who was the Conductor and Musical Director of the Washington Symphony for 9 years.

As many of us remember, the genesis of the Congressional Philharmonic Society was a 1996 production of the Broadway musical 1776, which featured Members of Congress portraying some of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Since then, the Choral Society and the Philharmonic Orchestra have performed in various functions in Washington, both together and individually, to rave reviews. The orchestra's string quartet has played for numerous ambassadors, while the chorus' appearances include a performance at the National Cathedral.

We are here today to give the Philharmonic Society the official imprimatur of Congress, and we do so enthusiastically. The performing arts are so vitally important. They entertain us, inspire us, and give us a sense of wonder. I am honored to be here to support this wonderful endeavor.

The Philharmonic Society plans to perform free concerts in the Washington Metropolitan Area, and explore

such themes as celebrations of America and salutes to the States, as well as encourage the development of young musical talent by providing educational programs for schools across the Nation.

The Society is a private group, but with our blessing it can raise money to fulfill its mission. As Shakespeare once wrote, if music is the food of love, play on. I give my support to this organization, and look forward to hearing their performances for years to come.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am just delighted to be here today to speak on behalf of this sense of Congress, which looks at the United States Philharmonic Society and applauds them, and tells them that we are very proud of the great work that they are doing.

I am delighted to be here to join with my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), and I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to echo the words of the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS), and thank her for her participation in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 183.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER PLAZA AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5012) to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a project for construction of a plaza adjacent to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5012

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "John F. Kennedy Center Plaza Authorization Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER PLAZA.

The John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76h et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 12 and 13 as sections 13 and 14, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 11 the following:

"SEC. 12. JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER PLAZA.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

"(1) AIR RIGHTS.—The term 'air rights' means real property interests conveyed by deed, lease, or permit for the use of space between streets and alleys within the boundaries of the Project.

"(2) CENTER.—The term 'Center' means the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

"(3) GREEN SPACES.—The term 'green spaces' means areas within the boundaries of the Project or affected by the Project that are covered by grass, trees, or other vegetation.

"(4) PLAZA.—The term 'Plaza' means improvements to the area surrounding the John F. Kennedy Center building carried out under the Project and comprised of transportation elements (including roadways, sidewalks, and bicycle lanes) and non-transportation elements (including landscaping, green space, open public space, water, sewer, and utility connections).

"(5) PROJECT.—The term 'Project' means the Plaza project, as described in the TEA-21 report, providing for construction of a Plaza adjacent to the Center and for improved bicycle, pedestrian, and vehicular access to and around the Center. The term includes planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Plaza, buildings to be constructed on the Plaza, and related transportation improvements and may include any other elements of the Project identified in the TEA-21 report.

"(6) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Transportation.

"(7) TEA-21 REPORT.—The term 'TEA-21 report' means the report of the Secretary submitted to Congress under section 1214 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (20 U.S.C. 76j note; 112 Stat. 204).

"(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall be responsible for the Project and may undertake such activities as may be necessary to construct the Project, other than buildings to be constructed on the Plaza, substantially as described in the TEA-21 report.

"(2) PLANNING, DESIGN, ENGINEERING, AND CONSTRUCTION.—The Secretary shall be responsible for the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Project, other than buildings to be constructed on the Plaza.

"(3) AGREEMENTS WITH THE BOARD AND OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary shall enter into memoranda of agreement with the Board and any appropriate Federal or other governmental agency to facilitate the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Project.

"(4) CONSULTATION WITH THE BOARD.—The Secretary shall consult with the Board to maximize efficiencies in planning and executing the Project, including the construction of any buildings on the Plaza.

"(5) CONTRACTS.—Subject to the approval of the Board, the Secretary may enter into contracts on behalf of the Center related to the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Project.

"(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board may undertake such activities as may be necessary to construct buildings on the Plaza for the Project.

"(2) RECEIPT OF TRANSFERS OF AIR RIGHTS.—The Board may receive from the District of Columbia such transfers of air rights as may be necessary for the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Project.

"(3) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.—The Board may construct, with non-appropriated funds, buildings on the Plaza for the Project and shall be responsible for the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the buildings.

"(4) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board may acknowledge private contributions used in the construction of buildings on the Plaza for the Project in the interior of the buildings, but may not acknowledge private contributions on the exterior of the buildings.

"(B) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Any acknowledgment of private contributions under this paragraph shall be consistent with the requirements of section 4(b).

"(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

"(1) MODIFICATION OF HIGHWAY SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding any State or local law, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Secretary, shall have exclusive authority to amend or modify the permanent system of highways of the District of Columbia as may be necessary to meet the requirements and needs of the Project.

"(2) CONVEYANCES.—

"(A) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any State or local law, the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall have exclusive authority to convey or dispose of any interests in real estate (including air rights or air space as that term is defined by District of Columbia law) owned or controlled by the District of Columbia, as may be necessary to meet the requirements and needs of the Project.

"(B) CONVEYANCE TO THE BOARD.—Not later than 90 days following the date of receipt of notification from the Secretary of the requirements and needs of the Project, the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall convey or dispose of to the Board without compensation interests in real estate described in subparagraph (A).

"(3) AGREEMENTS WITH THE BOARD.—The Mayor of the District of Columbia shall have the authority to enter into memoranda of agreement with the Board and any Federal or other governmental agency to facilitate the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Project.

"(e) OWNERSHIP.—

"(1) ROADWAYS AND SIDEWALKS.—Upon completion of the Project, responsibility for maintenance and oversight of roadways and sidewalks modified or improved for the Project shall remain with the owner of the affected roadways and sidewalks.

"(2) MAINTENANCE OF GREEN SPACES.—Subject to paragraph (3), upon completion of the Project, responsibility for maintenance and oversight of any green spaces modified or improved for the Project shall remain with the owner of the affected green spaces.

"(3) BUILDINGS AND GREEN SPACES ON THE PLAZA.—Upon completion of the Project, the Board shall own, operate, and maintain the buildings and green spaces established on the Plaza for the Project.

"(f) NATIONAL HIGHWAY BOUNDARIES.—

"(1) REALIGNMENT OF BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary may realign national highways related to proposed changes to the Northern and Southern Interchanges and the E Street Approach recommended in the TEA-21 report in order to facilitate the flow of traffic in the vicinity of the Center.

"(2) ACCESS TO CENTER FROM I-66.—The Secretary may improve direct access and egress between Interstate Route 66 and the Center, including its garages.".

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 13 of John F. Kennedy Center Act (as redesignated by section 2 of this Act) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER PLAZA.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for capital costs incurred in the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the project authorized by section 12 (including roadway improvements related to the North and South Interchanges and construction of the John F. Kennedy Center Plaza, but not including construction of any buildings on the plaza) a total of \$400,000,000 for fiscal years 2003 through 2010. Such sums shall remain available until expended.”.

SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS.—Section 4(a)(2)(D) of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76j(a)(2)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

“(D) SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS.—In carrying out the duties of the Board under this Act, the Board may negotiate any contract—

“(i) for planning, design, engineering, or construction of buildings to be erected on the John F. Kennedy Center Plaza under section 12 and for landscaping and other improvements to the Plaza; or

“(ii) for an environmental system for, a protection system for, or a repair to, maintenance of, or restoration of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, with selected contractors and award the contract on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 14 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (as redesignated by section 2 of this Act) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Upon completion of the project for establishment of the John F. Kennedy Center Plaza authorized by section 12, the Board, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall amend the map that is on file and available for public inspection under the preceding sentence.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Kennedy Center suffers from being isolated from the rest of Washington, D.C.’s monumental core, and from limited, confusing, and potentially unsafe points of entry. High levels of congestion on the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway confound vehicular traffic and various bridge ramps near performance times. Nearly 200,000 vehicles a day use the complex of roadways and ramps adjacent to the center each day, and there are high accident rates at the foot of the Roosevelt Bridge and the intersection of Virginia Avenue, 27th Street, and the parkway.

H.R. 5012 authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, in conjunction with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the District of Columbia, to make pedestrian and vehicular access improvements around the Kennedy Center.

In 1998, when the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure passed TEA-21, it authorized the Secretary of Transportation to undertake a comprehensive study of ways to improve the flow of traffic and access to the Kennedy Center. In 2000, the Department of Transportation issued the Kennedy Center access study, which identified five phases to improving access to the Kennedy Center. In that same year, funding was made available for DOT to proceed with preliminary project planning, environmental reviews, and design approvals.

The John F. Kennedy Center Plaza Authorization Act of 2002 builds upon these earlier efforts and authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to enact many of the improvements recommended by the access study, including the outcomes of a pedestrian plaza over the Potomac Freeway and improving access between I-66, the Rock Creek Parkway, E Street Northwest, 25th Street Northwest, and the Kennedy Center.

The new plaza will be connected to the local street grid by E and 25th Streets Northwest, and will create approximately eight acres of new land directly east of the Kennedy Center.

H.R. 5012 authorizes and directs the Mayor of the District of Columbia to transfer the air rights and airspace necessary to complete the project as determined by DOT. This has the support of the Mayor, and the subcommittee received testimony from the District to that effect at a hearing held on June 13, 2002.

Based on DOT testimony, the bill authorizes a total of \$400 million to undertake the recommended improvements. In addition, H.R. 5012 authorizes the Kennedy Center to construct buildings on the newly created plaza with nonappropriated funds. The newly constructed buildings will provide needed space for educational, rehearsal, performance, and administrative functions, and become a part of the living memorial to President Kennedy. Any private donations for the buildings will be acknowledged in a manner consistent with existing law.

The subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management held a hearing on this important project in June, and the project received the enthusiastic support of the Department of Transportation, the government of the District of Columbia, and the Kennedy Center. I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following material regarding the project:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 30, 2002.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation, and
Infrastructure,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 5012, the John F. Kennedy Center Plaza Authorization Act of 2002.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Rachel Milberg (for federal costs), who can be reached at 226-2860, and Greg Waring (for the state and local impact), who can be reached at 225-3220.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE
H.R. 5012—John F. Kennedy Center Plaza Authorization Act of 2002

Summary: H.R. 5012 would authorize the appropriation of \$400 million to the Department of Transportation (DOT) to plan and construct a new plaza in front of the John F. Kennedy Center, and to improve access to the Center for both pedestrians and vehicles.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amount, CBO estimate that implementing H.R. 5012 would cost about \$135 million over the 2003-2007 period and another \$265 million after 2007. Enacting H.R. 5012 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

H.R. 5012 contains intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), but CBO estimates that the costs would be significantly below the threshold established in that act (\$58 million in 2002, adjusted annually for inflation). The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimate budgetary impact of H.R. 5012 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 400 (transportation).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Estimated Authorization Level ¹	10	10	20	50	100
Estimated Outlays	3	7	10	40	75

¹ H.R. 5012 would authorize the appropriation of \$400 million over the 2003-2010 period. CBO estimates that \$190 million of that amount could be appropriated over the 2003-2007 period, with the remaining \$210 million provided after 2007.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 5012 will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2002 and that the amounts necessary to implement the bill will be appropriated for each year. Estimates of outlays are based on information from the Federal Highway Administration, the John F. Kennedy Center, and historical spending patterns of similar projects. Based on information from the agency, CBO estimates that DOT would plan and construct the plaza project over the next 12 years. Current plans for the plaza include space for two small buildings.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

Estimated impact on state, local, and tribal governments: H.R. 5012 would bypass the D.C. City Council’s review and approval of efforts to dispose of D.C. property for the Kennedy Center Plaza project. In preempting the City Council’s authority, the bill contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA, but CBO estimates that it would impose no duty on the city government that would result in additional spending.

If necessary for the construction of the proposed Kennedy Center Plaza, the District of Columbia would have to reconfigure the city highway system. In addition, the District of Columbia would have to transfer any property or air rights required for the project, without compensation. These potential requirements on the city also would be intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. Based on information from the Federal Highway Administration and the District’s Department of Transportation, CBO

estimates that the costs of complying with these mandates would be significantly below the threshold established in that act (\$58 million in 2002, adjusted annually for inflation). Furthermore, the construction-related costs resulting from the mandates would be funded by the federal government.

Estimated impact on the private sector: H.R. 5012 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Rachel Milberg; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Greg Waring; and Impact on the Private Sector: Jean Talarico.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the John F. Kennedy Center has long been envisioned and has been created and established as a living memorial to the late President Kennedy. It is also the Nation's premier cultural institution for the performing arts.

The chairman of our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kennedy Center, and we both know from our participation in the deliberations of the board that the center is this vibrant and dynamic institution that it was envisioned to be. Every year over 5 million people visit, attend, enjoy, and are enriched by performances at the Kennedy Center, particularly the Millennium State performances that are free to the public and operate 365 days a year. They are innovative performances that are available to all the people who come to our Nation's capital for whatever purpose, travel or business, leisure, and people come to enjoy those Millennium State performances in ever-increasing numbers.

□ 1430

But, unfortunately, the Kennedy Center is sort of cut off from the rest of Washington, D.C. The original design of the center does not envision the structure situated as it is today. I can remember when I was working teaching language in Haiti in 1959 and 1960 through 1962, reading, admittedly, with three weeks' delay, the news from Washington and reading this grand design plan set forth by then-President Eisenhower or by his administration for a center for the performing arts in Washington, D.C., and this magnificent sweep of the structure out over the Potomac River and looking back towards monumental Washington. And, of course, the part east of the current location of the Kennedy Center was then dilapidated buildings, all envisioned to be torn down, no roadway where we now have one, and it was intended that this would just connect Washington, D.C. and this new center for the performing arts. That is not the way it worked out.

Funding constraints limited the original scope. The connection with

downtown Washington was not realized. The center's problems have multiplied over the years. Attending nighttime performances means that patrons either add to the District of Columbia's notorious rush hour traffic jams or are reduced to a functional but not fully acceptable and adequate shuttle system.

There are over 200,000 vehicles a day that use the complex series of ramps and roadways that are adjacent to the Kennedy Center. There is no pedestrian or bicycle access to the center from the east or from the southeast, from the Washington, D.C. mall.

In many a time I have been driving along that avenue and watched as pedestrians risk their lives running across 4 to 5, 6 lanes of traffic at even heavy traffic times. That is just simply not acceptable. The closest Metro stop to the Kennedy Center is the Foggy Bottom Metro stop a half mile from the center, too far for a good many people to walk comfortably and perhaps not entirely safe either. The center runs a very successful shuttle bus, but there is a lack of frequency, a lack of adequate signage to make it comfortable for walkers to find the center. And, furthermore, this is a very historic neighborhood and people ought to be able to enjoy it in some fashion other than rushing to get from wherever they are parking to the Kennedy Center.

In 1998, the former chairman of our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Congressman Shuster, and I worked together to secure funding in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, to provide funds for the Department of Transportation to analyze methods to improve access to the Kennedy Center. That study has been completed. It has identified a number of proposed design and access improvements. In particular, the study proposes going back to the original concept of connecting the Kennedy Center with monumental Washington, as I call it, that is the historic sweep of structures and monuments that are testimony to the Nation's history and its evolution with the Kennedy Center. This plan would build a plaza over the spaghetti bowl of freeways, particularly the Potomac freeway, and would create 8 new acres of public space, would connect E Street and 25th Street to the plaza and reestablish the city grid; E Street to be changed at the western terminus to link the center and the core of the city, and there are proposed new connections between Rock Creek Parkway and the Potomac freeway. There would be pedestrian paths, bicycle paths, transit improvements to link the center to the heart of Washington, D.C. That is how it should be. That is how this national cultural center should function.

Based on this study, the bill we bring to the floor today, the Kennedy Center Plaza Authorization Act, authorizes a cooperative venture between the Kennedy Center, the U.S. Department of

Transportation, and the District of Columbia to improve access to and from the Kennedy Center. It authorizes, as the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) said a moment ago, \$400 million to plan, design and construct the proposed plaza in order to undertake the necessary highway improvements to create this access to the center.

The Kennedy Center itself has offered to undertake the cost of constructing the new buildings to be constructed on the plaza, buildings that will house rehearsal halls, classrooms, and be an open invitation to the public to actually come and see how rehearsals are conducted. It would be a great opportunity for the public who come to enjoy the arts in our Nation's capital. And I invite any of our colleagues to come to the center or ask the Kennedy Center staff to come and give them a presentation, a showing of the artists' rendition of these structural changes because I think once Members see it, they will be enthralled, captivated and excited by it, as I am, as the members of the board of trustees, and as is the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the remarks of the ranking member who always brings a background and perspective that makes anyone who has not been fortunate to be in this institution as long as he has understand the continuum of the work we are about and a continuum is what we are about today. I also want to thank the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) for her hard work in bringing this bill to the floor.

This bill is really part of a larger vision, and one does not have to live here to have that vision. This is a small, compact city. There is not a lot of room left for all of the buildings, not to mention all of the memorials, that people would like to see in Washington. But there is a big, relatively for this city, a big piece of land that could, in fact, house much more to make the Kennedy Center the true national performing arts center it was intended to be. But to even begin to approach this vision, we have a lot of work to do on the basics, and this bill is about the basics. This bill is not about the buildings. I believe they will be constructed all with private funds. I have talked with the dynamic new leader of the Kennedy Center. But there is part of this work that is for government alone.

Its rough name is infrastructure. We have got to lay the groundwork in order for the vision to rise. The mall is a work in progress. The mall is always incomplete. So we should not be surprised that we are always adding to the mall. That is as the Founders wanted it. They have also wanted us to be careful about the mall. They did not want us to put every little thing on the

mall. And one of the things I implore my colleagues to remember is that the mall is perpetual. When generations we cannot even imagine are here, the mall should be here, and one of the things we do not want to do is just crowd the mall with the hubris of our generation, leaving no room for anything else to go up. If we do that, we will have to do what some of the European countries are doing. They are tearing down statues in order to allow more to rise. I think we should just be careful what we do.

I believe future generations will look at what this bill initiates as part of the natural process of filling out the mall. And I very much applaud the continuing attention that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has given to the Kennedy Center and to the completion of the work there, and especially to the fact that one cannot get there from here.

The 25 million tourists who come to the District of Columbia may do as I do as often as I can. I go on a race walk down the mall beginning at 3rd Street. It is a wonderful way to get exercise. When we get to the Lincoln Memorial, that is it, folks. If we want to walk, walk no further, unless we want to take our chances going across highways. That is not exactly what the mall had in mind. Indeed, cars cannot always get there from here. It is as if, as we get to the Kennedy Center, it was made for cars, not people, and not even for the arts.

Remember that the John F. Kennedy Center really reminds us of two great presidents. The notion of a cultural arts center began with President Eisenhower. Ultimately, when it was built, it was named for the martyred President Kennedy, so it bears the imprint of two great presidents and it inspires this body in a bipartisan fashion to move forward to try to complete it even as generation after generation moves forward with the mall to complete it or to make sure that it remains a mall and remains in many ways clear.

The Congressional commitment to the plaza and to the center has been clear, as the ranking member indicated, since Chairman Shuster was the chair of the committee. And, therefore, I am sure he would take special pride that we are moving forward with it today.

This is a cultural center with no bus service; cabs have a hard time getting in and stopping; no metro; cut off from its neighborhoods along the riverfront except one cannot get to the riverfront from the center; isolated from everything around it. The very opposite of what a cultural center is supposed to be. We are going to fix that.

I appreciate that the bill incorporates the District of Columbia, which has the air rights, and the mayor and I have spoken about those rights. There will be no problem getting whatever is necessary to make sure that the many air rights are, in fact, dealt with.

The central feature of the mall will be a pedestrian plaza over a deck. It will transform the Kennedy Center itself. It will mean that our constituents who come in very large numbers, and increasingly so now that everyone understands that the capital of the United States is the safest city in the world, better protected than any city in the world, as the visitors come, they will be the first to understand that there has been a transformation in this city, that the city is being completed, that the mall itself is being extended, and that we are opening the cultural life physically and in every other way to the world and especially to our country.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and to remain with us until we see this plaza rise, and perhaps Members of Congress will be the first to walk down the plaza and invite people from all around the world to come to a cultural arts center made for the world and where the world can now come and walk and see and have the kind of access that was always intended.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for her very thoughtful, as always, constructive and scholarly presentation and I am particularly touched by the gentlewoman's reference to the mall as perpetual, yet evolving.

The arts, more than the Kennedy Center, the arts are perpetual. They are what lift a Nation's spirits.

□ 1445

I think history records more what our poets and our composers have to say than what our generals have to do. We, especially in the aftermath of September 11, need the arts to lift our spirits and to design the future and to refocus our aspirations. Kennedy Center is part of that. It was one of the very first cultural institutions in the United States to have a response in art form to the events of September 11, and just as important as it is to make the Kennedy Center accessible as the National Cultural Performing Arts Center to all those 20 million plus visitors who come to this Nation's capital, it also must be accessible to the residents of the District of Columbia themselves, and connecting the Kennedy Center through this plaza to monumental Washington will make it far more attractive and far more available to the residents of the District of Columbia themselves, and that is my fond hope.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank my colleagues the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their very moving tributes to the

Kennedy Center and also to the beloved District of Columbia. I appreciate their hard work on this.

I too believe the Kennedy Center is a jewel of our District of Columbia, and to have access to the arts, the very vibrant programs that are brought there daily, not only to the citizens of the District and those of us who are here on a regular basis, but for the many, many visitors I think is a wonderful project that will make generations to come be able to enjoy all the many fine programs that the Kennedy Center has put forth now and in the future.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I first wish to thank Chairman LATOURETTE for lending his support and providing leadership for this bill. Also Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBERSTAR, trustees of the Kennedy Center, have worked to establish broad bi-partisan support for the bill.

This bill will authorize the Department of Transportation, the Government of the District of Columbia, and the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center to enter into agreements to conduct environmental planning, provide designs, and execute plans to improve pedestrian, vehicular, and bicycle access to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The Kennedy Center is currently isolated from the surrounding city and its physical setting is inconsistent with its mission. A report authorized by TEA-21 identified a number of conditions that impede access to the Presidential memorial. There is no access from the east for pedestrian, vehicles, or bicycles, the pedestrian link to the Metro is too far away and poorly signed, pedestrian and bicycle traffic from the south must cross hazardous roadways, very poor vehicular connections exist between the freeway and the Rock Creek Parkway, and a complicated series of ramps and exits exist to the south of the Center.

The study recommends a series of improvements to remedy the access problem. The centerpiece of these improvements is a proposed plaza, which will be atop a deck over the Potomac Freeway. This deck would provide a new public space and stately approach to the Center from the east. E St. and 25th St. would connect to the plaza, thus reestablishing the local street grid. To the north of the Center new connections would be built between Rock Creek and the Potomac Freeway in the vicinity of K St. Overall, hazardous and congested traffic conditions would be relieved.

The Board of Trustees of the Center has committed to raising private funds to construct the building to be constructed on the plaza. Currently the plan calls for two buildings for the plaza. One building would be used as rehearsal space, classrooms, and for administrative offices. It is expected the second structure could house and display musical artifacts currently stored at the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian.

I support H.R. 5012 and again extend my thanks to the Committee leadership for their encouragement and support.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5012.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5012, the bill just considered by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

GREAT LAKES LEGACY ACT OF 2002

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1070) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants for remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern and to authorize assistance for research and development of innovative technologies for such purpose, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1070

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. REMEDIATION OF SEDIMENT CONTAMINATION IN AREAS OF CONCERN IN THE GREAT LAKES.

Section 118(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(12) REMEDIATION OF SEDIMENT CONTAMINATION IN AREAS OF CONCERN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this paragraph, the Administrator, acting through the Great Lakes National Program Office and in coordination with the Office of Research and Development, may carry out qualified projects.

"(B) QUALIFIED PROJECT.—In this paragraph, a qualified project is a project to be carried out in an area of concern located wholly or in part in the United States that—

"(i) monitors or evaluates contaminated sediment;

"(ii) subject to subparagraph (D), implements a plan to remediate contaminated sediment; or

"(iii) prevents further or renewed contamination of sediment.

"(C) PRIORITY.—In selecting projects to carry out under this paragraph, the Administrator shall give priority to a project that—

"(i) constitutes remedial action for contaminated sediment;

"(ii) has been identified in a Remedial Action Plan submitted pursuant to paragraph (3) and is ready to be implemented; or

"(iii) will use an innovative approach, technology, or technique that may provide greater

environmental benefits or equivalent environmental benefits at a reduced cost.

"(D) LIMITATION.—The Administrator may not carry out a project under this paragraph for remediation of contaminated sediments located in an area of concern—

"(i) if an evaluation of remedial alternatives for the area of concern has not been conducted, including a review of the short-term and long-term effects of the alternatives on human health and the environment; or

"(ii) if the Administrator determines that the area of concern is likely to suffer significant further or renewed contamination from existing sources of pollutants causing sediment contamination following completion of the project.

"(E) NON-FEDERAL MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this paragraph shall be not less than 35 percent.

"(ii) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this paragraph may include the value of in-kind services contributed by a non-Federal sponsor, including any in-kind service performed under an administrative order on consent or judicial consent decree, but not including any in-kind services performed under a unilateral administrative order or court order.

"(iii) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of a project carried out under this paragraph shall be 100 percent.

"(F) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—The Administrator may not carry out a project under this paragraph unless the non-Federal sponsor enters into such agreements with the Administrator as the Administrator may require to ensure that the non-Federal sponsor will maintain its aggregate expenditures from all other sources for remediation programs in the area of concern in which the project is located at or above the average level of such expenditures in its 2 fiscal years preceding the date on which the project is initiated.

"(G) COORDINATION.—In carrying out projects under this paragraph, the Administrator shall coordinate with the Secretary of the Army, and with the Governors of States in which the projects are located, to ensure that Federal and State assistance for remediation in areas of concern is used as efficiently as possible.

"(H) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to other amounts authorized under this section, there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007.

"(ii) AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated under clause (i) shall remain available until expended."

SEC. 3. RELATIONSHIP TO FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

Section 118(g) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268) is amended—

(1) by striking "construed to affect" and inserting the following: "construed—

"(1) to affect";

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting " ; or";

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) to affect any other Federal or State authority that is being used or may be used to facilitate the cleanup and protection of the Great Lakes.;" and

(4) by aligning the remainder of the text of paragraph (1) (as designated by paragraph (1) of this section) with paragraph (2) (as added by paragraph (3) of this section).

SEC. 4. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In coordination with other Federal and local officials, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to conduct research on the development and use of innovative approaches, technologies, and techniques for the remediation of sediment

contamination in areas of concern in the Great Lakes.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts authorized under other laws, there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1070, the Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002. H.R. 1070 reflects a consensus approach to addressing sediment contamination in the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes are, without question, a vital resource for both the United States and Canada. The Great Lakes system provides a waterway to move goods; water supply for drinking, industrial and agricultural purposes; a source of hydroelectric power; and swimming and many other recreational activities.

The industrialization and development of the Great Lakes Basin over the past 200 years has had an adverse impact on the Great Lakes. As a result, many of the Great Lakes are under fish advisories warning people not to eat fish that may be in the water there.

By treaty, the United States and Canada are developing cleanup plans for the Great Lakes and for specific areas of concern. Unfortunately, only one area of concern, located in Canada, has been cleaned up. Most of the activity at U.S. areas of concern has occurred as a result of Superfund enforcement action or threat of such action.

However, Superfund's suitability for cleaning up the Great Lakes is limited. The Great Lakes sediments became contaminated as a result of pollution from many sources over several generations. Applying Superfund could make virtually every citizen of the Great Lakes Basin a liable party.

There are better ways to address this problem. One solution is to encourage cooperative efforts through public-private partnerships. That is the solution recommended by the bill H.R. 1070, the Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

H.R. 1070 would authorize \$50 million a year for 5 years to clean up contaminated sediment in areas of concern in the Great Lakes. This Federal funding must be matched with at least a 35 percent non-Federal share, encouraging local and private sector investment. This bill also makes sure that these funds are well spent.

At some sites, removing sediments will be the best way to address short- and long-term risks. At other sites, the last thing we want to do is go in and

stir up contaminated sediments by dredging, causing even more harm to the environment.

This consensus bill does not try to presume any particular cleanup option. It simply encourages stakeholders to take action and to make sure that the action they take will make a real improvement to human health and the environment.

I want to commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and his colleagues for working with stakeholders from the Great Lakes to advance this legislation. I believe this is a great example of bipartisan legislation that everyone in this Chamber can support. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) for his splendid statement and full discussion of the subject at hand and for his leadership and, as always, bipartisan cooperation in bringing this legislation to the floor today.

I also want to acknowledge the support and cooperation of our chairman of the full committee the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and seeing to it that we move this bill expeditiously through subcommittee, full committee and to the floor today.

There is no question this bill is a long time in coming, and it should, when enacted and implemented, bring to fruition the long-planned and sort of haltingly carried out efforts to clean up decades-long contamination of this repository of one-fifth of all the fresh water on the face of the Earth, the Great Lakes.

It has been my home all my life, living not on the shore but close enough to the shore of Lake Superior, my hometown of Chisholm just about 90 miles away. I spent a great deal of my time as a young lad near the shores of Lake Superior and my service in the Congress, my District extends from Duluth all the way up to Canada, along that splendid rocky outcrop of the 3 billion year old deposits of basalt that look broodingly out onto Lake Superior, which represents 10 percent of the fresh water on the face of the Earth.

My predecessor Congressman John Blatnik was the original author of the first Clean Water Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 that began the Nation's efforts to clean up the waters of the United States and was the one who inspired the research laboratories that now are located throughout the Great Lakes to serve as a beacon for the protection, beacon out on those fresh waters to serve as the protection for the future generations of the Great Lakes, on the purity and quality of those waters.

In years past, when I chaired the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, I held extensive hearings on the United States-Canada Clean Water

Agreement to push administrations in the past to action on cleanup of the toxic hot spots, or areas of concern as they are called. It is just an unspeakable tragedy that nearly 100 percent of the near shore waters of the Great Lakes and connecting tributaries are under fish consumption advisories because those fish have taken up toxics from bottom feeding organisms, from plants, carried them in their bodies and then are consumed by humans. It was presented in documented testimony in the hearings that I held in the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and corroborated since then in subsequent hearings. The chairman has conducted a few.

If a person lives within 20 miles of the Great Lakes and they eat fish once a week, they have on average 440 parts per billion PCBs in their body. If they live anywhere else in America and eat fish once a week, they probably have only 5 parts per billion per PCBs in their body. I need not go into the adverse health consequences of PCBs. They are well-documented in the medical and scientific literature.

We had a researcher, Dr. Waylon Swain, from the University of Michigan testify at the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight hearing who had done tests on his 16-year-old daughter of the fatty tissue in her body and the content of PCBs and then did a computer projection to determine how long it would take for future generations, for PCBs to leave her offspring if none of them were exposed in the future to PCBs. Six generations. This is a persistent toxic chemical that we need to extract from the bottoms of those areas of concern.

Of the 43 areas of concern of the Great Lakes, 31 are wholly or partly within U.S. waters, and they are mostly harbors. More than 1.3 million in cubic yards of contaminated sediments have been remediated over the past 3 years. We have just touched the top of the challenge, and remediation is nowhere near completed in any one of the areas of concern.

The people of the Great Lakes community, 36 million of them, have lived with this problem that threatens their physical health, the health of their children, and impacts the entire region, both economically and in degradation of the Great Lakes environment.

I was heartened when former President Clinton in fiscal 2000 included within the administration's budget a request for \$50 million for remediation of contaminated sediments, and I had at the time introduced H.R. 3670 to authorize a program for cleanup of the Great Lakes areas of concern, but neither the bill nor the \$50 million came to fruition. But the initiatives then stimulated further attention.

I am very delighted to acknowledge the work of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), who is a colleague of ours on the Committee of Transportation and Infrastructure, whose sci-

entific mind and appreciation of the challenges has brought considerable expertise and passion for cleaning up these waters to this issue, and I compliment the gentleman for introducing the bill today before us which will authorize \$50 million annually for the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out projects to address sediment contamination in the Great Lakes areas of concern.

□ 1500

These are going to be prioritized projects. Priority will be given to those that actively address the contaminated sediments that have been identified in the remedial action plans for the areas of concern, projects that promise to implement innovative approaches, new technologies and new techniques to deal with contaminated sediment so as not to, as Chairman DUNCAN expressed concern, reintroduce contaminants into the water column and thereby re-establish the pollution or distribute it further.

One of these innovative approaches is one that has been undertaken by the U.S. environmental research laboratory of EPA in Duluth, the University of Minnesota's Natural Resources Research Institute and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the harbor of Duluth, using mining technologies which we in the iron ore mining country of my district use to beneficiate low-grade, nonmagnetic ores using a process that has a cost in the range of \$2 to \$3 a cubic yard versus \$400 to \$600 a cubic yard for other technologies, have successfully remediated large volumes of toxic-substance-containing sediment so that this cleansed sediment now can be used in parks and reclaiming areas along the waterfront in Duluth for other environmentally friendly activities.

These are the kinds of innovative approaches this legislation will support and stimulate in the future. The legislation before us also has clarifying language to ensure that the new program will have no effect on existing Federal and State authorities to address contaminated sites. The IJC report recently found that all sediment remediation completed to date has been funded as a result of enforcement action, or the threat of enforcement action, against polluters. While that still would remain, we would hope ideally that there would be a cooperative approach to cleanup. The aptly named "orphan sites" will be one of the targets of this legislation. I expect EPA and the States to continue to pursue and to hold accountable polluters responsible for contamination of all the areas of concern.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) for his persistence in pursuing this issue, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) for his diligence in bringing the legislation forward, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for his participation, and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) for

his active support on our side as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), the original author of the bill.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002. First, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), the chairman of the subcommittee; and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the full committee, for their kind comments and for the help that they have given me in getting this bill to this point, particularly not just in terms of process but also in substance, in the advice I have received.

America is often called the land of plenty, especially when it comes to our natural resources. Few places on Earth are more blessed than we are, and the Great Lakes stand out among our many blessings. I am pleased to be the author of this legislation because it will protect this precious resource, our Great Lakes.

Let me describe just how important the Great Lakes are, both to citizens within the Great Lakes basin and to the country as a whole. The Great Lakes constitute almost 20 percent of the Earth's surface fresh water and 95 percent of the surface fresh water in the United States. Let me repeat that: 95 percent of the surface fresh water in the United States. That means if you take all the waters of the United States, starting first with the rivers, the Hudson River and working west, the Ohio, the magnificent Mississippi, the Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, Snake and Columbia, and you could name many more, add them all together and then put in all the other lakes in the United States and collect all that surface fresh water together in one spot, then you would still have to multiply that by almost 20 to equal the amount of water in the Great Lakes system. That is an incredible resource. It is an incredibly wonderful thing to have.

These lakes provide us with fresh drinking water, habitat for wildlife, food from fisheries, recreation in and on the waterways, water for agriculture, and shipping lanes for economic growth. Millions of people live on the Great Lakes and millions more journey to the Great Lakes to vacation and enjoy all the splendors the lakes provide.

However, longstanding pollution from contaminated river sediments continues to harm water quality in the Great Lakes and restricts our use of this valuable resource. As we heard from the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the fish have become contaminated with the toxic material, particularly the PCBs. The waterfowl that eat the fish have in turn become more contaminated. And then, of

course, the humans who eat the fish and occasionally the waterfowl collect it all and become even more contaminated.

After many years of dumping harmful, toxic substances into the waterways surrounding the Great Lakes and the lakes themselves, the pristine environment and waters of the Great Lakes have suffered. Cleanup projects have been implemented at only a portion of the so-called areas of concern identified by the EPA as the worst of the contaminated sites. Let me just explain what these areas of concern are. That is kind of a euphemistic phrase in my mind. What it is describing is dirty, toxic, polluted sediments at the bottom of the rivers. This material is slowly leaching into the Great Lakes.

Years ago we cleaned up our rivers on the surface. We cleaned up the obvious pollution, the things you could see floating down the river. Many of us recall the days when the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland caught fire and rats ran across the river, it was so contaminated. When I moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Grand River, which runs right through the city, was polluted enough that you would not think of swimming in there; and you did not want to eat the fish in it. We have made progress in cleaning up the obvious pollution. Today, the Cuyahoga River is a reasonably clean river. The Grand River in Grand Rapids is so clean that people fish constantly and eat the fish without difficulty, and some people even swim in the river now.

However, what we have not addressed is the problem of the sediments, what is at the bottom of the river. We have not addressed this for several reasons. First of all, we did not know how to address it, because if you simply dredge it, you stir up all the sediments and the contamination just flows down into the lake. So we needed to know more about how to do it. But also there was a hope that the toxic material would just stay there in the sediments and not move and we could just leave it there and ignore it. We have now found out that we cannot ignore it. It is steadily leaching into the Great Lakes, and we must stop it and we have to develop methods to do it.

One of the biggest obstacles to completing a remedial action plan, or a cleanup plan, is the funding for it. Community groups, States, the EPA, and the Army Corps of Engineers have all committed to remediation efforts and have cited the lack of Federal funding as an impediment to cleaning up areas of concern in communities that have taken the initiative to improve the quality of their water. It is time that we helped them clean up these sites.

Existing authorities and programs such as Superfund and other enforcement mechanisms have not provided the resources that are necessary to clean up contaminated sediments. We must provide the EPA administrator

with authority and with authorized appropriations to carry out qualified projects in areas of concern that require cleanup and are not likely to suffer further contamination. We must take steps to monitor and clean up contaminated sediment and prevent further or renewed contamination. In addition, we must pursue research and development of innovative approaches and technology to help us learn how to remove contaminated sediment in the most environmentally safe and efficient manner. The Great Lakes Legacy Act helps accomplish these goals.

Finally, this act is not only environmentally responsible; it is also fiscally responsible. The act provides leveraged funding and fosters partnerships between State and local authorities and private interests by requiring a 35 percent non-Federal cost share. In addition, non-Federal sponsors are prevented from using Federal funds to displace previous expenditures for remediation programs. In other words, with a 65-35 split, we will get a greater environmental bang for our Federal buck.

The Great Lakes Legacy Act will greatly improve cleanup efforts in the Great Lakes communities which need it most and will allow unfettered, continued use of this precious natural resource. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their assistance. I appreciate their support of this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on our side, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me just close the debate by saying there is almost nothing that people take for granted as much as they do their water. Yet many people have said and have written that water may well be the oil of the 21st century. The importance of our water supply is going to grow and grow and grow with the passing years. Certainly the Great Lakes, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) just said, is a precious national resource. The Great Lakes contain, as the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) has said, almost one-fifth of the world's freshwater supply. The Great Lakes contain 95 percent of the U.S. surface freshwater supply. The Great Lakes is a very, very important asset.

This is a good bill. This is a very pro-environment bill. The lack of controversy should not mask or decrease or cover up the significance of this bill, the importance of it. I think this is one of the most significant clean-water bills that this Congress has ever passed. I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Let me say one other thing before I yield back my time. I just want to commend the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS). The gentleman from Minnesota is certainly always one of the most active members of our committee and a real leader on all of these issues, and I

thank him for his support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank the gentleman not only for his kind remarks but also for his very thoughtful summation. In his ever-judicious manner, he has summed up the issue before us and stated the case so well. I not only urge unanimous approval of the legislation in this body, but I also urge the other body to move expeditiously on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The Chair would remind all Members that they should refrain from urging the Senate to take a specific action.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Great Lakes Legacy Act, H.R. 1070.

I would like to commend my colleague and friend from Michigan, Congressman VERN EHLERS for crafting this important legislation and for his diligence in gathering the appropriate support. As a cosponsor of the Great Lakes Legacy Act, I am extremely pleased that the Great Lakes region is one step closer to cleaning up toxic hot spots that lurk under the world's largest freshwater system.

While globally there are 42 Areas of Concern (AOC), that is, areas that suffer from severe sediment contamination, 26 are located in the United States, and in my state of Michigan there are 14 designated AOCs. Contamination levels in these areas threaten human health, contribute to the loss of fish and wildlife habitat, restrict critical dredging activities, and lead to numerous beach closings. AOCs are among Michigan's most demanding environmental challenge.

Like other environmental clean-up programs, full remediation of Great Lakes AOCs continues to be bogged down by a burdensome web of complex regulations, lack of necessary funding, and insufficient progress of research and development into new technologies. Recognizing these obstacles, the legislation we are considering today aims to solve the problems that plague successful clean-up efforts.

In short, H.R. 1070 addresses the most costly and technical hurdles that face these hazardous hot spots. More specifically, this legislation authorizes funding for States, Indian tribes, regional agencies, and local governments for projects in AOCs to monitor or evaluate contaminated sediment and remediate contaminated sediments. It also targets funding for research and development of new technologies that aim to clean toxic sediments in the Great Lakes basin.

My support for this legislation goes beyond my co-sponsorship of the measure. In March I introduced a resolution, House Resolution 361. H.Res. 361 calls on the House of Representatives to take swift action in helping to restore and protect Michigan's Great Lakes, the state's most precious natural resource. My bill highlights the environmental problems associated with AOCs and includes the goals set forth in the Great Lakes Legacy Act. In my view, the work done by my colleague from

Michigan on this subject it too important for the Congress to let slip. My resolution affirms the importance of passing H.R. 1070 in an expeditious manner equal to its relevance for helping clean the world's largest source of freshwater.

Let me make this point clear, the environmental problems that are caused by AOCs are not just a Michigan issue. Although most Areas of Concern in the United States are concentrated in Michigan, it is a national and international problem. Its risks for human health, aquatic populations, ecological habitats and wildlife are serious and impact states beyond Michigan. Therefore, it would be unwise for the Congress to ignore this issue or delay its consideration any further.

Mr. Speaker, again, I am pleased to lend my full support for the Great Lakes Legacy Act and urge my colleagues to do the same. With that Mr. Speaker, I yield back the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1070, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out projects and conduct research for remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern in the Great Lakes, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1070.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

□ 1515

JOSEPH CURSEEN, JR. AND THOMAS MORRIS, JR. PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3287) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 900 Brentwood Road, NE, in Washington, D.C., as the "Joseph Curseen, Jr. and Thomas Morris, Jr. Processing and Distribution Center".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3287

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JOSEPH CURSEEN, JR. AND THOMAS MORRIS, JR. PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 900

Brentwood Road, NE, in Washington, D.C., and known as the Brentwood Processing and Distribution Center, shall be known and designated as the "Joseph Curseen, Jr. and Thomas Morris, Jr. Processing and Distribution Center".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Joseph Curseen, Jr. and Thomas Morris, Jr. Processing and Distribution Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3287, the bill presently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3287, introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN), our distinguished colleague, designates the Brentwood Processing and Distribution Center in Washington, D.C., as the Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., Processing and Distribution Center. I am very proud to have my name as a cosponsor and original sponsor of this bill also.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor two public servants who died in the line of duty. Thomas Morris and Joseph Curseen did not know when they reported to the Brentwood Processing and Distribution Center last October that they were on the front lines of the war against terrorism. But they were struck down by anthrax which infected the facility when an anonymous terrorist sent envelopes containing spores to Washington.

Both had distinguished careers at the Brentwood Road facility. Curseen began his career with the postal service in 1985 as a letter-sorting machine operator. Morris, an Air Force veteran, began work at the facility in 1973. Both men were born and raised in Washington, D.C., and their deaths shocked the Washington area, the postal community, and the entire Nation. It is fitting to name the building where they served their country after these two distinguished public servants. And so, Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 3287.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 1-year period following the attacks on our country, I rise to support a bill of special significance to honor two native sons of the District of Columbia

who as public servants gave their lives while serving this city, this region, and this country. H.R. 3287 would redesignate the United States Postal Service facility located at 900 Brentwood Road, Northeast, in Washington, D.C. as the Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., Processing and Distribution Center.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN), who represents the district where Joseph Curseen and Thomas Morris resided, for his leadership in introducing H.R. 3287, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Census and Agency Organization, who is also my colleague on the subcommittee, for his hard work in bringing this bill to the floor and for generously deferring to me to manage the bill. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 3287.

This month our Nation is struggling for ways to reflect upon and appropriately commemorate the tragic events that began with the attack on September 11, 2001. Today we remember October 21 and October 22, 2001, because on these consecutive days, we lost two brave men to the anthrax attack on our country.

Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., were both family men and pillars of their communities. They were known for their dedicated hard work on the job as postal employees whose colleagues have still not forgotten them. They were loved by their families, who still deeply miss them. We are pleased that Celeste Curseen and Mary Morris, the widows of the two men, are in the gallery today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members that they may not refer to individuals in the gallery.

Ms. NORTON. Many of us will always remember Joseph Curseen and Thomas Morris as Washingtonians because it is in this city that they were born and raised and received the values and the work ethic for which they are so fondly remembered.

Joseph Curseen, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C. in 1954. He graduated from Our Lady of Perpetual Help Grammar School in Southeast Washington and then went on to graduate from Gonzaga High School and Marquette University. Beginning in 1985, Mr. Curseen was a letter-sorting machine operator in the U.S. Postal Service, working evenings at the Brentwood Road facility on machines that processed government mail. Not once in those 15 years did Joseph Curseen miss a day of work.

Mr. Curseen was a man of faith who never left his home church here in the District. He led a bible study group at work and was a Eucharistic Minister at our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church until his death.

Mr. Curseen was not only dedicated to his work, but also to his community, where he served as president of

his local homeowners' association. He instituted a neighborhood watch program and assisted in building a playground for the neighborhood children. He looked for ways large and small to improve his community, such as the petition he organized that resulted in speed bumps on the streets of his community to protect his neighbors from irresponsible drivers.

Thomas L. Morris, Jr., was born on March 2, 1946, also in Washington, D.C., and he got his education in public schools of the District of Columbia. He began his career with the U.S. Postal Service in 1973 as a distribution clerk in the government mails section at Brentwood. During his postal career Mr. Morris was honored four times for outstanding performance and with service awards.

Mr. Speaker, naming post offices is a common practice in this body, but renaming Brentwood carries special meaning, both symbolic and pragmatic. Brentwood has remained closed since the anthrax attacks last October. Yet in the not too distant future, Brentwood will reopen. When it does, it must be a new Brentwood. When workers walk back into that facility, every aspect of the reopening should signify that this is Brentwood reborn.

Brentwood not only will be fumigated, sanitized and refurbished, it should be Brentwood no more. Its new name will signify a new beginning, a mission that needs our attention. Many postal workers are still, understandably, reluctant to return to Brentwood. In naming the facility for Joseph Curseen and Thomas Morris, we can hope that their fellow workers will feel more resolved and more comfortable as they return.

The Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, on which I serve as ranking member, already has held one hearing on the remediation of the Brentwood facility. At that hearing I asked the Centers for Disease Control to conduct an epidemiological study to compare the health of the workers from Brentwood with the health of workers who did not work in a contaminated facility so that we can follow and know if there are any longer-term effects. The CDC has agreed to do this study, and, in addition, is following the health condition of those who worked at the facility.

The Postal Service has agreed that, at the very least, the same degree of extreme care that was used in cleaning the Hart Building, also struck by the anthrax attacks, will be used to decontaminate Brentwood. I also have proposed that we hold another hearing before Brentwood is reopened to reassure the public and postal employees that every possible step has been taken to ensure their safety.

Following the tragic deaths of these two men, we must do whatever is necessary and appropriate to eliminate the deep concerns many employees still have about returning to the Brentwood facility. As one way to show our com-

mitment to a safe facility, I propose that the Postmaster General, postal union and elected officials be the first to enter the facility.

I also believe that renaming Brentwood to honor Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., will help accomplish what no amount of reassurance could possibly do. Their names will forever rest on the building to remind employees, visitors and the Nation that we must not forget two brave fallen heroes, whose example at work should inspire us to press forward, unbowed and without fear.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 3287, which redesignates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 900 Brentwood Road, Northeast, in Washington, D.C., as the Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., Processing and Distribution Center.

This bill was sponsored by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) on November 13, 2001, and enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Maryland delegation, as well as the support of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to note the dignity, grace and spirit of cooperation that has been displayed by Ms. Celeste Curseen, wife of Mr. Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Ms. Mary Morris, wife of Mr. Thomas Morris, Jr., as well as Mr. William Burris, President of the American Postal Workers Union, as we have moved to process this legislation.

As the Chairman of the Congressional Postal Caucus, I am proud to honor two dedicated postal workers, Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr., both of whom died as a result of a bioterrorist anthrax attack on the United States postal system. This attack changed the fabric of American society. Let me recount the facts.

The U.S. Postal Service Brentwood Processing and Distribution Center in the District of Columbia, a 632,000 square foot facility, was closed on October 21, 2001, because of anthrax contamination. Anthrax-laced letters addressed to Senators TOM DASCHLE and PATRICK LEAHY in their Senate offices had been processed at the Brentwood facility. Approximately 2,400 employees worked at this facility, including Joseph Curseen, Jr., and Thomas Morris, Jr.

On October 21, 2001, Thomas Morris, Jr., died of inhalation anthrax. The following day, his colleague, Joseph Curseen, Jr., also died of inhalation anthrax. As of today, law enforcement officials have not found and brought to justice the perpetrators of these cowardly acts, and the Brentwood facility remains closed.

It is unfortunate that we were introduced to Thomas Morris, Jr., and Joseph Curseen, Jr., as a result of their deaths.

□ 1530

However, by renaming the Brentwood Postal Facility after these 2 individuals, we will be creating a lasting memorial to their lives, and we will be re-creating a lasting memorial, because they were both exemplary citizens, citizens who gave so much of themselves, not for themselves, but oftentimes for the benefit of others, individuals who were model citizens, model husbands, model fathers, involved actively in their communities and in the lives of others, involved in their church, involved with doing those things that we raise up in this country.

So when we name this facility for them, we are not really naming it for them, but we are really naming it for the best of what America has to offer, and that is ordinary people doing extraordinary things.

So, Mr. Speaker, I again want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) for introducing this legislation, and I urge its passage, and I commend the lives of these 2 great citizens.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN), the principal sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia for yielding me this time, and I thank all of my colleagues in the region, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), as I have indicated, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), and also the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and other Members for supporting me in this legislation.

I rise today in support of this bill honoring, as the Washington Post simply put it, "Two Men Who Were Just Doing Their Jobs." My bill, H.R. 3287, redesignates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 900 Brentwood Road, N.E. in Washington, D.C. as the Joseph Curseen, Jr. and Thomas Morris, Jr. Processing and Distribution Center. This facility was the site of the deadly anthrax contamination that resulted from a letter en route to Members of the United States Senate.

I am particularly pleased that the wives of these 2 men, Ms. Curseen and Ms. Morris, are able to see this day as a small measure of compensation for the loss that they have suffered.

If my colleagues would indulge me, I would like to tell a little bit about these gentlemen. Joseph Curseen, Jr. and Thomas Morris, Jr. were like thousands of other hard-working, dedicated Federal employees who came to work every day and quietly went about their daily duties, keeping the wheels of our government turning. However, unlike many of our Federal employees, in October of 2001, the hand of fate wearing the mask of terror touched these two young men. They died as a result of anthrax sent through the mail that was intended for our colleagues.

First, Joseph P. Curseen, Jr. was born in Washington, D.C. in 1954, the only son of Billie and Joseph P. Curseen, Sr., and big brother to Joan Jackson and Janice Curseen. He was a graduate of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Grammar School, Gonzaga High School, and Marquette University. In 1985 he married his beautiful wife, Celestine.

Joseph was a quiet, warm, and fun-loving man. He was an active, respected community leader who was founder and served as President of his neighborhood homeowners association. He served his spiritual community as a eucharistic minister at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church, as a Bible study leader at work, as a Promise Keepers participant, and as a true servant of God. At work, Joe's quiet dedication and professionalism set an outstanding example for others in the service of our Nation.

Joseph joined the Postal Service family in 1985, following in his father's footsteps. His assignments may have changed over the years, first to the flat sorting machine and then to automation, but his personality and inspiration were always solid anchors for those he worked with.

Joseph P. Curseen, Jr.'s legacy is one of love for his God, for his wife, for his family, for his church, for his community, and for his coworkers.

Thomas L. Morris, Jr. was born in Washington, D.C. in 1946, the first of three children born to Eva and Thomas Lee Earl Morris. He has two sisters, Yvonne Hankerson and Sheila Howard. Educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia, he continued to learn and teach throughout every day of his life. For 11 years, Thomas was married to his wife Mary, and to their union was born one son, Thomas L. Morris III. They also shared two step-children, Tara Underwood and Akai Snorten, and three grandchildren.

Thomas was a kind and private man. He shared his emotions fully and happily with those who were closest to him. He derived great pleasure from the warmth of his loving family. One of his passions was bowling, where he served as President of the Tuesday Morning Mixed League at Parkland Bowl. Thomas was faithful to his church, Kendall Baptist. He was dedicated to his country and served honorably in the United States Air Force for

more than 4 years. His choice of more than a 30-year career with the Postal Service was further reflection of his commitment to serving the people of our Nation.

Starting his postal career as a government mail distribution clerk in 1973, Thomas' varied assignments took him through other tours and sections at the Brentwood facility, including a promotion to general expeditor. Just 3 years ago, Thomas's duties took him full circle, with a return to the government mail section. During the course of his distinguished career, he was honored on four occasions with outstanding performance and service awards.

Thomas L. Morris led a life marked by devotion to his family, his friends, and his coworkers. He shared the lessons he learned with those he knew and loved and learned life's lessons from all he came in contact with.

These two dedicated Federal employees have been honored by their leaders and coworkers with the Postmaster General's Medal of Freedom. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these men today by redesignating the Brentwood Postal Facility in their names.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Today, the representatives of the people of a grateful Nation will vote unanimously to honor Thomas Morris, Jr. and Joseph Curseen, Jr. We will do that by designating the Brentwood Postal Facility in their honor and in their names.

Not too long ago, we renamed the headquarters of the Capitol Police for three Capitol Policemen that we lost at the hand of a terrorist, J.J. Chestnut, John Gibson, and Christopher Eney. Today, we do another appropriate act. We will rise together to recognize, as the distinguished gentleman from Illinois observed, average Americans doing very uncommon things. Not only will we honor Mr. Morris and Mr. Curseen, but we will honor their colleagues as well. We will honor indeed all of those who day-to-day, week-to-week, month-to-month and year-to-year perform their tasks courageously, conscientiously, effectively. They do so that America can function. Frankly, every day America relies on the United States Postal Service. It relies on it for commerce, it relies on it for family ties, it relies on it for information. Joseph Curseen and Thomas Morris made sure that happened.

After their deaths in October of 2001, I had the opportunity of attending their memorial service, and at that service I met their wives, Celestine Curseen and Mary Morris. I did not know either Joe or Tom, but I met their wives. And I can tell from them and the strong feelings they have for those they have lost the kind of men, not only that they have lost, not only

GENERAL LEAVE

that the Postal Service has lost, but that we as a Nation have lost, two extraordinary women in shared grief.

Today we share their grief and we share their pride. We share their pride in those two men and in their colleagues.

I visited the D.C. General Hospital, which was the site of the postal workers coming and being advised as to the risks they faced, the health consequences that might occur, and the prophylactic that they could take. I went down the line of those who were waiting for advice and counsel and I saw the courage and the conviction in their eyes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The Chair would inform the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia that she has 30 seconds remaining.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for yielding me this time.

I saw the courage and conviction in their eyes. It reflected the courage and conviction of Joe and Thomas. It reflected the courage and conviction of their fellow Americans, their fellow citizens. They were not prepared, nor are they now prepared, to let those who would terrorize our institutions or our people flinch, retreat, or cower. It is appropriate that we honor these two men for their courage, for their commitment, and for their contribution to making America the greatest land on the face of the Earth. God blesses America. God blessed America through the lives of Thomas and Joseph.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, could I ask the gentlewoman from Maryland if she would yield me 1 minute to sum up?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, there is a slogan I cannot remember entirely that is associated with the Post Office, "through rain or snow or sleet," to describe just how constant is that service. Well, that describes how these men were remembered as unfailing men of the Postal Service. The renaming that we bring forward today is freighted with meaning, most obviously because it is so richly deserved, but the timing of this bill imports far deeper meaning. Hundreds of workers are preparing themselves psychologically to reenter that facility where two of their friends and colleagues died. May they find the reentry easier as they come no longer to the Brentwood Postal Facility, but to the Joseph Curseen, Jr. and Thomas Morris, Jr. Processing and Distribution Center.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, before I yield back the balance of my time, I yield myself such time as I may con-

sume just to say that Thomas Morris' memories will live on through his wife of 11 years, Mary, their son, Thomas, their stepchildren, Tara Underwood, Akai Snorten, their grandchildren, Thomas's two sisters, Yvonne Hankerson and Sheila Howard.

Joseph Curseen's life will be remembered by his wonderful wife of 16 years, Celeste, his parents, Billie and Joseph, his two younger sisters, Joan and Janice. We will also remember them, we will remember them every day.

I offer my deepest condolences to the family members. We can only say that while no medal or plaque or ceremony can truly convey our sadness for those who lost their lives, it is important that we in Congress show the rest of this country and the world how we value their bravery.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3287.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1545

BARNEY APODACA POST OFFICE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5308) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 South Howes Street in Fort Collins, Colorado, as the "Barney Apodaca Post Office."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5308

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. BARNEY APODACA POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 South Howes Street in Fort Collins, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Barney Apodaca Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Barney Apodaca Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5308.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5308, introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER), designates the post office in Fort Collins, Colorado, as the Barney Apodaca Post Office Building.

Barney Apodaca, age 60, is a Colorado native. Although he was born developmentally disabled, he has been an inspiration to the people of Fort Collins, Colorado, through his charity work and his service to the community.

In the early 1970s, Barney began participating in the Special Olympics, always seeking opportunities to help others and striving for excellence. He has continually encouraged fellow participants and has been awarded over 30 medals for his outstanding performance in track and field.

Above all, Barney is committed to serving others. Despite his own disabilities, he has spent countless hours raising money to benefit the American Cancer Society, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, AIDSwalk Colorado, Northern Colorado Youth Hockey, and Poudre Valley Hospital.

A talented bowler, Barney has also raised money for individuals in his community with special needs by participating in numerous bowl-a-thons and other fundraising events.

In addition to his work on behalf of charities, Barney has obtained and maintains two, sometimes three, part-time jobs and works diligently for the city of Fort Collins, which has presented him with two awards recognizing his outstanding service to the community.

Barney Apodaca is an exceptional citizen who has dedicated his life to helping improving the quality of life for his community and by reaching out to those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentlewoman from Maryland in consideration of H.R. 5308, introduced by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) on July 26, 2002.

Mr. Barney Apodaca is a native of Colorado who is committed to serving his community. As a disabled individual, Mr. Apodaca has been participating in the Special Olympics for more than 30 years. In addition to helping raise awareness for the Special Olympics, he has won more than 30 medals for his outstanding performance in track and field.

As an active member of his community, Mr. Apodaca has been a relentless fundraiser for charitable causes. He has raised money to benefit the Muscular Dystrophy Association, AIDS, the American Cancer Society, and many other deserving causes. He has also worked to assist youth sporting organizations and community hospitals. His charitable works have earned him recognition for outstanding service to the community from the city of Fort Collins.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift passage of this bill and commend my colleague for seeking to honor citizen Barney Apodaca in this manner, an individual who has given consistently, even though he may have been physically challenged. But he represents what many individuals who have disabilities represent, and that is, the ability to do things not always because of but often times in spite of. I can think of no better way of acknowledging his contribution than passage of this legislation.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, as author of this bill, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5308, a bill designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 South Howes Street in Fort Collins, Colorado, as the "Barney Apodaca Post Office."

Barney Apodaca is a native Coloradoan who embodies the determination, perseverance and courage that makes our nation great. Born with mental retardation, Barney would not allow his disability to prevent him from achieving success. In 1974, he began participating in the Special Olympics. Since then, he has won over 30 medals for his outstanding performance in a variety of track and field events.

In recent years, Barney has selflessly raised money for a host of charitable causes including Northern Colorado Youth Hockey, the Poudre Valley Hospital, AIDS Walk Colorado, the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the American Cancer Society. As an avid bowler, he has used his skill in the sport to raise money for many of these organizations, as well as for individuals with special needs. Although Barney has no direct ties to any of these organizations, he spends countless hours engaging in charity work because he wants to serve those in need. When asked which group he favors, Barney's response is "all of them."

Beloved by his community, Barney has been named the "Best Local Personality" by the Fort Collins Coloradoan. He has also been presented with two achievement awards for his outstanding service to the City of Ft. Collins.

Barney Apodaca is an inspiration to the people of Colorado. He leads by example, encouraging people to serve others and strive for excellence. His contribution to the City of Ft. Collins is immeasurable, and it gives me great pleasure to recognize his achievements by designating a United States Post Office in his honor.

I hereby submit for the RECORD this partial list of Mr. Barney Apodaca's awards and achievements:

BARNEY APODACA AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ACHIEVEMENTS

Attained over 30 medals for his participation in Special Olympics track and field events.

Voted the "Best Local Personality" for several years in a row in the Fort Collins Coloradoan

Several plaques of recognition for the Alternative Program's Charitable Bowling Initiatives.

FUNDRAISING

First place in candy sales for the Northern Colorado Youth Hockey group for several years in a row in the early 1990's.

Top Fundraiser for the Poudre Valley Hospital Foundation's "The Bowling Ball," 1997

Award for obtaining \$1,000 in AIDS Walk pledges and for "Best Volunteer" at AIDS Walk Colorado.

Special Recognition from Jerry Lewis for Barney's work for the Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA), 1995.

Certificate of Appreciation for the MDA's Storage Tek "Bowl-A-Thon," 1997.

Top fundraiser for the MDA's Bowl-A-Thon, 1998.

Certificate of Appreciation for the MDA's "Be a Star" program, 1999.

Participates in annual "Relay for Life" walk for the American Cancer Society.

Participated in the Multiple Sclerosis's "MS Walk."

Raised pledges for the Junior Achievement "Bowl-A-Thon".

EMPLOYMENT

Employee Achievement Award from the Aggie Theatre, 1993.

Employee Achievement Award for 5 years of outstanding service with the City of Fort Collins, 1994.

Employee Certificate of Appreciation from the Northside Atzlan Community Center for dedication and work performance, 1996.

Employee Achievement Award for an additional 5 years of outstanding service with the City of Fort Collins, 1999

Obtained and continually maintains 2 to 3 part-time jobs at a time.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5308.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS E. BURNETT, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5207) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6101 West Old Shakopee Road in Bloomington, Minnesota, as the "Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5207

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. THOMAS E. BURNETT, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6101 West Old Shakopee Road in Bloomington, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5207.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5207, introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD), designates the postal facility located at 6101 West Old Shakopee Road in Bloomington, Minnesota, as the Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. Post Office Building.

Tom Burnett grew up in the Minnesota-St. Paul suburb of Bloomington in the district of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD). He woke up on the morning of September 11, 2001, and headed to Newark International for a morning flight. Tom was returning home to San Ramon, California, following a business meeting in New Jersey. He boarded United Flight 93 bound for San Francisco, settled into seat 4C, and prepared for the nearly 3,000-mile flight.

Almost 1 hour into Flight 93's journey, the plane turned around. Shortly thereafter, Tom called his wife Deena and told her that his plane had been taken over by four men. Tom told his wife that he and two other passengers were determined to do something to take Flight 93 back.

Tom's wife replied that planes had already crashed into the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon that morning. Tom Burnett and a few other passengers of Flight 93 overpowered the terrorists and crashed the plane into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. The hijacked plane, apparently headed for Washington, may have been on its way to crashing into this very building, this very building.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate our esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD), for introducing this measure that honors Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. Tom Burnett was a man who personified the American virtues of humility and bravery. I urge all

Members of this House to support the adoption of H.R. 5207.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5207, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6101 West Old Shakopee Road in Bloomington, Minnesota, as the Thomas E. Burnett, Jr., Post Office Building, was introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) on July 24, 2002.

As an American hero, Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. was a passenger on board the hijacked United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed outside of Pittsburgh on September 11, 2001.

Thomas Burnett was among a group of passengers who decided to take action against the terrorists who had hijacked Flight 93 with plans to crash the plane in Washington, D.C.

Who was Mr. Burnett? He was 38 and a resident of San Ramon, California, the senior vice president and chief operating officer of Thoratec Corporation, a medical research and development company; husband to Mrs. Deena Burnett; father of three young girls; Madison, Halley, and Anna-Clair; the son of Thomas and Beverly Burnett, Sr.; and brother to Martha O'Brien and Mary Margaret Burnett.

He was also a man of character who was able to contact his wife during the terrible journey of Flight 93 and let her know that, and I quote, "A group of us are going to do something," and something they did. That something was to make sure the hijackers did not hit a populated area.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Burnett and others made a very heroic stand on September 11, 2001. Together they took control of the plane and saved many, many lives. They demonstrated leadership and courage, and deserve to be recognized.

Accordingly, I urge the swift passage of this bill and commend my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD), for seeking to honor Mr. THOMAS E. Burnett, Jr., in this manner. He exemplified the thought and the action that "If it is to be, let it begin with me."

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD), the introducer of this legislation.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), for yielding time to me, for her assistance with this legislation, and also for her kind tribute to Tom Burnett, Jr.

I also thank my friend, the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. DAVIS), for his tribute to Tom Burnett, Jr., and for his assistance with this legislation as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true American hero. The legis-

lation before us, H.R. 5207, would rename the West Bloomington, Minnesota, post office in my district in honor of Bloomington native Thomas E. Burnett, Jr., a true American hero.

I want to express my appreciation also to the chairman and my friend, the gentleman from Indiana, and my friend, the ranking member, the gentleman from California, as well as the majority leader, my friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), for allowing this bill to come to the floor so expeditiously so that we can pass it by September 11.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced this legislation at the request of Bloomington Mayor Gene Winstead and the Bloomington City Council, which unanimously passed a resolution of support.

Most of us know the story of Tom Burnett, Jr., who was on board United Flight 93 when it was hijacked by the terrorists on September 11. Tom, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) explained, was able to reach his wife, Deena, on his cell phone and told her, "We've got to do something. I know we are all going to die. There are three of us who are going to do something about it."

Led by Tom Burnett, Jr., the passengers aboard United Flight 93 showed tremendous courage in taking on the evil terrorists who intended to kill as many Americans as possible. As we all know, that plane crashed in Pennsylvania, instead of hitting the terrorists' intended target of this building, the United States Capitol, according to FBI Director Mueller.

□ 1600

We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to Tom Burnett, Jr., and the other brave Americans on Flight 93. Tom Burnett was not even originally scheduled to be on that fateful flight, I might add. And I will never forget the words at Tom's funeral mass of long-time Burnett family friend, Father Joe Slepicka, who said, "Ancient history tells us God seems to call the right people in the right time and place to do the right things for the good of others."

Mr. Speaker, God called Tom Burnett, Jr., and Tom did the right thing for the good of others.

Tom Burnett grew up in Bloomington, Minnesota, the son of Thomas and Beverly Burnett, Sr. He was the quarterback of the Thomas Jefferson High School football team and led his team to the State championship game in 1980. Tom married Deena in 1992 and they have three beautiful children, Madison, Halley and Anna-Clair. Tom was also a highly successful business executive and had many other credits to his name.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Burnett, Jr., will always be remembered both as a great and a good man who loved his family and loved America. As Tom, Sr., said, "There weren't many shades of gray in Tommy. He was loyal to his country and loyal to his family and he knew right from wrong."

The people of Bloomington, Minnesota, Tom Burnett's hometown, have honored Tom's memory in several lasting ways. On the Friday after the September 11 attacks, the Bloomington Jefferson High School football team wore Tom's number 10 on their helmets. On this coming Thursday at Bloomington Stadium when Jefferson plays crosstown rival Bloomington Kennedy, Tom's jersey number will be retired. A memorial scholarship fund has been established in Tom Burnett's honor, and a collection of Tom's favorite books was placed in his former high school's media center. A white oak tree was planted in Tom Burnett's honor in front of his home church, St. Edward's Catholic Church in Bloomington, where Tom was confirmed and where his funeral was held.

A large fieldstone was placed in front of the tree with the words from the Book of John, Chapter 15, verse 13, "There is no greater love than to lay down one's life for one's friend." Mr. Speaker, that says it all about Tom Burnett, Jr.

Tom's ultimate sacrifice will never be forgotten by his family, his community and his grateful Nation. Tom Burnett, Sr., fondly remembers a conversation with his son on the 50th anniversary of the D-day invasion in France when Tom, Jr., prophetically wondered out loud whether he, Tom Burnett, Jr., would have had the same level of courage those soldiers had during the invasion of Normandy Beach. On September 11, Tom, Jr., was tested and he certainly showed that level of courage, courage that inspires all of us today, courage of an American hero.

Our Nation owes a deep debt of gratitude for Tom Burnett's bravery on September 11. Naming a post office in Tom Burnett's hometown in Bloomington, Minnesota is one meaningful and lasting way Congress and the President can honor his heroism and his memory. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation to rename the West Bloomington Post Office the Thomas E. Burnett, Jr. Post Office.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSTAD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend congratulations to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) for this very important resolution.

He mentioned the fact that Flight 93 was destined to come to this building. And as we rapidly approach the anniversary of September 11, we know that this Capitol dome is a symbol, not only here in the United States, but to the entire world, of freedom. So the sacrifice that Tom Burnett and the others on Flight 93 made is something that is very, very worth recognizing, and I think that naming this post office is a very appropriate effort that the gentleman has put into place here. And I would simply like to congratulate my friend for what he has done here.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California, my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, for his very, very kind and thoughtful remarks.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I also would like to thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) for his moving tribute and for introducing this legislation. We do believe it is quite appropriate, in a very small way, as a matter of fact, to dedicate and name this post office for Tom Burnett who is a hero to all of us. So I ask adoption of this measure by this House.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5207, a bill to designate a post office in Bloomington, Minnesota, as the Thomas E. Burnett, Jr., Post Office Building. This legislation reflects the spirit of the American people in the aftermath of last year's terrorist attacks, to honor a man that we know to be a hero, who used the last few precious minutes of his own life to save the lives of so many others. I am fortunate to have been able to serve Tom Burnett as his U.S. Representative.

The American people will forever remember Thomas Burnett as a hero. But to his wife, parents, three daughters and loved ones, he was a man of courage and strength long before September 11, 2001.

Tom Burnett grew up in Bloomington, Minnesota, as a child who loved sports and the outdoors. From fishing with his dad, to becoming the star quarterback in high school, Tom was the image of an athlete and the all-American guy. After studying at the Air Force Academy and later graduating from Pepperdine University, he went on to become a senior executive of a company that makes medical devices.

Then, on September 11, the all-American guy became the all-American hero. Thomas Burnett and others aboard made the decision to take down the plane somewhere above Stonycreek Township, Pennsylvania, after learning of the fates of the three hijacked aircraft.

That morning, Tom Burnett called his wife Deena repeatedly, pumping her for information. Later, it was no surprise to her that Tom led the effort to bring the plane down before it could take more lives.

But the result was that thanks to the bravery of people like Tom Burnett, countless innocent lives were saved, including our own, and our nation's Capitol was spared.

Many believe terrorists were going to use the fourth plane, Flight 93, as a weapon to crash into another site in Washington, DC. Whether it was the United States Capitol Building or the White House, we will never know.

This was the ultimate act of bravery and sacrifice from the passengers and crew of United Flight 93, and those who enter our nation's Capitol each day should cherish their valiance.

As the day approaches that will mark the first anniversary of the terrorist attacks, we should all step back for a moment to remember why it may be that our nation's Capitol still stands today, or why the White House remains untouched.

It was because of the courage of Tom Burnett and others, truly among the great heroes of our nation.

There may never be answers for all the questions that surround the events of September 11, 2001, or closure for all of those around the world who suffered the loss of loved ones in this tragedy.

But it is in our power to make sure that we appropriately honor Thomas E. Burnett, Jr., and our other fellow Americans who suddenly became heroes on September 11. Let us thank and remember him by passing this legislation.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5207.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4727, DAM SAFETY AND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time for the Speaker as though pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII to declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4727) to reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes, and the consideration of the bill proceed according to the following order:

The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with;

points of orders against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII are waived;

general debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill. Each section of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read.

At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the committee

shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instruction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF VENUS AND SERENA WILLIAMS

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 94) honoring the contributions of Venus and Serena Williams.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 94

Whereas, although Venus and Serena Williams are only 20 and 19 years old and only in their sixth and third full years as professional tennis players respectively, they have over 43 professional titles between them;

Whereas Venus and Serena Williams have broken racial and socioeconomic barriers with pride and poise by showing the world that tennis is a sport for all people;

Whereas Venus Williams is the first African-American woman to win the Wimbledon Championships since 1958, is the first United States woman since 1924 to win an Olympic gold medal in both singles and doubles, holds the women's world record for the fastest serve at 127 miles per hour, and is one of only seven women to win the singles titles in both the Wimbledon Championships and the U.S. Open in the same year;

Whereas Serena Williams is only the second African-American woman ever to win a Grand Slam singles title, is only the sixth American woman to win the U.S. Open singles title since 1968, is only the fifth woman to win both singles and doubles Grand Slam titles in the same year, and is the first woman to reach the finals in a U.S. Open debut since 1978;

Whereas Venus and Serena Williams are the first sisters in professional tennis history to each win a Grand Slam singles title, the first to be ranked in the top ten simultaneously since 1991, the first to win a Grand Slam doubles title together, the first to compete against one another in a Women's Tennis Association Tour final, and the first to win an Olympic gold medal in doubles together;

Whereas Venus and Serena Williams have inspired and encouraged people of all backgrounds and ages, especially those in their hometown of Compton, California, demonstrating through the spirit of sport that education, a good work ethic, teamwork, fortitude, and determination are ingredients for success;

Whereas Venus and Serena Williams are African-American role models, coached to excellence by their father, and encouraged by both parents to be leaders, to demonstrate high moral and ethical standards, to value education, and to never stray from these family values; and

Whereas Venus and Serena Williams have been beacons of light to their community, passing out tennis rackets and conducting

tennis clinics for low income children, raising funds for community development, and joining our Nation's leaders in support of the Department of Transportation's seat belt campaign "Buckle Up America!" Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors and recognizes the achievements and strides made by Venus and Serena Williams by giving back to their community, promoting excellence, breaking barriers with pride and poise, showing that tennis is a sport for all people; and

(2) urges all Americans to recognize the contributions to American society made by Venus and Serena Williams through their achievements and community involvement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 94.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives in recognizing the contributions, heroic achievements and dedicated work of Venus and Serena Williams.

Venus and Serena Williams are only 22 and 20 years of age, respectively, yet they have broken racial and socio-economic barriers with pride and poise by showing the world that tennis is a sport for all people.

Mr. Speaker, Venus and Serena Williams have inspired and encouraged at people of all backgrounds and ages, especially those in their hometown of Compton, California. Venus and Serena Williams demonstrate that the spirit of sports, education and a good work ethic, as well as team work, fortitude and determination, are essential ingredients for success.

Venus and Serena Williams are African American role models. Their father coached them to excellence. They were encouraged by both parents to be leaders, to demonstrate high moral and ethical standards, to value education, and to never stray from those family values. Venus and Serena Williams have accomplished many firsts in tennis. Their firsts include being the first sisters in professional tennis history to each win a grand slam singles title and being the first sisters to compete against one another in a Women's Tennis Association tour final.

Venus and Serena Williams have been beacons of light to their community, passing out tennis rackets and conducting tennis clinics for low-income children and raising funds for community development. Venus and Serena

Williams joined our national leaders in support of the Department of Transportation's seatbelt campaign, Buckle Up America.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that the House recognize the dedicated work and outstanding accomplishments of Venus and Serena Williams today. I ask that all Members support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 6, 2002, Serena and Venus Williams captured first and second places in the ladies' singles championship at Wimbledon. The very next day the sisters went on to win first place in the ladies' doubles championship for the second time in three years. Today Venus and Serena are making their way to the U.S. Open quarters in Flushing Meadows on Arthur Ashe Stadium Court and possibly another victory.

Venus and Serena Williams are the youngest of five sisters. Venus broke into the professional women's tennis circuit at the age of just 14. Coached by their father Richard, the sisters learned to play tennis on the courts of Compton, California. Both girls entered the world of professional tennis at the age of 14. At just 18, Serena won her first grand slam title. Venus won her first grand slam the following year at just 20 years of age. Since winning their first grand slam titles both sisters have broken innumerable records. Between Serena and Venus, they have won 16 singles titles in the last year and 7 of the last 12 grand slam events.

Serena Williams is only the second African American woman to ever win a grand slam, while Venus is the first African American woman to win at Wimbledon since 1958.

In 1999, for the first time in over 115 years, sisters met in the finals at Wimbledon. In September of that same year, Serena was named female athlete of the month by the United States Olympic Committee. Venus is the first United States woman since 1924 to win Olympic gold in both the singles and doubles tournaments. These are only a few of the sisters' many accomplishments in their lives. Serena and Venus Williams strive to make a difference both on and off the court. The sisters support and participate in events sponsored by Oracene Williams Learning Foundation, an organization that seeks to help children with learning disabilities.

Additionally, in 1995, Venus, Serena and Richard Williams conducted a clinic with the California Tennis Association for underprivileged youth. This clinic has since developed into a full year tutoring tennis academy for the underprivileged youth in California. Venus and Serena Williams have become role models for many African American children. In Monday's Wash-

ington Post, columnist Courtland Milloy noted the impact the sisters have had on the Means sisters, four sisters aged 8 through 12, who live here in Washington, D.C. The Means sisters play tennis and do after-school work at the Southeast Tennis and Learning Center in the District of Columbia. When asked about what impact Serena and Venus Williams have had on their lives, the Means sisters were quoted as saying, "They show us we can compete against one another and still be friends. They let us see ourselves as champions. We might even end up being number one, two, three and four."

House Resolution 94 congratulates the Williams sisters for all of their dedication and extraordinary accomplishments, and I join with my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), in not only supporting this resolution, but in commanding the Williams sisters, who did not choose to be sisters, but have in fact chosen to be friends and champions.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1615

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests to speak, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 4½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), the originator of this resolution.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my dear friend the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and my dear friend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for helping to usher this to the floor, along with my thanks to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), who helped to ensure this piece of legislation came to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to respect the two outstanding young women who have taken the tennis courts by storm. They happen to be my former constituents from the City of Compton.

I first introduced this bill in March of 2001 expressing the sense of Congress in its admiration of the achievements of these two remarkable sisters, Venus and Serena Williams, tennis champions and first class human beings. I am pleased that hundreds of my esteemed colleagues have agreed to cosponsor this measure with me.

Since this measure was introduced, another year has only brought added luster to Venus' and Serena's professional triumphs. They are the first sisters in the history of the Women's Tennis Association tour to attain number one and two ranking, and of course, they are the first Americans to achieve this exalted status. This alone should encourage us to acknowledge their prowess and courage on the courts which follows the illustrious and historic achievements of the African

American tennis champion Althea Gibson in the 1950s.

As of July 9, Serena Williams moved to number one in the WTA tour ranking after winning the French Open and the women's Wimbledon title and is the 11th woman to hold this title since the ranking system began in 1975.

Venus Williams has moved to number two after having held three stints at number one for a total of 11 weeks since February.

On July 7, at Wimbledon, the sisters united to win their second doubles title victory in 3 years.

However, in saluting these remarkable young women and their achievements in the sport of tennis we must not lose sight of the other contributions of these sisters as citizens. We must also give recognition to their parents, Oracene and Richard Williams, who had the foresight to see their daughters as winners and the sacrifice to make this attainment possible. By this recognition, too, we celebrate the African American family and its demonstration of solidarity, initiative and resolve.

In particular, though, Mr. Speaker, the unselfish coaching of their father, Richard Williams, of his daughters over many years that provided both a healthy sense of self-regard and a sense of confidence must be commended. This outstanding father, who knew not how to coach, had never coached in his life, took this on. He saw the talents in his young daughters, and he coached them through the streets and through the hard cement courts of Compton to bring them to where they are today.

From those cement courts of Compton to the grass groomed courts of Wimbledon, Serena and Venus Williams have triumphed over an enormous scale, but we should also salute them because they are giving back and sharing their prosperity and talent with children from minority communities in our country, as well as in Africa's impoverished neighborhoods, which they will soon be traveling to.

In Los Angeles, many inner city high school players are advancing in the game of tennis due to the support of the Venus and Serena Williams Tutorial/Tennis Academy. These students who enroll in the tutorial program also are mentored on college and career possibilities. They see that need as well, Mr. Speaker.

The Williams sisters also support the J.P. Morgan Chase Tennis Challenge, the proceeds of which are directed to the OWL Foundation, which is named after their mother, Oracene Williams Learning Foundation, which was started by their money to provide grants for at-risk students to participate in educational remedial assistance programs. The foundation's mission is to ensure that every child is treated as an individual and provided the opportunity to learn.

Another initiative supported by the sisters and Doublemint provides grants to recognize the contributions that col-

lege students and student service organizations make on campuses and in communities.

Mr. Speaker, Serena and Venus were also instrumental in assisting the founding of the Southeast Tennis and Learning Center in Washington, D.C., and helped to open this extensive facility in April of last year.

Mr. Speaker, on and off the courts Venus and Serena Williams are indeed giving back, and we should take pride and pleasure in their accomplishments and salute them for their fine sportsmanlike or sportswomanlike conduct and citizenship.

I cannot say enough about these outstanding two young women who happen to be black but indeed are outstanding citizens to this America, and for that, Mr. Speaker, I salute them and ask for a successful passage.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK), a great athlete, former coach, great dancer, great African American, great humanitarian and legislator.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, first of all, for his great oratorical skills as well as his academic prowess.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) and her colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have seen to it, specifically the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), who just persevered and kept pushing this resolution when many thought it would never come to the floor.

I am glad that it is here, Mr. Speaker, because it speaks very loudly for this Congress to see the advent of these two young women who belie many of the stereotypical ideas about African Americans when it comes to sports such as tennis. They have shown America and shown the world that with their long muscle prowess and their beauty and their grace and just the refinement which they have shown and the femininity is great for America.

That is why I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) and commend her for this. Mr. Speaker, Venus and Serena, they are great tennis champions, but they are even more than that, Mr. Speaker, because what they are doing is legendary and has turned around the tennis world.

I am, as my good friend from Illinois mentioned, an old athlete. I remember when black women had a very difficult time in tennis. I remember two other Williams sisters, very, very old from Wilberforce, Ohio. Wilberforce was one of the first universities that really pushed tennis for African Americans, and these two Williams sisters were there. I was in school with Althea Gibson, who rose to great heights in the tennis world and was recently honored by the Republican Party and the Speaker down at one of the women's groups here. That to me was a great thing as well.

I look forward to this kind of honor for women athletes who have been able to really persevere and come forward in the sports world.

These two women are wonderful women because they are tremendously talented and they make role models for other women, not only African American women but women of all races, colors, creeds, and they have come to this achievement and they have come to it with grace, and when we see them on television and see them being interviewed, we can see the grace, politeness and intelligence and confidence and good humor, and we can see the beauty. We can see why her name is Venus because, in mythology, Venus was a beautiful and strong woman. She was not small of build either. She was well-appropriated, and so is Venus. It is good to see this in tennis here in America, and I want to compliment them for another thing.

They have made the black family look better because stereotypically people do not believe many times that the black family is strong but it is. Here is a father, a father, as my good colleagues have said, who has shown that there is perseverance, there is tenacity, there is this family connection, and it can be spent in strengthening the American family, and athletics is one way it can be strengthened. Scholarship and good skills is another.

Mr. Speaker, I could say a lot more, but that is good. I just want to say that these two women have shown America that. It has gotten a message to America and has done us all proud.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her history of female athletics, and it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS).

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for sponsoring this resolution and certainly the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN).

Mr. Speaker, we have heard already the great achievements of these two wonderful young ladies, and I cannot help but think about the words of Swindall, the great theologian, when he said that so often people do things which are unnoticed, unseen, unappreciated and unapplauded, and the fact is that so often they do these things quietly, and then there comes a time when all of that hard work and all of that effort and all the things that they have done behind closed doors and behind closed walls suddenly emerges into the spotlight of the sun.

We have two wonderful young ladies here who have worked very hard, and it has already been said, worked hard within a family structure, a father who stood up for them over and over and over again, who saw in them so much. He had a vision, Mr. Speaker, but not only did he have a vision, he turned the vision into a mission. So often what

happens is that folks have visions but they never do anything with it, but he saw in these two wonderful ladies something that would be great, and in other words, what he saw and if others, Mr. Speaker, had told him many years ago that his daughters would achieve all these things, some people may have considered it the impossible, but Richard was about the business of doing the impossible and he did. So I come here to salute these wonderful ladies.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest moments of my life came at Howard University's graduation just this May when Venus Williams was being awarded a special award by the president of the university, and she really literally took all of our breaths away when she got up and she spoke about her sisters who had graduated from my alma mater, by the way, Howard University, and then she said something that really struck everybody in the audience. She said, "They say I am worth millions, but I would give every penny I have got if I could walk across the stage like you are doing today," talking to the graduates, and I think that really touched everybody and put everything into context. One of the things she also said is that "I have been busy playing tennis and making money, but I am going to return and make sure I get my degree."

So it is that kind of spirit. It is a spirit that Swindall talks about, unnoticed, unappreciated, unapplauded and unseen, and so they are now in the sunlight of life, and they have so much to give and so many people to inspire, so many little girls looking up to them, and by the way, little boys also looking up to them. We salute them today and may God bless these great ladies.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Watson).

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 94, honoring the sisters Venus and Serena. Congratulations are indeed in order for these champions. My colleagues have already outlined some of the outstanding accomplishments that these two young women from Compton, California, have achieved, and I too pay my respects to the number one and the number two ranked Women's Tennis Association players in the world.

These young adults have created many first-time achievements for American women in world tennis. Their skill, charisma, dedication, plus love for the sport herald an exciting era in women's tennis.

Venus and Serena have shown not only athletic dominance on the court but social consciousness and mature contributions off the court and have made wise contributions of not only their time but their money as well.

The Williams sisters who grew up in Compton, California, have overcome considerable odds to excel in their chosen sport.

□ 1630

Their accomplishments similar to those of Tiger Woods in golf prove that with hard work, dedication, the right kind of guidance, and nurturing, all Americans can achieve and succeed in activities and careers that have been traditionally reserved for those with a higher economic status. The Williams sisters exemplify this and have smashed many contemporary barriers, providing a beacon of light for all Americans; and so many people have said this could not be done. I commend Venus and Serena for their past deeds and look forward to what their future brings, and we will enjoy the seeds that they have sown across America for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to cosponsor H. Res. 94.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I know that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) was trying to get in before we closed. He is a great tennis player himself and has been playing a long time.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her sensitivity in bringing this legislation before us, and I also want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to work with the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA). It is always indeed a pleasure to work with her, and I thank her so much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I also want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), my friend, for introducing this resolution. It does say a lot to the fact that people can make a difference and inspire others to great heights. So I urge adoption of this measure.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the achievements and determination of Venus and Serena Williams. These two young women 20 and 19 years old respectively are only in their sixth and third full years as professional tennis players and they have over 43 professional titles between them.

Venus Williams is the first African-American woman to win the Wimbledon Championships since 1958 and she is the first United States woman since 1924 to win an Olympic gold medal in both singles and doubles. She also holds the women's world record for the fastest serve at 127 miles per hour, and is one of only seven women to win the singles titles in both the Wimbledon Championship and the U.S. Open in the same year.

Serena Williams is only the second African-American woman ever to win a Grand Slam singles title and is only the sixth American woman to win the U.S. Open singles title since 1968. Ms. Williams is only the fifth woman to win both singles and doubles Grand Slam titles in the same year, and is the first woman to reach the finals in a U.S. Open debut since 1978.

They are impressive women who overcame social and racial barriers to achieve excel-

lence. Venus and Serena Williams have inspired and encouraged people of all backgrounds and ages, especially those in their hometown of Compton, California, demonstrating through the spirit of sport that education, a good work ethic, teamwork, fortitude, and determination are ingredients for success.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, in viewing the tremendous achievements of tennis players Venus and Serena Williams, once again on display for the pleasure of their many fans at the U.S. Open in my hometown, New York, one must acknowledge the legacy of past trailblazers, the parental roles of Richard and Oracene Williams and the natural ability of tennis's most recent stars.

Tennis pioneers Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe successfully gained national and international status despite legal and customary exclusion of African-Americans from tennis during most of the 20th century. In 1951 Althea Gibson was the first African-American of either gender to play in U.S. Open and also in 1951 she became the first black American to play at Wimbledon. In 1957 Gibson made history by winning the Wimbledon singles and doubles championships. Breaking ground in the game of tennis, she also became the first Black female to be on the cover of Sports Illustrated. Despite the confines of race, gender, and class, she transcended the role of black female athletics and became a spokesperson for racial equality and inclusion by challenging racial segregation in American society. By challenging and ultimately transforming the racial and social climate in sports, Gibson created a legacy and opened opportunity for future black tennis players. Similar to the achievements of Gibson, Richmond, Virginia native Arthur Ashe rose to prominence in tennis. Noted for his grace, hard-hit topspin, and outstanding backhand, Ashe won the 1968 U.S. Open, the Australian Open, and the Wimbledon title in 1975.

Following in a great tennis legacy, Venus and Serena Williams have also made history by becoming the first sisters to win Grand Slam crowns individually and collectively in the 20th century.

Almost fifteen years ago, Richard Williams stood on a crumbling tennis court in Compton, California and told his daughter Venus that she was going to be one of the best tennis players in the world. For Williams, a neighborhood tennis coach, this was a bold and idealistic vision because no Black person had excelled in the game since tennis greats Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe. However, despite the odds and the inability to provide expensive and private tennis lessons, Williams and his wife recognized and nurtured the natural ability of Venus and her youngest sister Serena. Similar to the challenges faced by Gibson and Ashe, the issues of race and class were always prevalent in their matches against white competitors. In meeting those obstacles, their parents fostered a work ethic that encouraged them to play aggressively and to always strive to be the best. While catering to their talents, the Williams also valued the education of their daughters and did not allow their schooling to take a back seat. Unlike some parents who sacrificed schooling for competitions, the Williams strongly advocated education and viewed it as a top priority. By instilling a victorious attitude, value in education, and graceful demeanor, Richard and Oracene Williams have given sports and the world two talented

athletes and young women who are true role models.

Considered the most dominant players in recent tennis history, Venus and Serena Williams have revolutionized and literally transformed the sport with forty-three professional titles between them. Venus and Serena have broken racial and socio-economic barriers with pride and poise by illustrating to the world that tennis is a sport for all people. The pair made history by becoming the first African-Americans to win national and international titles since tennis pioneers Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe.

Claiming her first Grand Slam victory in 2000 at the age of twenty, Venus Williams became the first African-American female champion at Wimbledon since Gibson in 1957 and 1958. Elevating her game to the next level, Venus is the first American woman since 1924 to win an Olympic gold medal in both singles and doubles. She holds the women's record for the fastest serve at 127 miles per hour, and is one of the seven women to win the singles title in both the Wimbledon Champions and the U.S. Open in 2000 and 2001.

Creating history in her own right, Serena Williams is currently the number one ranking female tennis player. Following in the footsteps of her older sister, Serena is only the second African-American woman ever to win a Grand Slam singles title. She is also the sixth American woman to win the U.S. Open singles title since 1968 and is the fifth woman to win both singles and doubles Grand Slam titles in 2002.

Among other note-worthy titles, the sisters are the first in professional tennis history to each win a Grand Slam singles, the first to be ranked in the top ten simultaneously since 1991, the first to win a Grand Slam doubles title together, the first to compete against one another in Women's Tennis Association Tour Final, and the first to win an Olympic gold medal in doubles together. Recently, rated the numbers one and two women players in professional tennis, the Williams sisters have broken ground in rewriting tennis history with their historic wins.

Inspiring and encouraging thousands of young players from different racial and socio-economic backgrounds, Venus and Serena have become role models for young women of their generation. They have gracefully illustrated and proven that through hard work, dedication, teamwork, and determination all dreams can be achieved. Moreover, the sisters have embraced the notion that high moral and ethical standards and strong family values are the ingredients to success. Putting rhetoric with action, the Williams sisters are actively engaged in encouraging young people in minority communities to become interested in tennis. They are opening doors of opportunity in tennis for young people of color all over this nation and as a result of their work will leave a living legacy of young champions of color in the years to come.

In viewing their accomplishments, the Williams sisters have continued the long tradition and outstanding achievements of blacks in tennis. Furthermore, they have shown the world the continued legacy of Blacks in tennis, the spirit of sportsmanship, and the gift of serving and encouraging young people around the world.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker. I rise today in support of H. Res. 94, a resolu-

tion honoring the contributions and accomplishments of tennis stars Venus and Serena Williams.

To say that Venus and Serena Williams are trailblazers would be an enormous understatement. The first sisters ever to be ranked number one and two in women's tennis, they have achieved a feat worthy of congressional recognition and international praise.

The Williams sisters first came to the public's attention in 1997 shortly after they began their road to becoming a tennis powerhouse. During that year, the sisters lost nearly every game they played and despite the media attention and the multi-million dollar endorsements, a long-term career in tennis looked bleak. However, within five years these two young ladies managed to propel themselves to arguably become the best women tennis players and most recognized of all time, winning more than seven Grand Slam titles between the two of them.

Mr. Speaker, in their efforts to establish themselves as great athletes, they also established themselves as great role models. Through the Venus and Serena Williams Tutorial/Tennis Academy each year their foundation helps more than 40 inner city kids through the workings of after school programs, summer tennis camps, mentoring, and cultural enrichment education. As a result now more than ever, young African American children are playing sports and participating in programs traditionally played by whites.

With Venus and Serena's performance at the U.S. Open this week, I cannot think of a more fitting time for this resolution to come before the House of Representatives. They have shown and continue to show their dedication to their career and community. They are young leaders who have vowed to take the world by storm, working to defeat everyone in their path so they may reign as tennis champions.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 94.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EDUCATION SAVINGS AND SCHOOL EXCELLENCE PERMANENCE ACT OF 2002

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5203) to provide that the education savings incentives of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 shall be permanent, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5203

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Education Savings and School Excellence Permanence Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. EDUCATION SAVINGS INCENTIVES MADE PERMANENT.

Section 901 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provisions of, and amendments made by, title IV."

SEC. 3. TAX-FREE EXPENDITURES FROM EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS FOR QUALIFIED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENSES AT HOME SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Clause (i) of section 530(b)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining qualified elementary and secondary education expenses) is amended by striking "or religious" and inserting "religious, or home".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

SEC. 4. CLARIFICATION RELATING TO EXCEPTION FROM ADDITIONAL TAX ON CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS FROM QUALIFIED TUITION PROGRAMS, ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF ATTENDANCE AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 530(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exceptions from additional tax for distributions not used for educational purposes) is amended by striking "or" at the end of clause (iii), by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v), and by inserting after clause (iii) the following new clause:

"(iv) made on account of the attendance of the account holder at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, the United States Coast Guard Academy, or the United States Merchant Marine Academy, to the extent that the amount of the payment or distribution does not exceed the costs of advanced education (as defined in section 2005(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this clause) attributable to such attendance, or".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

SEC. 5. PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.

The amounts transferred to any trust fund under the Social Security Act shall be determined as if this Act had not been enacted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF).

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is back-to-school time. Indeed, as I look at the clock above the Speaker's chair, in about 2 hours when we call for votes, this Chamber will fill with our colleagues; and there will be some of the same giddiness as kids going back to school. And the inevitable question we ask one

another is what did you do on your summer break?

Certainly I think as we prepare for some very solemn events later this week as well as next week and certainly recognizing the impact of a year ago, I think a lot of attention has caused us to really forget some of the important education initiatives that have passed and become law. Specifically, this Congress began last year with a renewed commitment to education. "Leave no child behind" has become a familiar mantra. In fact that landmark legislation of leaving no child behind is now the law of the land and really starts with the mindset that a child, any child, can learn.

As President Bush stated, indeed as Governor of the State of Texas, "The Federal Government must be humble enough to stay out of the day-to-day operation of local schools, wise enough to give State and local school districts more authority and freedom, and strong enough to require results. We must make our schools worthy of all of our children. Whatever their background, their cause is our cause. It must not be lost."

Thereupon we came together in a very bipartisan way and passed that landmark legislation. But Congress did not stop there. Last summer in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, there were some significant tax incentives to improve the affordability of education, not just higher education but kindergarten through elementary school, through secondary, essentially schoolchildren of all ages that would be able to take advantage of through their parents or other mentors or family members, opportunities of savings vehicles and incentives through the Tax Code.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, as you know and as this body knows, a year ago when we enacted the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, because of some very technical, arcane procedural rules in the other body, there was a sunset provision placed upon those tax incentives relating to education. What this bill today, H.R. 5203, attempts to do is to make permanent those positive savings vehicles, those tax incentives that would help all parents across the country really focus on their children's education.

Certainly, as we debated this a year ago, the idea is a simple one. No child should be discriminated against because of the choice of where he or she goes to school. Public schools, private schools, religious schools, home schools, any child should have the advantage of these tax incentives through parents or other mentors as far as educational expenses.

We cannot in Congress, of course, set tuition rates. We cannot set student fees. In my hometown of Columbia, Missouri, as college students are coming back, they are lamenting the fact that they are facing an 8 percent tuition hike this year. There is nothing that not only this legislative body but

other State legislatures can do as far as the rising cost of tuition. However, we have acted as far as making college education and other educational expenses more affordable, education more accessible. It is time to make those provisions in the Tax Code permanent, those tax relief measures. This body has acted making the entire Economic Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001 permanent. We have also acted as a body to make those pension opportunities permanent, the marriage penalty repeal permanent as well as the death tax repeal. We believe it is time for Congress to make a renewed commitment to make permanent the education tax incentives. Accordingly, I ask that H.R. 5203 be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is nice to be back here on the first day of school to witness the 27th act of the Republican budget follies of 2001-2002. The gentleman from Missouri talks very openly about the No Child Must Be Left Behind bill, and we all clapped and patted ourselves on the back. It authorized an increase in the budget of 15 percent for children and education. But then there was the budget, the real honest-to-God budget. That was 2.8 percent. Promising 15 percent and then giving them 2.8, right? And meanwhile come down here and shovel more money out the back door in tax breaks.

You call it arcane reasoning. Well, we did not want to break the budget. That is why you did not make it permanent in the first place. If you had passed this thing in perpetuity, you would have broken the budget, and it never would have passed the Senate. That is why you put that sunset clause in.

But the fascinating thing is that the Bush budget that says it cares about education in the public schools cuts 50 programs, including civics and art and history education. It cuts school counselors and technology for teachers. That is in the public schools. We do not want to fund the public schools. We just want to figure out how to give everybody a voucher, forever. We are going to boost the amount from \$500 a year to \$2,000; and we are going to add that everybody now is permanent. Higher education, high school, middle school, elementary school, home school, everybody can take their money and go outside the public school system. Yet 90 percent of the kids in this country go to the public schools. So why is our focus not on putting money in the public schools?

Even more interesting and the reason I started with this talk about the budget, 2 years ago, a little less than 2 years ago, we came out here and we said we have \$5.6 trillion in surplus. And we could do anything. We can give enormous tax breaks. We can do all these things. But even the Republicans

now have to admit that their own Congressional Budget Office says that this year we are going to be \$157 billion in debt, in deficit. That is counting all the Social Security money. All that money, all that talk about lockboxes and we are going to protect Social Security. I can remember listening to hundreds of speeches from the other side that would be saying today, "You're raiding the Social Security money." But suddenly we do not hear any of that. We have the Congressional Budget Office say we are only going to be \$157 billion in debt. They do not point out that the biggest chunk of that is money coming from Social Security.

Maybe next year it is going to get better. That would be right, right? Well, it is only going to be \$145 billion in deficit. Yet you want to come out here and pass a bill that puts another \$5 billion out in perpetuity. You do not know what is happening in the stock market. Everybody tells me it is getting better. The economy is coming back. It is not coming back in the Northwest. We have got the highest unemployment we have had in 15 years. So when people are saying, Oh, well, let's give all these permanent tax breaks because it's coming back, where is the proof of that? Who believes the Secretary of the Treasury? We do not have a serious financial leader in this executive branch. Nobody that the world believes. They go out and make speeches and the market drops. So explain to me how you can continue to give money away permanently.

The funny thing about this, of course, is it does not take effect for 8 years, right? Put it in today, people will forget about it; but it will bite out there someplace down the road. It is a very clever strategy. Put in the idea with the sunset, come back a year later and say, well, we are only extending what we did last year. That is deceptive. We are in financial difficulties in this country. We should not be passing this kind of legislation at this point when we have not done the education budget. We have not even done any of that yet for the public schools, and you want to give people money to go to the private schools.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDERMOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am impressed that this measure is coming up at this point in time. Is there some reason that we keep going over this? Has this subject been before the House of Representatives before?

Mr. McDERMOTT. My impression is that we have done this at least twice before. And the Senate always rejects it, because the emphasis should be on public schools.

Mr. CONYERS. I want to thank the gentleman for his comments. I want you to know that I think there will be more people here thinking about the

wisdom of H.R. 5203 when it comes up for a vote today.

Mr. McDERMOTT. I hope they will all vote against it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), another valued member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

□ 1645

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I did not know we were going to come in here and try to get into a political debate. As I recall from the Committee on Education and the Workforce, we did not do any cutting; we consolidated.

I do not think we have taken one red cent out of the Social Security trust fund, and we do not intend to. I think that it is important for the people to know that they can count on the future, that they can put their money into a savings account and count on it to be there for their kids to go to school, if that is what they desire to use it for.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to be here today to solve a problem brought to my attention by a constituent. Great ideas do not always start from inside the Beltway or from pundits or strategists. They come from good Americans back home, like my friends Paul and Jeanette Miesse of Plano. Their son, Kyle, attends Jasper High School where he is in the tenth grade and participates in ROTC. Kyle is considering applying to the Naval Academy. I want to help them make that a reality.

Kyle's dad researched the 529 Education Savings Account. As you know, 529 savings plans, run by the States, allow parents and others to put money aside for college to grow tax free, and, as long as the money is spent on education, the money is spent tax free. These tax incentives are an important way to encourage savings for higher education.

Current law provides penalty-free refunds from 529 plans for certain situations, such as when the student receives a scholarship. The problem with this is the definition of the word "scholarship." It excludes appointments to the United States service academies, such as West Point, Annapolis, or my favorite, the Air Force Academy. Under the Tax Code, these appointments are considered commissions in the military and so are different from scholarships.

Hard-working students and athletes across America are rewarded with scholarships to colleges and universities. Congress recognized the hard work of these young people when we permitted their parents to receive penalty-free rebates of their contributions to 529 plans. In addition to academic

and athletic scholarships, the IRS and Treasury have told us if a student earns an ROTC scholarship, their plan can make penalty-free rebates. It is only the United States military academy students who are not eligible for this benefit.

Serving this country is a noble profession. Congress ought to encourage, not discourage, young people to join our armed forces, especially today, and the clarification we are making today will ensure that all students who attend our United States military academies get the same treatment under 529 plans as their peers.

Given that each Congressman is eligible to make appointments to the United States service academies, I think all of us in Congress have a direct interest in making sure we solve the problem. On average I nominate about 40 students from the Third District of Texas to the service academies.

I think when hard-working, patriotic young Americans are rewarded with an appointment to a service academy, we should not turn around and impose a 10 percent penalty on their parents who saved for their children's education. We should provide the same penalty-free withdrawals for the plebe, the middy and the cadet as we provide to those who play sports, earn an academic scholarship or pay for school through ROTC.

Again, I want to thank my constituents, Paul, Jeanette and Kyle Miesse of Plano, who brought this issue to my attention.

To my knowledge, at no time during the consideration of this legislation did we consider the issue of appointments to the service academies. I believe the omission was simply an oversight, and I encourage the passage of this bill that will permanently extend the education tax breaks included in the tax law we enacted last year.

I do not see how anybody can vote against helping parents send their kids to school and help make it permanent. I want to thank the chairman for including in this bill that clarification. It is people like this in our own districts that make a difference.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2503 has one fatal flaw, and it must keep every Member of this Congress and in this body, every Member that supports public education, from voting for it.

H.R. 5203 takes much-needed Federal funds away from public schools and gives that money to wealthy families to pay for private schools. While private schools and religious schools and military schools are an important part of the education mix in this country, they must not be funded with Federal dollars.

Yet this is exactly what H.R. 5203 does. It makes the tax breaks for fami-

lies who use education savings accounts to pay for private schools a permanent benefit. Families who can afford to put part of their income into education savings accounts more often than not are the same families who can afford to pay for private schools. We must not, we cannot, and we should not be using precious Federal dollars to subsidize children who come from wealthy families so that they can go to private schools and take that money away from our public school system.

A strong public education system is the only way we can prepare all of our children for the high wage, high skilled jobs that will ensure America's place in the world market. A strong public school system is also how we prevent dependency on welfare here at home.

Public education is the backbone of our country. It is why we are a great Nation. We cannot afford to give money to private schools when we do not have the will and we do not have the budget to fully fund our Nation's public education system.

We cannot invest in private education when we do not meet our Federal obligation to IDEA, the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. But when we do have a budget that truly leaves no child behind, I will support a measure like this. Until then, vote against H.R. 5203 because it weakens public education and it must be defeated.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 90 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the other side for waiting until at least the second speaker to bring up the mantra "tax breaks for the wealthy." What I would like to do is refute that comment specifically from the last speaker.

As this body knows, we have yet to reach the appropriation for public education. The Labor, Health, Education appropriations bill is yet to come. That is the funding mechanism for public schools.

I would take issue with my friend from Washington State who declared that somehow there are cuts in public education. Since 1995, this body has increased funding for public education by nearly 30 percent, and I dare say I question how additional funds in public education is perceived to be a cut.

Specifically, to the point raised by the last speaker, 70 percent of the tax savings just from education savings accounts go to families with children in public schools making less than \$75,000 a year. Let me repeat that statement: 70 percent of the benefits of education savings accounts go to public school children whose parents make a combined income of less than \$75,000. There are 14 million families whose children benefit from just the education savings account vehicle. Almost 11 million of those are children who attend public schools.

So I think that clearly the issue of funding of public education is something this body will consider later in

the appropriations process, and I certainly take issue with the comments of the last speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, in response to my friend and colleague's mention of this debate, I think we all have to make clear something about this debate right here and now: It is not those of us on this side of the aisle who brought this legislation forward, and it is not that we wish to constantly raise the point that these are tax measures that have tax cuts, that help principally wealthy individuals. That is the fact of this measure, that it will cost some \$3 billion per year.

But it is as if Congress learned nothing from the Enron, the Global Crossing, the Arthur Andersen, the WorldCom financial scandals that let so many fat cats become even fatter, that now we have a bill that would again benefit the wealthiest Americans at the expense of the majority of middle-class Americans.

Really, at the end of this, if you take a look at this bill, this is an attempt to sneak vouchers through the back door for private schools again, at the expense of the 90 percent of our kids who are attending public schools.

But the worst part, as you heard the gentlewoman from California mention beforehand, was that this is fiscally irresponsible. We are already running a deficit this year, when we were told by the Bush administration last year we would have a \$165 billion surplus for this year. Yet we are in deficit. Now we want to take \$3 billion per year once this is permanently extended and spend it to help mostly wealthy families who will take advantage of these tax breaks.

That does not seem right, especially when you think that the President's own budget called for a cut of all funding for dropout prevention programs in our schools throughout the Nation, especially when you consider the fact that the President is unwilling and this House is unwilling to let us have before this body a debate on school construction monies so that our school districts throughout the Nation which are overcrowded could have the money to build the schools for all our kids, not just those that are wealthy.

Why not do school construction measures like that which is cosponsored by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and a number of us that would say spend less than \$1 billion per year to help school districts, leverage that into \$25 billion over the next 10 years to help build schools, rather than give away \$3 billion per year to mostly wealthy Americans.

That is what this debate is about. It is about being fiscally responsible. All

of us want to stand for our kids to have a fund to go to school. I have two of my three already in school, public school, and I want to make sure that they have the resources, along with every child that is in the classroom with them, to do the right thing and learn the right way. But this will help no one. In fact, it does not help anyone for the next 10 years.

For those reasons, we should vote against this and do something meaningful for our children and our schools throughout the Nation. I urge my colleagues to vote against this measure.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, certainly we need more incentives to recruit and retain the best public school teachers possible. The many who currently are underpaid and overworked need additional incentives. We need incentives to help our children prepare to achieve their full potential. Children confronted with schools that are in disrepair or have inadequate technology and other equipment are deprived of an educational environment where they can strive and thrive.

As a product myself of the Austin public schools and the father of two children who are successful graduates of the Austin public schools, one now a teacher herself in public schools and the other a physician, I welcome a debate on incentives to improve our schools.

Unfortunately, this is not that debate. This debate has little to do with public education and everything to do with political theater. We have soaring deficits as a result of the fiscal mismanagement of this country.

□ 1700

And the solution that is offered today is to dig the hole just a little deeper by providing even more tax breaks to favor those at the top and adding that to the huge deficits that we already have.

While the President some time ago adopted the slogan of the Children's Defense Fund: "Leave no child behind," unfortunately, his budget this year leaves quite a few children behind. He committed to a 15 percent increase in federal education funding to address these very real needs in our public educational system, and instead he has proposed less than 3 percent.

We do not need to wait for the appropriations bill to know that the President's budget leaves too many children behind across this country, and instead of addressing that today, what is proposed in this bill is that we make permanent a provision referred to as the "Coverdell Savings Account." But, in fact, this is not a savings provision, it is a looting provision. It provides tax breaks equivalent to vouchers for private schools. That is what this all about, just another way to voucherize

and separate and divide our public education so that we help a handful of children and we leave all the rest to suffer without the incentives and the support that we need to genuinely leave no child behind.

Mr. Speaker, undermining public education undermines America. And in a democracy where the government is only as good as the people, a poorly educated populace threatens our way of life. Only an educated, informed citizenry can hold their leaders accountable, can hold their Members of Congress accountable, when they offer expensive, election-year giveaways like this bill to a select few at the expense of millions of children across this country.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1½ minutes to respond to the gentleman from Texas.

Under existing law that the President signed last June, here is who can contribute into a Coverdell education account. By the way, this is mirrored on the premise of the Roth IRA; that is, that one contributes monies into a savings account and then the interest that builds up, the power of compound interest, as Einstein talked about, as that interest builds up, it is tax-free if used in a Roth IRA, for instance, for retirement expenses and in the Coverdell account for education expenses.

Here is who can contribute to an education account: anyone. Parents, teachers, mentors, small business owners, corporations, charities, foundations, labor unions, concerned citizens, church groups, anybody can designate funds to go into an education account for any child.

Now, I would say to the gentleman, in fact, this is new resources, incentives that would not be committed to education but for the fact that we put them in the Tax Code and provide this tax incentive. This year alone, this year alone, 3.5 billion more private dollars are being allocated specifically to educating our kids just this year.

The other point I would make is simply, everyone keeps talking about the budget picture. Again, keep in mind that there is absolutely no budget impact, or a minimal budget impact, making this permanent until the year 2010 and 2011.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I would have thought maybe this break for August would have given the Republican majority here some pause, but no, I guess they are going to plunge further into this reckless fiscal irresponsibility. They never answer our statement about what they are doing to the budget deficit. New facts do not seem to matter. They just go on as if it does not matter what happened in August,

or was it September, when the CBO said, oh, the deficit is going to reach \$157 billion, and if Social Security taxes were not counted, we would be \$315 billion into red ink. So what is our colleagues' response to all of this sea of red ink? Pour more red ink. Make the sea even more bloody worse, I guess.

But that does not make any sense. They are making something permanent in the eleventh year, they are doing that now, with this fiscal situation facing America.

Mr. Speaker, we know it is not going to pass the Senate. It will not happen. So why are our colleagues attempting this? It is a political ploy that I guess our colleagues think Americans will not see through. But it is clear to me that the American public knows red ink when they see it, and when they see the Republicans dipping into Social Security taxes, they know they are doing it, and they know that this is another indication of their playing reckless with the Social Security system of America. So it is terrible policy to do this in view of the red ink, and I think it is really bad politics.

So I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this. Whatever the merits are of the bill, we do not need to add to the red ink today in the future when we are already drowning in this sea of red ink. It is hurting this economy. Vote no.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to directly respond to the question posed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The amount that H.R. 5203 would add to the budget deficit this year: zero. The amount that H.R. 5203 would add to the budget deficit of next year: zero. The amount that H.R. 5203 would add to the budget deficit in the next 6, 7 years: zero. In fact, I would say to the gentleman, as he cites the Congressional Budget Office, that when the budget impact of H.R. 5203 hits in the year 2011 to the tune of \$2.3 billion, CBO projects that we will be back in the black to the tune of \$3.2 billion. Also, in the year 2012, when there is a budget impact from our bill today of another \$3.2 billion, CBO projects another \$522 billion of surplus.

The other point I would like to make, especially to the gentleman from Michigan, is this: we are trying to make permanent one of the provisions that he sponsored. H.R. 1438 provides taxpayer assistance, employer-provided assistance to permanently extend exclusion for the cost of undergraduate courses and graduate level courses. That is a bill that was coauthored by the gentleman from Michigan. It happens that of the \$5.5 billion in those outyears, that \$2.2 billion of those \$5 billion are making permanent the bill that the gentleman has indeed introduced here.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULSHOF. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out

that the gentleman keeps talking about deficits. I recall when I first got into this Congress they were huge, and it was a Democrat controlled Congress at that time.

Right now, I believe we are at war. We are spending money on defending this United States, the freedoms that we represent and the freedom all over the world. We are working to put in place a homeland defense. I will tell my colleagues right now, if it costs money to protect America and protect our freedoms, I do not think any of us should stop it.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has very much shaped the issue. I favored those provisions, but within a circle of fiscal responsibility, and the gentleman is being fiscally irresponsible. The figures the gentleman read are figures that show how much the surplus is outside of Social Security taxes. Read that to the public for year 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. When we exclude Social Security, we are in deficit every year with a projected surplus of \$4.2 billion only in year 11, and those figures are always off. My colleagues are playing loosely with Social Security monies.

So whatever the merits of a bill might be, do not just throw Social Security to the winds like my colleagues are doing it. Why are they doing it now in terms of 2011? My colleagues think it is good politics. It is lousy policy and poor politics.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

What is fascinating about this whole thing, as I started out by saying, it is more of the budget follies. Now my colleagues come out here and they say, oh, but they are now telling us at CBO that it is really going to be good in the future. That is what my colleagues said last year. Last year they said, \$5.6 trillion in the bank. We can count on it. And they spent it all. And they are now in the hole. I do not know, it is as though they have an addiction. They cannot stop spending. Yet if they are going to spend, why do they not spend to fix up the schools of this country? If they care about public education, why not use that money for fixing up public schools? No. We are going to give it to people so that they can leave the public school system. We are going to use the public money so that people can leave it and go find a better school and somehow their kids are going to do better.

Now, the real myth here is that this helps ordinary people. Ordinary people living paycheck to paycheck do not have money to put aside in an educational fund. So we are right away talking about people at the top. If we look at who is losing their jobs today, it is pretty scary, whether it is in WorldCom or Enron or any one of the

dot-coms or at the Boeing Company or any of these other places. These people do not have the kind of money to put into an educational account. This is a tax break for people at the top who have 5 or 6 grand laying around and say, well, I can put 2 grand into this educational thing and Charlie can use it when he goes to college or when he goes to the private school next year.

My Republican colleagues also defined this so loosely that yes, some of the money does go to people on the bottom. You can buy driver's education with it, you can buy Internet access for your kid, you can buy anything you want; as long as you call it an educational expense, it can come out of this money. The reason there are surprises in here, like my friend from Texas says, we never had any hearings. That is why we do not know what is in the bill.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time to close, as we have no further speakers.

I would say to the gentleman and others, my friends, and I consider them my friends, many of whom are on the committee, I certainly hope that this interest in fiscal discipline remains as we really grapple with these appropriations bills, the challenge that remains ahead of us over the next weeks.

Mr. Speaker, the idea is that we want to encourage families to put aside money for their children's education expenses. It was good policy a year ago. It is not good politics, it is just good policy to help those children achieve the American dream. Everybody has talked about their children. My daughter, who is almost 3, one on the way in December, and as we think of providing the best education possible for all of our children, is it not prudent to put aside that money at the earliest possible time, certainly as we see the cost of tuition continue to go up?

If Congress fails to act, Mr. Speaker, here are the provisions that we will lose come January 1 of 2003. Instead of the annual contribution limit to an education account being \$2,000 a year, it would revert to \$500. Instead of expanding these education account benefits to all kids who go to any type of school, we would be simply focused on those of college education and forgetting about those educational expenses for special needs kids or educational expenses for those in kindergarten through elementary school and secondary education.

□ 1715

My friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), talked about section 529 plans. The reason we need to make these tax incentives permanent is as we invest into a prepaid tuition plan or section 529 plan, the thrust of that is that those withdrawals that we make in those years that those kids, I say to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), that are not college age yet, when they reach college age, if we fail to act, those distributions out of

those section 529 plans are going to be taxable and not tax-free. That is certainly a good policy reason why we need to act today to make these incentives long-term.

Prepaid tuition plans. Again, as the gentleman from Michigan talked about, he has been a champion of tax-free employer-provided education assistance, not just for graduate education but for undergraduate education, again, trying to provide and enlist as many opportunities for individuals in this country of all ages to better themselves through more education.

And certainly the student-interest loan deduction, again, if we fail to act, we will once again put limits on the amount of interest that can be deducted on those burdensome student loans if we fail to act.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it has been an interesting debate. I would just simply say that if it was good policy as we debated this and voted on it as the House and the President signed it into law 1 year ago, it remains good policy today. We need to provide permanent relief to families who want to help their children achieve the American dream.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of making education more affordable and accessible to our nation's students. HR 5203, however, does not actually benefit the majority of students and families.

Education savings accounts were established in 1997 as a tool for families to save money over a period of years for their children's higher education. Congress recognized the growing cost of college and the increasing difficulty families face trying to pay for college, and created these accounts to encourage early savings. Last year's tax cut legislation increased the contribution limit for education savings accounts from \$500 to \$2,000 and expanded the definition of qualified education expenses that can be paid from an education savings accounts to include elementary and secondary school expenses for public, private, or religious schools.

While I support making education more affordable, HR 5203 will allow parents to use these statutorily created education savings accounts—tax free—for almost ANY aspect they consider relevant to their child's education, at any school from kindergarten through college.

If parents feel they need a new sport utility vehicle to drive their kids to school; That is OK.

If they need a new microwave oven to prepare breakfast for their kids before school; That is OK.

If I want to use these funds, tax free, to pay my older son Johnny to tutor my younger son Matthew on the ABCs; That is OK.

Mr. Speaker, these examples seem silly for good reason; this bill does nothing to help families or to teach children. We need to focus our national attention on helping needy families, fixing ailing public schools, and leveraging community investment to help parents, teachers and administrators meet the important educational challenges they face in serving the vast majority of our children. In addition, we need to fully fund the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) passed last year.

Our Public schools currently serve approximately 90 percent of students in grades K-12

and face record-breaking enrollments. The NCLB gave parents the choice to transfer their kids from a failing public school to non-failing public school. Recent reports show, however, that very few students are actually able to benefit from this because our schools cannot accommodate any additional children. We should act smarter to devote scarce federal dollars to ensure that all our children receive the education they deserve.

Finally, the bill is fiscally irresponsible. Last year's tax cut bill halted our progress in reducing the national debt. Virtually all the projected surpluses that were used to justify last year's bill have now disappeared. Furthermore, enactment of the bill being considered today would further increase the budget deficit that already is occurring as a result of last year's bill.

I hope my colleagues will join me in opposing the underlying bill. This is not the time to be considering a tax cut that our country cannot afford when there is no assurance that the money will truly benefit all families equally.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, education is the foundation Iowans need to compete in an ever-changing complicated world. As Iowans have returned to classrooms for the new school year, we should act to make our commitment to education access clear.

Last year, the Congress approved and the President signed into law the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001. This important new law contained significant tax relief to improve the affordability of education from kindergarten through college. Unfortunately, due to arcane rules in the Senate, these education provisions will expire after December 31, 2010. Failing to act would mean that Americans would lose \$5.5 billion in tax relief on New Year's Day, 2011.

Knowing the importance of providing affordable education for Iowa's students of all ages, I introduced the Education Affordability Act, H.R. 5189, in July of this year. My legislation would repeal the sunset provisions and make permanent provisions eliminating the 60-month limit on the deductibility of student loan interest payments, increasing income limits for student loan interest deduction, and providing tax-free employer-provided education assistance. I am pleased that the legislation we are considering today incorporates the provisions of my bill. In addition to the provisions of my legislation, H.R. 5203 would also make permanent the increase in the annual contribution limit to an Education Savings Account (ESA); expansion of ESA benefits to qualified expenses at public, private and religious schools; tax-free withdrawals from 529 plans for qualified higher education expenses; and pre-paid tuition programs at private institutions of higher education.

By putting more money into the hands of taxpayers so they can make their own decisions about education, I believe this legislation helps Iowans provide their families with the best possible futures.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 5203, the so-called Education Affordability Act.

This education bill is a cynical, backdoor attempt to create a voucher program. It drains our public schools of needed resources so Republicans can give tax breaks to the 10% of families who send their children to private schools. What about the other 90% of American families whose kids attend public

schools? This bill does nothing to address their concerns.

We ought to be down here today making sure our public schools have the resources they need. We ought to be finding ways to fully fund last year's "Leave No Child Left Behind" law.

Our public schools have critical needs that Republicans want to ignore. We ought to be making funding available for local schools to hire more quality teachers and reduce class sizes. We ought to be providing money to modernize our schools and renovate outdated and unsafe facilities. More than \$300 billion is needed for school construction alone. That \$300 billion cannot be met without significant help from the Federal Government. But, it will be hard to keep students from attending classes in trailers or dilapidated school buildings if Republicans pass this bill.

If concern for public schools isn't reason enough to vote down this legislation, then consider its effect on our budget. Today's bill takes the fiscally irresponsible step of making part of last year's trillion-dollar tax cut permanent. This will only balloon our rapidly expanding budget deficit.

We ought to be more sensible. We ought to stand up for real priorities and the quality of public schools. I urge my colleagues to take a stand for public education and vote no on H.R. 5203.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 5203, the latest in a long series of Republican bills to provide vouchers for private schools at the expense of our public schools. Specifically, this bill would make permanent the so-called Coverdell ESA tax breaks in last year's disastrous tax bill.

As the former Superintendent of my state's public schools, I have been proud to lead many successful efforts here in the U.S. House to defeat private school vouchers. I am particularly proud that in my freshman term in this office, I took to the floor to defeat then-Republican Speaker Newt Gingrich on his private school voucher bill. I can assure my colleagues that I will be here to lead the charge against private school vouchers as long as the people of North Carolina continue to send me to Congress to serve them.

Vouchers are a bad idea because they drain needed public resources away from our public schools, where more than 90 percent of the children in this country are educated, in favor of private schools that have no accountability to the American taxpayers. Rather than siphoning funds from the public schools, we need to invest more in initiatives like school construction, teacher training, class size reduction, tutoring and in other proven methods to raise academic achievement. Rather than make permanent the enormous tax bill that has blown the surplus and ruined the economy, we should pass legislation to get Americans working again.

Let me state that there are some provisions of this bill that I do support. For example, I strongly support tax relief for employer-provided education and training benefits. I also strongly support expanded tax deductibility of college student loan interest. Both these meritorious provisions do not change the fact that this is a fundamentally flawed bill.

This bill is bad education policy. This bill is bad tax policy. This bill is bad budget policy. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting it down.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, I cannot support this bill because of the budget implications it would create. The Bush Administration has failed to produce a budget proposal that is fiscally responsible, it has failed to protect the Social Security surplus, and this bill will dip even further into that surplus. We cannot raid the Social Security surplus to reward private schools while we are in the middle of a budget crunch and a public school funding crunch.

There are two measures in H.R. 5203 that I do support. We should extend Section 529 savings accounts so that hard-working parents can attempt to keep pace with rapidly rising higher education costs and give their children the opportunity to go to college by creating education savings accounts. We should also allow parents of military academy students with scholarships to withdraw Section 529 funds without penalty. We must give students who are attending our military academies the same treatment as students with other scholarships. I hope that we can enact a good budget bill that includes these important provisions.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5203, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of H.R. 5203, the bill just debated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CERTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION REGARDING AUSTRALIA GROUP—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the Senate of the United States on April 24, 1997, I hereby certify pursuant to Condition 7(C)(i), Effectiveness of the Australia Group, that:

Australia Group members continue to maintain equally effective or more comprehensive controls over the export of: toxic chemicals and their precursors; dual-use processing equipment; human, animal, and plant pathogens and toxins with potential biological weapons applications; and dual-use biological equipment, as that afforded by the Australia Group as of April 25, 1997; and

The Australia Group remains a viable mechanism for limiting the spread of chemical and biological weapons—related materials and technology, and the effectiveness of the Australia Group has not been undermined by changes in membership, lack of compliance with common export controls and nonproliferation measures, or the weakening of common controls and nonproliferation measures, in force as of April 25, 1997.

The factors underlying this certification are described in the enclosed statement of justification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, September 4, 2002.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 5203, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3287, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules on House Resolution 94 will be taken tomorrow.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote.

EDUCATION SAVINGS AND SCHOOL EXCELLENCE PERMANENCE ACT OF 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of sus-

pending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5203, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5203, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 188, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 371]

YEAS—213

Aderholt	Granger	Paul
Akin	Graves	Pence
Armey	Green (WI)	Peterson (PA)
Bachus	Greenwood	Petri
Baker	Grucci	Pickering
Ballenger	Gutknecht	Pitts
Barcia	Hall (TX)	Platts
Bartlett	Hansen	Pombo
Barton	Hart	Portman
Bass	Hayes	Pryce (OH)
Bereuter	Hayworth	Putnam
Biggert	Hefley	Radanovich
Bilirakis	Herger	Ramstad
Bishop	Hilleary	Regula
Blunt	Hobson	Rehberg
Boehner	Hoekstra	Reynolds
Bonilla	Horn	Riley
Boozman	Hostettler	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Houghton	Rogers (MI)
Brown (SC)	Hulshof	Ros-Lehtinen
Bryant	Hunter	Royce
Burr	Hyde	Ryan (WI)
Burton	Isakson	Ryun (KS)
Callahan	Israel	Saxton
Calvert	Issa	Schaffer
Camp	Istook	Sensenbrenner
Cannon	Jenkins	Sessions
Cantor	John	Shadegg
Capito	Johnson (CT)	Shaw
Castle	Johnson (IL)	Shays
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Sherwood
Chambliss	Jones (NC)	Shimkus
Clement	Keller	Shuster
Coble	Kelly	Simmons
Collins	Kennedy (MN)	Simpson
Combest	Kerns	Skeen
Cox	King (NY)	Smith (MI)
Crane	Kingston	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	Kirk	Smith (TX)
Cubin	Knollenberg	Souder
Culberson	Kolbe	Stearns
Cunningham	LaHood	Sullivan
Davis, Jo Ann	Larsen (WA)	Sununu
Deal	Latham	Sweeney
DeLay	LaTourette	Tancredo
DeMint	Leach	Tauzin
Diaz-Balart	Lewis (CA)	Taylor (NC)
Doolittle	Lewis (KY)	Terry
Dreier	Linder	Thomas
Duncan	LoBiondo	Thornberry
Ehlers	Dunn	Thune
Emerson	Lucas (KY)	Tiahrt
English	Lucas (OK)	Tiberi
Everett	Manzullo	Toomey
Ferguson	Matheson	Upton
Flake	McCrery	Vitter
Fletcher	McInnis	Walden
Foley	McKeon	Walsh
Forbes	Mica	Wamp
Fossella	Miller, Dan	Watkins (OK)
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Jeff	Watts (OK)
Gallolegy	Moran (KS)	Weldon (FL)
Ganske	Myrick	Weldon (PA)
Gekas	Nethercutt	Weller
Gibbons	Ney	Whitfield
Gilchrest	Northup	Wicker
Gillmor	Norwood	Wilson (NM)
Goode	Nussle	Wilson (SC)
Goodlatte	Osborne	Wolf
Goss	Ose	Wu
	Otter	Young (FL)

NAYS—188

Abercrombie	Baldacci	Blumenauer
Ackerman	Becerra	Boehlert
Allen	Bentsen	Bonior
Andrews	Berkley	Borski
Baca	Berry	Boswell
Baird	Blagojevich	Boucher

Boyd Jackson-Lee Pallone
 Brady (PA) (TX) Pascrell
 Brown (FL) Jefferson Pastor
 Brown (OH) Johnson, E. B. Payne
 Capps Jones (OH) Pelosi
 Capuano Kanjorski Peterson (MN)
 Cardin Kennedy (RI) Phelps
 Carson (OK) Kildee Pomeroy
 Clay Kilpatrick Price (NC)
 Clayton Kind (WI) Quinn
 Clyburn Kleczka Rahall
 Conyers Kucinich Rangel
 Costello LaFalce Reyes
 Coyne Lampson Rodriguez
 Cramer Langevin Roemer
 Cummings Lantos Ross
 Davis (CA) Larson (CT) Rothman
 Davis (FL) Lee Roybal-Allard
 Davis (IL) Levin Rush
 DeFazio Lewis (GA) Sabo
 DeGette Lipinski Sanders
 Delahunt Lofgren Lowey
 DeLauro Luther Sandlin
 Deutsch Dicks Lynch Schakowsky
 Dingell Maloney (CT) Schiff
 Doggett Maloney (NY) Scott
 Dooley Markey Serrano
 Doyle Mascara Sherman
 Edwards Matsui Shows
 Engel McCarthy (MO) Skelton
 Eshoo McCarthy (NY) Slaughter
 Etheridge McCollum Snyder
 Farr McDermott Solis
 Fattah McGovern Spratt
 Filner McHugh Stark
 Ford McIntyre Stenholm
 Frank McKinney Strickland
 Frost McNulty Stupak
 Gephardt Meehan Tanner
 Gonzalez Meek (FL) Tauscher
 Gordon Meeks (NY) Taylor (MS)
 Green (TX) Menendez Thompson (CA)
 Gutierrez Millender- McDonald Thompson (MS)
 Harman Hastings (FL) Miller, George Thurman
 Hill Mollohan Bentsen
 Hilliard Moore Turner
 Hinchee Moran (VA) Udall (CO)
 Hinojosa Morella Udall (NM)
 Hoeffel Nadler Visclosky
 Holden Napolitano Waters
 Holt Neal Watson (CA)
 Honda Oberstar Blagojevich
 Hooley Obey Waxman
 Hoyer Olver Weiner
 Inslee Ortiz Woolsey
 Jackson (IL) Owens Wynn

JOSEPH CURSEEN, JR. AND THOMAS MORRIS, JR. PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3287.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3287, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 372]

YEAS—401

Abercrombie	Culberson	Hayes	Meek (FL)	Paul	Slaughter
Ackerman	Cummings	Hayworth	Meeks (NY)	Payne	Smith (MI)
Aderholt	Cunningham	Heffley	Lucas (KY)	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Akin	Davis (CA)	Herger	Lucas (OK)	Lofgren	Smith (TX)
Andrews	Davis (IL)	Hill	Luther	Lowey	Pence
Armey	Davis, Jo Ann	Hilliard	Malone (CT)	Peterson (MN)	Peterson (PA)
Baca	Deal	Hinchey	Malone (NY)	Peterson (PA)	Snyder
Bachus	DeFazio	Hinojosa	Markey	Petri	Solis
Baird	DeGette	Hobson	Mascara	Phelps	Souder
Baker	Delahunt	Hoeffel	Matheson	Malone (CT)	Spratt
Baldacci	DeLauro	Hoekstra	Manzullo	Malone (NY)	Stark
Ballenger	DeLay	Holden	Markey	Platts	Stearns
Barcina	DeMint	Holt	Mascara	Pombo	Strickland
Bartlett	Deutsch	Honda	Matheson	Portman	Stupak
Barton	Diaz-Balart	Hooley	Matsui	Price (NC)	Sullivan
Bass	Dicks	Horn	McCarthy (MO)	Pryce (OH)	Sununu
Becerra	Dingell	Hostettler	McCarthy (NY)	Putnam	Sweeney
Bentsen	Doggett	Houghton	McCullum	Quinn	Tancredo
Bereuter	Dooley	Hoyer	McCrery	Radanovich	Tanner
Berkley	Doolittle	Hulshof	McDermott	Rahall	Tauscher
Berry	Doyle	Hunter	McGovern	Ramstad	Tauzin
Biggert	Dreier	Norwood	McHugh	Rangel	Taylor (MS)
Bilirakis	Duncan	Nussle	McInnis	Regula	Taylor (NC)
Bishop	Dunn	Oberstar	McIntyre	Rehberg	Terry
Blagojevich	Edwards	Obey	McKeon	Reyes	Thomas
Blumenauer	Ehlers	Olver	McKinney	Reynolds	Thompson (CA)
Blunt	Emerson	Otero	McNulty	Riley	Thompson (MS)
Boehlert	Istook	Owens	Meehan	Rodriguez	Thornberry
Boehner	Jackson (IL)	Owens	Meek (FL)	Roemer	Thune
Bonilla	Jackson-Lee	Owens	Meeks (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Thurman
Bonior	(TX)	Owens	Menendez	Rogers (MI)	Tiahrt
Boozman	Everett	Owens	Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberi
Borski	Farr	Owens	Millender-	Ross	Tierney
Boswell	Fattah	Pallone	McDonald	Rothman	Toomey
Boucher	Ferguson	Pascarella	Miller, Dan	Royal-Allard	Turner
Boyd	Filner	Pastor	Miller, George	Royce	Udall (CO)
Hall (OH)	Flake	Pawlenty	Miller, Jeff	Rush	Udall (NM)
Smith (WA)	Fletcher	Neal	Moore	Ryan (WI)	Upton
Hastings (WA)	Brown (FL)	Nethercutt	Moore	Ryun (KS)	Visclosky
Kaptur	Brown (OH)	Neal	Moran (KS)	Sabu	Vitter
Miller, Gary	Brown (SC)	Nethercutt	Moran (VA)	Sanders	Walden
Velazquez	Bryant	Neley	Morella	Sandlin	Walsh
Wexler	Burr	Ortiz	Myrick	Sawyer	Wamp
Young (AK)	Burton	Oberstar	Nadler	Saxton	Waters
Young (AK)	Callahan	Obey	Meek (FL)	Schaffer	Watkins (OK)
Rivers	Calvert	Otero	Meeks (NY)	Shakowsky	Watson (CA)
	Frost	Owens	Menendez	Schiff	Watson (PA)
	Camp	Owens	Miller, Dan	Shay	Watt (NC)
	Gallagly	Owens	Miller, Jeff	Shays	Watts (OK)
	Cannon	Owens	Moore	Ortiz	Whitfield
	Ganske	Owens	Moore	Sherman	Wicker
	Cantor	Owens	Moore	Shaw	Shimkus
	Gekas	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Wilson (NM)
	Kantor	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Wilson (SC)
	Gephhardt	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Ford	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Fossella	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Frank	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kennedy (MN)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kennedy (RI)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kerns	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kildee	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kilpatrick	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kirk	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	King (WI)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	King (NY)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kingston	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Gibbons	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Gilchrest	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Gillmor	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Gilman	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Knollenberg	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Gonzalez	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Kolbe	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	LaFoe	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	LaHood	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Lampson	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Langevin	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Lantos	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Larsen (WA)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Larson (CT)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Latham	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Leach	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	LaTourette	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Lee	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Levin	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Hansen	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Lewis (CA)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Lewis (GA)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Lewis (KY)	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)
	Linder	Owens	Moore	Shuster	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—32

Baldwin Ehrlich Rohrabacher
 Barr Evans Roukema
 Barrett Gilman Sanchez
 Berman Graham Schrock
 Bono Hall (OH) Smith (WA)
 Buyer Hastings (WA) Stump
 Carson (IN) Kaptur Towns
 Condit Miller, Gary Velazquez
 Cooksey Mink Wexler
 Crowley Murtha
 Davis, Tom Rivers

□ 1854

Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. BOEHLERT changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

Lipinski	Paul	Slaughter
LoBiondo	Payne	Smith (MI)
Lofgren	Pelosi	Smith (NJ)
Lowey	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Lucas (KY)	Peterson (MN)	Snyder
Lucas (OK)	Peterson (PA)	Solis
Luther	Petri	Souder
Lynch	Phelps	Spratt
Malone (CT)	Pickering	Stark
Malone (NY)	Pitts	Stearns
Manzullo	Platts	Stenholm
Markey	Pombo	Strickland
Mascara	Pomeroy	Stupak
Matheson	Portman	Sullivan
Matsui	Price (NC)	Sununu
McCarthy (MO)	Pryce (OH)	Sweeney
McCarthy (NY)	Putnam	Tancredo
McCullum	Quinn	Tanner
McCrery	Radanovich	Tauscher
McDermott	Rahall	Tauzin
McGovern	Ramstad	Taylor (MS)
McHugh	Rangel	Taylor (NC)
McInnis	Regula	Terry
McIntyre	Rehberg	Thomas
McKeon	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
McKinney	Reynolds	Thompson (MS)
McNulty	Riley	Thornberry
Meehan	Rodriguez	Thune
Meek (FL)	Roemer	Thurman
Meeks (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Tiabrt
Menendez	Rogers (MI)	Tiberi
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Tierney
Millender-	Ross	Toomey
McDonald	Rothman	Turner
Miller, Dan	Royal-Allard	Udall (CO)
Miller, Jeff	Rush	Udall (NM)
Mollohan	Ryan (WI)	Upton
Moore	Ryun (KS)	Visclosky
Morella	Sabu	Vitter
Moreno	Sanders	Watkins (OK)
Moreno	Walden	Watson (CA)
Moreno	Walsh	Watson (PA)
Moreno	Wamp	Watson (SC)
Moreno	Waters	Watson (WA)
Moreno	Wicks	Watson (WA)
Moreno	Wynn	Watson (WA)
Moreno	Young (FL)	Watson (WA)

NOT VOTING—32

Baldwin Davis, Tom Rohrabacher
 Barr Ehrlich Roukema
 Barrett Evans Sanchez
 Berman Graham Schrock
 Bono Hall (OH) Smith (WA)
 Brady (TX) Stump
 Buyer Kaptur Towns
 Carson (IN) Miller, Gary Velazquez
 Condit Mink Wexler
 Cooksey Murtha
 Crowley Rivers

□ 1905

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 4, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation in my district; had I been present and voting, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 371 and “yes” on rollcall No. 372.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 877

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 877.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FREE DEBATE OVER WAR WITH
IRAQ

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, we have returned from the work recess. So many of us have had the opportunity to listen to our constituents, and aside from the important business of the appropriations process, I heard a singular cry and that is whether this country was going to engage in war with Iraq.

I am gratified to hear that there will be a full debate in this House and I hope it will not be limited by time. But I have called for citizen summits across the Nation, communities opening up in town hall meetings and PTA meetings and civic associations to discuss one of the most important decisions this Nation has to make. For if this war is engaged and we go into war, there is no determination as to whether this will be a 1-year war or a 20-year war.

The American people must be involved. And although this is the people's House, and I hope we will have full debate, I believe it is crucial to have citizens debate all over this Nation. In visiting with students at the University of Houston, I made this point.

Madam Speaker, I hope that the American people will begin to debate this crucial issue impacting America.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AVOID WAR WITH IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I want to start my 5 minutes with a quote

from Jefferson. Jefferson said, "No country perhaps was ever so thoroughly against war as ours." These dispositions pervade every description of its citizens, whether in or out of office.

□ 1915

We love and we value peace and we know its blessings from experience.

We need this sentiment renewed in this Congress in order to avoid a needless war that offers us nothing but trouble. Congress must deal with this serious matter of whether or not we go to war. I believe it would be a mistake with the information that is available to us today. I do not see any reason whatsoever to take young men and young women and send them 6,000 miles off to a land to attack a country that has not committed any aggression against this country. I believe it would be a serious mistake for various reasons.

First, it is a practical reason. There is no practical defense for this. Our military now has been weakened over the last decade, and actually when we go into Iraq, as we may well do, we will weaken our ability to defend our country. We do not enhance our defense by initiating this war.

Besides, it is impractical because of unintended consequences which none of us know about and what might come. We do not know exactly how long this will last. It could be a six-day war, a six-month war or six years or even longer. It could be very impractical by going to war.

There is a military reason for not going to war. We ought to just listen to the generals and the other military experts that are now advising us there is not a good reason to go to war, possibly even start World War III some have suggested. They claim our troops have been spread too thinly around the world, and it is not a good military matter to go into war today.

There is a constitutional argument and a constitutional mistake that could be made. If we once again go to war, as we have done on so many occasions since World War II, without a clear declaration of war and a clear goal of victory, a haphazard way of slipping into war by Executive Order or, heaven forbid, getting permission from the United Nations makes it so that it is almost inevitable that true victory will not come.

So we should look at this in a very constitutional fashion. We in the Congress should assume our responsibility because war is declared by Congress, not by a President and not by a U.N.

This is a very important matter, and I am delighted to hear that there will be hearings and discussion on this matter. I am certainly arguing the case that we should have a balanced approach. We have already had some hearings in the other body, and we heard only one side of why we must do this, but if we have true hearings, we best have a debate and evidence on both sides of this matter rather than

just getting one side up and saying why we must do this.

Actually there are even good political reasons for not going into this battle. War is not popular. It may be popular for the short run when there seems to be an immediate victory and everyone is gloating over the victory, but war is not popular. People get killed and body bags end up coming back. War is very unpopular, and it is not the politically smart thing to do.

There are economic reasons that we must be careful for. We can make serious economic mistakes. It is estimated that this venture into Iraq may well cost over a hundred billion dollars. Our national debt right now is increasing at a rate of over \$450 billion and we are talking about spending another hundred billion dollars on an adventure that we do not know what the outcome will be and how long this will last? What will happen to oil prices? What will happen to the recession that we are in? What is going to happen to the deficit? All kinds of economic ramifications. So we better not make the mistake of going into something that really we have no business getting into.

There is a diplomatic reason for not going. There could be serious diplomatic mistakes made. All the Arab nations nearby and adjacent to Iraq object to it and do not endorse what we plan and insist that we might be doing, and none of the European allies are anxious for this to happen. So diplomatically we are way off on doing this.

I hope we take a second thought and be very cautious in what we do.

TRIBUTE TO MARLA ANN
BENNETT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in praise of Marla Ann Bennett, the young San Diegan who was killed in the July 31 terrorist bombing attack at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Marla was an extraordinary woman who touched the lives of many people in her all-too-brief lifetime. Her brutal murder left a terrible void in those lives and brought forth an outpouring of grief from the Jewish community where she lived: in Berkeley, where she attended the University of California; in Jerusalem, where she continued her studies and found a spiritual home as an American Jew in the Jewish homeland; and in San Diego, where she grew up and planned to return once her studies were completed.

At Marla's memorial service, which was attended by over 2000 people, and in more intimate meetings with her family and her friends, I have shared the community's terrible grief at Marla's death, but also the great joy that she felt in life and shared with

others. It is that joy and in the words of Rabbi Martin Lawson, "Marla's legacy of caring, of Jewish learning and teaching, of smiles and optimism, of warmth and hope," that I want to share with my colleagues and the American people.

As a young girl, Marla was precocious, mature beyond her years. At age 2, she told her parents no more babies in this house anymore, and at age 3, she announced that she was going to Stamford University. By her early teens she had explored her Jewish identity and found fulfillment in Judaism's spiritual teachings and in its call to save the world through acts of kindness and generosity. As a camp counselor, school class officer and volunteer Jewish educator, Marla was known for her infectious enthusiasm, good nature and appetite for hard work.

She carried those qualities with her when she moved to Jerusalem to attend the Pardes Institute of Jewish Studies at Hebrew University. In addition to her graduate work in Jewish history and culture, Marla worked to promote peace and understanding between Jewish and Arab Israelis. She felt that Israel had to do more to end the conflicts with its neighbors, and she grew impatient whenever a friend or family member seemed to give up on the peace process.

Marla knew that living in Israel was risky but for her it was exhilarating. In an article for the San Diego Jewish Press Heritage, she wrote "I am not a tourist; I deal with Israel and all its complexities, confusion, joy and pain every single day. And I love it. Life here is magical." In another article she wrote, "I have a front row seat for the history of the Jewish people. I am part of the struggle for Israel's survival."

Now Marla is a casualty in that struggle, but she is also a beacon of light for all those who dream of peace and work for the day when Israel can dwell in peace with her neighbors.

Marla Bennett was one of thousands of young American Jews who have gone to Israel and stayed on despite the horrors of war and terrorism. In an open letter to Marla's parents, another young American who chose this path wrote that "there was no question as to whether it was worth the risk." He told the Bennetts, "My heart literally breaks for your loss but not for your daughter. She lived her life as a free, independent and bold Jewish woman. May her example live on in the sons and daughters that follow her."

Amen. Marla Bennett was a beautiful, brilliant, brave, kind and caring young woman who lived life to the fullest, and though her death is a terrible blow to many of us, her life is an inspiration to us all.

CONGRATULATING HEATHER IVANYI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROSS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROSS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize tonight and congratulate a very special constituent in my congressional district, Heather Ivanyi, who is a teacher at Oliver Hoover Elementary School, and I want to thank her for her tireless efforts on behalf of our community's special children, those who have special needs, and for having been featured recently as a Super Teacher in the Miami Herald.

Heather not only teaches her students spelling and arithmetic, but more importantly, she develops their creativity and positive self-esteem. At home she focuses on her beautiful 6-year-old daughter Kayla Rae, who has Down's Syndrome.

Knowing firsthand the special needs of children like her daughter, Heather spends her free time working for groups like the Association of Retarded Citizens, the Possible Dream Foundation and the American Rehab Corporation to further assist children with Down's Syndrome, with cerebral palsy and other such disabilities.

Along with her assistant Daphne Noisette-Andre, Heather Ivanyi dedicates and cares for the special needs children of our community and we are a better community for that, and I would like to read just a few lines from the article that was written in the Miami Herald by Yohana De La Torre, and it is entitled, "A special teacher works for special children, Hoover's Heather Ivanyi is tireless." It says, "A Miami native, Ivanyi graduated from Killian High School and received her associate degree from Miami-Dade Community College."

"In 1994, she graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in varied exceptionalities while working full time.

She volunteered, became a teacher, but it says teaching did not stop there for Ivanyi. She started to build awareness within the community and made contacts with Costco, Toys R' Us and corporations like Target.

Thanks to her persistence, these corporations still donate toiletries, food, toys, books and diapers to help places like the Association for Retarded Citizens and another special needs foundations called Dr. Gerald's Possible Dreams Foundation. She says, "I never take no for an answer. I have no shame in asking. I want people to learn that children with disabilities are human, too."

Her long-time friend Frances Capo, who is also a teacher, said this about Ivanyi, I do not know how to describe her. There are no words to describe her. She is a go-getter and always has a positive outlook on everything. She not only goes in there to teach but also to believe in her students.

There are many heroes in our community, Madam Speaker, heroes like Heather who do not get the special recognition they deserve. Many of them are our teachers in our private and public schools, and to them we say thanks and *muchos gracias*.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

MIDWEST FARMERS AND RANCHERS FACE DIRE CIRCUMSTANCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, times are often tough in the high plains of our country, and Kansas farmers and ranchers struggle every year to make ends meet, but this year is especially difficult, and I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues here in the House tonight and the citizens of our country the difficult circumstances that those farmers and ranchers face this year because of very little snowfall, no rainfall this spring, and this being the second and third and sometimes even fourth year in a row in which moisture has been lacking for farmers to farm and ranchers to raise their cattle.

I just completed 25 town visits throughout the month of August across the First District of Kansas and saw the worry and concern upon farmers' faces. Every day our farmers look to the skies and hope and pray for rain.

□ 1930

Communities gather every evening in the community band shell where they come together and as a community pray that rain will fall. The circumstances that our agriculture producers face and the communities in which they live is desperate. We have ranchers selling their cattle every week. Our herds are being culled. We had almost no wheat harvest in many places in Kansas; and in fact statewide wheat harvest was down almost half of what it was last year, and last year was a very bleak year in and of itself. The fall crops, the milo, our fall crops have failed, almost no fall crops produced in Kansas because of lack of moisture. Here in a couple of weeks our farmers will try to begin the process of planting wheat, and yet no rain comes. There is no moisture in the surface, no subsoil moisture for those seeds to germinate. In addition, our cattle are struggling because there is no water in the ponds and no grass to feed.

So I think it is important for those of us who care about the future of rural America, those of us who care about the livelihood of our farmers and ranchers, to bring to our colleagues in Congress the circumstances that we face. Almost every year that I have been in Congress, 6 now, we have had an emergency assistance package designed to help those who face natural disasters, those who struggle as a result of hurricanes and floods. I am here to tell my colleagues that the circumstances that farmers and ranchers

face in Kansas and Nebraska and Colorado and Wyoming and South Dakota and Oklahoma are no less dire than those that our citizens have faced in other places in the country due to floods and hurricanes.

I ask my colleagues to join with us to find a way to provide assistance, to pursue drought assistance and disaster relief for farmers and ranchers across the country and to look for ways that we can do so in a way that is responsible and meaningful. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the House Committee on Agriculture and my colleagues across the country and with the administration and Senate to see that those goals are accomplished. No less than the future of rural America is at stake. Many of the farmers and ranchers in Kansas are in their sixties and seventies; and absent assistance from Congress this year, they will not be farming and ranching next year. Absent them having a livelihood, the communities that dot the landscape of our rural portions of the country will cease to exist and a way of life that has honored this country, that has been a backbone of this country, will disappear.

So I ask respectfully my colleagues for their assistance as we pursue the issues of drought assistance. The gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), and I have introduced legislation; and we will be seeking support of our colleagues to address this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSIONAL STAFFER J. RUSSELL GEORGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, all of us who serve in Congress depend heavily on skilled, capable and hardworking staff members to meet the demands of committee hearings, floor action and all the other activities of a national legislature. Over the past decade of my service in the House of Representatives, I have been blessed with a strong and effective group of staff members who have helped me meet the needs of both constituents and the Nation. My staff also has helped me engage in vigorous oversight of government programs as a subcommittee chairman of the House Committee on Government Reform.

J. Russell George joined my staff in 1995 shortly after Republicans won control of the House and I was appointed

to a subcommittee chairmanship. Since that time, Russell has been a key adviser to me and chief aide in directing the subcommittee through hundreds of hearings that investigated every department of the Federal Government. Russell helped me prod executive agencies into a serious and sustained effort to prevent any major breakdowns of government computer systems due to software problems related to the year 2000 changeover. Some called it Y2K.

I thank Russell for his dedication and hard work, and I wish him all the very best in what I know will continue to be a very distinguished career in public service. He was a key force in pressing for legislation to collect debts owed to the taxpayers and he has directed many other subcommittee initiatives, such as misuse of taxpayers' well-earned dollars. All of those efforts built on Russell's prior experience as a New York prosecutor.

When Russell George was a teenager, he worked in the office of Senator Dole. He knew that this young man cared about the public interest. Through Senator Dole's office, Russell secured his education at Howard University and then went on to Harvard Law School. He was a Phi Beta Kappa at Howard, majoring in political science and minoring in history. He wanted to help his community and he did it, in Queens, New York. When he was ten years of age, he was helping charities.

Senator Dole was with us today as he administered the oath of office for Mr. George's new responsibilities as the Inspector General for the Corporation for National and Community Service. We hope that he will maybe come back to the Hill sometime. He has been in the executive branch under President George H.W. Bush, the father of the current President. Both have seen faith in Russell George.

He went back to the law firm in New York and we were able to get him to come down here because we knew what he had done earlier. In those days he was also assistant general counsel in the Office of Management and Budget and associate director for the policy in the White House's Office of National Service. Interesting, because that is the responsibility he has now. After serving all of that work in New York and in Washington, we thank him for his dedication and hard work and wish him all the very best in what I know will continue to be a very distinguished career in public service. He is a wonderful person and a sterling example of the men and women who serve our Congress.

REVISIONS TO THE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES ESTABLISHED BY THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, Section 221 of H. Con. Res. 83, and Section 231 of H. Con. Res. 353, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregates established by the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

The conference report on H.R. 4775, which was signed by the President on August 2 to become P.L. 107-206, contains emergency-designated appropriations. The fiscal year 2002 allocations to the Appropriations Committee were previously increased by \$29,427,000,000 in new budget authority and \$8,466,000,000 in outlays to reflect the amounts in the House-passed bill. I am adjusting the budgetary aggregates and the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations for the difference between the House-passed and enacted measures. This adjustment equals -\$4,713,000,000 in new budget authority and -\$1,645,000,000 in outlays. Accordingly, the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2002 to the House Committee on Appropriations becomes \$731,414,000,000 in new budget authority and \$734,775,000,000 in outlays. The budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2002 become \$1,704,586,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,651,428,000,000 in outlays.

Outlays flowing from fiscal year 2002 emergency appropriations increase the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2003 outlays. Under the procedures set forth in section 314 of the Budget Act, adjustments may be made for emergency-designated budget authority through fiscal year 2002, and for the outlays flowing from such budget authority in all fiscal years. The fiscal year 2003 outlay allocation to the Appropriation Committee was previously increased by \$10,715,000,000 to reflect the House-passed bill. In order to account for the changes contained in the enacted measure, I am adjusting the outlay allocation by -\$2,322,000,000. Accordingly, the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2003 to the House Committee on Appropriations becomes \$748,096,000,000 in new budget authority and \$783,268,000,000 in outlays. The budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2003 become \$1,784,073,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,765,225,000,000 in outlays.

MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I wanted to take to the floor this evening to talk once again about the prescription drug issue, both the problem in terms of more and more Americans not being able to afford the price of prescription drugs and the need to provide an expansion of Medicare to cover prescription drugs under Medicare for America's seniors and disabled.

I want to start out by saying that during the August break when I had a number of town meetings and forums

and open houses at my district offices in New Jersey, this was the number one issue that my constituents came to me and talked about. Interestingly enough, it was not just the seniors who wanted to see Medicare expanded to include prescription drugs and wanted a benefit, but it was also a lot of younger people who expressed concerns about the rising cost of prescription drugs and their inability to pay for them.

It amazes me that we are now back, and it is September, September 4. We have in the House of Representatives, the Congress as a whole, probably a month or 6 weeks or so at the most before we adjourn. Yet we are stuck in the fact that at this point there is no reason to believe that either a prescription drug benefit or a mechanism to control the price of prescription drugs is likely to pass before we adjourn. I think that that is a tragedy. I think there is nothing more important for us to do between now and the adjournment of this House sometime in October than to try to address both of these issues.

I have talked many times about the need for a Medicare benefit that includes prescription drugs. Democrats in the House, unlike the Republicans, have taken the position and put forward a proposal that would expand Medicare to include a prescription drug benefit. Basically, we have talked about it, and we have put forward a bill that would create a new Medicare program, very similar to what we have now for part B in Medicare that pays for seniors' doctors' bills and that simply says that seniors would pay so much a month, about \$25, and 80 percent of the cost of their prescription drugs would be paid for by Medicare, by the Federal Government. There would be a \$100 deductible. The first \$100 you would have to pay out of pocket. After that, 80 percent of the costs would be paid for; and there would be a 20 percent copay, very similar to what seniors now have under Medicare for the payment of their doctor bills.

The sad thing about it is that the Republicans in the House refuse to do that. Basically, what they have said is they want a privatization plan. I was very upset to see that during the course of the August break, President Bush repeatedly talked not only about the need to have a private drug benefit but also about privatizing Medicare and Social Security in general. Here we face a situation where our Federal budget is once again in deficit, and we are spending money from the Social Security trust fund to pay for other expenses of the government and the President continues to talk about privatizing Social Security as well as Medicare; and the Republicans push for a private program, saying, Well, we'll give the seniors some money and maybe they can go out and find a prescription drug plan in the private sector. They do not want to expand Medicare to provide a benefit.

I would call upon my colleagues in the House, let us get together and let

us push for a Medicare benefit, for a prescription drug program that really will make a difference. What is happening in the Senate is interesting as well. Over in the Senate they passed legislation on a bipartisan basis that would try to address the issue of price in some significant ways, most important, by plugging up some of the loopholes in the brand-name industry, in the patent system, whereby many of the name-brand companies have been able to prevent generic drugs from coming to market by expanding their patents and taking advantage of loopholes in the patent laws to make it more difficult to sell a generic drug when a patent should expire.

I know it is a difficult concept, but the bottom line is that one way to reduce prices in a significant way is to pass the bill, the Schumer-McCain bill, that passed the Senate and take it up here in the House and pass that bill or a similar bill in the House that would make it more difficult for these brand-name drug companies to extend their patents or to come up with another drug that is similar and say that generics could not come to market.

We feel that we can make a difference, that maybe 40 percent of the cost of prescription drugs could be saved if some of these loopholes were cleared up and we were able to encourage the use of generics. The Senate also passed as part of the same bill the allowance for reimportation through Canada as a method of bringing drug costs down. We need to address this as well. The House should take up the Senate bill that deals with generics, that deals with the reimportation and simply pass it, or in other ways we have to deal with the price issue as well. There are many ways to deal with that, and I think we can talk about them more this evening.

But the bottom line is this inaction, where the House passes this privatization of Medicare and tries to seek to provide a Medicare benefit through some kind of private insurance is not going to pass the Senate, and it should not because it is not going to be meaningful; and the idea of expanding generics and providing for reimportation as some method of bringing drug costs down is something that we should pass in the House and at least try to get something accomplished between now and the end of this session.

I see one of my colleagues who has been so much a part of this debate all year, the gentleman from Arkansas, who owns a pharmacy and who is very familiar with some of the problems that seniors face with prescription drugs and I know who also has a very good bill on a bipartisan basis with, I guess, one of our colleagues from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON). He is working very hard to come up with a prescription drug benefit as well along the lines of what I discussed earlier. I am pleased to see him here and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROSS. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. I am here tonight to

rise in support of seniors all across Arkansas' Fourth Congressional District and seniors all across America who will continue once again tonight to go to bed unable to either afford their medicine or afford to take it properly.

□ 1945

As the gentleman from New Jersey mentioned, my wife and I do own a small-town family pharmacy. We live in Prescott, Arkansas, a town of 3,400 people. Our pharmacy is a place where people come to share recent photographs of their children or grandchildren, to celebrate the good times together, and a place to gather to be there for one another during the difficult times.

I have got to tell you that over the years in that small-town family pharmacy that we own back home in Prescott, Arkansas, I have seen too many bad times. I have seen too many seniors come through the door who have been to the doctor. Medicare has paid for them to go to the doctor, Medicare has paid for the tests to be run on them at the doctor's office or the hospital, and, as a result of all that, the doctor concludes that a senior citizen needs a certain prescription drug in order to get well or live a healthier lifestyle. They come through the door of our pharmacy and pharmacies throughout America to learn that they either cannot afford their medicine or cannot afford to take it properly.

This is America, and we can do better than that by our seniors. That was a driving force behind my decision to run for the United States Congress. I wanted to come here, I wanted to come to the people's House, the United States House of Representatives, and pass legislation that would truly modernize Medicare, to include medicine for our seniors. Let me tell you why.

There is a senior citizen, a retired pharmacist, a woman in Glenwood, Arkansas, who makes the point better than I can. She was a relief pharmacist in my hometown at the pharmacy that my mom and dad used when I was a small child growing up, which was not that long ago. She said back in those days, if she had a prescription that she was filling that cost over \$5, that she would go ahead and fill the next prescription in line while she built up enough courage and confidence to go out and confront the patient and tell them that their medicine was going to cost \$5.

That really does drive home the point that today's Medicare really was designed for yesterday's medical care. That is what prescriptions cost back when we created Medicare.

Even health insurance companies, who are obviously in the business of making profits, even they cover the cost of medicine. Why? Because they know it helps people live longer and healthier lifestyles and avoid needless doctor visits, needless hospital stays and needless surgeries, the kinds of things that I have personally witnessed

in that small family pharmacy that my wife and I own back in Prescott, Arkansas.

You see, I have seen seniors leave without their medicine, and, living in a small town, I learn a week later where they are in the hospital running up a \$10,000 or \$20,000 or \$30,000 Medicare bill, or where they spent \$100,000 in Medicare payments to have a leg removed, or where they are now spending \$250,000 in Medicare payments to receive kidney dialysis. All these things are avoidable, but it happened to these seniors simply because they could not afford their medicine or could not afford to take it properly. Again, this is America, and we can do better than that by our seniors.

So I came to Congress and I wrote a bipartisan bill with the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON), a Republican. I did it in a bipartisan way because, you see, I think it is time for this Congress to unite behind the need to truly modernize Medicare, to provide medicine for our seniors, just as we have united on this war against terrorism.

So we wrote a bill back in January. It was a very fair bill. It called for a \$250 annual deductible. It called for an 80 percent/20 percent copayment, with the government or Medicare paying the other 80 percent.

Basically what our bill did was treated going to the pharmacy like going to the doctor and going to the hospital. It gave you the freedom to get the medicine your doctor wanted you to have and it gave you the freedom to choose which pharmacy you wanted to use.

Our bill took on the big drug manufacturers. We demanded the same kind of rebates from the big drug manufacturers to help offset the cost of this voluntarily but guaranteed Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit. We demanded the same kind of rebates from the big drug manufacturers to help pay for this program, just as the big HMOs have been demanding and receiving from the big drug manufacturers for years.

Well, the Republican national leadership refused to give us a hearing, they refused to give us a vote on this bipartisan bill. And I continue to come to the floor and talk about the importance of it and remind folks and remind the Republican national leadership that this was a bipartisan bill, it was written by a Democrat and a Republican. But it took on the big drug manufacturers, and they refused to give us a hearing, they refused to give us a vote, and that is wrong.

Then, some 4 months before the election, the Republican national leadership decided this was an important issue, so they began to write a bill. In fact, in the middle of writing the bill they had to adjourn the committee meeting to go to a fundraiser sponsored by the big drug manufacturers. Do not take my word for it, please look. It is in the Washington Post, \$250,000 a person to attend this fundraiser for the Republicans.

Then, after the fundraiser they went back into the committee and continued to write the bill, and then it passed the House. I voted against it, and I voted against it because I refused to vote for something that is no more than a false hope or a false promise for our seniors. That bill failed to take on the big drug manufacturers. That bill did very little, if anything, to help our seniors, and it was the first step toward privatizing Medicare.

You see, this Republican prescription drug bill that passed the House, and did not get anywhere in the Senate, by the way, this bill that passed the House does not make prescription drugs a part of Medicare. It simply allows private insurance companies, dozens of them, to go knock on your door or your mom's door or your grandmother's door, all trying to sell the same policy.

Then here is what it does. It would require you to pay a monthly premium, but they cannot tell us exactly how much. It would require you to pay the first \$250 out of your own pocket.

After that, it is more complicated than filling out an income tax return. On the next \$1,000 worth of medicine that you need, you are only going to pay 20 percent. That sounds pretty good. On a \$100 prescription, you pay \$20. After you spend \$1,000, and as a small town family pharmacy owner, I can tell you for a lot of seniors that only takes a few months. After you spend \$1,000, on the next \$1,000, between \$1,000 and \$2,000, your copayment goes to 50 percent. In other words, on that \$1,500 prescription you pay \$50. Then after you have spent \$2,000, and, again, as a small town family pharmacy owner, I can tell you it only takes a matter of months for some seniors to reach \$2,000 worth of medicine expenses, so after you spent \$2,000, guess what? Between \$2,000 and \$3,700, you are back paying the full amount, a 100 percent copayment to our seniors, and yet the bill requires them to continue to pay the monthly premium.

If you add it all up, if my addition is right, counting the deductible and the premium and this complicated formula of how much you pay, depending on which day it is and on how much you spent in terms of the copayment, on the first \$3,700 worth of medicine you need every year, the government, through Medicare, actually through a private insurance company subsidized by Medicare, is going to provide you with help to the tune of about \$600. \$600 in savings on a \$3,700 drug bill does not help seniors choose between buying their medicine, buying their groceries, paying their utility bills and paying rent. It is nothing more than a bogus plan.

Now, I just spent 5 weeks on the August district work period traveling the 29 counties that make up Arkansas's Fourth Congressional District, one of the more rural and larger districts in America.

Seniors came up to me every day and said, "I know you are working hard for

this Medicare prescription drug benefit. When are others going to begin to listen to you?" And I told them I was coming back to the floor, just as I have done for the past 20 months, and I was going to continue to talk about this in hopes that people will listen, and they will listen to the fact that it is time to write a plan that is bipartisan, that it is time to write a plan that is fair, and that it is time to write a plan that takes on the big drug manufacturers.

Let me tell you why. I recently conducted a survey. I compared the price of the five most commonly used brand name drugs that seniors use. I compared the price in Arkansas's Fourth Congressional District with the price paid by seniors for those same drugs in six other countries.

Do you know what I found? I found that the price that seniors pay on average in Arkansas's Fourth Congressional District is 110 percent more than what seniors pay in these other countries. And that is wrong. We are talking about drugs that are being invented in America, oftentimes with government subsidized research. They are being made by Americans, they are being packaged by Americans, they are being shipped by Americans, and yet our seniors are asked to pay 110 percent more here than what we are requiring them to pay in other countries.

If these other countries, places like Canada and Mexico, if those small governments can stand up to the big drug manufacturers and demand a fair price, why can we not? I am not here to beat up the big drug manufacturers. They create drugs that save lives and help us all to live healthier lifestyles, and I applaud them for that. But sometimes you have got to draw the line and say enough is enough.

A recent study indicated that some drug manufacturers spent more money last year on those fancy TV ads than they did on research and development, finding cures for diseases. You know the kind of ads I am talking about, the ones that come on TV where they try to tell you which drug you need to tell your doctor you need.

My colleagues, have you ever thought about that? That is crazy. That is crazy, and it is time that we held the big drug manufacturers accountable, and it is time that they step forward in good faith and say we want to do for a Medicare prescription drug plan what we have been doing for the big HMOs and the for-profit companies for years, and that is providing rebates to help offset the cost of the program.

I am real disappointed at how the vote on the Republican plan, which was nothing more than a false hope and a false promise for our seniors, unfolded. They brought it to this floor for a vote at 2:39 a.m. on a Friday morning when seniors were fast asleep.

I had a plan. I was proud to be one of four cosponsors, original sponsors, of a bill that would provide a meaningful prescription drug benefit. They would not listen to our bipartisan bill, so I

came back with another one and was one of four original sponsors of a bill that basically again would treat going to the doctor and going to the hospital and going to the pharmacy all the same.

Not only did they bring the bill, the Republican bill written by the drug manufacturers for the benefit of the drug manufacturers, to the floor at 2:39 on a Friday morning, they refused, they refused to allow us to offer up a substitute. They refused to allow us to offer up one single amendment to that bill.

All 435 Members of this body were elected the same way, by the people, and we have been sent here to be a voice for the people. I say give us an opportunity to have a vote. I will not even be picky here. I am calling on the leadership to either give me a vote on a bipartisan bill that the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) and I wrote together, a bipartisan bill to help our seniors, or to give me a vote on the other bill that I wrote and offered up as a Democratic substitute to the Republican plan that passed that Friday morning at 2:39 a.m., that does nothing for our seniors other than offer up a false hope and a false promise.

People who know me know that I am not partisan. I am sick and tired of all the partisan bickering that goes on in our Nation's capital. There have been times when I have stood and voted with President Bush. I believe there are extremists in both parties, and I am trying to bring people to the middle to find common-sense solutions to the problems that confront our Nation.

I can tell you that on this issue the Republicans are wrong, and it is time for all of us to get right. It is time for all of us to come together. It is time for all of us to work in a bipartisan way to write a bill that will help bring down the high cost of prescription drugs for our seniors and for working families all across America.

□ 2000

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Arkansas, my colleague, for everything that he said, because I think he is right on point on this issue of prescription drugs. But the two things that the gentleman stressed the most, or that I picked up the most, and they are clearly linked, and one is the effort on the part of the pharmaceutical industry to try to scuttle, in my opinion, both any effort in the House or in the Senate to address price, to try to bring down the cost of prescription drugs, and even the effort to scuttle a Medicare benefit, which the gentleman talked about and which we continue to stress.

I just want to go through if I could a couple of those things, because the gentleman, first of all, mentioned the Washington Post article which was that day in, I guess it was in June, the night of June 19 when the GOP had the big fundraiser, the very day that we were in the Committee on Commerce

and voting on a prescription drug benefit and we actually had to adjourn at 5 o'clock so that they could go to the Republican fundraiser. There was an article the next day, or actually it was that same day, and I am just going to read a couple of highlights of it.

It says, "Drug Firms Among Big Donors at GOP Event." It said, "Pharmaceutical companies are among 21 donors paying \$250,000 each for red-carpet treatment at tonight's GOP fundraising gala starring President Bush, two days after Republicans unveiled a prescription drug plan the industry is backing, according to GOP officials." This is not Democrats talking. It says, "Drug companies, in particular, have made a rich investment into tonight's event.

Robert Ingram, GlaxoSmithKline PLC's chief operating officer, is the chief corporate fundraiser for the gala; his company gave at least \$250,000. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America," that is PhRMA, a trade group funded by the brand name companies, "kicked in \$250,000, too."

It says, "PhRMA is also helping underwrite a television ad campaign touting the GOP's prescription drug plan." I am going to talk about that a little bit too. It goes on to talk about the different companies that contributed. But it said, "Every company giving money to the event has business before Congress. But the juxtaposition of the prescription drug debate on Capitol Hill and drug companies helping to underwrite a major fundraiser highlights the tight relationship lawmakers have with groups seeking to influence them.

"A senior House GOP leadership aide said yesterday that Republicans are working hard behind the scenes on behalf of PhRMA to make sure," I mean that says it all. That is what it is all about. As the gentleman said, the sad thing about it is, what really went on here in June was that PhRMA and the drug companies got together and decided what they wanted the prescription drug bill to be. They were determined that it was not going to be an expansion of Medicare; it was just going to be an effort to maybe get people to go out to find private insurance. But most importantly, it would determine that it would not address price.

The gentleman and I have talked before, and I am just going to mention again that in that Republican bill, they went so far at the request of the pharmaceutical companies to actually write into the law that there could not be any effort to address price. I just want to read this noninterference clause that is in the Republican bill. It says, the administrator of the program "may not (i) require a particular formulary or institute a price structure for the reimbursement of covered outpatient drugs; (ii), interfere in any way with negotiations between PDP sponsors and Medicare+Choice organizations and drug manufacturers; and (iii), otherwise interfere with the competitive nature of providing such coverage."

Basically, what they say with this language is that there cannot be any discussion of price. There cannot be any effort on the part of the Federal agency that deals with this program to deal with price.

Mr. Speaker, we did the opposite in our bill, and the gentleman mentioned that too. We said, in the Democratic bill, we specifically mandated that the Secretary of Health and Human Services negotiate, because now he is going to have 30 million, 40 million seniors, negotiate to bring the prices down, because he is now going to have tremendous power, having all of these seniors, so that he can negotiate with the drug companies just like we do with the Veterans Administration or with the military, and we can bring prices down maybe 30, 40 percent. That is just one way to do it. There are all kinds of ways to do it. I talked about the generic bill before, that is a way to do it. Reimportation is a way to do it. But the Republicans do not want to do anything on the issue of price because basically they are in the pockets of this name brand drug industry.

The other thing the gentleman mentioned and I will just mention briefly is this data that came out that showed that the big drug companies spent almost 2½ times as much on marketing/advertising/administration as they spent on R&D. So the gentleman said, and he is right; sure, there is no question that these drug companies are coming up with miracle drugs, but that is less, 2½ times less than what they spend on the marketing and the advertising.

This was done by FamiliesUSA, and it says, "U.S. drug companies that market the 50 most often prescribed drugs to seniors spent almost 2½ times as much on marketing/advertising/administration as they spent on R&D," according to the analysis. It goes into for each company the percentage of revenue spent on marketing and spent on R&D. Just a few, like Merck spent 13 percent on marketing/advertising, 5 percent on R&D. Pfizer, 35 percent on marketing/advertising; 15 percent on R&D. Bristol-Myers spent 27 on marketing/advertising; 12 percent on R&D. I mean these are facts, there is no way to get around it.

The thing that really bothers me, though, is the fact that we went home for this August break, but before that the Republicans passed this fake bill at the request of the pharmaceuticals that does not even address price. And what did they do? They went out and they started, started even before we left, but it was in full force in August, this huge TV ad campaign, the so-called issue ads, but they are just really campaign ads, and they spent millions of dollars on these Republican candidates, only the ones that voted for the bill, voted for their bill, for the drug companies' bill, and so they influenced the policy writing the bill, getting the bill passed, and then rewarding the people who voted for it by

spending millions of dollars on advertising to get them reelected. They have been doing it with this United Seniors Association, which is basically just a shell, I guess we could call it, for the drug industry.

So I am saying the same thing the gentleman has already said, but it is just upsetting, because we are back here now, we are taking the time here in Special Orders trying to explain all of this and, meanwhile, these ads are going on, multimillions of dollars saying just the opposite, 30 seconds, 1-minute ads. I do not know how we even succeed in getting the word out about what is really happening about here, but there is no question that we have to try, and that is why I appreciate the gentleman being here, once again.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to spend a little time just talking a bit more, if I could, about what the Democrats in the House have in mind for a Medicare prescription drug benefit and how that contrasts so much with the Republican proposal that passed the House. As I said before, what the Democrats have been saying is that the only effective way to provide a meaningful prescription drug benefit for seniors is if we simply expand Medicare, which has been a very successful program, probably one of the most successful Federal programs that ever existed, and we include a prescription drug benefit within the confines of the Medicare program.

Now, what we have put forward, and this was the Democratic alternative to the Republican bill, as I said before, is very much modeled on Part D. Seniors now under Medicare get their hospital coverage under part A, and under part B of Medicare, they pay a premium of so much a month, and they get 80 percent of their doctor bills covered by Medicare, by the Federal program.

Now, the House Democratic proposal adds a new Part D to Medicare that provides a similar voluntary prescription drug coverage for all Medicare beneficiaries beginning in 2005. The premium is \$25 a month, the deductible is \$100 a year, just like Part B; the co-insurance is 20 percent, the beneficiary pays 20 percent, and Medicare pays 80 percent, and basically, it is a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit. After you have spent \$2,000 out-of-pocket, because of the copayment, then the rest of your prescription drug bills are paid by the Federal Government 100 percent.

For those who are low income, those seniors who cannot afford the premium, again, just like Part B, beneficiaries with incomes up to 150 percent of poverty pay no premium or cost-sharing; beneficiaries with incomes between 150 to 175 percent of poverty pay no cost-sharing and receive assistance. So depending on your income, the Federal Government would actually pay for the premium or a certain part of the premium. But again, it is a 20 percent a month premium, so most seniors would pay the premium and they would get the benefit, just like they do with the current Part B under Medicare.

Now, the amazing thing to me, and I do not want to keep stressing it all night, but the amazing thing to me is that during the August break I kept hearing the President of the United States constantly talk about the need to privatize not only a prescription drug program, which would be an expansion of Medicare, but actually talk about privatizing Medicare itself. He had a forum, I think it was in Waco, Texas around the middle of August, where he talked about, it was sort of an economic forum primarily, but he also talked about Medicare, and he said that he thought Medicare should be privatized. So what we are seeing on the part of the Republican leadership and the President is that they basically do not like Medicare. Not only would they not expand Medicare to cover prescription drugs, they do not like the traditional Medicare that we have now and that has been such a successful program that so many seniors depend upon.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time that I have come to the floor to point out that so many in the Republican Party historically have been critical of Medicare itself, let alone expanding Medicare for prescription drugs. Despite Medicare's effectiveness at improving the health of America's seniors and the disabled, there are many Republicans that continue to oppose it. Former Speaker Gingrich once said that Medicare would wither on the vine because we think people are voluntarily going to leave it. Even as recently as 1995, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), who is the Republican majority leader now in the House of Representatives, called Medicare a program I would have no part of in a free world. Of course, the program is too popular to repeal, so instead the House Republican leadership has implemented a budget plan that is projected to raid all of the Medicare surplus.

So what we are seeing here now with the Republican budget and with the Republican economic policy is that we go back into debt and we start borrowing from Social Security, we borrow from Medicare and, ultimately, these very good social programs, one a pension program, Social Security, and another a health care program, Medicare, eventually have no money, or have less and less money, and then we take that argument to say, well, if they have no money, we better come up with something else and we better privatize the program. It is unbelievable to me that this is the way that they are proceeding. So even though I wanted to stress the prescription drug program tonight, I cannot help but point out that this is part of a larger effort on the President's part and on the Republican leadership's part to talk about privatizing Medicare as well as Social Security.

I think that the most important point that I can end with tonight is to point out that as Democrats we feel

that it is our obligation to not only continue with a strong Medicare program, as well as a strong Social Security program, but that we need to build on those programs, and that is why when we talk about a prescription drug plan we want it to be part of Medicare, an expansion of Medicare, because that has been a very successful program. It is the only way to guarantee that every senior not only gets health care, but gets a prescription drug plan. If you privatize prescription drugs as a benefit, you have no guarantee that people in any particular part of the country are going to have access to health insurance because they probably will not be able to buy it. It will not be for sale. If you include it as part of Medicare, you guarantee that every senior is going to have access to a good prescription drug program.

The last point I will make is that not only do we need to provide a benefit for seniors, we need to address the rising cost of prescription drugs, and whether that means that we, in the context of Medicare, give the Secretary negotiating power to bring prices down through negotiations over the cost of drugs, or it means that we deal with the generic issue, as I mentioned before, and plug up a lot of loopholes so that it is easier to bring generic drugs to market, or we allow reimportation as a last resort from Canada or other countries, we need to get at this price issue. I am just so upset over the fact that the Republican leadership in the House refuses to address the price issue. We are going to continue to make the price issue an important point and try to get something passed here on that issue as well as the benefit before we adjourn this Congress in October.

□ 2015

THE FARM BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, during the past 30 days of working recess, the number one topic in my part of the country has been the drought, and I would like to display a map of the drought as was portrayed at the end of August.

Note here that roughly 45 percent of the country is in an extreme drought. The area that is brown is so excessive that there is practically nothing growing. Pastures are burned up, no dryland crops, and even irrigated crops have a hard time surviving. The red area is a little better. Again, very little can grow there because the rainfall has been probably less than 50 percent of normal, and we have even seen some of this on the east coast. So very, very few times in the history of our Nation have we had a drought that is this

widespread, 45 percent, because in a normal year we normally have a drought covering somewhere between 10 and 15 percent of our Nation.

The other thing that has been remarkable is not just the extent of it, but the severity of it. As I mentioned, we have a huge proportion of the country that is in extreme drought condition. Most years you might have a very small percentage that would have that type of drought. The other thing to mention is that this has been a very persistent drought. Many of these areas are currently in their 3rd or 4th year of drought conditions, and so when a farmer or rancher has had to go through multiple years, obviously he becomes even more distressed than if it was just a 1-year occasion.

So the situation is dire. Some type of help is needed, some type of disaster assistance. And the one thing I would like to point out is that in recent farm bills we have had what is called emergency assistance and in the last 3 or 4, 5 years we have averaged somewhere between 6 and \$7 billion in emergency spending. That emergency spending has been primarily due to low prices, the fact that no one can get an adequate return on their crop.

What we are talking about now is not low prices. We are talking about no crop at all, and we are also talking about really dire circumstances for the livestock producers because in these areas where there is no pasture, what has happened is that a great many people who own cattle, and in some cases even hogs, they have had to sell off their herds because there is nothing to feed them; and most of their feed for the winter has already been used up as well.

So because of the glut on the cattle market, and in some cases the hog market, what we are finding is terribly low prices; and people are losing tremendous amounts of money, and a great number of cow/calf operations will be simply driven outside of existence because of this and of course a great many farmers as well. So this is a very difficult situation and one would assume that under these circumstances, it would be almost automatic that we would be able to come up with some type of assistance because the economic impact here will be much greater than the wildfires that we have seen in the West; and of course those were very serious and we certainly needed some aid, and we gave \$700 million very quickly to provide assistance for the damage that was accorded to those wildfires; and yet here just in my State alone we are talking about roughly \$1.4 billion, State of Nebraska, and we would multiply that by 10 or 15 when we look at this larger region. So the damage is tremendous.

What we notice is that if we have a hurricane such as we had down in southern Florida a few years ago or if we had a tornado or a wildfire or even 9-11, the events are very dramatic. We see destruction, we see television 30-

second soundbytes, and in a drought it is more insidious. It is slower, but the economic impact is every bit as great, if not greater than some of these other situations that we have addressed with disaster assistance. So, anyway, we feel this is a difficult situation.

What I would like to do at this point, Mr. Speaker, is to amplify some of the arguments that have to do with why we are having such a difficult time getting the word out here in Congress and getting approval nationally for disaster assistance for agriculture; and the big problem that we have is that there is a widespread belief that the new farm bill that was passed just a few months ago is very fat, that it has all kinds of money in it; and therefore because of the excessive amounts of money in the farm bill, any disaster assistance for agriculture should be covered by the farm bill. And so you might say, well, is this perception correct, this perception that the farm bill is really over-loaded with money?

And I would like to point out just a few newspaper articles that I think pretty much capture the tenor of the time. One major newspaper said this and the headline said "Farm Welfare" and went on to say in an editorial "... the House voted to slide backwards some 70 years, choosing socialism and abandoning market-based reforms in the Nation's Stalinesque farm policy" in voting for the new farm bill. Here they are talking about a Stalinesque farm policy which is, of course, totally a socialized system which is absolutely not true.

The Washington Post said this: "Cringe for Mr. Bush." This was the headline. And the editorial said "Mr. Bush signed a farm bill that represents a low point in his presidency, a wasteful corporate welfare measure that penalizes taxpayers and the world's poorest people in order to bribe a few voters." So the President took some tremendous hits for signing this farm bill and the idea being that this was just done to appease a few farmers to get some votes and it was done at the expense of urban citizens and also the world's poorest countries.

We will examine the accuracy of this statement in a little bit, but this again captures the tenor of the time. This is essentially how this is perceived in so many quarters, particularly in urban areas.

The Wall Street Journal went on to say this. The headline was "The Farm State Pig Out." The editorial said, "That great rooting, snooting noise you hear in the distance, dear taxpayers, is the sound of election-year farm-state politics rolling out of the U.S. Congress. This alone amounts to one of the greatest urban-to-rural wealth transfers in history, a sort of farm bill Great Society."

So the gist of this editorial was that it is going to be a huge economic transfer from urban areas to rural areas, kind of a get-rich-quick scheme.

So let us examine this a little bit in greater detail. Did the President really

sell out for the farm vote? Did we really have a tremendous urban-to-rural transfer of wealth? Is the new farm bill obscene, as so many have said?

I guess what we might do here is look at some figures. We will note here, Mr. Speaker, that under Freedom to Farm in 1999, 2000, and 2001, we spent an average of \$24.5 billion a year on agriculture. This year in 2002, under the new farm bill, we are projected to spend \$19 billion; in 2003, about \$22 billion; then \$21 billion, and then \$20 billion. It will tail off down from there.

So what we are saying is, projected for the first 4 years of the new farm bill, we are going to spend less than \$21 billion a year on agriculture, whereas in the last years of Freedom to Farm, we spent \$24.5 billion. So if that is the case, can we really say that this new farm bill is obscene, it is a sell-out to rural America? Is it something that is irresponsible? Should the President be castigated for signing this bill?

I think very clearly the answer in this case is no, that this is a responsible piece of legislation. The thing that we will see later on is that actually now we have had enough production and crops are pretty much done in their growing season, and the prices are becoming more and more fixed for this year.

Actually, this year, in 2002, and we know this is not going to be a projection, the reality is going to be that we are going to spend not \$19 billion but we are going to be spending somewhere in the range of \$15 billion this year, \$14 billion, for the new farm bill; and we will go into the reasons for that.

Instead of being up here, this bar should be down here. There is some pretty good evidence that leads us to believe that these may not be as high. So, actually, these estimates here may turn out to be a little bit on the high side, and obviously the new farm bill may actually prove to be a considerable savings over the old farm bill.

Let us talk about this a little bit, too. Is the new farm bill a large part of the budget? As we read those editorials and as we hear conversation, we would assume that payments to the farm sector are maybe 10 percent of the total Federal budget; maybe 15, maybe 20, maybe even 25 percent.

What is it? How much do we spend each year on agriculture? The actual case is that we spend a little bit less than or right at one-half of 1 percent of the Federal budget on farm policy. So out of every \$200 of tax money that is spent, roughly \$1 goes to the farm economy, \$1 out of every \$200. So this is not a huge giveaway. This is not something that breaks the Federal budget. I think it is important to realize this.

Also, I think it is important for people to understand that out of that one-half of 1 percent that goes to the farm bill, the farmers do not receive all of that money. There are school lunch programs, there are conservation issues, there are environmental accounts. So actually the farmer himself

receives only somewhere in the vicinity of 65 percent to 75 percent of that one-half of 1 percent, so it is not nearly as big a boondoggle as some would have us believe.

What do we receive in return for that one-half of 1 percent that we are spending in tax dollars? What we have is the most diverse, the cheapest, and the safest food supply in the world.

In the United States, we have no foot-and-mouth disease, where many other countries do have that in their livestock herds. We have no mad cow disease, or BSE, in this country. We do not use DDT. We do not use dangerous chemicals in our livestock and in our crops. So for all of this, we have a very safe food supply, we have a very diverse food supply, and we are totally self-sufficient. We do not have to import, although we do import some, but we would not have to import to sustain ourselves.

Then lastly, I would like to make the point that we spend less than 10 percent of our total income on food. Now, most countries spend much more than that. They spend 15, 20, sometimes 25 or 30 percent of their total income to purchase food. In the United States, we have a cheap food supply that is safe, that is diverse, and is the best in the world. For that, we are spending roughly one-half of 1 percent.

Another common myth is that farmers are getting rich off of this farm program. Let me just go through a few numbers here. Last year in the State of Nebraska, we lost 1,000 farmers in 1 year. There are not that many to lose anymore. We are down to under 2 million farmers and ranchers in the United States, whereas at one time it was many, many times that.

In 1987, there were 12,600 farmers under the age of 35 in the State of Nebraska. Ten years later, in 1997, according to the U.S. census figures, the number of farmers under the age of 35 in the State of Nebraska was 5,500, so that is less than half of what we had 10 years before. That is a trend that is seen throughout rural America, not in Nebraska but in all States everywhere.

So we are running out of young farmers, and we are running out of farmers, period. If it was so lucrative, if this was something that was a get-rich-quick scheme, then we would certainly see more young people coming into it. We would certainly see more people staying in farming and more people in ranching.

The facts are that this is a very, very difficult profession; and it is very, very hard to make a living in it.

One of the things that I have noticed in traveling my district is that out of the poorest counties in the United States, the three poorest counties, one, two, and three in ranking, are in my district in Nebraska. These counties are totally rural. They rely totally upon farming and ranching. There are no metropolitan areas, or there is not even a large town in any of these counties. So when we talk about per capita

income, we are talking somewhere in the range of \$6,000 per person. We can go to inner cities, to any part of the country, and we will find that the poorest counties in per capita income are in rural America. This is not a wealthy situation.

I think one of the reasons we have this perception of how much of a give-away the farm bill is is that the Environmental Working Group put up a Web site this past year in which they published the farm payments to all those who received payments over the last 4 years. Naturally, it is the exception that catches our eye.

A lot has been made about the fact that Scotty Pippen, the professional basketball player, received some farm payments. He probably owned a farm and probably qualified for some farm payments.

□ 2030

But the typical farmer, the average person who is in farming and ranching, is not Scottie Pippen. They point out the fact that some people make large amounts of money. And the assumption is if somebody got a \$200,000 check or a \$300,000 check or a \$500,000 check, that that is net profit, that that farmer took that check to the bank and put it away because it was profit.

Let us take a hypothetical situation here. Let us suppose someone has 2,000 acres of corn, which is a large but not real large farm in our part of the country.

Let us say the cost of the production for a bushel of corn is \$2.20 a bushel, which is about what it is. So by the time you bought your seeds, you bought your fertilizer, you planted, you put on some water if you irrigate, and you bought your machinery and it is about \$2.20 a bushel. But in recent years the price that you receive at the marketplace for a bushel of corn is about \$1.70 a bushel, some cases more, some cases less.

So what it means is that the cost of production is about 50 cents higher than what you receive in the marketplace. So if you produce 200 bushels of corn per acre, that means you are losing \$100 per acre. If you have 2,000 acres of corn, that means you have lost \$200,000 simply in terms of what your cost of production was in comparison to what you receive at the marketplace.

So if that farmer gets a \$200,000 payment, he does not have any net profit. He has not even paid himself a salary. He has nothing left for his family. He has simply covered the cost of production.

If he is a larger farmer and he has 5,000 acres of corn, he would get a payment of \$500,000 under this set of figures to break even. And so what we are seeing here are some false assumptions, the assumption that because someone is getting a payment from the government is that they are getting wealthy, that they are putting that money in the bank, when in actuality many peo-

ple are not even breaking even with government payments. So this is the thing that I think is important for people to understand.

Let us take a look at why we need a farm bill. I think this is something that people sometimes do not totally understand and I will try to take a shot at explaining why I think it is important that we do have a farm bill.

The first reason I will mention that I think is important is that farming is a unique industry and the first thing we might mention is that farming is almost totally weather-dependent. If we think about it, just think of any industry that you can think of and you would be hard-pressed to find one that was almost totally dependent on the weather. So a farmer can plant at the right time. He can put his fertilizer on at the right time. He can do everything right. And if he has a hail storm the day before he harvests, he has nothing. He could be totally wiped out in 20 minutes. Or if he does everything right and he has no rain and he has dry crops, he has got no crop at all. If his irrigation water gets shut off, which happened in many parts of the West this year halfway during the growing season, he makes no crops. So all agriculture is almost totally dependent on the weather.

Secondly, in agriculture it is almost impossible to control inventory. That may sound like a strange thing to say, but when you plant your crop in the spring you have absolutely no way of knowing what the worldwide production is going to be in the fall. You do not know whether there will a drought in China. You do not know what the production of the United States will be.

For instance, if we took corn as an example this year when we planted, people assumed that we would have 10 billion bushels of corn as a harvest. But because of the drought we will have less than 9 billion bushels, so no one can control that inventory. If you are making Ford automobiles and you have too many Ford Explorers out there, you simply shut down an assembly line. Instead of operating 24 hours a day, you operate 14 hours a day. If you are making suits of clothes and there are too many in the store and you cannot sell them, you simply cut down the production. But in farming there is no way in the spring that you can control inventory because you do not know what is going to happen during the growing season. So inventory is impossible to control.

A third factor is producers do not set the price. In farming, interestingly enough, you do not say, well, I am going to charge \$2.50 per bushel of corn. You go down to the elevator and you say, What will you give me? If the elevator operator says, We will give you \$1.90, that is what you get. If they say \$1.70, that is what you get. But in almost every other industry, if you are manufacturing an automobile, if you put a sticker on there of \$25,000, if you make a suit of clothes, it is \$400, \$500,

if it is a box of grapenuts, that is \$3. But the producer sets the price. In agriculture the price is set for the producer. So again that is a little bit different than most any other industry.

Fourthly, farming is critical to national security. We have to have a food supply. If you do not have a food supply, you are in bad shape. Let me give you an example of how this can work. About 15, 20 years ago in the petroleum industry we found that we could get petroleum from OPEC for roughly \$10 a barrel, \$10, \$12 a barrel and it was costing us about double that amount to produce petroleum here in the United States. So we said, okay, we will take you up on this, OPEC, we will buy from you. And as a result we began to shut down our exploration. We shut down some of our refineries, some of the pipelines, and we began to reduce our production and we farmed our petroleum industry overseas. And now we find that we were roughly 60 percent dependent on foreign oil. Much of that is from OPEC. And, of course, we are very concerned because we are so dependent on countries that are so volatile and many of whom do not like us. And so the situation can be very similar in farming.

If we do not have a farm program, if we do not support our farmers in some way, very quickly much of our agriculture will be sent overseas. And that \$10, \$12 a barrel that we paid OPEC for the last 10 or 12 years is now in the 20s. And furthermore, many people have estimated that when you figure out the cost of the Gulf War, which was basically over oil, maintaining a fleet in the Gulf, maintaining a military presence in the Middle East because of oil, that our actual cost of oil has not been \$10 a barrel, it has not been \$20 a barrel, it has been somewhere between 70 and \$100 a barrel. That is what we have actually spent on our oil supply to keep it safe and keep it coming to the United States.

Now that can happen very quickly to agriculture. If you do not support your farmers, if you let all of our farmers fail, it is not long before our food supply goes overseas and then you are at the mercy of other people for your food supply. We cannot afford to do this. This is a national security issue to some degree which many people do not think about because we assume every time we go to the grocery store you will have what you need. So you take it for granted, but it is not something we can take for granted.

Fifth, there is no level playing field worldwide. It is important to understand this: The European Union has been very critical of our farm policy. They do not like us having any type of farm support. Yet in the European Union they subsidize their agriculture roughly \$300 per acre; \$300 per acre in the European Union. Japan subsidizes their agriculture more than \$1,000 per acre.

In the United States with our farm program we would subsidize our agri-

culture roughly \$45 per acre which is one-sixth of the European Union and, of course, much, much less than what Japan subsidizes their agriculture. And so just to maintain some type of parity, we have to have some type of farm program, some type of price support so we can be competitive with these other countries.

Also I think it is important to understand that land, labor and production costs vary widely worldwide. I was in Brazil in January. It is very interesting, you can buy topflight soil down there, topflight land, the topsoil is 50 feet deep. In many cases you can grow two crops because of the rainfall and the weather, and that land will cost an average of about 100 or \$500 an acre, probably an average of about \$250 an acre. That land is equivalent to the very best land in the United States. That land in the United States would cost somewhere between 2,000 and \$3,000 per acre. So we are dealing in multiples of ten here.

Farm labor in Brazil averages somewhere around 50 cents an hour. The United States, it would be 8, 9, 10, \$11 an hour. So again our costs are much higher.

The other thing that is different about Brazil and the United States is that there are very, very few environmental regulations. In the United States the agriculture people have to comply with clean air, clean water standards, use the right kinds of pesticides and fertilizers and so on, so it is a more expensive proposition. So what we are saying is if we do not have a farm program, we are really at the mercy of the European Union and other countries who subsidize agriculture. And we are also at the mercy of those developing countries who have extremely low production costs.

We think that for \$45 per acre in the United States, we receive a tremendous benefit at a very reasonable price when looked at the worldwide situation. So I think that this here is something that we might think about a little bit.

So you might say, well, given all of these facts and given the fact that we have a drought and maybe people will concede the fact that the farm bill is not quite as bad as it has been portrayed. Maybe the President did not sell out. Maybe the President did a pretty good thing by signing the farm bill. If all this is true, then what do we do? What do we do to resolve the situation with the drought? What can be done with those farmers who are hanging on? There is no question in talking with those people who are bankers and agriculture lenders that we will lose more farmers and ranchers this year than we ever have because of the drought situation.

So what is the possible solution to this? And I think that what we would like to do here is talk a little bit about a proposal that the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and myself have introduced that we think

makes some sense. We will take a look at it at this time.

Mr. Speaker, what we are going to do now is just focus in on 2002. As I mentioned earlier, what was budgeted, the predicted cost of the farm bill for this year, the new farm bill, was going to be roughly \$19 billion. In actual fact, as I mentioned earlier, what we are going to spend, based on August prices, is probably going to be about \$14 billion, maybe a little bit less, that we will spend this year, which leaves a shortfall of roughly \$5 billion.

You say why did that happen? How could that be? How could you be off by \$5 billion? What has happened, as mentioned earlier, the estimated corn production for this year was going to be just slightly under 10 billion bushels of corn. What it looks like now that the growing season is almost done is that we are going to have roughly 8.9 billion bushels of corn primarily because of the drought in those States that we saw on the map earlier. So our production for corn, for soybeans, for sorghum, for rye, for barley, and for wheat is going to be down about 10 percent across the country. And as a result, we will not need farm supports because prices are higher. We have less product, so when you have less product, the demand is greater, and when the demand is greater, the prices are higher.

So instead of \$1.70, \$1.80 for corn, we will see something like \$2.50, \$2.60 per bushel. The same thing for wheat, soybeans and other products.

□ 2045

So when we have higher prices, the government does not have to provide the price supports. There will be no loan deficiency payments. There will probably be no countercyclical payments this year so there will be a saving of roughly \$5 billion this year.

What the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and myself are proposing is that we take this difference of \$5 billion and we allocate that in the form of disaster assistance to those very people who have, because of their loss of crops, because of the crop failure that have caused this gap to occur, because if they had not had the crop failure we probably would not have the higher prices, we probably would have had more government payments coming out and so we need to do something for those people who have had the trouble.

Of course, the other thing we might mention here is that the livestock producers basically receive almost no Federal subsidies. Whatever they receive is very, very minimal in the form of equipment dollars, and so the livestock people who have lost their pasture and feed and herds in many cases are really on the verge of simply going out of existence in many areas. So we think that they need to have some aid here along with the crop producers.

Anyway, this is our proposal. We say let us take this gap here, let us take

this money here and let us give it back to the people who were hurt so badly, that caused the prices to go up and resulted in no price supports and very low farm payments that has resulted in the \$5 billion shortfall.

One of the solutions that many people have advocated is that we simply take the money out of the new farm bill, and my hypothesis here and the reason I am appearing on the floor tonight is to explain to people that this is something that absolutely cannot happen. We have shown earlier that the new farm bill does not appear to be more expensive than what we were doing. It seems to be more accountable. It provides a better safety net, and the other thing to remember is that there is an 80 percent increase in conservation payments. Most environmentalists, most people in cities, most people around the country would say, yeah, we need to protect our environment, and the farm bill does this.

The other thing that is in the farm bill that we did not want to see attacked is rural economic development. We are losing young people at a tremendous rate in rural America. They are simply leaving and they are not coming back. If we do not do something to diversify the economy, if we do not do something to shore up our rural areas and to build up our small towns and to bring in broadband services where they can have high speed Internet access, we are simply going to have a more and more difficult time and we are going to unravel more and more.

We think this is a responsible solution. It does not break the budget because we are not talking about spending money over and above what we thought we were going to spend in the first place. The House has a budget. The House has to stay with a budget. The other body does not have a budget; therefore, they can propose whatever they want to and then ask the President to pass it or veto it. In our case, we have to stay within the budget. In this case, we feel that we are staying within the budget, and we think it is the best thing for agriculture. We think it is the best thing for the country because it is not in the national interest to see a bunch of farmers and ranchers go out of business because of the draught.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude my remarks and we certainly urge consideration for those farmers and ranchers out there who are struggling with drought. We hope some disaster assistance will be forthcoming, and we certainly hope that my colleagues here on the floor of the House will see fit to help them out in the near future.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in the district.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of a family emergency.

Ms. BALDWIN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of a flight delay.

Mrs. BONO (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of family reasons.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. DAVIS of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KINGSTON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NUSSLE, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 691. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Nevada, to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe of Nevada and California, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1010. An act to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of North Carolina, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1227. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Niagara Falls National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1240. An act to provide for the acquisition of land and construction of an interagency administrative and visitor facility at the entrance to American Fork Canyon, Utah, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1325. An act to ratify an agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America to exchange land rights

received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for certain land interests on Adak Island, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1339. An act to amend the Bring Them Home Alive Act of 2000 to provide an asylum program with regard to American Persian Gulf War POW/MIA, and for other purposes, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on International Relations.

S. 1843. An act to extend certain hydroelectric licenses in the State of Alaska, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1852. An act to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Wyoming, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1894. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1907. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Haines, Oregon, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1946. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2037. An act to mobilize technology and science experts to respond quickly to the threats posed by terrorist attacks and other emergencies, by providing for the establishment of a national emergency technology guard, a technology reliability advisory board, and a center for evaluating antiterrorism and disaster response technology within the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to the Committee on Science, to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2549. An act to ensure that child employees of traveling sales crews are protected under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

S. 2558. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. Con. Res. 137. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service should exert its best efforts to cause the Major League Baseball Players Association and the owners of the teams of Major League Baseball to enter into a contract to continue to play professional baseball games without engaging in a strike, a lockout, or any conduct that interferes with the playing of scheduled professional baseball games, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker Pro Tempore, FRANK WOLF on August 2, 2002.

H.R. 3009. An act to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which

were thereupon signed by the Speaker Pro Tempore, FRANK WOLF on August 7, 2002.

H.R. 223. An act to amend the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993 to provide additional time for Clear Creek County to dispose of certain lands transferred to the county under the Act.

H.R. 309. An act to provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax.

H.R. 601. An act to redesignate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1384. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route in Arizona and New Mexico which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk in 1863 and 1864, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

H.R. 1456. An act to expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1576. An act to designate the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2068. An act to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40, United States Code, "Public Buildings, Property, and Works".

H.R. 2234. An act to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Park in the State of Arizona.

H.R. 2440. An act to rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts", and for other purposes.

H.R. 2441. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to redesignate a facility as the National Hansen's Disease Programs Center, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2643. An act to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for inclusion in the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3343. An Act to amend title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3380. An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines within the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on July 26, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 3763. To protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on July 30, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1209. To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine whether an alien is a child, for purpose of classification as an immediate relative, based on the age of the alien on the date the classification petition with respect to the lien is filed, and

H.R. 3487. To amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to health professions programs regarding the field of nursing.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on August 2, 2002 he pre-

sented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 3009. To extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under the Act, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on August 13, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 223. To amend the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993 to provide additional time for Clear Creek County to dispose of certain lands transferred to the county under the Act.

H.R. 309. To provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax.

H.R. 601. To redesignate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1384. To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route in Arizona and New Mexico which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk in 1863 and 1864, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

H.R. 1456. To expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1576. To designate the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2068. To revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40, United States Code, "Public Buildings, Property, and Works".

H.R. 2234. To revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.

H.R. 2440. To rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts", and for other purposes.

H.R. 2441. To amend the Public Health Service Act to redesignate a facility as the National Hansen's Disease Programs Center, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2643. To authorize the acquisition of additional lands for inclusion in the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3343. To amend title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3380. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines within the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 5, 2002, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8381. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Citrus Canker; Removal of Quarantine Area [Docket No. 02-029-2] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8382. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002; Listing of Biological Agents and Toxins and Requirements and Procedures for Notification of Possession [Docket No. 02-082-1] (RIN: 0579-AB47) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8383. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Microchip Implants as an Official Form of Identification for Pet Birds [Docket No. 01-023-2] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8384. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2002-0210; FRL-7195-9] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8385. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chlorsulfuron; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0181; FRL-7192-9] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8386. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acephate, Amitraz, Carbaryl, Chlorpyrifos, Cryolite, et al.; Tolerance Revocations [OPP-2002-0155; FRL-7191-4] received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8387. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fludioxonil; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0158; FRL-7188-7] received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8388. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 1-Methylcyclopropene; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2002-0142; FRL-7187-4] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8389. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bifenthrin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2002-0145; FRL-7187-8] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8390. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl, polymer with ethyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ammonium salt; Tolerance Exemption [OPP-2002-0148; FRL-7188-3] received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8391. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metsulfuron Methyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0160; FRL-7189-2]

received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8392. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Methyl Anthranilate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2002-0106; FRL-7189-7] received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8393. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dichlormid; Extension of Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0149; FRL-7192-5] received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8394. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Triflumizole; Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemption [OPP-2002-0183; FRL-7194-4] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8395. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Thiophanate-methyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0140; FRL-7192-1] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8396. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Iprovalicarb; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0203; FRL-7194-3] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8397. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clomazone; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0178; FRL-7192-2] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8398. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyriproxyfen; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0215; FRL-7195-7] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8399. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imazethapyr; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0189; FRL-7193-4] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8400. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fosetyl-Al; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-2002-0144; FRL-7195-1] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8401. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Diflufenzopf; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2002-0220; FRL-7195-8] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8402. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfentrazone; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-

2002-0176; FRL-7191-5] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8403. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imidacloprid; Re-Establishment of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2002-0150; FRL-7188-4] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8404. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting requests for FY 2003 budget amendments for the Department of Energy; (H. Doc. No. 107-255); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8405. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available appropriations for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program of the Department of Health and Human Services, in accordance with Public Law 107-116; (H. Doc. No. 107-256); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8406. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his requests for FY 2003 budget amendments for the Departments of Health and Human Services and Transportation, and for International Assistance Programs; (H. Doc. No. 107-260); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8407. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the intention to reallocate funds previously transferred from the Emergency Response Fund; (H. Doc. No. 107-258); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8408. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his requests for emergency FY 2002 supplemental appropriations for the Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management within the Department of the Interior; (H. Doc. No. 107-259); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8409. A letter from the Executive Director, Air Transportation Stabilization Board, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8410. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council On Disability, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8411. A letter from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting a letter to advise how ONDCP will obligate the Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 High Intensity Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) Program discretionary funds; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8412. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting certification that realistic survivability and lethality testing of the OHIO Class Guided Missile Nuclear Submarine (SSGN) would be unreasonably expensive and impractical, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2366(c)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8413. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Force Management Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on the number of waivers granted to aviators who fail to meet operational flying duty requirements, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 301(a); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8414. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the Department's decision to study certain functions performed

by military and civilian personnel in the Department of the Navy for possible performance by private contractors, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8415. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's certification with respect to the CH-47F Improved Cargo Helicopter (ICH), Chemical Demilitarization Program, LPD 17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship, Multiple Launch Rocket System Upgrade, Space Based Infrared System High, and United States Marine Corps H-1 Upgrades, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(2)(B)(i); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8416. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the quarter ending June 30, 2002, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8417. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the National Defense Stockpile Annual Materials Plan for fiscal year 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-5; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8418. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting certification that it would be unreasonably expensive and impractical to conduct Full-Up, System-Level Live Fire Test and Evaluation on all three variants of the Joint Strike Fighter aircraft, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2366(c)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8419. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on restructuring costs associated with Business Combinations, March 1, 2002, pursuant to Public Law 105-85 section 804(a)(1) (111 Stat. 1832); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8420. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final report on the Pharmacy Benefits Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1074g(b) note Public Law 106-65, section 701; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8421. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter notifying Congress of the intent to obligate funds for one new FY 2002 out-of-cycle Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT) project, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2350a(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8422. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department's certification with respect to the CH-47F Improved Cargo Helicopter (ICH), Chemical Demilitarization Program, LPD 17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship, Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Upgrade, Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) High, and United States Marine Corps (USMC) H-1 Upgrades major defense acquisition programs, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(2)(B)(i); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8423. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Federally Funded Research and Development Center's Estimated FY 2003 Staff-years of Technical Effort, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2367(d)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8424. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Multiyear Contracting [DFARS Case 2000-D303/304] received July 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8425. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Performance-Based Contracting Using Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 12 Procedures [DFARS Case 2000-D306] received July 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8426. A letter from the Register Liaison Officer, DOD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Service (CHAMPUS): Enuretic Devices, Breast Reconstructive Surgery, PFPWD Valid Authorization Period, Early Intervention Services [RIN: 0720-AA70] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8427. A letter from the General Counsel of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wake Island Code [RIN: 0701-AA65] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8428. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report required by Section 731 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 entitled, "Mental Health Counselors Demonstration Project"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8429. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Reporting Requirements Update [DFARS Case 2002-D010] received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8430. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Force Management Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the revised closure date for the commissary at Point Mugu, California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8431. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a Report on the Technology Development Efforts, Concept-of-Operations, and Acquisition Plans to Use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in Chemical and Biological Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8432. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Defense Finance and Accounting Service is assessing whether to acquire desktop computer management services from a commercial source; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8433. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the intention to pay Critical Skills Retention Bonuses to selected military personnel and of each military skill to be designated critical; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8434. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the President approved a new Unified Command Plan that specifies the missions and responsibilities, including geographic boundaries, of the unified combatant commands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8435. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Paul K. Carlton, Jr., United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8436. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Institutions of Higher Education

[DFARS Case 99-D303] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8437. A letter from the Senior Paralegal, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Mutual Savings Associations, Mutual Holding Company Reorganizations, and Conversions From Mutual to Stock Form [Docket No. 2002-34] (RIN: 1550-AB24) received August 1, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8438. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Requirement of HUD Approval Before a Grantee May Undertake CDBG-Assisted Demolition of HUD-Owned Housing Units [Docket No. FR-4698-F-02] (RIN: 2506-AC10) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8439. A letter from the Director, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Soundness Regulation [RIN: 2550-AA22] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8440. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Manufactured Housing Program Fee [Docket No. FR-4665-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AH62) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8441. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Housing Agency Plans: Deconcentration—Amendments to "Established Income Range" Definition [Docket No. FR-4677-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AC31) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8442. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8443. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Taiwan, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8444. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Mexico, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8445. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Canada, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8446. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Mexico, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8447. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Nigeria, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8448. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Thailand, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8449. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received

July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8450. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations — received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8451. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-D-7525] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8452. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8453. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-P-7612] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8454. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Federal Reserve Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Credit by Brokers and Dealers; List of Foreign Margin Stocks [Regulation T] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8455. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for the year 2001, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78ggg(c)(2); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8456. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Customer Margin Rules Relating to Security Futures [Release No. 34-46292; File No. S7-16-01] (RIN: 3235-AI22) received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8457. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting Final Priority — One Rehabilitation Research Training Center Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8458. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Impact Aid Programs (RIN: 1810-AA94) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8459. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Title I—Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged (RIN: 1810-AA92) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8460. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects (DRRP) Program — received August 1, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8461. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's annual report for 2001, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2012(b); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8462. A letter from the National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's report entitled "National Disability Policy: A Progress Report," pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 781(a)(8); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8463. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on Government dam use charges under section 10(e)(2) of the Federal Power Act, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 803; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8464. A letter from the Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Mandatory Reimbursement Rules for Frequency Band or Geographic Relocation of Federal Spectrum-Dependent Systems [001206341-2027-02] received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8465. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Greening the Government Requirements in Contracting [AL-2002-05] received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8466. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Domestic and Foreign Procurement Preference Rules — received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8467. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Change to Requirements for the Group Health Insurance Market; Non-Federal Governmental Plans Exempt From HIPAA Title I Requirements [CMS-2033-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AK00) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8468. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information (RIN: 0991-AB14) received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8469. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Neotame [Docket Nos. 98F-0052 and 99F-0187] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8470. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Advisory Committee: Change of Name and Function; Technical Amendment — received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8471. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Selenium Yeast [Docket No. 98F-0196] received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8472. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Med-

ical Devices; Reclassification of Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) Bone Cement [Docket No. 02P-0294] received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8473. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Devices; Apnea Monitor; Special Controls [Docket No. 00N-1457] received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8474. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Sodium Copper Chlorophyllin; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No. 00C-0929] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8475. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, DEA, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Rescheduling of the Food and Drug Administration Approved Product Containing Synthetic Dronabinol [(-)-Delta9-(trans)-Tetrahydrocannabinol] in Sesame Oil and Encapsulated in Soft Gelatin Capsules From Schedule II to Schedule III [DEA-180F] received July 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8476. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anthropomorphic Test Devices; Six-year-old Crash Test Dummy [Docket No. NHTSA-02-12541] (RIN: 2127-AI00) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8477. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anthropomorphic Test Devices; Hybrid III 5th Percentile Female Test Dummy, Alpha Version; Final Rule; Response to Petitions for Reconsideration [Docket No. NHTSA-2000-6940] (RIN: 2127-AI01) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8478. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes: Oregon; Medford Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Area [Docket No: OR-01-006a; FRL-7240-9] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8479. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Minnesota Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Minnesota [MN72-7297a; FRL-7251-5] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8480. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Act Finding of Attainment; Portneuf Valley PM-10 Nonattainment Area, Idaho [Docket No. Id-00-001; FRL-7251-3] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8481. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure to At-

tain; California-San Joaquin Valley Nonattainment Area; PM-10 [CA081-FTA; FRL-7250-5] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8482. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — New York: Incorporation by Reference of State Hazardous Waste Management Program [FRL-7232-3] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8483. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Section 112(1) Program of Delegation; Minnesota [MN 67-01-7292(a); FRL-7248-0] received July 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8484. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Underground Injection Control Program Revision; Aquifer Exemption Determination for Portions of the Lance Formation Aquifer in Wyoming [FRL-7247-7] received July 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8485. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 261-0362a; FRL-7247-8] received July 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8486. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Hampshire; VOC RACT Order and Regulation [NH-047-7173a; A-1-FRL-7243-2] received July 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8487. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans North Carolina: Approval of Revisions to Open Burning Regulations Within the Forsyth County Local Implementation Plan [NC 93-200122b; FRL-7206-9] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8488. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN 143-1a; FRL-7249-4] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8489. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department [AZ 112-0052a; FRL-7253-5] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8490. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination that the State of Arizona Has Corrected Deficiencies and Stay of Sanctions, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department [AZ 112-0052c; FRL-7253-7] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8491. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delaware: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7256-8] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8492. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Rhode Island: Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7256-7] received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8493. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Reinstatement of Redesignation of Area for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Kentucky Portion of the Cincinnati-Hamilton Area [KY-116; KY-119-200214(d); FRL-7252-8] received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8494. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [CA246-0353a; FRL-7254-8] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8495. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Completeness Status of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulations; Submission of a Complete Plan by the State of Ohio [OH152-1; FRL-7255-3] received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8496. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Permitting Rules and Other Miscellaneous Revisions [NC-96; 97-200231(a); FRL-7254-2] received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8497. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Michigan: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7252-4] received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8498. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Act Redesignation and Reclassification, Searles Valley Nonattainment Area; Designation of Coso Junction, Indian Wells Valley, and Trona Nonattainment Areas; California; Determination of Attainment of the PM-10 Standards for the Coso Junction Area; Particulate Matter of 10 microns or less (PM-10). [CA-034-FIN; FRL-7256-1] received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8499. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines; Non-Conformance Penalties for 2004 and later Model Year Emission Standards for Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines and Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles [AMS-FRL-7256-5] (RIN: 2060-AJ73) received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8500. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Transportation Conformity Rule Amendments: Minor Revision of 18-Month Requirement for Initial SIP Submissions and Addition of Grace Period for Newly Designated Nonattainment Areas [FRL-7256-3] (RIN: 2060-AJ70) received August 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8501. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District [CA 265-0363a; FRL-7266-5] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8502. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department [AZ 100-0056a; FRL-7266-3] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8503. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department [AZ 111-0050a; FRL-7261-7] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8504. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Determination of Attainment of the 1-Hour Ozone Standard for San Diego County, California [CA-082-FOAa; FRL-7263-9] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8505. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 160-1160a; FRL-7267-6] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8506. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 158-1158a; FRL-7267-3] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8507. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 157-1157a; FRL-7266-9] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8508. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Final Exclusion [FRL-7264-1] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8509. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of New Jersey [Region II Docket No. NJ52-243(a); FRL-7264-6] received August 21,

2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8510. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 264-0355a; FRL-7258-3] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8511. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Determination of Attainment of the 1-Hour Ozone Standard for the Santa Barbara County Area, California [CA 268-0360; FRL-7263-8] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8512. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — South Carolina; Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program [FRL-7268-9] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8513. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans for the State of Montana; Revisions to the Administrative Rules of Montana [SIP Nos. MT-001-0042a, MT-001-0044a, MT-001-0045a; FRL-7261-1] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8514. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Operating Permits Program; State of Missouri [MO 161-1161a; FRL-7269-2] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8515. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Massachusetts; Rate-of-Progress Emission Reduction Plans for the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester Serious Area [MA-085a; A-1-FRL-7268-7] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8516. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Tennessee; Approval of Revisions to Tennessee Implementation Plan [TN-186; TN-187; TN-202; TN-203-200207a; FRL-7270-6] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8517. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Florida; Approval of Revisions to the Florida State Implementation Plan [FL-85-1-200107a; FRL-7259-6] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8518. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Florida; Approval of Revisions to the Florida State Implementation Plan [FL-85-1-200107a; FRL-7259-6] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8519. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for Kentucky: Regulatory Limit on Potential to Emit [KY 125-200233(a); FRL-7259-7] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8520. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Effective Date Modification for the Determination of Nonattainment as of November 15, 1999, and Reclassification of the Baton Rouge Ozone Nonattainment Area [FRL-7262-3] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8521. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the Definitions and the Continuous Emission Monitoring Provisions of the Acid Rain Program and the NO_x Budget Trading Program; Correction [FRL-7259-0] (RIN: 2060-AJ43) received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8522. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nebraska: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program [FRL-7261-9] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8523. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Florida: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7262-6] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8524. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Florida: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7262-5] received August 15, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8525. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Huntington, West Virginia) [MM Docket No. 01-56, RM-10033] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8526. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Wodbury, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 01-13, RM-10038]; (Reliance, Wyoming) [MM Docket No. 01-20, RM-10049]; (Eagle Lake, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-80, RM-10089]; (Montana City, Montana), [MM Docket No. 01-81, RM-10090]; (Plainville, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 01-102, RM-10100]; (Rosholt, Wisconsin) [MM Docket No. 01-103, RM-10102]; (Morgantown, Kentucky) [MM Docket No. 01-114, RM-10128]; (Boswell, Oklahoma) [MM Docket No. 01-136, RM-10155]; (Frederic, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 01-201, RM-10216] Received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8527. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast

Stations (Clarksburg, West Virginia) [MM Docket No. 01-165, RM-9768] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8528. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations; and Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments Digital Broadcast Television Stations (Springfield, Illinois) [MM Docket No. 02-27, RM-10367] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8529. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Boca Raton, Florida) [MM Docket No. 00-138, RM-9896] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8530. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Charleston, South Carolina) [MM Docket No. 01-128, RM-10133] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8531. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Memphis, Tennessee, Olive Branch and Horn Lake, Mississippi) [MM Docket No. 02-31; RM-10351] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8532. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Honor, Bear Lake, Ludington, Walhalla, and Custer, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 01-186; RM-9976, RM-10320] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8533. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. [Alberta, Virginia and Whitakers, North Carolina; Dinwiddie, Virginia and Garysburg, North Carolina) [MM Docket No. 00-245; RM-991, RM-10185, RM-10186] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8534. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Paducah, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-156; RM-10177] (Paulden, Arizona) [MM Docket No. 01-158; RM-10179] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8543. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Chester and Westwood, California) [MM Docket No. 02-42; RM-10382] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8535. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Mason, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-133; RM-10143, RM-10150] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8536. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Parker, Arizona) [MM Docket No. 01-69; RM-10081] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Fremont and Sunnyvale, California) [MM Docket No. 01-322; RM-10332] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8537. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Pierce, Nebraska) [MM Docket No. 01-340, RM-10345]; (Coosada, Alabama) [MM Docket No. 01-341, RM-10346]; (Pineview, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 01-342, RM-10347]; (Diamond Lake, Oregon) [MM Docket No. 01-343, RM-10348] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8538. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Cocoa, Florida) [MM Docket No. 01-162, RM-10183] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8539. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Wickenburg and Salome, Arizona) [MM Docket No. 01-345, RM-10344] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8540. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Lakin, Kansas) [MM Docket No. 02-3, RM-10349] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8541. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Bryan, Texas) [MM Docket No. 00-124, RM-9893] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8542. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Alexandria, Minnesota) [MM Docket No. 01-207, RM-10206] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8543. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Paducah, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-156; RM-10177] (Paulden, Arizona) [MM Docket No. 01-158; RM-10179] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8544. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Parker, Arizona) [MM Docket No. 01-69; RM-10081] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8545. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — 1998 Biennial Regulatory Review-Conducted Emissions Limits

Below 30 MHz for Equipment Regulated under Parts 15 and 18 of the Commission's Rules [ET Docket No. 98-80] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8546. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Spread Spectrum Devices [ET Docket No. 99-231] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8547. A letter from the Assistant Bureau Chief, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — 2000 Biennial Regulatory Review, Amendment of Parts 43 and 63 of the Commission's Rules [IB Docket No. 00-231] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8548. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Telecom Access Policy Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service [CC Docket No. 96-45]; Multi-Association Group (MAG) Plan for Regulation of Interstate Services of Non-Price Cap Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers and Interexchange Carriers [CC Docket No. 00-256] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8549. A letter from the Assistant Chief, Telcom Access Policy Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service [CC Docket No. 96-45]; Multi-Association Group (MAG) Plan for Regulation of Interstate Services of Non-Price Cap Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers and Interexchange Carriers [CC Docket No. 00-256] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8550. A letter from the Associate Division Chief, WCB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996: Telecommunications Carriers' Use of Customer Proprietary Network Information and Other Customer Information [CC Docket No. 96-115]; Implementation of the Non-Accounting Safeguards of Sections 271 and 272 of the Communications Act of 1934, As Amended [CC Docket No. 96-149]; 2000 Biennial Regulatory Review — Review of Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers [CC Docket No. 00-257] Received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8551. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Calais, Maine) [MM Docket No. 01-167, RM-10180] received July 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8552. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determination — received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8553. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rule Concerning Disclosures Regarding Energy Consumption and Water Use of Certain Home Appliances and Other Products Required Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act ('Appliance La-

beling Rule") received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8554. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Electronic Maintenance and Submission of Information (RIN: 3150-AF61) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8555. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: HI-STORM 100 Revision (RIN: 3150-AG97) received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8556. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107—251); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

8557. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107—252); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

8558. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107—253); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

8559. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency, declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107—254); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

8560. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the emergency regarding export control regulations is to continue in effect beyond August 17, 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107—257); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

8561. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a report of enhancement or upgrade of sensitivity of technology or capability for Italy (Transmittal No. OB-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

8562. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 23-02 which informs our intent to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and France Concerning Test and Evaluation Program Cooperation (TEP MOU), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

8563. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 22-02 which informs of our intent to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and Canada concerning Test and Evaluation Program Cooperation (CANUSTEP MOU), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

8564. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Japan [Transmittal No. DTC 188-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

8565. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 130-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8566. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 122-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8567. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 135-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8568. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 132-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8569. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 134-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8570. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 92-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8571. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 94-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8572. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 93-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8573. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 35-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8574. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to India (Transmittal No. DTC 100-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

8575. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

Nuclear Nonproliferation Controls: Nuclear Suppliers Group [Docket No. 020717170-2170-01] (RIN: 0694-AC52) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

8608. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a shipment of U.S.-origin defense articles intended for transfer to a U.S. company which proceeded without the required U.S. Government consent; to the Committee on International Relations.

8609. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-458, "Child Restraint Amendment Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8610. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-446, "Honorary Amendment Temporary Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8611. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-445, "Special Education Task Force Temporary Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8612. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-444, "Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday Temporary Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8613. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-443, "Public Health Laboratory Fee Temporary Amendment Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8614. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-441, "Domestic Relations Laws Clarification Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8615. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-459, "Technical Amendment Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8616. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-440, "Improved Child Abuse Investigations Amendment Act of 2002" received August 21, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1—233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8617. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Audit of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 7D for Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002 Through March 31, 2002," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47—117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8618. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in May 2002, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8619. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of the Electronic Freedom of Information Act [Docket No. FR-4716-F-02] (RIN: 2508-AA12) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8620. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8621. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8622. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Correction of Administrative Errors; Expanded and Continuing Eligibility; Death Benefits; Loan Program — received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8623. A letter from the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting the Office's Audit Report Register for the period ending March 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8624. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's draft legislation that would exempt case related predecisional documents that have been prepared by Board attorneys from disclosure under the Privacy Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8625. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Human Resources and Education, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8626. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's letter regarding the certification of a Final Rule entitled, "Medical Use of Byproduct Material (RIN: 3150-AF74)"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8627. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the Office's Fiscal Year 2002 Inventory of Commercial Activities; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8628. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Awards (RIN: 3206-AJ65) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8629. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; Definition of San Joaquin County, California, as a Nonappropriated Fund Wage Area (RIN: 3205-AJ35) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8630. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; Change in the Survey Cycle for the Portland, Oregon, Appropriated Fund Wage Area (RIN: 3206-AJ60) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8631. A letter from the Special Counsel, Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the Annual Report of the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1211; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8632. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Reorganization of Regulations on "Contribution" and "Expenditure" [Notice 2002-12] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

8633. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Procedures for Establishing Spring/Summer Subsistence Harvest

Regulations for Migratory Birds in Alaska (RIN: 1018-AH88) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8634. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of Nonessential Experimental Population Status and Reintroduction of Four Fishes in the Tellico River (RIN: 1018-AF96) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8635. A letter from the Director, Endangered Species, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Tumbling Creek Cavesnail (RIN: 1018-AI19) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8636. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Northern Great Plains Breeding Population of the Piping Plover (RIN: 1018-AH96) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8637. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Newcomb's Snail (RIN: 1018-AH95) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8638. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of Potentilla robbinsiana (Robbins' cinquefoil) From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants (RIN: 1018-AH56) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8639. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Conduct on Bureau of Reclamation Lands and Projects (RIN: 1006-AA44) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8640. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Trust Management Reform: Repeal of Outdated Rules (RIN: 1076-AE20) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8641. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the activities of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization for 2001; to the Committee on Resources.

8642. A letter from the Division Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Navy Operations of Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active Sonar [Docket No. 990927266-2137-03; I.D. 072699A] (RIN: 0648-AM62) received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8643. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final

rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Adjustment 2-Closure of the Commercial Fishery from U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR [Docket No. 020430101-2101-01; I.D. 070202C] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8644. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 071502B] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8645. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 071502C] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8646. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Adjustment 3-Adjustment of the Commercial Fishery from the U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR [Docket No. 020430101-2101-01; I.D. 070902D] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8647. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Adjustment 3-Adjustment of the Commercial Fishery from the U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR [Docket No. 020430101-2101-01; I.D. 070902D] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8648. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Pelagic Longline Fishery; Shark Gillnet Fishery; Sea Turtle and Whale Protection Measures [Docket No. 020325067-2161-02; I.D. 080901B] (RIN: 0648-AP49) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8649. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Sea Grant National Strategic Investments in Aquatic Nuisance Species, Oyster Disease, and Gulf of Mexico Oyster Industry: Request for Proposals for FY 2003 [Docket No. 990125030-2149-03] (RIN: 0648-ZA56) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8650. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery [Docket No. 020409080-2174-05; I.D. 061402D] (RIN: 0648-AP78) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8651. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, trans-

mitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Quarter 3 Period [Docket No.; I.D. 073002A] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8652. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Fishery Management Plan for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Recreational Measures for the 2002 Fisheries [Docket No. 010710173-2184-05; I.D. 032102A] (RIN: 0648-AN70) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8653. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Adjustment to the 2002 Scup Winter II Commercial Quota [Docket No. 011109274-1301-02; I.D. 072202B] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8654. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 080502A] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8655. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Removal of the Sablefish Size Limit South of 36 degrees N. Latitude for Limited Entry Fixed Gear and Open Access Fisheries [Docket No. 011231309-2090-03; I.D. 072902E] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8656. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Removal of the Sablefish Size Limit South of 36 degrees N. Latitude for Limited Entry Fixed Gear and Open Access Fisheries [Docket No. 011231309-2090-03; I.D. 072902E] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8657. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action 7 — Adjustment of the Commercial Fishery from the U.S. — Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR [Docket No. 020430101-2101-01; I.D. 080202E] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8658. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-Water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 080202F] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8659. A letter from the Division Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Bottlenose Dolphins and Spotted Dolphins Incidental to Oil and Gas Structure Removal Activities in the Gulf of Mexico [Docket No. 020326071-2166-02; I.D. 061402E] (RIN: 0648-AP83) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8659. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Precious Corals Fisheries; Harvest Quotas, Definitions, Size Limits, Gear Restrictions, and Bed Classification [Docket No. 000816233-1154-02; I.D. 050200A] (RIN: 0648-AK23) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8660. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 071202D] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8661. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; End of the Primary Season and Resumption of Trip Limits for the Shore-based Fishery for Pacific Whiting [Docket No. 020402077-01; I.D. 071202E] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8662. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 071902B] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8663. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 071902C] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8664. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Species in the Rock Sole/Flathead Sole/“Other Flatfish” Fishery Category by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 072902C] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8665. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Reopening of the Commercial Red Snapper Component [I.D. 072302B] received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8666. A letter from the Acting Division Chief, Marine Mammal Division, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Tuna Purse Seine Vessels in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP) [Docket 990324081-9336-02, ID072098G] (RIN: 0648-A185) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8667. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report on the status of the United

States Parole Commission, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4201 nt.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8668. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Forms Services Division, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reduced Course Load for Certain F and M Nonimmigrant Students In Border Communities [INS No. 2220-02] (RIN: 1115 -AG75) received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8669. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Remedy Program: Excluded Matters [BOP-1076-F] (RIN: 1120-AA72) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8670. A letter from the Senior Counsel, DOJ, Civil Division, Torts Branch, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Claims Under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2000; Technical Amendments [CIV100F; AG Order No. 2604-2002] (RIN: 1105-AA75) received August 22, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8671. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Forms Services Division, INS, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Allowing in Certain Circumstances for the Filing of Form I-140 Visa Petition Concurrently With a Form I-485 Application [INS No. 2104-00] (RIN: 1115-AG00) received August 1, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8672. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visas: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act: XIX Olympic Winter Games and VII Paralympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, UT, 2002 — received 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8673. A letter from the Director, Federal Judicial Center, transmitting the Federal Judicial Center's Annual Report for 2001, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 623(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8674. A letter from the Staff Director, United States Commission On Civil Rights, transmitting the list of state advisory committees recently rechartered by the Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8675. A letter from the Clerk, United States Court of Federal Claims, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 2001, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8676. A letter from the Administrator, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the sixth annual report of actions the Federal Aviation Administration has taken in response to Section 304 of the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40101nt.; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8677. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: High Consequence Areas For Gas Transmission Pipelines [Docket No. RSPA-00-7666; Amendment 192-77] (RIN: 2137-AD64) received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8678. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on navigation improvements for the Arthur Kill Channel-Howland Hook Marine Terminal, New

York and New Jersey; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8679. A letter from the Program Analyst, Directorate of Civil Works, Operations Division, Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, transmitting the Department's final rule — United States Navy Restricted Area, Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay, Virginia — received July 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8680. A letter from the Program Analyst, Directorate of Civil Works, Operations Division, Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, transmitting the Department's final rule — United States Navy Restricted Area, Elizabeth River, Virginia — received July 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8681. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on the voluntary national guidelines for ballast water management; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8682. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FMCSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commercial Driver's License Standards, Requirements and Penalties; Commercial Driver's License Program Improvements and Noncommercial Motor Vehicle Violations [Docket Nos. FMCSA-2001-9709 and FMCSA-00-7382] (RIN: 2126-AA60 and RIN: 2126-AA55) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8683. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30317; Amdt. No. 3012] received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8684. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change Using Agency to Restricted Area R-4305: Lake Superior, MN [Docket No. FAA-2002-12100; Airspace Docket No. 02-AGL-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8685. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA [Airspace Docket No. 02-ASO-5] received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8686. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30319; Amdt. No. 3013] received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8687. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30316; Amdt. No. 3011] received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8688. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Jet Route [Docket No. FAA 2001-

10666; Airspace Docket No. ASD 01-ASW-12] received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8689. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives [Docket No. FAA-2000-8460; Amdt. No. 39-9474] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8690. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; de Havilland Inc. Models DHC-2 Mk. I, DHC-2 Mk. II, and DHC-2 Mk. III Airplanes [Docket No. 97-CE-70-AD; Amendment 39-12796; AD 2002-13-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8691. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFE Company Model CFE738-1-1B Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 99-NE-39-AD; Amendment 39-12791; AD 99-27-16R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8692. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; MD Helicopters, Inc. Model 369D, 369E, 369F, and 369FF Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-40-AD; Amendment 39-12793; AD 2002-13-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8693. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-233-AD; Amendment 39-12785; AD 2002-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8694. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, -3C, -5, -5B, -5C, and -7B Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-38-AD; Amendment 39-12790; AD 2002-13-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8695. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-8-100, -200, and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-69-AD; Amendment 39-12783; AD 2002-12-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8696. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-49-AD; Amendment 39-12787; AD 2002-12-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8697. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-197-AD; Amendment 39-12788; AD 2002-13-

01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8698. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Revision to Standards for Infectious Substances [Docket No. RSPA-98-3971] (RIN: 2137-AD13) received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8699. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Brake Performance Requirements for Commercial Motor Vehicles Inspected by Performance-Based Brake Testers [Docket No. FCMSA-99-6266] (RIN: 2126-AA46) received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8700. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Lake Michigan, Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant [CGD09-01-137] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8701. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Saint Lawrence River, Massena, NY [CGD09-01-128] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8702. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Lake Michigan, Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant [CGD09-01-138] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8703. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone, Lake Ontario, Rochester, NY [CGD09-01-125] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8704. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Chesapeake Bay, Calvert County, MD [CGD05-01-071] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8705. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Cruise Ships, Port of San Diego, CA [COTP San Diego 02-013] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8706. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Gary Air and Water Show, Lake Michigan, Gary, IN [CGD09-02-020] received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8707. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Inner Harbor Navigation Canal,

LA (CGD08-01-018) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8708. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Captain of the Port Chicago Zone, Lake Michigan [CGD09-02-008] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8709. A letter from the Senior Rulemaking Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Investigative and Enforcement Procedures [Docket No. TSA-2002-12777] (RIN: 2110-AA09) received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8710. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-300, AT-301, AT-302, AT-400, and AT-400A Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-CE-22-AD; Amendment 39-12789; AD 2002-13-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8711. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH (ECD) Model BO-105A, BO-105C, BO-105 C-2, BO-105 CB-2, BO-105 CB-4, BO-105S, BO-105 CS-2, BO-105 CBS-2, BO-105 CBS-4, and BO-105LS A-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-07-AD; Amendment 39-12794; AD 2002-13-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8712. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA330F, G, J, and AS332C, L, and L1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-34-AD; Amendment 39-12786; AD 2002-12-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8713. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA330F, G, J, and AS332C, L, and L1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-34-AD; Amendment 39-12786; AD 2002-12-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8714. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, and -800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-76-AD; Amendment 39-12732; AD 2002-08-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8715. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-382-AD; Amendment 39-12777; AD 2002-12-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8716. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. (Formerly AlliedSignal Inc. and Garrett Turbine Engine Company) TPE331-11U, -12B, -12JR, -12UA, -12UAR, and -12UHR Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-39-AD; Amendment 39-12781; AD 2002-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8717. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700 and 701) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-99-AD; Amendment 39-12731; AD 2002-08-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8718. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier-Rotax GmbH 914 F Series Reciprocating Engines

[Docket No. 2002-NE-07-AD; Amendment 39-12760; AD 2002-10-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8719. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-215-1A10 and CL-215-6B11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-398-AD; Amendment 39-12784; AD 2002-12-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8720. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH (ECD) Model BO-105A, BO-105C, BO-105 C-2, BO-105 CB-2, BO-105 CB-4, BO-105S, BO-105 CS-2, BO-105 CBS-2, BO-105 CBS-4, and BO-105LS A-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-07-AD; Amendment 39-12794; AD 2002-13-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8721. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA330F, G, J, and AS332C, L, and L1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-34-AD; Amendment 39-12786; AD 2002-12-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8722. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Teledyne Continental Motors [Docket No. 2000-NE-19-AD; Amendment 39-12792; AD 2002-13-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8723. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chelsea River Safety Zone for McArdle Bridge Repairs, Chelsea River, East Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-02-096] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8724. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Flagler Memorial, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, FL [CGD07-02-094] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8725. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Vessel Launches, Bath Iron Works, Kennebec River, Bath, Maine [CGD01-01-155] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8726. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Milwaukee Zone, Lake Michigan [CGD09-02-007] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8727. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; North Pacific Ocean, Gulf of the Farallones, Offshore

of San Francisco, CA [COTP San Francisco Bay 02-008] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8726. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Hackensack River, NJ [CGD01-02-077] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8727. A letter from the FHWA Regulations Officer, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Planning and Research Program Administration [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-2001-8874] (RIN: 2125-AE84) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8728. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones, Naval Submarine Base Bangor and Naval Submarines, Puget Sound and Strait of Juan De Fuca, WA [CGD13-01-015] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8729. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones: Portsmouth Harbor, Portsmouth, New Hampshire [CGD01-01-192] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8730. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones: Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant, Plymouth, Massachusetts [CGD01-02-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8731. A letter from the FHWA Regulations Officer, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — State Certification of Size and Weight Enforcement [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-97-2219; 9328] (RIN: 2125-AC60) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8732. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Port Valdez and Valdez Narrows, Valdez, Alaska [COTP Prince William Sound 02-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8733. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Captain of the Port Houston-Galveston Zone [COTP Houston-Galveston-02-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8734. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Lower Mississippi River, Southwest Pass Sea Buoy to Mile Marker 96.0, New Orleans, Louisiana [COTP New Orleans -02-004] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8735. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Bonfouca Bayou, LA [CGD08-02-013] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8736. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; North Pacific Ocean, Gulf of the Farallones, Offshore of San Francisco, CA [COTP San Francisco Bay 02-008] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8737. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 507.3 to 506.3, Left Descending Bank, Cordova, IL [COTP St. Louis-02-003] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8738. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Missouri River, Mile Marker 646.0 to 645.6, Fort Calhoun, Nebraska [COTP St. Louis-02-001] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8739. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA [COTP San Francisco Bay 01-012] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8740. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Captain of the Port Toledo Zone, Lake Erie [CGD09-02-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8741. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Limited Service Domestic Voyage Load Lines for River Barges on Lake Michigan [USCG-1998-4623] (RIN: 2115-AF38) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8742. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Waters Adjacent to San Onofre, San Diego County, CA [COTP San Diego 02-015] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8743. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Captain of the Port Detroit Zone, Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Lake St. Clair [CGD09-02-004] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8744. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Charles' Engagement Fireworks Display, Black Point, CT [CGD01-02-061] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received

July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8745. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Swimming Across San Juan Harbor, San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan-02-049] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8746. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fore River Channel — Weymouth Fore River — Weymouth, Massachusetts [CGD01-02-031] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8747. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Portland Harbor, Oilrig Construction Project [CGD01-02-064] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8748. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Carquinez Strait, Vallejo and Crockett, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 02-003] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8749. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Offshore Gran Prix Powerboat Race, Long Beach, California [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 02-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8750. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05-02-033] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8751. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety; Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Accident Reporting Revisions (Docket No. RSPA-01-8663; Amdt. 195-75) (RIN: 2137-AD56) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8752. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drug and Alcohol Testing for Pipeline Facility Employees (Docket No. RSPA-00-8417; Amdt. 199-19) (RIN: 2137-AD55) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8753. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; St. Ignace, MI [Airspace Docket No. 02-AGL-06] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8754. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Flint, MI [Airspace Docket No. 01-AGL-18] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8755. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Mount Vernon, OH [Airspace Docket No. 01-AGL-15] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8756. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Washington Court House, OH [Airspace Docket No. 01-AGL-20] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8757. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Port Valdez and Valdez Narrows, Valdez, Alaska [COTP Prince William Sound 02-009] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8758. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lake Macatawa Triathlon, Holland, MI [CGD09-02-026] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8759. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Saginaw River, MI [CGD09-02-017] (RIN: 2115-AB47) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8760. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, mile 1055.0 at Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL [CGD07-02-098] received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8761. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Retention of Shipping Papers [Docket No. RSPA-01-10568 (HM-207B)] (RIN: 2137-AC64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8762. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Portsmouth, OH [Airspace Docket No. 01-AGL-16] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8763. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Class E Airspace; Fremont, NE [Airspace Docket No. 02-ACE-5] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8764. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D Airspace; Rockford,

IL; Modification of Class E Airspace; Rockford, IL; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 01-AGL-01] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8765. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International, Inc. (formerly AlliedSignal Inc., and Textron Lycoming) ALF502 and LF507 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 99-NE-51-AD; Amendment 39-12780; AD 2002-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8766. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-151-AD; Amendment 39-12773; AD 2002-12-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8767. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney (PW) PW2000 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-61-AD; Amendment 39-12778; AD 2002-12-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8768. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 407 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-54-AD; Amendment 39-12770; AD 2002-11-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8769. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS332L2 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-60-AD; Amendment 39-12774; AD 2002-12-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8770. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS332L2 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-63-AD; Amendment 39-12775; AD 2002-12-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8771. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757-200, -200CB, and -200PF; and 767-200, -300, and -300F Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-75-AD; Amendment 39-12776; AD 2002-12-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8772. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-130-AD; Amendment 39-12782; AD 2002-12-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8773. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Models E55, E55A, A56TC, 58, 58A, 58P, 58PA, 58TC and 58TCA Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CB-43-AD; Amendment 39-12768; AD 2002-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8774. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Class B Airspace Area; KY [Docket No. FAA-2001-10912; Airspace Docket No. 00-AWA-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8775. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Jet Route [Docket No. FAA 2001-10666; Airspace Docket No. ASD 01-ASW-12] received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8776. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change Using Agency to Restricted Area R-4305; Lake Superior, MN [Docket No. FAA-2002-12100; Airspace Docket No. 02-AGL-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8777. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Requirements for Notification of Arrival in U.S. Ports [USCG-2001-10689] (RIN: 2115-AG24) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8778. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Basic rates and charges on Lake Erie and the navigable waters from Southeast Shoal to Port Huron, MI [USCG-2002-12840] (RIN: 2115-AG46) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8779. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revised Options for Responding to Notices of Violations [USCG-2001-9175] (RIN: 2115-AG15) received July 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8780. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Protection of Naval Vessels [LANT AREA-02-001] (RIN: 2115-AG33) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8781. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transition to an All Stage 3 Fleet Operating in the 48 Contiguous United States and the District of Columbia [Docket No. FAA-2002-12771; Amendment No. 91-276] (RIN: 2120-AH41) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8782. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-233-AD;

Amendment 39-12785; AD 2002-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8783. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300; A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R (Collectively Called A300-600); and A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-75-AD; Amendment 39-12686; AD 2002-06-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8784. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-127-AD; Amendment 39-12820; AD 2002-14-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8785. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-300 Series Airplanes Equipped with Rolls Royce RB211-524H Series Engines [Docket No. 2002-NM-108-AD; Amendment 39-12802; AD 2002-14-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8786. A letter from the Chief Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Atlantic City, New Jersey [CGD05-02-059] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8787. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-168-AD; Amendment 39-12803; AD 2002-14-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8788. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. [Docket No. 2002-NM-129-AD; Amendment 39-12823; AD 2002-14-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8789. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Arriel Models 1A, 1A1, 1B, 1D, and 1D1 Turbo-shaft Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-35-AD; Amendment 39-12826; AD 2002-14-26] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8790. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hamilton Sundstrand Corporation Model 568F-1 Propellers [Docket No. 2002-NE-02-AD; Amendment 39-12831; AD 2002-15-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8791. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hamilton Sundstrand

power Systems (formerly Sundstrand Power Systems, Turbomach, and Solar) T-62T Series Auxiliary Power Units [Docket No. 2002-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-12830; AD 2002-15-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8792. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135 AND -145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-131-AD; Amendment 39-12825; AD 2002-14-25] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8793. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Glaser-Dirks Flugzeugbau GmbH Models DG-400 and DG-800A Sailplanes [Docket No. 2002-CE-12-AD; Amendment 39-12818; AD 2002-14-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8794. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10, -10F, -15, -30, -30F, -30F (KC10A and KDC-10), -40, and -40F Airplanes; Model MD-10-10F and -30F Airplanes; and Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-46-AD; Amendment 39-12798; AD 2002-13-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8795. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, -30, -30F, and -40 Series Airplanes, and Model C-9 Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-36-AD; Amendment 39-12800; AD 2002-13-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8796. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS332L and AS332L1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-46-AD; Amendment 39-12801; AD 2002-14-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8797. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-43-AD; Amendment 39-12797; AD 2002-13-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8798. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-65-AD; Amendment 39-12811; AD 2002-14-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8799. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No.

2001-NM-61-AD; Amendment 39-12808; AD 2002-14-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8800. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes Equipped with United Technologies Pratt & Whitney Engines [Docket No. 2001-NM-64-AD; Amendment 39-12810; AD 2002-14-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8801. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-60-AD; Amendment 39-12807; AD 2002-14-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8802. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes Equipped with General Electric Tail Engine Buildup Units (EBU) [Docket No. 2001-NM-159-AD; Amendment 39-12814; AD 2002-14-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8803. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-157-AD; Amendment 39-12812; AD 2002-14-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8804. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-158-AD; Amendment 39-12813; AD 2002-14-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8805. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and MD-11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-63-AD; Amendment 39-12809; AD 2002-14-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8806. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model 717-200 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-244-AD; Amendment 39-12816; AD 2002-14-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8807. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rockwell Collins, Inc. ADC-85, ADC-85A, ADC-85D, and ADC-850F Air Data Computers [Docket No. 2000-CE-14-AD; Amendment 39-12819; AD 2002-14-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8808. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-44-AD; Amendment 39-12822; AD 2002-14-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8809. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, and -800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-367-AD; Amendment 39-12821; AD 2002-14-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8810. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Notification of Arrival: Addition of Charterer to Required Information [USCG-2001-8659] (RIN: 2115-AG06) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8811. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Traffic Separation Scheme: In Prince William Sound, Alaska [USCG-2001-10254] (RIN: 2115-AG20) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8812. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Captain of the Port Chicago Zone, Lake Michigan [CGD09-02-001] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8813. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Traffic Control Devices on Federal-Aid and Other Streets and Highways; Color Specifications for Retroreflective Sign and Pavement Marking Materials [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-99-6190] (RIN: 2125-AE67) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8814. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices; Accessible Pedestrian Signals [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-2001-88 46] (RIN: 2125-AE83) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8815. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30318; Amdt. No. 436] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8816. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30318; Amdt. No. 436] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8817. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D Airspace; Marquette, MI;

Modification of Class E Airspace; Marquette, MI [Airspace Docket No. 02-AGL-01] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8818. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Tecumseh, MI [Airspace Docket No. 02-AGL-02] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8819. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Jackson, OH [Airspace Docket No. 02-AGL-03] received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8820. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Francisco Bay, CA [COTP San Francisco 02-017] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8821. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Lower Mississippi River Mile 529.8 to 532.3, Greenville, Mississippi [CGD08-02-015] (RIN: 2115-AE84) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8822. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30320; Amdt. No. 3014] received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8823. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Prospect Bay, Kent Island Narrows, Maryland [CGD05-02-049] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8824. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Columbia River, Astoria, Oregon [CGD13-02-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8825. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Oklawaha River, Marion County, FL [CGD07-02-008] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8826. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Passaic River, NJ [CGD01-02-091] received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8827. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Salem Heritage Days Fireworks, Salem, Massachusetts [CGD1-02-094] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received Au-

gust 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8828. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Financial Responsibility Requirements for Nonperformance of Transportation — Discontinuance of Self-Insurance and the Sliding Scale, and Guarantor Limitations [Docket No. 02-07] received July 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8829. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's correspondence with OMB regarding H.R. 446, the National Transportation Safety Board Reauthorization Act of 2002, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 1113; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8830. A letter from the Acting Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Regulations; 8(a) Business Development/Small Disadvantaged Business Status Determinations; Rules of Procedure Governing Cases before the Office of Hearings and Appeals (RIN: 3245-AE71) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

8831. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a report covering those cases in which equitable relief was granted in calendar year 2001, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 210(c)(3)(B); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8832. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Duty Periods; Inactive Duty for Training (RIN: 2900-AL21) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8833. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Monetary Allowances for Certain Children of Vietnam Veterans; Identification of Covered Birth Defects (RIN: 2900-AK67) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8834. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Board of Veterans' Appeals: Rules of Practice-Attorney Fee Matters; Notice of Disagreement Requirement (RIN: 2900-AL25) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8835. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Regulatory Law, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedule for Rating Disabilities; Intervertebral Disc Syndrome (RIN: 2900-AI22) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8836. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Regulatory Law, Regional Office and Insurance Center, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Service Life Insurance (RIN: 2900-AK43) received August 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8837. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedule for rating disabilities; The Skin (RIN: 2900-AF00) received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8838. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report concerning the operations and status of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and the G-Fund between May 16 and June 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 83481(1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8839. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Audit Guidance for External Auditors of Qualified Intermediaries (Revenue Procedure 2002-55) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8840. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Manufacturing Substitution Drawback: Duty Apportionment [T.D. 02-38] (RIN: 1515-AD02) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8841. A letter from the Acting Chief, Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Rulings (RIN: 1515-AC56) received August 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8842. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for FY 2003 [CMS-1205-N] (RIN: 0938-AL22) received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8843. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Long-Term Care Hospitals: Implementation and FY 2003 Rates (RIN: 0938-AK69) received August 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8844. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Workforce Development, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002 — received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8845. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Workforce Security, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Unemployment Insurance Program letter No. 39-97, Change 2 — received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8846. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Elimination of the Tariff-Rate Quotas on Imported Lamb Meat [T.D. 02-36] (RIN: 1515-AD09) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8847. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Merchandise Processing Fee Eligible to be Claimed as Unused Merchandise Drawback [T.D. 02-39] (RIN: 1515-AC67) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8848. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pleasure Vessels of Marshall Islands Entitled to Cruising Licenses [T.D. 02-48] received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8849. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Information Reporting for Payments of Interest on Qualified Education Loans; Magnetic Media Filing Requirements for Information Returns [TD 8992] (RIN: 1545-AW67) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8850. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Equity Options with Flexible Terms; Qualified Covered Call Treatment [TD 8990] (RIN: 1545-AX66) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8851. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Distribution of Stock and Securities of a Controlled Corporation (Rev. Rul. 2002-49) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8852. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Information Reporting Requirements for Certain Payments Made on Behalf of Another Person, Payments to Joint Payees, and Payments of Gross Proceeds from Sales Involving Investment Advisors [TD 9010] (RIN: 1545-AW48) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8853. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Taxable Years of Partner and Partnership; Foreign Partners [TD 9009] (RIN: 1545-AY66) received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8854. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Department's final rule — Depreciation of Tires (Rev. Proc. 2002-27) received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8855. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Reporting Requirements [Notice 2002-24] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8856. A letter from the Chief, Regulation Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2002-26) received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8857. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2002-28] received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8858. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Appeals Settlement Guidelines Petroleum Industry — received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8859. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Appeals Settlement Guidelines Petroleum Industry — received July 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8860. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Refund of Mistaken Contributions and Withdrawal Liability Payments [REG-209481-80] (RIN: 1545-

BA87) received July 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8861. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance Under Subpart F Relating to Partnerships [TD 9008] (RIN: 1545-AY45) received July 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8862. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tax-free sale of articles for use by the purchaser as supplies for vessels or aircraft (Rev. Rul. 2002-50) received July 23, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8863. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Coordinated Issue Petroleum Industry Replacement of Underground Storage Tanks at Retail Gasoline Stations (UIL: 263.23-00) received July 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8864. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Anti-abuse rules and Authority of Commissioner (Rev. Proc. 2002-31) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8865. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance Necessary to Facilitate Electronic Tax Administration [TD 8899] (RIN: 1545-AY56) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8866. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance Necessary to Facilitate Electronic Tax Administration [REG-107184-00] (RIN: 1545-AY04) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8867. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2002-33) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8868. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits [TD 9004] (RIN: 1545-AW98) received July 18, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8869. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Compromise of Tax Liabilities [TD 9007] (RIN: 1545-AW87) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8870. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, USCG, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Notice to Interested Parties [TD 9006] (RIN: 1545-AY68) received July 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8871. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Limitations on passive activity losses and credits — Treatment of self-charged items of income and expense [TD 9013] (RIN: 1545-AN64) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8872. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule — 2002 Section 43 Inflation Adjustment [Notice 2002-53] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8873. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2002 Marginal Production Rates [Notice 2002-54] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8874. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Rev. Rul. 2002-53) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8875. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Low Income Housing Credit — received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8876. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements [Notice 2002-59] received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8877. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Election to Include in Gross Income Gain on Assets held on January 1, 2001 [Notice 2002-58] received August 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8878. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Furnishing Identifying Number of Income Tax Return Preparer [TD 9014] (RIN: 1545-AX27) received August 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8879. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Service Revenue, transmitting the Service's final rule — Regulations Governing Practice Before the Internal Revenue Service [TD 9011] (RIN: 1545-AY05) received July 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8880. A letter from the transmitting the Service's final rule — Election to Include in Gross Income Gain on Assets held on January 1, 2001 [Notice 2002-58] received August 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8881. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's letter regarding a report required under Public Law 107-117, the Defense Appropriations Act of 2002; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

8882. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on international assistance for the elimination of Russia's chemical weapons, pursuant to Public Law 106-398, Section 1309(b), the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and International Relations.

8883. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program: End-Stage Renal Disease: Removing of Waiver of Conditions for Coverage under a State of Emergency in the Houston, Texas Area [CMS-3074-F2] (RIN: 0938-AK98) received July 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

8884. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, trans-

mitting a report that the Department of Health and Human Services is allocating emergency funds made available under section 2604(g) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8623(g); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

8885. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Medicare-Endorsed Prescription Drug Card Assistance Initiative (RIN: 0938-AL25) received August 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

8886. A letter from the Chairperson, United States Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's report entitled "Funding Federal Civil Rights Enforcement: 2000-2003," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975ac(c); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and the Workforce.

8887. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Impatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2003 Rates [CMS-1203-F] (RIN: 0938-AL23) received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

8888. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities — Update — Notice [CMS-1202-N] (RIN: 0938-AL20) received July 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

8889. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting an annual report from the National Oceanographic Partnership Program (NOPP), National Ocean Research Leadership Council (NORLC); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Resources, and Science.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4727. A bill to reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-626). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2099. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide adequate funding authorization for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve; with an amendment (Rept. 107-627). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2534. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Lower Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River watersheds in the State of California, and other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-628). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2534. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclama-

tion, to construct the Jicarilla Apache Nation Municipal Water Delivery and Wastewater Collection Systems in the State of New Mexico, and other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-629). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3407. A bill to amend the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to improve the effectiveness of the Indian loan guarantee and insurance program; with an amendment (Rept. 107-630). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3449. A bill to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-631). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3534. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations to the Arkansas Riverbed in Oklahoma; with an amendment (Rept. 107-632). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4638. A bill to reauthorize the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project (Rept. 107-633). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4682. A bill to revise the boundary of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4739. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater within and outside of the service area of the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, Texas (Rept. 107-635). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4917. A bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the United Water Conservation District of California to eliminate private inholdings in the Los Padres National Forest, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-636). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4953. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties in the State of Oregon a right-of-way to West Butte Road; with an amendment (Rept. 107-637). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. S. 238. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River Basin, Oregon (Rept. 107-638). Referred to the Committee of the Mobile House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. S. 1105. An act to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of State of Wyoming lands within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-639). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3995. A bill to amend and extend certain laws relating to housing and community opportunity and for other purposes (Rept. 107-640 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[The following action occurred on August 31, 2002]

H.R. 5259. Referral to the Committee on the Budget extended for a period ending not later than September 13, 2002.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KOLBE:

H.R. 5316. A bill to establish a user fee system that provides for an equitable return to the Federal Government for the occupancy and use of National Forest System lands and facilities by organizational camps that serve the youth and disabled adults of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Ms. KAPUR, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BOYD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GRUCCI, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 5317. A bill to develop, coordinate, and improve the AMBER Alert communications network throughout the country; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 5318. A bill to provide for an exchange of certain private property in Colorado and certain Federal property in Utah; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. OTTER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. POMBO, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H.R. 5319. A bill to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to expeditiously address wildfire prone conditions on National Forest System lands and other public lands that threaten communities, watersheds, and other at-risk landscapes through the establishment of expedited environmental analysis procedures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to establish a predecisional administrative review process for the Forest Service, to expand fire management contracting authorities, to authorize appropriations for hazardous fuels reduction projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period

to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 5320. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BOSWELL (for himself and Mr. LEACH):

H.R. 5321. A bill to improve the provision of health care in all areas of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H.R. 5322. A bill to limit the period of validity of driver's licenses and State identification cards issued to nonimmigrant aliens to the period of validity of nonimmigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COX (for himself, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. KERNS, Mr. OTTER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 5323. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the double taxation of dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 5324. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, relating to rural mail service in the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 5325. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for second opinions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FROST (for himself, Ms. DUNN, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MOORE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. REYES, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. EHRLICH, Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. HOLT, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ROSS, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FORD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. POMBO):

H.R. 5326. A bill to enhance the operation of the AMBER Alert communications network in order to facilitate the recovery of abducted children, to provide for enhanced notification on highways of alerts and information on such children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary,

and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 5327. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Nevada, to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe of Nevada and California; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 5328. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use as cemeteries; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 5329. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with respect to public health pesticides; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5330. A bill to amend the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 to exclude monthly Social Security survivor benefits and Social Security lump sum death benefit as collateral sources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota (for himself and Mr. BOEHNER):

H.R. 5331. A bill to amend the General Education Provisions Act to clarify the definition of a student regarding family educational and privacy rights; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 5332. A bill to provide for a pilot program to be conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs to assess the benefits of providing for pharmacies of the Department of Veterans Affairs to fill prescriptions for drugs and medicines written by private physicians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 5333. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4 East Central Street in Worcester, Massachusetts, as the "Joseph D. Early Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GIBBONS (for himself, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MATHESON):

H. Con. Res. 459. Concurrent resolution recognizing rescue crews for their outstanding effort and cooperation resulting in the safe rescue on July 27, 2002, of trapped miners Randy Fogle, Thomas Foy, Harry B. Mayhugh, John Unger, John Phillipi, Ronald Hileman, Dennis Hall, Robert Pugh, and Mark Popernack and the miners for their stamina and courage; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H. Con. Res. 460. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the use of force against Iraq; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RYUN of Kansas (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. REYES, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. TIAHRT):

H. Con. Res. 461. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President should posthumously award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Harry W. Colmery; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. NORTHUP:

H. Res. 516. A resolution congratulating the Valley Sports American Little League baseball team from Louisville, Kentucky, for their outstanding performance in the Little League World Series; to the Committee on Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

359. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 293 memorializing the United States Congress and the Food and Drug Administration to provide for an independent review and analysis of generic drugs submitted for approval; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

360. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 632 memorializing the United States Congress to include a representation of Sojourner Truth in the Portrait Monument honoring the women's suffrage movement in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

361. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 638 memorializing the United States Congress to defend the constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance by passing a constitutional amendment to allow the Pledge of Allegiance to be recited at all public events and in all public institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 13: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 68: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 80: Mr. SIMMONS.
 H.R. 81: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 82: Mr. SIMMONS.
 H.R. 116: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FATTAH, and Ms. DELAUBO.
 H.R. 218: Mr. PHELPS and Mr. MEEHAN.
 H.R. 239: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FARR of California, and Mr. FRANK.
 H.R. 267: Mr. GRAVES.
 H.R. 389: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 415: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 488: Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. REYES, and Mr. DEUTSCH.
 H.R. 632: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BISHOP, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. DEUTSCH.
 H.R. 633: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 638: Ms. WATSON and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 758: Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 778: Mr. MATSUI.
 H.R. 781: Mr. SPRATT.
 H.R. 817: Mr. MCNULTY and Mr. POMEROY.
 H.R. 840: Mr. POMEROY, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. GORDON, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. MCKINNEY.
 H.R. 952: Mr. PAUL, Ms. DELAUBO, and Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 953: Mrs. MORELLA.
 H.R. 961: Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 1073: Mrs. MEEK of Florida.
 H.R. 1090: Mr. GOODE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1108: Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 1109: Mr. GRAVES.
 H.R. 1201: Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 1202: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

H.R. 1205: Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 1255: Mr. KANJORSKI.
 H.R. 1280: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 1295: Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. TIAHRT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 1305: Mr. RADANOVICH.
 H.R. 1368: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1423: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 1452: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MARKEY.
 H.R. 1475: Mrs. CAPITO and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
 H.R. 1490: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 1556: Mr. MOORE, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. LUTHER.
 H.R. 1683: Mr. BENTSEN.
 H.R. 1724: Ms. LEE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 1733: Mr. STUPAK.
 H.R. 1779: Mr. FORD.
 H.R. 1810: Mr. DOGGETT.
 H.R. 1811: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1824: Mrs. MORELLA and Mr. WOLF.
 H.R. 1887: Mr. BOEHLERT.
 H.R. 1908: Mrs. EMERSON.
 H.R. 1982: Mr. SULLIVAN and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 2014: Mr. HYDE and Mr. BEREUTER.
 H.R. 2098: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. OTTER.
 H.R. 2117: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. SCHROCK.
 H.R. 2125: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. LEACH.
 H.R. 2179: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. FARR of California.
 H.R. 2207: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. SPRATT.
 H.R. 2219: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 2220: Mr. NORWOOD.
 H.R. 2255: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
 H.R. 2287: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 2290: Mr. NEY.
 H.R. 2335: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 2349: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. ROEMER.
 H.R. 2380: Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 2405: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 2482: Mr. MARKEY.
 H.R. 2519: Mr. BASS.
 H.R. 2592: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 2615: Mr. NORWOOD.
 H.R. 2629: Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 2638: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 2649: Mr. CHAMBLISS and Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 2663: Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 2677: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2735: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FILNER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. MANUZULLO.
 H.R. 2807: Mr. HOBSON.
 H.R. 2874: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 2878: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
 H.R. 2908: Mrs. MALONEY of New York and Mr. BORSKI.
 H.R. 2953: Mr. FILNER, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. HINCHHEY.
 H.R. 2955: Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 3063: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. STARK, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 3183: Mr. BOEHRER, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3193: Ms. DUNN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BLAGOJEVIC, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. DELAUBO, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 3238: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 3255: Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 3267: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 3278: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
 H.R. 3321: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. RILEY.
 H.R. 3363: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3413: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 3430: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 3431: Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 3450: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. FORD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 3469: Mr. SANCHEZ, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. DICKS.
 H.R. 3555: Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 3572: Mr. HAYWORTH.
 H.R. 3584: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 3626: Mr. SHOWS.
 H.R. 3686: Mr. AKIN.
 H.R. 3695: Mrs. TAUSCHER.
 H.R. 3741: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 3779: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 3781: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3794: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. POMBO, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 3831: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. BLAGOJEVIC.
 H.R. 3834: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 3835: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
 H.R. 3884: Mr. BACA.
 H.R. 3911: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 3940: Mr. GORDON.
 H.R. 3956: Mr. WAXMAN.
 H.R. 3974: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
 H.R. 4001: Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 4011: Mr. BENTSEN.
 H.R. 4014: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.
 H.R. 4018: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BLAGOJEVIC, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 4032: Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BACA, and Mr. MCHugh.
 H.R. 4033: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
 H.R. 4036: Mr. FILNER and Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 4060: Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 4066: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. SABO.
 H.R. 4078: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 4113: Ms. DELAUBO.
 H.R. 4210: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 4483: Mr. OSE, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. LUTHER, and Mr. BAKER.
 H.R. 4515: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RYAN of Kansas, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. McCOVERN.
 H.R. 4524: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4582: Mr. HYDE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. BAKER.
 H.R. 4595: Mr. PASTOR.
 H.R. 4599: Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 4600: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. VITTER.
 H.R. 4622: Mr. HERGER, Ms. DUNN, and Mr. TANCREDO.
 H.R. 4655: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 4665: Ms. DELAUBO and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 4671: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 4683: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 4701: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. DELAUR, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SNYDER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 4718: Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H.R. 4728: Mr. LANGEVIN and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4729: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 4730: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 4738: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 4743: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. DELAUR.

H.R. 4760: Ms. DELAUR, Mr. WYNN, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 4763: Mr. MICA, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. McGOVERN, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 4777: Mr. WATT of North Carolina and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 4778: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 4783: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 4785: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. WELLER, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 4793: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KING, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 4804: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 4831: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 4865: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 4872: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 4880: Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 4881: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 4887: Mr. POMEROY and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 4909: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 4916: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PLATTS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 4927: Mr. ISAKSON.

H.R. 4939: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 4943: Mr. EHLLERS.

H.R. 4950: Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 4963: Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. FORD, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 4964: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 4967: Ms. LEE and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 5001: Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 5002: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 5026: Mr. KERNS.

H.R. 5027: Mr. KERNS.

H.R. 5031: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ABERCROMBLE, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 5035: Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 5036: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 5047: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. QUINN, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 5052: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 5064: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky and Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 5073: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. FROST, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 5076: Ms. BROWN of Florida and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 5078: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 5085: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 5088: Mr. STARK and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 5089: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 5107: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 5112: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 5146: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 5166: Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 5173: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 5193: Mr. PITTS, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 5204: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 5214: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 5224: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 5226: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 5227: Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 5249: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 5250: Mr. FILNER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 5251: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 5268: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HOLT, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. BALDACCIO.

H.R. 5270: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BOYD.

H.R. 5279: Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 5280: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 5281: Mr. STUMP and Mr. TANCREDO.

H.R. 5285: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ABERCROMBLE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 5289: Mr. CRANE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WATSON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ABERCROMBLE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 5291: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii and Ms. DELAUR.

H.R. 5293: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BACA, and Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 5294: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 5300: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5304: Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 5307: Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. HORN.

H.R. 5309: Mr. STUMP and Mr. KOLBE.

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.J. Res. 23: Mr. VITTER.

H.J. Res. 89: Mr. COX.

H.J. Res. 93: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.J. Res. 97: Ms. WATSON, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.J. Res. 98: Mr. FILNER.

H.J. Res. 106: Mr. GILCREST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H. Con. Res. 104: Mr. WEXLER.

H. Con. Res. 164: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H. Con. Res. 181: Mrs. McCARTHY of New York and Ms. BERKLEY.

H. Con. Res. 189: Mr. FLETCHER.

H. Con. Res. 345: Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H. Con. Res. 350: Mr. CRANE.

H. Con. Res. 362: Mr. HAYWORTH.

H. Con. Res. 380: Mr. DELAUR.

H. Con. Res. 382: Mr. CAPUANO.

H. Con. Res. 406: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Mr. OLVER.

H. Con. Res. 438: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHN-SON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Con. Res. 458: Mr. ANDREWS.

H. Res. 94: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Res. 105: Mr. SABO and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 117: Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 190: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. OWENS.

H. Res. 259: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H. Res. 295: Mr. WELLER, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 410: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NORTHUP, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.

H. Res. 454: Mr. WEXLER.

H. Res. 484: Mr. STARK, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Ms. LEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. TURNER.

H. Res. 487: Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H. Res. 491: Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Res. 499: Mr. ABERCROMBLE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. WEINER.

H. Res. 504: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H. Res. 512: Mr. INSLEE.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 877: Mr. McGOVERN.